

RESEARCH ARTICLE

## The Financial availability and Innovation link with Firms & Environmental Performance

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**Abstract:** Conventionally, organizations tend to rely on financial performance and profit capacity to flow shareholder wealth. Currently, in adding to environmental and financial results, it had also developed a vital effort. Though, all organizations are unable to achieve financial and environmental results, especially medium and small-sized enterprises that need performance-enhancing financial resources. This analysis confirms the part of financial obtainability in financial, and environmental performance with a mediating role in recognizing the opportunity. Pragmatic tests are accumulated through framework questionnaires from 305 SMEs working in Pakistan developing markets. The hypotheses are verified in the AMOS by, Structural Equations Modeling (SEM). The results show that suitable financial resources have contributed to the performance of financial instruments, but they also play a significant part in environmental performance. Our study results indorse CEOs and senior administrators effectively use their financial resources to gain the benefit of a new opportunity, excellent financial and environmental performance. Also, companies with sufficient financial capital identify innovative opportunities significantly via recognition of opportunity mediator where they partially mediate the link among financial performance and financial obtainability.

**Keywords:** Financial performance; Environmental performance; Corporate social responsibility

### Introduction

Generally, the management method is based on higher financial performance as a maximum shareholder income. On the contrary, the maintainable business enterprise takes into account stockholders, clients, customers and societies that focus on the collapse of consequence while utilizing social value (Abdullah, Ismail, & Smith, 2018). Expected to stormy market economic globalization pressure and managerial pressure, a deep style has started to transform the firms' traditionalist and financial vigorous into charitable activities (Abolfathi, Rasouli, Zamahani, & Estiri, 2018). Firms, nonetheless of their nature and size of the company, don't just focus on financial-performance, even if they are constantly striving to improve environmental performance (Adu, Al-Najjar, & Sithipongpanich, 2022). CSR (*Corporate social-responsibility*) is currently offered by strategy makers, who conduct various directions in business such as, the environment consumers, human rights, technology, Science and employment. Putting into the practice of CSR work around the world has been a sudden change in Corporation, where they lean towards behaving socially responsibly about different anxiety (Ahmad, 2015). In line

with these new changes, scholars have begun to turn their notice to the environ-mental and sustain-able development practices integrated into companies. It's caused as important consequences based on shareholder thinking, and the (RBV), where a company can achieve development in financial-performance by disclosing environ-mental and sustainable development practices, its stockholders who recognize it as an assessment of the chances and risks of companies. To do this, several studies were collected and factors can contribute to environmental and financial performance (Akter, Fosso Wamba, & Dewan, 2017; Alas & Elenurm, 2014). Likewise, companies can inspire IT management to improve the digital process (Ananzeh, 2022) and immorality versa. Top administrators are responsible for strategic decision making and long term objectives. The overhead studies were considered elusive ideas, which stated that small and large businesses are more knowledgeable to achieve environmental and financial results. Overall, small businesses have required a cost-effective option to improve their performance in the long term. The recognition of opportunities needs acceptable sources e.g. finance, that can offer a sustain-able competitive position. In added, less comparative studies have been identified to examine the financial resources of

smaller and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that lead directly to high performance or create new occasions through finance. Companies need different sources and capabilities to drive their operations. However funding is necessary at any stage that can indirectly or directly improve the company's performance. Besides, this study tests the importance of the financial resource to the recognition of opportunities that contribute to environmental performance and financial. Also, the novelty of this research lies in the test of the role of financial gain and the recognition of opportunities. A lack of support and resources, SMEs area until unable to more improve their performance (Franco & Haase, 2010). As an outcome, financial resources have become a vital predictor during this perception, where companies can pay money on profit-able opportunities. This study contributed to the RBV theory (Boyd, Bergh, & Ketchen Jr, 2010), which included the recognition of opportunities as a reserve in which a company might gain a sustainable reasonable benefit and better performance. The theory of RBV has fueled environ-mental activities, where a company could also achieve great performance. Though, empiric arguments about RBV in terms of the environment are rare, particularly in the SME sector. On the contrary, our study has attentive on finance opportunities as substantial incomes for countless financial and environmental performance that are occasionally discussed in the (RBV) view. Our study has helped highest management and SME firm's owners apply sufficient economic resources to recognize opportunities. This study gives credibility to the statement made here that allows responsible operators and high authorities to encourage and support SMEs financially and nonfinancial, which in turn gives to economic development and GDP.

## **Theoretical Background**

### **Financial Performance and Financial Obtainability**

After the RBV view, suitable financial wealth can spur maintainable competitive advantage. Economic capital can also guard a company against unpredicted events and can assist them in turbulent marketplaces once they need good enough finance. Especially a company's assets and competencies in rising economies don't configure corporations' sustainability and aggressive benefit unless associate finance is avail-able for numerous operating activities (Khan, An, & Imran, 2020). In an emergent marketplace like South Korea, manufacturing firms face big economic and financial restraints to reduce their achievement and development (KHAN, ZHANG, & SALIK, 2020a). In such areas, company growth and innovatively competencies can be completed through

plenty get entry to financial capital. Furthermore, in rising economies like Pak, an organization can advantage sustain-able modest benefit through a different selection of assets, where in financial capital is the factor that suggestively contribution to sustainable aggressive gain. Subsequently, we contend that a company with sufficient financial capital obtainability should make a sustain-able modest place in the turbulent marketplace by spending cash into effectual resources.

*H1. Organizations with enormous financial obtainability use a vast financial performance.*

### **Environmental performance and financial obtainability**

When a company's financial capitals decline, its investment and participation in CSR assets decrease (Cajias, Fuerst, & Bienert, 2014). Consequently, sufficient funding would be allocated to endorse CSR and environ-mental events to help societies (Luetkenhorst, 2004) . The main predominant motive why small trades going financial ruin is the lack of monetary resources. Because of this important problem, many SMEs don't longer actively engage in environ-mental and anti-environmental practices (Ottman, 2017). On the contrary, suitable and enough financial-resources could provide a viable modest location and environmental practices to businesses. We consequently believe that the SMEs zone needs sufficient funding to spend in (CSR) and environmental practices. Therefore, CSR-oriented companies must have passable financial capitals to carry out sustainability practices, i.e. greater financial performance of companies can support environ-mental and CSR performs. Companies with a stable financial position favor to spend money in progressive activities, while companies with a financially dejected position role are not interested in investing in social activities, and practices.

*H2. Organizations with high financial obtainability it reveal environmental performance.*

### **Financial obtainability and opportunities recognition**

Financial assistance is additionally important for the company startup and generates a premium opportunity for the commercial enterprise proprietor (Turner & Endres, 2017). In adding, funding has a powerful influence on the collection of new options for entrepreneurs. In addition, the literature in this favor recommended that economic advantage has an impact on the organization's performance toward innovation, while ornamental the decision making of managers and the possibility of increasing financial

resources (Ruett, Whitney, & Luedeling, 2020). To this end, financial rewards and economic benefits inspire managers to perceive and identify new opportunities. For these details, it has been recognized that the availability of financial capital has a significant effect on the fact that nascent businesspersons can progress in new possibilities and start-ups (Tötterman & Sten, 2005). In standard, SMEs with acceptable funding more effective in finding opportunities in markets.

**H3.** Organizations with massive financial obtainability can identify new prospects.

### **Recognition of opportunity and Performance**

In spite of control sources and recovery, SMEs cannot make investment an acceptable amount in large schemes (Sarbutts, 2003). Those motives push them towards the recognition of the opportunity that could improve achievement and survival. In addition, the recognition of brand new opportunistic not only helps to enhance the overall performance of corporations but also supports at different levels: (a) the exploration for current markets and territories which could provide excessive financial profits have created their social benefits and innovation (KHAN, ZHANG, & SALIK, 2020b). Therefore, the intention of sustainable development and innovation needs for the approval of new opportunities (Caffaro, Roccato, Micheletti Cremasco, & Cavallo, 2019) stated that opportunity-oriented companies ought to have better benefits in gaining a modest advantage from their active commitment to environmental and social activities.

SMEs want proactive and high-level capabilities to recognize opportunities to enhance their modern performance. Recognizing innovative opportunities can accelerate many welfares for companies, which include the advantage of getting new technologies that are very vital facilitating the progressive technique of companies. Not like old approaches to CSR events. SMEs today attention to CSR primary based opportunities to improve their achievement and overall performance. Over-all, we propose that SMEs spot opportunities boost their environmental and financial performance (Yang & Jang, 2020).

**H4.** Recognition opportunity has absolutely connected to financial performance.

**H5.** Recognition opportunity has absolutely connected to environmental performance.

### **Mediating part of recognition opportunity**

Re-cognition opportunity is a cognitive procedure, which trusts on reserve evaluation and negotiation to recon-figure and stimulates commercial enterprise perceptions. SMEs want monetary funds for their working actions in order to improve their performance. Financial capital can protect businesses from unexpected difficulties, along with offering the resources needed for creative thoughts and finding and recognizing new opportunities that may collaboratively stimulate performance and achievement. As an alternatively, this benefit new chances stimulates solidity (2010), in which managers who obtain financial rewards are extra motivated in the search for new opportunities from companies that have brought production of the latest (Herzberg, 2008). According to RBV's perception, companies with adequate economic resources have shown excessive performance and a modest gain, as they have more power to understand new possibilities (Barney, 1991). A company with passable assets (monetary and human) is higher than spotting new possibilities than a company with fewer sources.

Unpaid a loss of financial capitals, the SME segment may also favor to invest in much less risky possibilities rather than investing a huge sum of money in advanced schemes and benefits that can shape its performance. (, 1984). In addition, the financial incentive of senior managers is important to determine to a large extent a company's efforts to participate in new schemes and events. Environmental Practices are especially high overprices for SMEs (Alonso & Ogle, 2010). Senior decision-making managers and SME proprietors do not exhibit spiritually friendly behaviors in the practice of sustainability activities (Zhang, Khan, Lee, & Salik, 2019).

Therefore, investing in new and valuable profit opportunities can permit them to contribute to environmental advantages. In little, we suggest that suitable financial capital encourages SMEs to recognize opportunities inclusive of the provision of too high monetary, and environmental performance.

**H6.** Recognition Opportunity mediates the connection among financial obtainability and financial performance.

**H7.** Recognition Opportunity mediates the connection among financial obtainability and environmental performance.

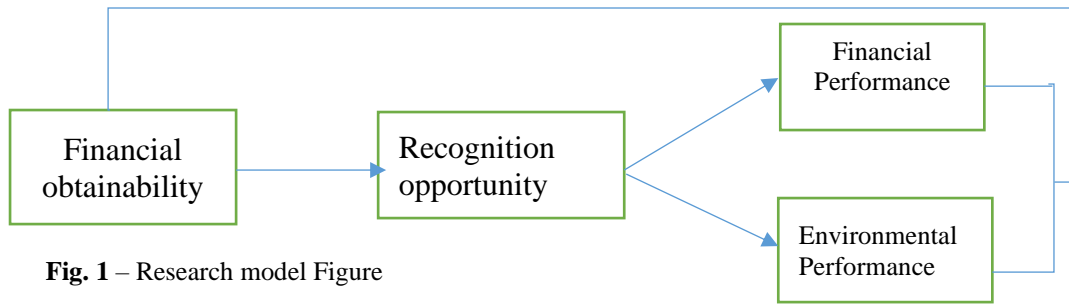


Fig. 1 – Research model Figure

Table 1: Organizations Profile

	Portrayal	Occurrence	Ratio
<b>Nature of Firms</b>			
1.	Manufacturing Industrial	110	36.4
2.	Trading Industries	105	34.5
3.	Services Industries	90	29.6
<b>Academic degrees</b>			
1.	Intermediate and less	70	23.5
2.	Bachelor	84	27.7
3.	Master	125	41.2
4.	PhD	26	8.5
<b>Firms size</b>			
1.	10–50 workers	51	16.7
2.	50–100 workers	54	17.7
3.	100–150 workers	70	23.1
4.	150–200 workers	74	24.3
5.	200–250 workers	56	18.4
<b>Organizations age</b>			
1.	5 years and less	47	15.4
2.	10–20 years	83	27.3
3.	20–30 years	56	18.4
4.	30–40 years	51	16.7
5.	40 and above	68	22.3
<b>Total (n)</b>		<b>305</b>	<b>100</b>

**Research Objective, Methodology and Data Nature**

**Data analysis**

The selected research population is made up of SMEs operating in the regions: Islamabad Lahore and Karachi (Pakistan). Companies employing between 20 and 250 people are considered in SMEs. We obtained lists of SMEs registered by the Karachi stock exchanges, Lahore stock exchanges, and Islamabad stock exchanges. The Sample size of 305 was nominated based totally on the probability-based sampling method usage of the 6% error margin and a 94% sureness interval. We distribute 800 questionnaires among SMEs. The information from this analysis was

collected inside 4 months by a structured form. SMEs are regularly indisposed to deliver their facts to the overall public. We indicated a hard copy paper questionnaire due to the fact an email review has a minor response ratio. The form was organized in English, as is without problems understood with the aid of the managers. SMEs do not release their data. In total 320 replies were received. The 15 unacceptable replies were accepted due to inadequate answers. So the entire quantity of answers from all firms was 305 finalized analyses. An effective response rate of 38.12%. Companies participating in this analysis are displayed in Table 1. The pattern of queries that were considered throughout the survey reported at the end of this article. In this way, every beginning of the questionnaires we disclose that the data contained in this survey will only be used for study purposes while not revealing the details

of public enterprises. We ask proprietors and senior managers as they are more conscious of the company's strategic and policy assessments.

**Measures**

A complicated procedures in the preceding research for financial obtainability. Perhaps, it is calculated with financial-incomes and volumes to increase their operating actions. Companies want acceptable economic resources to stimulate their movements. One instance describes. We have sufficient financial wealth for the improvement of the latest products. "High-quality describes the companies' capacity and the capability to identify and discover new possibilities. A corporation can view many options by spending its abilities and resources. In this entire research, we used three adopted elements from (Crals & Vereeck, 2005). to assess the popularity of the possibilities. An example item is "I think of many ideas for new businesses in the past month." To measure overall financial

performance, alternates such as (ROI), (ROE) and (ROA) are used within the registered organizations while financial statistics are available. SMEs are commitment they do not share their economic data to the public. As a result scholars use self-informed method to obtain the FP of SMEs where proprietors and managers were queried; "to what extent, your firm perform based on the given information (return on equity, return on assets and return on investment, etc.) as compared to your major competitors since the last three years." in this studies, we used six objects for financial performance which are followed from (Danso, Adomako, Amankwah-Amoah, Owusu-Agyei, & Konadu, 2019). In this research, we used four elements to measure modern performance, as suggested by the use of (Ni, Egri, Lo, & Lin, 2015). The range of recent or improved internal procedures is better than the common range of the company and the feature used these factors for SMEs. A model element indicates "product and packaging for reuse, recovery, or recycling."

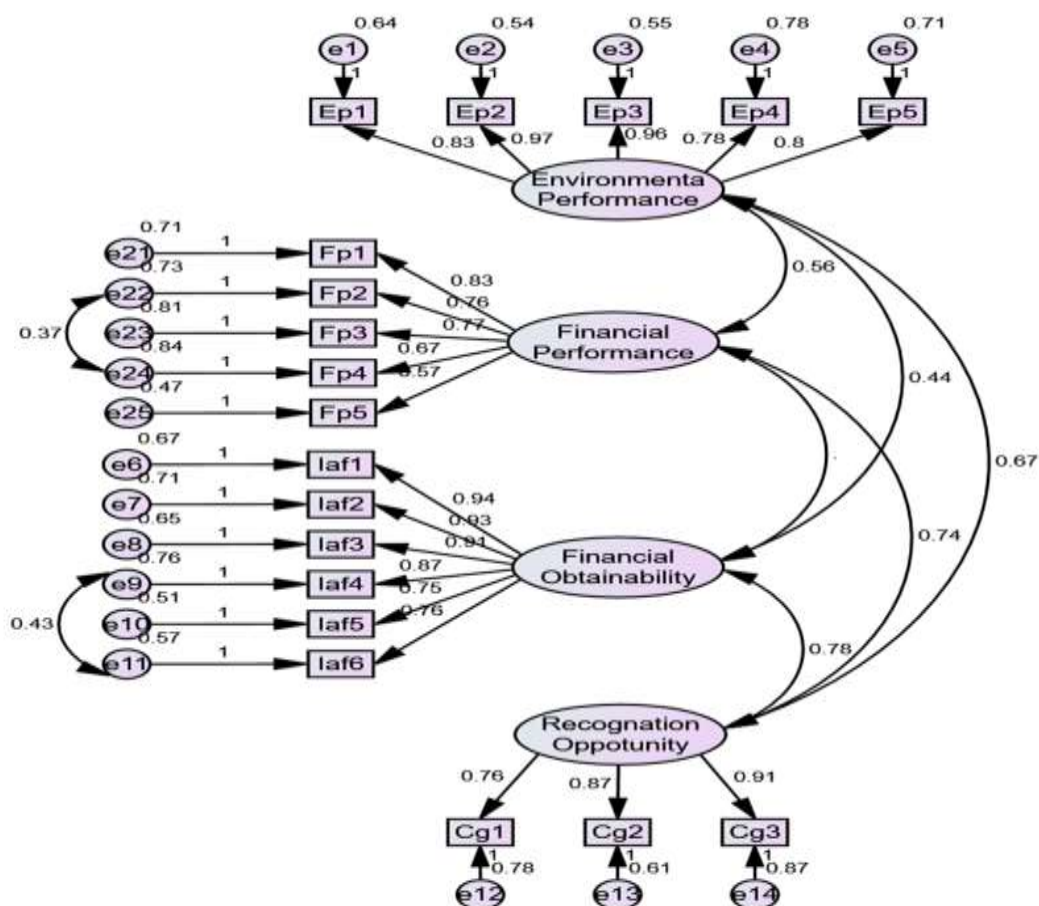


Fig. 2 – Measurement model

**Descriptive Measurements**

Descriptive measurements display in Table 2, Mean value, ‘Standard deviation and Recognition of opportunity has the maximum average, while environmental performance has the deepest. Also, recognition chance has the maximum SD, while EP has the deepest. Our statistics are standard as all the factors have their skewness and kurtosis values less than +2 (Cain, Zhang, & Yuan, 2017).

**Table. 2–** Descriptive measurement

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
Financial obtainability	3.7023	0.46366	-1.371	6.046
Recognition opportunity	3.3118	0.4105	-.428	3.377
Financial performance	3.6079	0.45794	-.726	4.451
Environmental performance	3.2622	.40878	-.597	2.476

**Common method bias**

In the cross-sectional data, (CMB) occurs that can influence the performance (Podsakoff & Organ, 1986). We performed Harmon's one-factor test to check for the CMB issue. We found four, factors with Eigen-values larger than 1, the first factor described only 25.73% variance which is low than 50%. This infers that there is no presence of CMB in the information.

**Confirmatory factor analysis**

We performed (CFA) see figure 2, which is performed to verify the validity, reliability, and loading of items. The physical shape of the model wellness has affirmed as CMIN/DF is 2.048, which is lower than 3 as suggested by (Caffaro et al., 2019; Hair, Anderson, Babin, & Black, 2010; Hu & Bentler, 1999) AGFI = 0.88, GFI = 0.91, TLI = 0.95 and NFI = 0.91, values are in the reasonable range and show a palatable adjustment of the model fit (2010). RMR = 0.012 and RMSEA = 0.056 are also providing acceptable values (less than 0.08 as suggested by (Hair et al., 2010). In addition, all the items are ( $p < .01$ ) loaded significantly on their relevant factors displayed in Table 3, which displays convergent validity, discriminatory validity, and reliability. Convergent validity. Providing acceptable values (overhead 0.50) as suggested by (Hair et al., 2010). Cronbach  $\alpha$  has been the execution that given a suitable limit (above 0.70) in Table 3 all the factors are presented. Discriminant-validity (also known  $\sqrt{\text{Average variance extracted}}$ ) gained suitable values (from above, 0.70) for all the items (Hair et al.,

2010; Hu & Bentler, 1999). Composite reliability values are greater than 0.70. On the other hand, for reliability.

**Table. 3–** Standardized factor loading, validity, and reliability

Variables and items	Estimate	AVE	$\sqrt{\text{AVE}}$	CR	$\alpha$
<b>Financial obtainability</b>		0.65	0.80	0.9	.9
Fo6	0.87***			1	1
Fo5	0.83***				
Fo4	0.84***				
F03	0.86***				
Fo2	0.87***				
Fo1	0.83***				
<b>Recognition opportunity</b>		0.67	0.830	0.8	.8
Ro3	0.90***		87	7	6
Ro2	0.62***				
Ro1	0.91***				
<b>Financial performance</b>		0.54	0.73	.88	.8
Fp6	0.74***				9
Fp5	0.61***				
Fp4	0.79***				
Fp3	0.75***				
Fp2	0.83***				
Fp1	0.67***				
<b>Environmenta l performance</b>		0.58	0.76	0.8	.8
ep5	0.68***			7	7
ep4	0.86***				
ep3	0.74***				
ep2	0.88***				
ep1	0.58***				

AVE, and; CR, \*\*\* $p$  value (.001).

**Results and Discussion**

To articulate the study and the consequences in an improved way, first, we check the direct associations. We verified the effect of financial advantage potential on overall performance. The outcomes have shown in Table that the ability to make a financial gain has an important effect on financial performance, such as ( $\beta = .409, p < .05.$ ) and ( $\beta = 187, p < .05$ ), which support  $H1$  properly. But, the ability to achieve financially does not have a substantial effect on environmental performance ( $\beta = 021, p > .05$ ), which are not supported to  $H3$ . In the II model the impact of financial obtainability on the recognition of opportunities was verified. The marks (shown in Table) display that the financial obtainability of the measurement model Figure 2 also has a significant impact on the



“recognition opportunity ( $\beta = .354, p.05$ ), which H4 has supported. Table displays that recognition of opportunity donates significantly to *financial performance* ( $\beta = .241, p < .05$ ), and *environmental performance* ( $\beta = 0.293, p < .05$ ), that assist H5, H6, and H7 at the same time. Structural model has the core model that tests the mediation role of the recognition of opportunity among financial obtainability and performance is verified. The consequences imply that the indirect effect of financial earning potential on *financial performance* is significant ( $\beta = .065, p < .05$ ). This infers an immediate have an effect of financial obtainability on the financial performance that has remained significantly and partly contributed. Likewise, the indirectly influence of financial obtainability performance is substantially ( $\beta = .061, p < .05$ ). This implies that the direct association also remained substantially and partly supported. Though, the indirect impact of financial obtainability on environmental performance is absolutely ( $\beta = .109, p < .05$ ), while the direct impact of financial obtainability on environmental overall performance has become negligible and sustained. The outcomes of the combination are created by the control variables. R square shows a 38% change in financial performance, a 24% change in only 10% variance in the ecological exhibition that can be portrayed by way financial obtainability in the existence of the control variables just as recognition opportunity as a mediator. The validity model develops, we perform out the Mediation Analysis using SPSS displayed. The consequences made by regression evaluation usage of AMOS that model the strength of the results. For example, the results could point out a comprehensive mediation role in recognizing the possibilities between financial and environmental performance. In the meantime, there is a partial mediation role in the recognition of opportunities: a) among financial gain and financial performance and b) among financial gain.

## Discussion

This study examined the part of financial sources in financial and environmental performance by using recognition opportunities as a mediator. Though, present research in this respect has shown the connection among financial re-sources and financial results and CSR activities (Krause, 2018; Su, Liu, & Teng, 2020). Especially, no previous studies had been carried out to find that it is a recognition opportunity that it mediates the connection between other performance factors, such as among financial obtainability and financial performance. Among financial obtainability and environmental performance, while our results may find that financial obtainability directly con-tributes to the performance of

firms mediating the previous performance factors. AS an example, we examine the need for SMEs to identify new possibilities through their present incomes (financing) to take part in the atmosphere. Similarly, the RBV concept has currently expanded its limits to considered opportunities as a valuable resource that would provide a modest. Inspected that sufficiently funded organizations are better able to be recognized for opportunities than others, in which these changes improve their performance. The essential model based on the RBV concept. In adding, it is showed that environmental practices and CSR at the moment are inside the RBV concept (Krause, 2018) where our studies have additional new proof to the RBV concept of CSR arrangement and environmental practice. Our consequences in part supported the outcomes recorded in (Kickul, Liao, Gundry, & Iakovleva, 2010) confirming that SMEs usage of their finances to recognize opportunities and depend directly on financial results. In a comparable framework, it is claimed that financial wealth stimulates inventive overall performance when a company has higher investment opportunities in future schemes. Our results do not assist the results reported to who said that companies with adequate economic assets are actively involved in environmental practices and therefore their environmental-performance is enhancing (Howes, Skea, & Whelan, 2013). In addition, their conclusions said that SMEs don't, 'directly recover, their EP until they recognize and investment in possibilities. In this way, we approve that the recognition of new opportunities, significantly enables the financial and environmental performance of companies in accord with the statement made in (Meng, Zeng, Shi, Qi, & Zhang, 2014). SMEs tirelessly seek new obtainability to contest in the marketplace and attain excessive performance. In add, our results could also support the consequences report in (2018), where they examined that companies understand opportunities to begin new and advanced tactics. Also, our outcomes give credibility as noted in which indicates that organizations often identify opportunities to contribute to the CSR and environmental practices.

## Conclusion

Too much research has been carried out to verified numerous performance factors, inclusive economic and environmental. Though, specifically in rising economies, empiric research was not taking these performance factors into account in this study. Indeed, the part of financial obtainability and recognition opportunity has rekindled less interest inside the framework of SMEs. Hypotheses are verified in AMOS use SEM. Our research findings ought to suggest suitable financial resources that considerably donate to financial performance and show an irrelevant role

in EP Organizations with meaningfully monetary capital notably understand the latest opportunities. Financial obtainability and financial performance causing a connection among financial obtainability and performance, while it completely mediates the connection between financial obtainability and environment performance. This research fulfills the space by examining the part of mediating the recognition of opportunities between financial obtainability and the performance of SMEs. The practical proof is collect and our models are verified structured questionnaires from 305 SMEs working in Pak markets. Our results suggested proprietors and directors in SMEs to apply the financial resources in a capable way by taking the benefit of a new recognition of opportunity include the highest financial and environmental performance. Furthermore, this study offers alarming signals to specialists and strategy manufacturers in markets to frame their policies in the fulfillment of SME's development that can support in turn to economic development.

### **Implications**

This study has developed numerous essential suggestions for professionals, proprietors, and managers. As explained in section 2.2, companies that tend regardless of their size and the environment of their activities are committed to improving financial, and environmental performance. Senior directors would a lot of investment in various activities and improve performance. We confirm that monetary assets are vital for financial results in the SME sector. As the outcome, managers must use their finances capable of more advance their performance. We consider that financial obtainability is an important arranger in the recognition-opportunities. Therefore, you need enough attention to managing finances in the business. As recommended by and (Kusi, Opata, & Narh, 2015) recognition of opportunity is the most significant and precious training of industrialists in the turbulent market. In particular, in SMEs, the recognition of a saving action to growth its performance. SMEs don't straightly use their monetary capital, then recognize opportunities to improve their, environmental performance and sustainability. The significance of this study is very suitable within the framework of SME and the environment due to a huge number of SMEs, where the director's environmental-contribution is not acceptable. Senior executives need to acquire, manage and use finances in order to articulate their goings-on efficiently. In our study, we examine that financial obtainability doesn't straightly contribute to environmental-performance. But, companies understand, opportunities thru finance that during flip ought to help environmental presentation. According to the current

discussion of the RBV principle, which indicated that the sustainable viable benefit and the super performance may be acquired via tangible and intangible sources as recommended in (Eniola & Ektebang, 2014) we place greater emphasis on efficient use of new opportunities that represent performance. In different words, we inspire SMEs to encourage environmentally advantages. As a result, SMEs are needed to usage their monetary capitals, efficiently to pinpoint the most treasured chances that could involve the values for their environ-mental performance. Further, this study recommends financial images and accountable authorities to facilitate SMEs in terms of financing. In this way, they could classify new chances and teach them to supports performance. Similarly, the SME growth authority and management bodies are invited to grant without interest loans to SMEs for their operating activities in accordance with the Sustainable Development Aims.

### **Limitation And Future Research**

We used pass sectional statistics on this study, which reasons CMB and non-reaction bias. Upcoming scholars can use repeated observations data to keep away from this problem and discover valid insight. In this research, we use self-reported info that exacted CMB. Yet to come scientists can take the interview with senior managers to discover helpful ideas for better implementation. In Pakistan that examined for this research model which could not produce actual productive consequences due to his intuitive configuration. As an outcome, scholars in emerging and evolving markets are endorsed to check the model in other environmental series. But elements that include the CSR and technology capabilities can be examined as brokers to limit themselves to companies if their performance is growing towards monetary capital with the presence of CSR and equipment. In addition, it's improved to test administration incentives if they can help them inside the recognition of opportunities in the event of a lack of assets in SMEs. Our research is restricted most effective for the function of mediating opportunities among financial obtainability and SME developments.

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