Propositions for the thesis

The Cross-sectional and Time-series Dynamics of Corporate Finance: Empirical evidence from financially constrained firms

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I

Long-term assets are generally more useful sources of collateral than short-term assets. (Chapter 2)

II

The collateral channel weakens the most for bank-dependent firms during recessions. (Chapter 2)

III

The dependence on trade credit is the highest for moderately constrained SMEs during times when bank credit is scarce. (Chapter 3)

IV

Bank competition is one of the most important characteristics of a successful banking sector. (Chapter 4)

V

Stock market development improves the financial flexibility of SMEs. (Chapter 4)

VI

Governmental policies during times of crisis should better promote lending to financially constrained firms with growth opportunities.

VII

Developing new lending channels is important to prevent the adverse effects of cyclicality in bank lending.

VIII

It is important to better understand the interplay of supply and demand-side rationales of leverage in order to develop a strong banking sector.

IX

A stronger control on the allocative efficiency of bank loans today will improve the entrepreneurial climate of tomorrow.

X

More power for the European Central Bank will, in the long term, improve the access to finance for entrepreneurs in all EU member states.

XI

Short-term defeats can be positive contributors to long-term victories