

Impact Of Dynamic Capacities On Enterprise Performance: Case Studies Of Food Enterprises And Beverage Enterprises In Lagos, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the impact of dynamic capacities on enterprise performance using some selected food and beverages enterprises in Lagos, Nigeria. In the study, dynamic capacity was captured with respect to strategic decision-making capacity, product innovation capacity, strategic flexibility, competitive intensity, technological turbulence, and technological capability. The performance of enterprise will be captured with sales growth, enterprise survival, enterprise efficiency and competitive advantage. The dynamic capacity for enterprise performance is estimated by adopting PLS-SEM method. SEM model is calibrated by using the Lisrel 8.70.

The study found that the dynamic capacity of product innovation is the only variable that can sufficiently enhance increasing sales growth. Dynamic capacities of Competitive intensity and Technological turbulence are the only variable that can sufficiently enhance the survival of enterprise or sustain the enterprise into the unforeseeable future. Dynamic capacities of Technological capability and Competitive intensity are the only variable that could enhance the efficiency of enterprise. Finally, dynamic capacity of Strategic flexibility is the only variable that could sufficiently enhance competitive advantage of enterprise over other enterprises. This research contribute to knowledge by focusing on the impact of dynamic capacity on enterprise performance using some selected food and beverages enterprises in Lagos, Nigeria particularly the manufacturing enterprises in this trying period that is evidenced with technological change, competition, among others.

Introduction

Over the years, business enterprises have been witnessing unparalleled and exceptional degree of transformation, conversion, intense and forceful competition, and tumultuous environment globally. These transformations emanates as a result of market fragmentation, changing technology, dynamic management, the convergence of different business enterprises, supplier attitudes, changing customer demands, changing customer expectations, reduced lifecycle of product, etc. which have direct and indirect implication on business performance. According to Ahmad, Othman and Lazim (2014), business enterprises are encountering significant challenges because of the dynamic attributes of business enterprise itself, the market, and environmental circumstances.

In fact, in the current and widespread competition and challenging economic circumstances, a practicable, feasible, dynamic, and forceful enterprise networks is vital to the economic improvement of a particular country (Zahra, Sapienza and Davidsson, 2006). In the same vein, Ahmad and Pirzada (2014) noted that enterprise networks are known to be the mechanism of growth and development which has significant roles in the establishment of laudable economic development. In the study of Hashim, Raza and Minai (2018), it was revealed that majority of the countries often reply on the performance of enterprise networks for the growth and fortification of the economy. Zhu, Cordeiro and Sarkis (2013) noted that however, enterprise networks are faced with many challenges and uncertainties in the

competitive business environment and inauspicious circumstances in recent years. These have resulted into the challenges of superior and improved business performance.

According to Kayode (1989) enterprise networks are the heart of any economy. Its importance to the growth and survival of the economy cannot be overemphasized. Enterprise networks play a crucial role in the economy of most countries. In the study, it was stated that the proceeds are oftentimes products offered to customers that result into profit making when pooled together by the owners of enterprises networks. Obisi (2013) in his study added that the enterprise networks all over the world would continue to be the engine of development and industrialization.

Nigeria is among the developing nations in the world that is competing in the intensity of global market particularly in food and beverage manufacturing, and as a result of that, many business enterprises are springing up, especially those associated with large organizations. However, they need to maintain and catalyze local market for economic stability and potency. It should be of importance to note that the survival of any enterprise into the unforeseeable future, its ability to extend tentacles, and its tendency of producing significant outputs is the goal of any enterprise in particular.

The ecosystem of enterprises in Nigeria is quite competitive and challenging, and the enterprise environment is neither perfect nor encouraging for small enterprises (Beugré, 2016). Small network of enterprises have to implement the significant strategy of resources available to ensure the sustainable growth of enterprise networks in a difficult and competitive environment. The hostile conditions give confidence to the enterprise networks for the purpose of surmounting the injurious business environment when realizing sustainable intensification of enterprises (Messeni, Petruzzelli, Ardito and Savino, 2018).

Springing from the potential breakthrough in the African market with Nigeria at the core stage, several manufacturing enterprises most especially the food and beverages manufacturing are well-known are giving room for forceful competition for precincts, market share and clients. The food and beverages enterprise that are present and domesticated in the FMCGs sector has encountered different challenges from the time when there was economic meltdown, which is in furtherance to powerful, ferocious and increasing competition in the business enterprise and other macroeconomic indices such as decreasing oil prices, devaluing Naira currency, workers' salaries that are not paid, all these result in reduced spending (Industrial Report, 2016).

At the global level, food and beverages enterprises are known to be the bedrock and engine of nation's development. According to Okere (2012), the food and beverages enterprises are noted to be the main producers of foods and beverages that are consumed in Nigeria and the biggest sub-sector in the Nigerian manufacturing that were placed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. Osundina (2014) further revealed that the enterprise is a dynamic and growing subsector of the Nigerian manufacturing industry which is witnessing unbendable and ferocious competition (KPMG, 2015).

According to Akpan, Ikon, Chukwunonye and Nneka (2016), the frequent and persistent changing of Nigerian food and beverages enterprises opens both opportunities and threats. In fact, the overall lapses

of the food and beverage manufacturer are the pitiable operating environment in Nigeria and the high cost of production and operation. This has resulted to reduced output when compared with their counterparts in other developing nations. All these challenging issues have grave impacts on the performance of food and beverages enterprises.

In the view of Sola, Obamuyi, Adekunjo, and Ogunleye (2013), varieties of approaches have been adopted by the Nigerian government towards the enhancement of efficiency, productivity, and output of the enterprise networks so as to enhance economic growth and development. In the report of CBN (2003), the import substitution industrialization strategy took off and was adopted by the Nigerian nation during the First National Development Plan (1962–1968) with the aim of plunging the degree of finished products that were imported and the enhancement of foreign exchange savings by producing locally some of the imported consumer goods. In the same vein, the Second National Development Plan period (1970–1974) signifies the consolidation of Nigeria's import substitution industrialization strategy during the era of oil boom. Sola et al., (2013) noted that during the wake of world oil market that was collapsed in the beginning of 1980s, there was a rigorous/severe decline in the earnings accrued from oil exportation, which further lead to the inability of the nation to uphold the emerged import-dependent industrial arrangement because of the enormous import bills.

In order to rescue the abovementioned economic challenges, a variety of policy measures in terms of context and contents were employed, which seems unsuccessful. Among the policy measures were the 1982 stabilization policy, the 1984 restrictive monetary policy and stringent exchange control. The collapse of the policy measures resulted to the acceptance and implementation of 1986 Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) (CBN, 2003). In order to reduce the over reliance of the nation's economy on crude oil which is the major foreign means of getting income, SAP was established by endorsing non-oil exports, most especially the enterprise networks. Sola et al. (2013) noted that the performance of the enterprise networks has been worrying the government in spite of a variety of efforts they was exerted.

Accordingly, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) begin with an economic programme referred to as NEEDS (National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy) in 2003, this was to promote private sector participation in growth strategies (Essien and Bello, 2007). Though the policy document of NEEDS tend to be more entrepreneurial, the idea was basically useful for the large scale industries. Additionally, it was identified in the policy document that there was "*ineffective nexus between industry and the research institute/universities*" and "*lack of engineering and technical capacity to translate and decode research results into finished products and maintain existing machinery as well as low level of entrepreneurial capacity, technological support, and paucity of trained artisan skills*". These are major impediments to the development of enterprise networks (Essien and Bello, 2007). The document was proffering solution to the shortage of technological capabilities associated with enterprise networks which are needed to influence the level efficiency.

The performance of enterprises in their business networks is quite affected by several factors such as reduced sales, high cost of production, reduced capital utilization, shortage of foreign exchange to

procure the needed inputs, pitiable and unstable power supply, reduced quality of goods and services, incessant taxation among others (Adeoye and Elegunde, 2012). Among other issues associated with enterprise networks are high import dependency, political instability, deceitful governance, and political bias with resource distribution, decentralization practices, high cost of funds, weak, defect, and unsound policies formulation and implementation, high level of fake and counterfeited goods that are imported, micro-economic instability, deformed business atmosphere, invisible governance, etc. According to Olamide, Oyebisi and Egbetokun, (2013), the penalties of these issues on the national economy include among others, the loss of enterprises 'pull effect' on other sectors of the economy, and the loss of chances to partake in global economy when participating in the value chains at international level.

In many of the enterprise networks, there is an understanding that the world's economy is passing through a period of colossal transformation alongside improbability that is full of uncertainties. In fact, incremental transformations are activated in many of the cost structure, supply chains and business models of enterprises (Dobbs, 2012). One of the chief issues that are often encountered in enterprise networks is the dimension of creating value and achieving competitive advantage in the respective industry sector. These concepts of value creation and competitive advantage are germane to business strategy. The quest and reality of creating value and competitive advantage are at the basis of organizational performance and hence the indulgence of sources to the sustenance of value creation and competitive advantage is now a crucial area and dimension of study when it comes to strategic management (Barney, 1991; Porter, 1991).

Global competition has revealed the level of technological changes and the dynamics of customers demand for superior quality products/services at reduced prices (Dirisu, Iyiola and Ibidunni, 2013). As competitive advantage is becoming less valuable, the performance of Nigerian enterprise networks are highly influenced as many networks are facing drastic and unexpected transformations, emanating from technological advancement, change in customer demand, new regulations and diffusion of new practices (Wilden, Gudergan and Lings, 2007; Helfat, Finkelstein, Mitchell, Peteraf, Singh, Teece, and Winter, 2007; Rhema and Saeed, 2015; Akpan, 2016). It is obvious in the literature review and practices of strategic management that meagre control of resources and capabilities are insufficient to maintain competitive advantage.

The tumultuous nature of enterprise networks' environment results to a large number of new challenges which must be examined with the use of dynamic capabilities. Attention must be centred on the inimitable resources that may lose their inimitability in the dynamic environment. Consequently, uninterrupted organizational rejuvenation recommends only valuable and effectual mechanism for competitive advantage by erecting on dynamic capabilities. A number of value created and related to dynamic capabilities have become known in strategic management, such as product development, strategic decision-making, knowledge creation, product innovation capability, technological capability, top managers capability, alliance and acquisition and strategic flexibility (Zhang, 2007; Ibidunni, Iyiola and Ibidunni, 2014; Ogbojafor, Owolabi, Ogunkoya and Shobayo, 2014).

In order to sustain and thrive in the unendingly dynamic and changing environment, the enterprise networks must constantly develop new resources and capabilities that will deal with the new demands (Teece et al., 1997; Eisenhardt and Martins, 2000; Rindova and Kotha, 2001). The dynamic enterprise network environment with its capricious fast changing environments (internal and external) provides privileges for growth and development, and value/ wealth creation wealth which often poses some level or form of threats to the most networks (Obiwuru, Oluwalaye and Okwu, 2011). The view on dynamic capabilities has risen to deal with the rigorous issue militating against the sustainable competitive advantage in the dynamic environment (Teece, Pisano and Shuen, 1997; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000).

The formation, rations and victuals of value created and competitive advantage is realized when enterprise networks are able to recognize new and further opportunities, resources and capabilities that are in line with recognized opportunities and change (Teece, 2009). The dominant competitions have obligated several enterprise networks for new approaches to arrive at a competitive edge. What was previously referred to as strategies has been modified in the modern era (Chirico and Salvato, 2008). Dynamic capability, according to Rehman and Saeed (2015) is a mainstay for any organization to thrive in the present dynamic environment. Enterprises that are responsive in product innovation and capability to effectively coordinate and redeploy competencies from within and without would be able to improve business performance. Such enterprises will have the power to build, join together, and renew their competencies to acclimatize to the transforming market needs (Wong, 2013).

Enterprise networks place more emphasis on the aim of providing and securing competitive advantages by reaching sustainable business intensification (Seung, 2014), and creating value. It is unfortunate that enterprise networks often face high level and predominant collapse worldwide. Past literatures revealed that about 40 percent of enterprises often encounter collapse during the first two years of start-ups in different countries of the world (Hashim, Raza and Minai 2018). In the same vein, scholars have emphatically argued that the rate of failure or collapse of small network enterprise is much higher in the developing countries than in the developed countries (Sherazi, Iqbal, Asif, Rehman and Shah, 2013).

Enterprise networks are strategic resources that are essential for permitting the growth of businesses in a dynamic and competitive business environment (Machirori and Fatoki, 2013). The authors further states that enterprise networks consist of small business owners and with other businesses to acquire and share information and resources. Enterprise networks according to Hedvall, Jagstedt and Dubois (2019); Guo, Xu, Tang, Liu-Thompkins, Guo and Dong (2018) are set up to strengthen their dynamic capabilities in a competitive business environment. The survival of enterprises depends on the performance of enterprises which could be strengthening as a result of cordial networks that is associated with its economic growth (Rodrigo-Alarcón, García-Villaverde, Ruiz-Ortega and Parra-Requena, 2018).

In order to deal with the drastic transformations in market dynamics, technologies, and competition, top managers mostly rely on the strategic decision making ability to deal with the changing external factors that could aid the survival of transforming environment. Enterprise networks have been able to accomplish competitive advantage over time in the course of embracing technological innovation as a

strategic drive to realizing competitive advantage and creating value (Oghojafor et al., 2014). In due course, enterprise owners and managers will make strategic decisions and engage in thoughts that are innovative so as to cope with the changing dynamics of environment to realize the successfulness of enterprise networks (Ibidunni and Inelo, 2015).

According to Dreyer and Gronhaug (2004), in order for enterprise networks in a ferocious competitive environment to phizog the increasingly complex environment, growing demands from customers, changes in regulatory frameworks and technological encroachment, will catalyze strategic managers to be flexible in dealings, most especially in a complex contemporary business environment that requires a short product life cycles, swift changing preferences and increasing demand of customers, technological progression and others (Shimizu and Hitt 2004).

For this reason, it is against this background that this study seeks to examine the impact of dynamic capacities on enterprise performance using food enterprises and beverage enterprises in Lagos, Nigeria as case studies. It is important to note that the interconnections between the attributes or constructs of dynamic capacities will be tested on the attributes of enterprise performance. In the study, dynamic capacities will be captured with respect to strategic decision-making capacity, product innovation capacity, strategic flexibility, competitive intensity, technological turbulence, and technological capability. The performance of enterprise will be captured with sales growth, enterprise survival, enterprise efficiency and competitive advantage.

Methodology

The research design in the study is a survey research design. This similar design was been adopted in the studies of Ziolkowska (2014). Frankfort-Nachmias and Nachmias (2008) noted that the survey design enhances better possibilities of unfolding existing phenomenon, situations and dynamics by which primary data are collected. It will enable the researcher to seek out the opinions of individual so as to reveal answers to or justify pertinent and specific questions that are comprehensive in the questionnaire instrument concerning the topic under consideration.

In the year 2014, the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) listed fourteen companies which comprises of multinational and indigenous companies. The population adopted in this study will comprise the categories of staff in the top and middle management cadre of the six (6) selected quoted food and beverages companies located in Lagos State. Six quoted food and beverages companies will be purposively selected (non probability sampling) for the study as they are noted to be major players and stakeholders in the Food and Beverages industry in Nigeria (Akpan, *et al.*, 2016; Udemba, 2015). From previous studies, it was revealed that the other eight companies were difficult to educing information from them.

According to Zikmund (2003), the various error allowances will be determined and the suitable one will be chosen based on the discretion of the researcher. The chosen error allowance of 0.04 will be employed to establish the sample size as shown in the equation below:

The formulae for achieving sample size

$$n = \frac{Z^2}{4E^2}$$

where;

n = Sample size;

Z = Z score for the confidence interval (2.05);

E = Error allowance (0.04)

When inserted into the formula, Sample Size will be 656.6406, and approximately 657. It is therefore crucial that the questionnaire distribution will target six hundred and fifty seven respondents whom are middle and top managers in the six food and beverage manufacturing companies.

Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) of Partial Least Square (PLS) was adopted to determine the relationship that exists between competitive advantage, product innovation, and performance of food and beverage enterprises.

Structural equation modelling (SEM) is a multivariate statistical framework that is used to model complex relationships between directly and indirectly observed (latent) variables. It is a general framework which simultaneously solves the systems of linear equations and encompasses other techniques through the incorporation and integration of regression, factor analysis, path analysis, and latent growth curve modelling (Bollen, 1989; Catherine, Nathan, and Nora, 2012). SEM is used to estimate a system of linear equations to test the fit of a hypothesized "causal" model.

The first step in SEM deals with the visualization of "path diagram" or hypothesized model which is usually based on prior knowledge of established theories. In path diagrams, rectangles typically represent observed or directly measured variables, and circles or ovals typically represent unobserved or latent constructs which are defined by measured variables. Unidirectional arrows represent causal paths, where one variable influences another directly, and double-headed arrows represent correlations between variables. As shown in the studies of McDonald and Ho (2002); Pearl (2000), the term "arc" was preferred than "causal path".

SEMs comprises of two sub-models, they are:

1. The measurement model estimates relationships between the observed variables, also referred to as indicator variables, and latent variables; this is the same framework used in factor analysis. In regression and other statistical theories, "indicator variable" implies a binary yes/no sort of variable.

Here, as is customary for SEM, “indicator variable” refers to a variable that is directly associated with a latent variable such that differences in the values of the latent variable mirror differences in the value of the indicator (Bollen, 2001).

2. The structural model develops the relationships between the latent variables. For clarity of presentation, the system of equations will be described. The measurement model consists of the following equations, using standard notation used by Bollen (1989):

$$x_1 = \lambda_1 \zeta_1 + \delta_1 \quad y_1 = \lambda_3 \eta_1 + \epsilon_1$$

$$x_2 = \lambda_2 \zeta_2 + \delta_2 \quad y_2 = \lambda_4 \eta_1 + \epsilon_2$$

$$x_3 = \lambda_3 \zeta_3 + \delta_3 \quad y_3 = \lambda_5 \eta_1 + \epsilon_3$$

Where the x^s and y^s are observed indicators for latent variables, ζ^s and η^s are latent variables, the λ^s are the factor loadings, and ϵ^s and δ^s are the errors or disturbance terms. In general matrix notation, the measurement model is written as

$$\mathbf{x} = \Lambda_x \boldsymbol{\zeta} + \boldsymbol{\delta}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \Lambda_y \boldsymbol{\eta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

From the path diagram, the arrows point to the x^s and y^s , so they are modelled as dependent variables. Also, the factor loadings for x_1 and y_1 can be set to 1, which can be done for two reasons:

- i. The model is identifiable; and
- ii. The latent variable is on the same statistical scale as the observed variables.

Model identification for SEM can also be achieved in other ways, such as setting the variance for the latent variable to 1. Generally, the indicator with factor loading set to 1 is chosen based on what the analyst deems is the best descriptor of the latent construct, but can be arbitrary. Finally in respect to model specification for SEM, exogenous variables have been differentiated from endogenous variables. Exogenous variables have no directed arcs ending on them, while endogenous variables have at least 1 arc ending on them. The structural model consists of the following equations:

$$\eta_1 = \gamma_{11} \xi_1 + \zeta_1$$

$$\eta_2 = \beta_{21} \xi_2 + \zeta_2$$

where the γ and β terms are factor loadings for the latent variables and ζ^s are error terms. Here, the causal relationships between unobserved variables can be evaluated. In general, the structural model may be rewritten in matrix form as the following:

$$\boldsymbol{\eta} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \mathbf{B} \boldsymbol{\eta} + \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\xi} + \boldsymbol{\zeta}$$

where η is $m \times 1$ vector of latent endogenous variables, ξ is an $n \times 1$ vector of latent exogenous variables, α is an $n \times 1$ vector of intercept terms, B is an $m \times m$ matrix of coefficients that give the influence of η on each other, Γ is an $m \times n$ matrix of the coefficients of the effect of ξ on η , and ζ is $m \times 1$ vector of disturbances that contain the explained parts of the η 's. Though it may appear counter intuitive to regress on η on itself, each variable in η_i is influenced by other variables in η_i , so this represents relationships between latent variables and not necessarily feedback loops. It was assumed that η , δ , and ζ are mutually uncorrelated.

Conventional regression approaches are robust to measurement errors in the outcome but not in the predictors. Also, univariate regression approaches cannot model the correlation between error terms for two different outcomes. SEM allows model measurement error for both the predictor and the outcome, and it allows a high degree of flexibility in modelling the correlation between the various error terms. In this study, the indicators were the constructs of dynamic capacities and enterprise performance, the analyst could model the correlation between one construct separately from another construct. Also, the SEM allows for the decomposition of effects if the direct and indirect effect of variables on the outcome is of interest.

For instance, the direct effect of η_1 on η_2 is estimated by β_{21} , and the indirect effect of ζ_1 on η_2 is estimated by γ_{11} . Alternatively, one could model the direct effect of ζ_1 on η_2 with the model depicted in Fig. 2, with corresponding coefficient γ_{12} .

These models are estimated using the variance-covariance matrix of the data. Usually, maximum likelihood estimation fitting functions are used to fit the system of equations to the data, but this method requires that the data be normally distributed and the observations be independent. Variations that relax the assumption of multivariate normality have been developed, including the robust weighted least squares estimator (WLSMV), which allows for binary and categorical dependent variables (Muthe ´n, 1984). To assess the overall model fit, there are a number of fit statistics, including the root mean squared error (RMSEA) and comparative fit index (CFI) (Bollen, 1989), and for categorical data, the weighted root mean square residual (WRMR) is appropriate (Hancock and Mueller, 2006). Hu and Bentler (1999) categorize these fit statistics as “comparative” or “absolute.” One could also compare nested models, as is done with traditional regression models and segregation analysis models, using a likelihood ratio test (LRT) and non-nested models using Akaike’s AIC; by contrast, the aforementioned fit statistics (RMSEA, CFI, WRMR, etc.) do not require the models being compared to be nested.

Fursova (2016) stated that researchers typically integrate the smart-PLS-SEM technique for developing theory in investigative research. The main applications of smart-PLS-SEM are path analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, regression models, covariance structure models, second-order factor analysis and correlation models as revealed by Hall, Müller, and Saarinen (2008). The approach of structural equation modelling (SEM) enhances the analysis of linear relationship between the manifest variables and latent constructs.

The Partial Least Squares (PLS-SEM) method is a multivariate statistical technique for evaluating a measurement model concurrently such as, the relationship between the four constructs in this study and its indicators with a structural model to point out the relationship between the constructs; this is evidenced in the study of Hair and Hult (2013). In addition to the relationship, it could also manifest obtainable parameter estimates to determine the relationship between unobserved variables.

Typically, the SEM technique gives way for numerous associations to test and compute at once in the single proposed models with several associations instead of examining each connection individually. This present study will adopt the partial least squares (PLS-SEM) technique to scrutinize and analyze the collected data, as it will enhance the evaluation of the conceptual model empirically. According to Vinzi, Chin, Henseler and Wang (2010); Astrachan, Patel and Wanzenried (2014), PLS-SEM is a path for the statistical modelling technique, and a complex multivariate analysis for examining the relationships between latent variables.

In the same vein, the PLS-SEM research approach is a flexible, superior and a robust technique to design or build a plausible statistical model (Ringle, Sinkovics and Henseler, 2009; Lowry and Gaskin, 2014; Hair, Sarstedt, Ringle and Gudergan, 2017) and the PLS-SEM features enhances the achievement of the stated objective. Peterson and Kim (2013); Astrachan, Patel and Wanzenried (2014) made emphasis that reliable and valid confirmatory factor analysis can be properly achieved with the use of PLS-SEM path modelling.

PLS-SEM is a statistical tool that has been adopted in different fields including engineering and technology, social sciences, (Ringle, Sinkovics and Henseler, 2009). The technique is well applicable for analysis that deals with non-normal data because of its assumed flexibility when concerned with the distribution and normality of variables (Lowry and Gaskin, 2014). According to Lowry and Gaskin (2014), the PLS-SEM method enhances the test of complex models that have multi-stage effects, for example, mediating role and other complex models' variables relationships. In line with the various evidences rooted in the body of scientific literatures, this study will adopt the partial-least-squares (PLS-SEM) technique for testing and examining the designed conceptual model and achieving the hypothetical statements.

By so doing, it will examine the relationship between the constructs of dynamic capacities and enterprise performance, and the conforming constructs' indicators with a structural model. This study will incorporate the PLS-SEM for data screening, analysis and the underline assumptions will be taken critically in order to compute loadings, path coefficients and weights, the study will also employ the bootstrapping method to determine the significance levels as evidenced in the study of Hair, Hult, Ringle and Sarstedt (2013).

Reasons for adopting PLS-SEM are:

- i. PLS can be applied to both small and large samples;
- ii. It can be adopted in the situation whereby there is no theory or theoretical basis;
- iii. It is applicable for both probability and non-probability sampling distribution;

- iv. It allows for both reflective and formative latent variables;
- v. It requires only the formation of indices or indicators;

The approach will be based on creating latent factors from the questionnaire based on an exploratory factor analysis. The resulting factors will then be evaluated in terms of their influence on the dependent variables in the model setup. There are four sets of equations to be included in the entire model, they are;

- i. Measurement of equations: Equation 1 links the measurement indicators (survey items) to the latent factors;
- ii. PLS equations: Equation 2 associates the latent factors with individuals' background characteristics;
- iii. Structural equations: Equation 3 relates the explanatory and the mediator variables; and
- iv. Structural equations: Equation 4 links the mediators to the dependent variables.

$$I_{rn} = Z_{ln}^* \alpha_r + \nu_{rn} \text{ and } \nu_n \sim N(0, \Sigma_\nu) \text{ for } r = 1, \dots, R \text{ Equation 1}$$

$$Z_{ln}^* = S_{ln} \beta_l + \omega_{ln} \text{ and } \omega_n \sim N(0, \Sigma_\omega) \text{ for } l = 1, \dots, L \text{ Equation 2}$$

$$Z_{ln}^* = Z_i \beta_i + \varphi_l \text{ and } \varphi_l \sim N(0, \Sigma_\varphi) \text{ for } l = 1, \dots, L, i = 1, \dots, \text{ Equation 3}$$

$$Y_{in} = Z_{ln}^* \beta_z + \xi_{in} \text{ and } \xi_n \sim N(0, \Sigma_\xi) \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, \text{ Equation 4}$$

where I_{rn} is the value of an indicator r of the latent construct Z_{ln}^* will be perceived by respondent n , Z_{ln}^* will be the value of latent construct l for respondent n , S_{ln} will be the vector of M respondents' observed individual characteristics, and Y_{in} will be the vector of enterprise performance levels. Error terms will be presented as elements ω_{ln} , ν_{rn} , ξ_{in} of the vectors following a normal distribution with respective covariance matrix Σ_ω , Σ_ν , Σ_ξ , while parameters to be estimated are α_r , β_l , β_i and β_z . Considering R indicators translates into writing R measurement equations and estimating an $(R \times 1)$ vector a of parameters (i.e., one parameter is estimated for each equation), while considering L latent constructs translates into writing L structural equations and estimating an $(M \times L)$ matrix of β parameters (i.e., M parameters will be estimated for each equation). The model to be estimated is shown in Fig. 3.

Data Analysis And Results

In the study, dynamic capacity was captured with respect to strategic decision-making capacity, product innovation capacity, strategic flexibility, competitive intensity, technological turbulence, and technological capability. The performance of enterprise will be captured with sales growth, enterprise survival, enterprise efficiency and competitive advantage.

The dynamic capacity for enterprise performance is estimated by adopting PLS-SEM method. SEM model is calibrated by using the Lisrel 8.70. The SEM models of various enterprises are adjusted based on the underlying principles of T-Value minimum and maximum. The indicators of six enterprises are shown in

Table 5. According to the chi-squared test (χ^2/df), the χ^2 value is significant, where the lower the chi square value, the lower the difference between the definite matrix and input matrix, and the realistic the goodness of fit test will be. It is important to note that the goodness of fit indexes (GFI) are satisfactory between 0.72 and 0.86, the incremental fit indexes (IFI) are satisfactory between 0.82 and 0.92, and the comparative fit indexes (CFI) are satisfactory between 0.91 and 1.00. These indicators are guided by rule that must not be more than 1.00, which gives a numerical evidence of perfect fitness. Hence, the goodness of fit test is said to be satisfactory from the holistic point of view.

Furthermore, the values of the root mean square residual indexes (RMR) ranges from 0.015 and 0.073, and the root mean square error of approximation indexes (RMSERA) ranges from 0.008 and 0.050. The values of these indicators are quite low and, can be said to be satisfactory.

Table 1
Goodness of Fit Test

Enterprises	χ^2/df	GFI	IFI	CFI	RMR	RMSEA
1	.332	.72	.92	1.00	.047	.049
2	.395	.86	.91	1.00	.073	.018
3	.346	.78	.92	1.00	.015	.036
4	.358	.72	.86	.92	.024	.008
5	.294	.80	.91	.91	.017	.014
6	.226	.76	.82	1.00	.048	.050
Source: Lisrel 8.70 output (2020)						

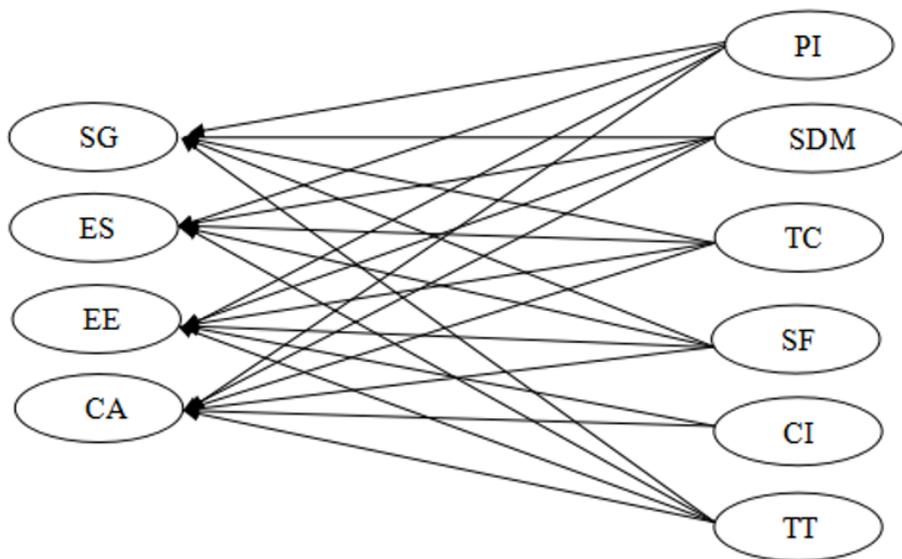
From the path diagram to stress the inter-connectivity of dynamic capacities and enterprise performance shown in the conceptual framework of Fig. 2.2, the analytical figures were shown in Table 6 below. The relationships between the four latent variables of enterprise performance and the six observed variables of dynamic capacities were revealed. The factors of dynamic capacities which are Product innovation, Strategic decision-making, Technological capability, Strategic flexibility, Competitive intensity, and Technological turbulence have the huge impact on enterprise performance based on sales growth, the influence coefficients are .850, .114, .052, -.041, -.097, -.094, respectively with their significant values of .000, .003, .027, .081, .060, .080 respectively. However, from the values obtained, dynamic capacity of product innovation is the only variable that can sufficiently enhance increasing sales growth with coefficient of 0.850 which greatly tend towards 1.00 and significant of 0.000 which is less than critical region 0.05.

The factors of dynamic capacities which are Product innovation, Strategic decision-making, Technological capability, Strategic flexibility, Competitive intensity, and Technological turbulence have the huge impact on enterprise performance based on enterprise survival, the influence coefficients are .002,

.079, - .007, .032, .585, .347, respectively with their significant values of .836, .000, .487, .002, .000, .000 respectively. However, from the values obtained, dynamic capacities of Competitive intensity and Technological turbulence are the only variable that can sufficiently enhance the survival of enterprise or sustain the enterprise into the unforeseeable future with coefficient of 0.585 and 0.347 respectively which tend towards 1.00, and significant values of 0.000 and 0.000 respectively which is less than critical region 0.05.

The factors of dynamic capacities which are Product innovation, Strategic decision-making, Technological capability, Strategic flexibility, Competitive intensity, and Technological turbulence have the huge impact on enterprise performance based on enterprise efficiency, the influence coefficients are .030, .121, .263, .142, .213, - .142 respectively with their significant values of .459, .074, .000, .001, .018, .130 respectively. However, from the values obtained, dynamic capacities of Technological capability and Competitive intensity are the only variable that could enhance the efficiency of enterprise with coefficient of 0.263 and 0.213 respectively which slightly tend towards 1.00, and significant values of 0.000 and 0.018 respectively which is less than critical region 0.05. The factors of dynamic capacities which are Product innovation, Strategic decision-making, Technological capability, Strategic flexibility, Competitive intensity, and Technological turbulence have the huge impact on enterprise performance based on enterprise competitive advantage over other enterprises, the influence coefficients are - .035, - .029, - .026, .870, .048, - .030 respectively with their significant values of .114, .419, .239, .000, .321, .547, respectively.

However, from the values obtained, dynamic capacity of Strategic flexibility is the only variable that could sufficiently enhance competitive advantage of enterprise over other enterprises with coefficient of 0.870 which greatly tend towards 1.00, and significant value of 0.000 which is less than critical region 0.05.



Path Chat Coefficient Illustration between Latent Variables and Observed Variables

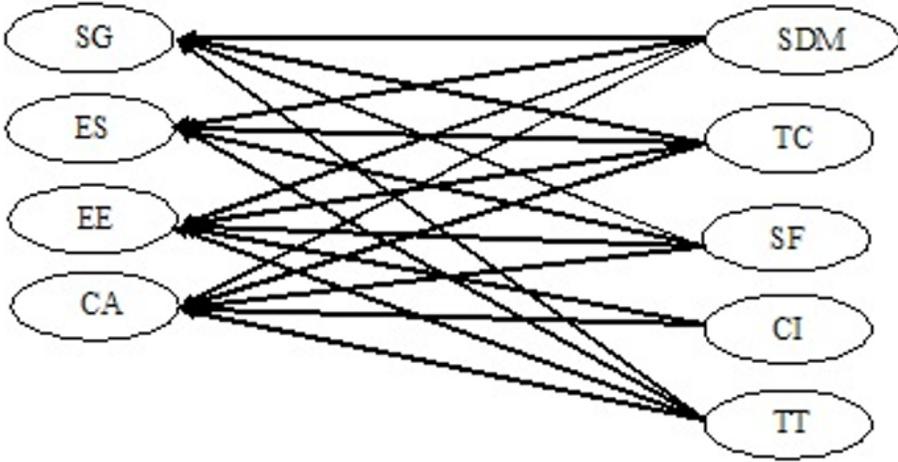


Table 2
Path coefficient between the latent variables and observed variables

Path relation	Standardized estimate	Standard error	T statistics	P
Sales growth > Product innovation	.850	.023	36.565	.000
Sales growth > Strategic decision-making	.114	.038	2.953	.003
Sales growth > Technological capability	.052	.023	2.217	.027
Sales growth > Strategic flexibility	-.041	.022	-1.750	.081
Sales growth > Competitive intensity	-.097	.049	-1.882	.060
Sales growth > Technological turbulence	-.094	.054	-1.754	.080
Enterprise survival > Product innovation	.002	.011	.208	.836
Enterprise survival > Strategic decision-making	.079	.017	4.525	.000
Enterprise survival > Technological capability	-.007	.011	-.696	.487
Enterprise survival > Strategic flexibility	.032	.010	3.096	.002
Enterprise survival > Competitive intensity	.585	.022	25.215	.000
Enterprise survival > Technological turbulence	.347	.025	14.308	.000
Enterprise efficiency > Product innovation	.030	.049	.741	.459
Enterprise efficiency > Strategic decision making	.121	.082	1.789	.074
Enterprise efficiency > Technological capability	.263	.050	6.413	.000
Enterprise efficiency > Strategic flexibility	.142	.048	3.494	.001
Enterprise efficiency > Competitive intensity	.213	.105	2.363	.018
Enterprise efficiency > Technological turbulence	-.142	.116	-1.516	.130
Competitive advantage > Product innovation	-.035	.023	-1.583	.114
Competitive advantage > Strategic decision making	-.029	.038	-.809	.419
Competitive advantage > Technological capability	-.026	.023	-1.178	.239

Source: Lisrel 8.70 output (2020)

Path relation	Standardized estimate	Standard error	T statistics	P
Competitive advantage > Strategic flexibility	.870	.022	39.893	.000
Competitive advantage > Competitive intensity	.048	.048	.993	.321
Competitive advantage > Technological turbulence	-.030	.053	-.603	.547
Source: Lisrel 8.70 output (2020)				

Discussion Of Findings

This section presents the discussion of the findings that emanated from the data analysis. The Lisrel 8.70 version was adopted for analysing SEM. From the findings, it was revealed that the dynamic capacity of product innovation is the only variable that can sufficiently enhance increasing sales growth. Also, dynamic capacities of Competitive intensity and Technological turbulence are the only variable that can sufficiently enhance the survival of enterprise or sustain the enterprise into the unforeseeable future. Dynamic capacities of Technological capability and Competitive intensity are the only variable that could enhance the efficiency of enterprise. Finally, dynamic capacity of Strategic flexibility is the only variable that could sufficiently enhance competitive advantage of enterprise over other enterprises. The study focused on selected beverages and food manufacturing enterprises in Lagos, Nigeria.

The findings of this study is in agreement with the findings of Rajee, (2005) which points out that product innovation is the basis for competitive advantage that will enable the innovator to implement the required and at the same time could result to an increase in the enterprise's profits most especially at challenging times. This is also similar as evidenced in the study of Wang and Ahmed (2004) which reveals that innovation in process and products is observed as prerequisite for the survival and success of the organization. However, process and product innovations are concepts of technological development for enterprise.

It also agrees with the study of Jegede, Ilori, Sonibare, Oluwale and Siyanbola (2012) which conducted the study on factors that influences innovation and competitiveness in the indigenous Nigeria's oil and gas servicing firms. Their study discovered that innovation of product enhances the increase in firms' sales revenue and profitability. Also, they found that majority of the important factors that have impact on innovation in the sub-sector are Research and Development expenditure and training.

The findings of this study also corroborate the findings of Mohd, Mohd and Yasuo (2013) which discover variables that have significant influence on sales growth. The variables are internal motivation for employees, employees' promotion, and retaining of talented employees. All these variables have open up investment opportunities with new equipment and technologies in the enterprise production process. Also, it was affirmed in the study that sales growth could be determined within the framework and trend

of industry as well as local, national and regional economies. The finding also corroborates the findings of Ibidunni, Oluwole, and Ayodotun (2014) which investigates the impact of product innovation strategy on the survival of the small and medium enterprises in Nigeria. Their study found a significant relationship between product innovation and the survival of SMEs. The survival of SMEs is usually measured based on the degree of sales.

The study also agrees with the findings of Aw and Batra (1998), which found a relationship between technological capability and firm efficiency in Taiwan's manufacturing industry based on total expenditure of R&D and on-the-job training. Subsequently, the study of Acha (2000) which substitute technological capability with R&D expenditure, publications and patents, found that there is a positive relationship between the attributes of technological capability and firm's operational performance. The study of Olabisi, Ilori and Egbetokun (2013) which examined technological capabilities in the auto-mechanic industry in Southwestern Nigeria, found that investment capability of auto-mechanics was weak, meanwhile marketing capability was revealed to be strong especially the customers and spare parts supplies.

This study agrees with the findings of Obembe et al. (2014) which confirm that firms with superior technological capability are likely to generate innovations and become extremely competitive. This is an evidence to affirm that technological capacities have a crucial effect when determining the performance of enterprises. Also, Grewal and Tarisuhaj (2001), and Woren, More and Cordina (2002) revealed that the strategic flexibility is a driver of enterprise performance which improve competitive advantage over business players in the industry.

In the study carried out by Ibidunni and Inelo (2015) on the relationship between market-oriented strategic flexibility and market performance of the furniture industry in Southwest Nigeria under fierce competitive environment, in Lagos and Ogun states. It was revealed that there was significant relationship between resource portfolio and firm's profit; deployment of resources and market share; and the greater the demand uncertainty, the stronger the positive relationship between strategic flexibility and market performance.

Conclusion

This study examined the impact of dynamic capacities on enterprise performance using some selected food and beverages enterprises in Lagos, Nigeria. In the study, dynamic capacity was captured with respect to strategic decision-making capacity, product innovation capacity, strategic flexibility, competitive intensity, technological turbulence, and technological capability. The performance of enterprise will be captured with sales growth, enterprise survival, enterprise efficiency and competitive advantage. The dynamic capacity for enterprise performance is estimated by adopting PLS-SEM method. SEM model is calibrated by using the Lisrel 8.70.

The study found that the dynamic capacity of product innovation is the only variable that can sufficiently enhance increasing sales growth. Dynamic capacities of Competitive intensity and Technological

turbulence are the only variable that can sufficiently enhance the survival of enterprise or sustain the enterprise into the unforeseeable future. Dynamic capacities of Technological capability and Competitive intensity are the only variable that could enhance the efficiency of enterprise. Finally, dynamic capacity of Strategic flexibility is the only variable that could sufficiently enhance competitive advantage of enterprise over other enterprises.

Abbreviations

SEM: Structural Equation Modelling; PLS: Partial Least Square; NSE: Nigerian Stock Exchange; WLSMV: weighted least squares estimator; FGN: Federal Government of Nigeria; NEEDS: National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy; LRT: likelihood ratio test; SDM: Strategic decision-making; TC: Technological capability; SF: Strategic flexibility; CI: Competitive intensity; TT: Technological turbulence; RMSERA: root mean square error of approximation indexes;

Declarations

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Authors' contributions

JOA conceived the study and recommended the parameter of the study in consultation with PMJ. The research design was finalized after the approval of ZLL. ZXJ carried out an initial search of all relevant studies pertaining to the area of research from various sources as mentioned in the manuscript for presentation and finalization by the review panel. JOA had written the introduction, findings, and conclusions of the study. JOA and ZLL carried out a detailed study of all relevant studies for inclusion in the Lisrel 8.70.(LTR). EOA, PMJ and ZXJ coordinated institutional supports and overall supervised the study and approved the write-up. The author(s) read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

Will be made available upon request.

Competing interests

The authors clearly declare that they have no competing interests at all.

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Figures

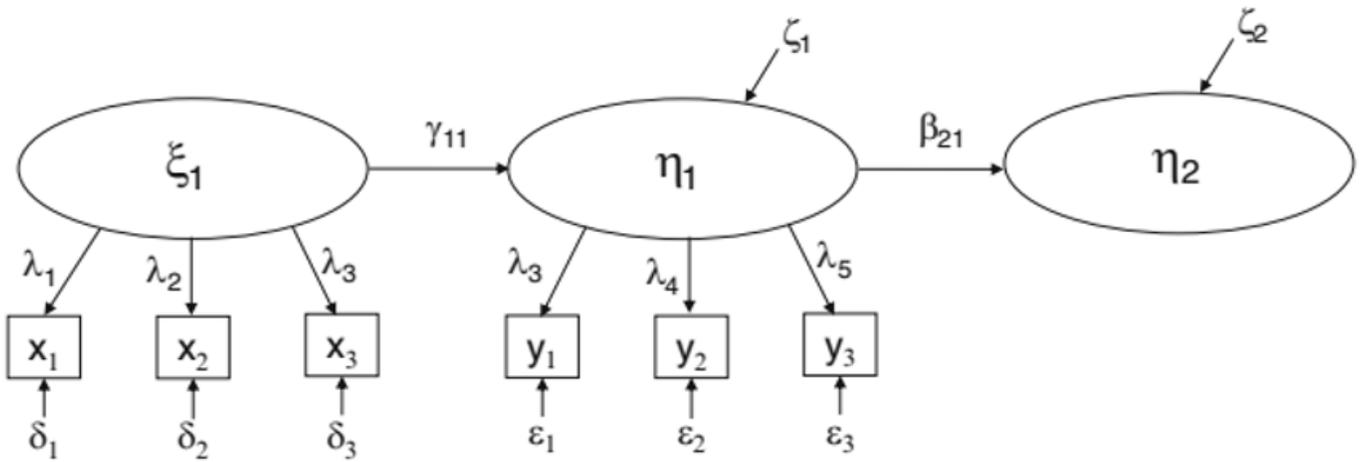


Figure 1

Example of SEM model (Source: Catherine, Nathan, and Nora (2012))

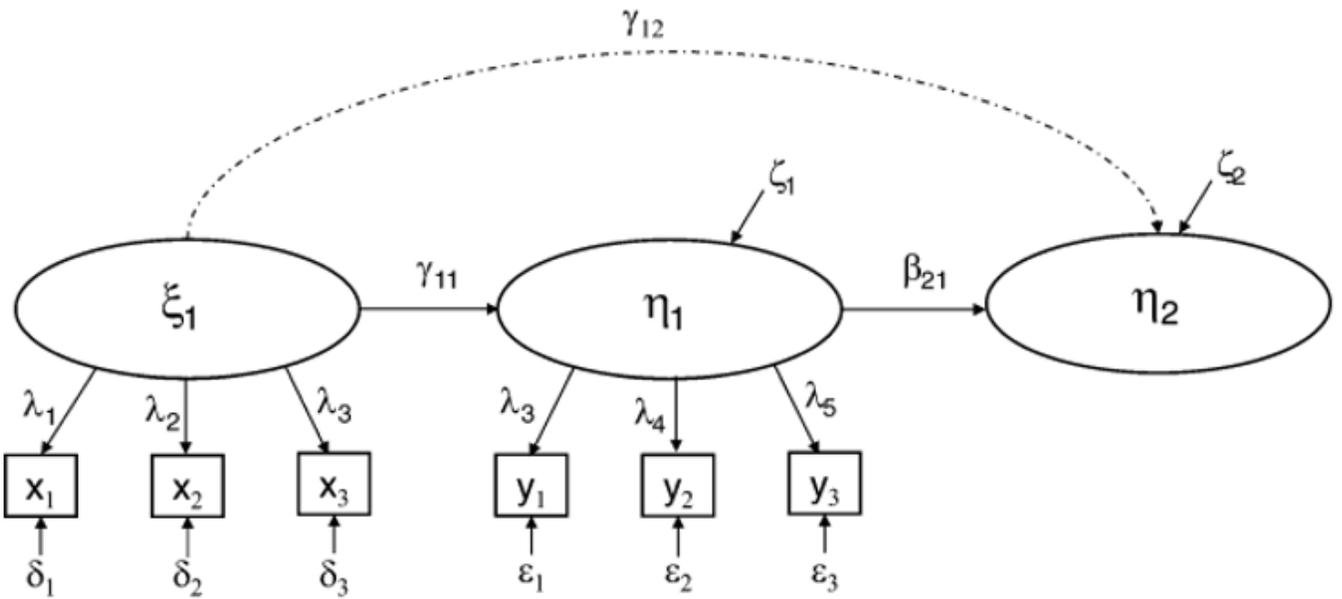


Figure 2

Illustration of SEM diagram, showing the addition of a direct effect in the model. Source: Catherine, Nathan, and Nora (2012)

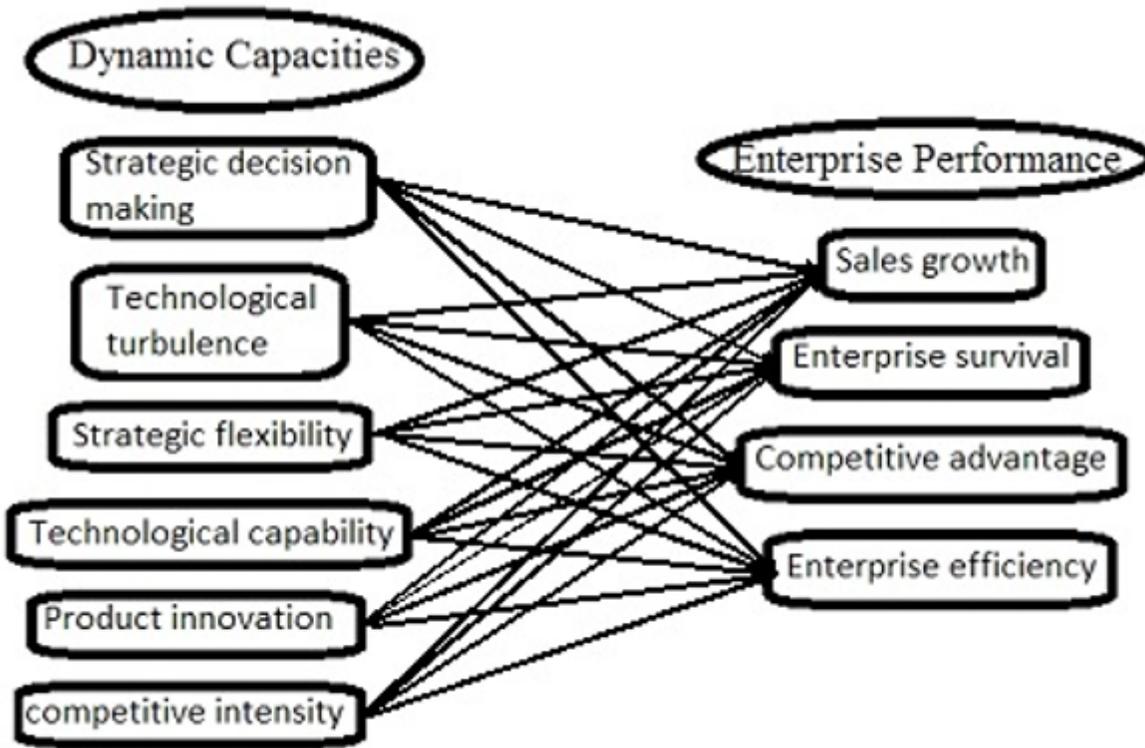


Figure 3

Interconnections of Dynamic capacities and Enterprise performance. Source: Authors' work (2020)