

Tabelle 35: Definitionen für Dynamic Capabilities.

Quelle	Definition	Verweis auf	Grund
(Abrahamsson, Aldin & Stahre 2003)			2
(Adamides, Voutsina 2006)			2
(Adner, Helfat 2003)	"Dynamic managerial capabilities are the capabilities with which managers build, integrate, and reconfigure organizational resources and competences. The concept of dynamic managerial capabilities is a direct analogy to more general organizational 'dynamic capabilities,' which Teece, Pisano, and Shuen (1997:516) define as capabilities that enable an organization 'to integrate, build, and reconfigure competences.'"	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	3
(Affolter 2001)			4
(Agarwal, Helfat 2009), S. 283	"Helfat et al. (2007) define a dynamic capability as „the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base“ (p.4)“	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Agarwal, Selen 2009)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Agarwal, Selen 2009), S. 432	““the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configuratons as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve and die” (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000, p. 1107).”	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Aggarwal, Hsu 2009)			2
(Aitken, Higgs 2010)			2
(Alvarez, Agarwal & Sorensen 2005)			2
(Ambrosini, Bowman & Collier 2009), S. 9	"Dynamic Capabilities are 'the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base' (Helfat et al., 2007. p. 1)"	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Ambrosini, Bowman 2009), S. 32 f.		(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Zollo, Winter 2002); (Winter 2003); (Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006, Wang, Ahmed 2007); (Helfat et al. 2007)	2

¹⁰⁷⁸ Zusatzmaterialien sind unter www.springer.com auf der Produktseite dieses Buches verfügbar.

(Amburgey, Dacin & Singh 2000), S. 2 f.	"They define dynamic capabilities as "...the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments" (1997: 516)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Amit, Schoemaker 1993)			2
(Amit, Zott 2001)			2
(Anand et al. 2009), S. 445	"Dynamic capability is defined as "a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines in pursuit of improved effectiveness." (Zollo and Winter, 2002, p. 340)."	(Zollo, Winter 2002)	1
(Anand, Oriani & Vassolo 2007), S. 1	"Dynamic capabilities are the antecedent organizational and strategic routines by which managers alter their source base to generate new value-creating strategies (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Anderson 2010)			2
(Angeles 2008), S. 288	"DCP [Dynamic Capabilities Perspective, Anm.d. Verf.] refers to the capability of firms to renew its competencies in terms of organizational resources needed to align themselves with environmental business demands (Teece et al. 1997; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Antonelli, Pegoretti 2008)			2
(Aragón-Correa, Rubio-López 2007)			2
(Aragón-Correa, Sharma 2003), S. 73	"Dynamic capabilities consist of a <i>set of specific and identifiable processes that, although idiosyncratic to firms in their details and path dependent in their emergence, have significant commonality in the form of best practices across firms, allowing them to generate new, value creating strategies</i> (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Arend, Bromiley 2009)			2
(Arndt 2008), S. 20	"The term dynamic capabilities used in this paper is "the ability to reconfigure a firm's capabilities (...) in the manner envisioned and deemed appropriate by its principal decision maker(s)" (Zahra et al. 2006)."	(Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006)	1
(Arndt 2009), S. 42	"Dynamic Capabilities können laut TEECE/ PISANO/ SHUEN als „[...] the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments" (TEECE/ PISANO/ SHUEN 1997, S. 516"	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Arthur 1997)			2
(Arthurs, Busenitz 2006)		(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Ashurst, Hodges 2010), S. 218	"The firm's processes that use resources – specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources – to match and even create market change. Dynamic capabilities thus are the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die. (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000: 1107)"	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Athreye 2005), S. 395	"Teece (1998:72) defines dynamic capabilities as 'the ability to sense and seize new opportunities, and to reconfigure and protect knowledge assets, competencies, and complementary assets and technologies to achieve sustainable competitive advantage'."	(Teece 1998)	1
(Athreye, Kale & Ramani 2008), S. 3	"Furthermore, Teece (1998, p. 72) defines dynamic capabilities as "the ability to sense and then seize new opportunities, and to reconfigure and protect knowledge assets, competencies, and complementary assets and technologies to achieve sustainable competitive advantage"	(Teece 1998)	1

(Athreye, Kale & Ramani 2009), S. 731	“the ability to sense and then seize new opportunities, and to reconfigure and protect knowledge assets, competencies, and complementary assets and technologies to achieve sustainable competitive advantage” Teece et al. (1997)“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Audretsch 1996), S. 29	““Dynamic capability is the capacity of an organization to consistently nurture, adapt, and regenerate its knowledge base, and to develop and retain the organizational capabilities that translate that knowledge base into useful actions.”” [Marco Iansiti and Kim B. Clark, “Integration and Dynamic Capability: Evidence from Product Development in Automobiles and Mainframe Computers,” <i>Industrial and Corporate Change</i> , Volume 3, No. 3, 1994, pp. 557-605. Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. D. Verf.]	(Iansiti, Clark 1994)	1
(Augier, Teece 2007), S. 179	“Dynamic capabilities refer to the (inimitable) capacity firms have to shape, reshape, configure and reconfigure the firm's asset base so as to respond to changing technologies and markets. Dynamic capabilities relate to the firm's ability to proactively adapt in order to generate and exploit internal and external firm specific competences, and to address the firm's changing environment (Teece/ Pisano/ Shuen 1997)“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Augier, Teece 2008a)		(Augier, Teece 2007)	5
(Augier, Teece 2008b)			5
(Augier, Teece 2008c), S. 1190	““Dynamic capabilities’ refers to the particular (non-imitable) capacity business enterprises possess to shape, reshape, configure, and reconfigure assets so as to respond to changing technologies and markets and escape the zero profit condition. Dynamic capabilities relate to the enterprise’s ability to sense, seize, and adapt, in order to generate and exploit internal and external enterprise-specific competences, and to address the enterprise’s changing environment (Teece and Pisano 1994; Teece et al. 1997).”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Teece, Pisano 1994)	
(Augier, Teece 2009), S. 412	“The ability to sense and to seize new opportunities, and to reconfigure and protect knowledge assets, competencies, and complementary assets with the aim of achieving a sustained competitive advantage”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a) leicht modifiziert. Konform mit (Helfat et al. 2007)	
(Autry, Sanders 2008), S. 313	“Dynamic Capabilities are defined as the firm’s ability to reconfigure resource stocks (Teece et al. 1997; Eisenhardt and Martin 2000)“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Ayuso, Rodríguez & Ricart 2006), S. 477	“Dynamic capabilities are defined as “the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments” (Teece <i>et al.</i> , 1997, p.516)“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Azadegan, Bush & Dooley 2008)			2
(Baker, Bass 2003)			2
(Bakkevig 2007)			2
(Ball et al. 2010)			2
(Banker et al. 2006), S. 316	“Dynamic capabilities refer to a firm’s ability to create competitive advantage by leveraging IT and complementary organizational resources to develop unique, change-oriented capabilities that enable firms to meet customer needs and respond to competitors.“		3
(Barnett 2005)			2

(Barnett, Pontikes 2006)			2
(Barney 1991)			2
(Barreto 2010), S. 271	"A dynamic capability is the firm's potential to systematically solve problems, formed by its propensity to sense opportunities and threats, to make timely and market-oriented decisions, and to change its resource base."		
(Bechtel 2006), S. 75	„Als ‚a firm's capacity to deploy resources“ [Amit/ Schoemaker 1993, 35 (im Original zum Teil hervorgehoben), Text aus der Fußnote, Anm. D. Verf.] ermöglichen die Dynamic Capabilities...“	(Amit, Schoemaker 1993)	1
(Becker 2005), S. 246	““We define dynamic capabilities as the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments.”“[Tece et al. (1997), S. 516, Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. D. Verf.]	(Tece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Behar 2009), S. 82	““A dynamic capability is the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base” (Helfat et al. 2007, S. 4). ”	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Bengtsson, Holmquist 2005), S. 9	“The main idea presented by these researchers [(Sanchez, Mahoney 1996), Anm. d. Verf.], irrespective of the level of analysis, is that market and technology-related capabilities are organized in separated domains and they need to be integrated and combined in different ways through the overall modular architecture. In this chapter, dynamic capability refers to this architectural knowledge about different capabilities and the ability to coordinate, combine, and recombine internal and external capabilities. Contrary to the definitions quoted above [(Tece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Galunic, Eisenhardt 2000), Anm. d. Verf.], the ability to explore and exploit different market and technology “modules” is excluded from our definition.“		
(Benner 2001)			2
(Benner, Tushman 2003)			2
(Bergman, Jantunen & Saksa 2004), S. 65	“Dynamic Capabilities denote the firm's ability to build, reconfigure and renew resources, capabilities and routines in a changing business environment”	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Tece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Besanko et al. 2007)			2
(Bessant 2009)			2
(Bessant et al. 2002)			2
(Bhatt 2004)			6
(Bhatt, Grover 2005)			2
(Bianchi, Chiesa & Fratini 2009), S. 447	“...Winter (2003), who defines an organizational capability as “a high-level routine that, together with its implementing input flows, confers on an organization's management a set of decision options for producing significant outputs of a particular type” (p. 991).”	(Winter 2003)	1
(Biedenbach, Söderholm 2008), S. 137	“Tece et al. (1997) define dynamic capabilities as ‘a firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments’ (Tece et al., 1997, p. 516).“	(Tece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Bierly III, Chakrabarti 1996)			2

(Bierly III, Daly 2007), S. 51	"Dynamic capabilities are defined as „the firm’s ability to address rapidly changing environments“ (Teece <i>et al.</i> , 1997, p.516)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Bingham, Eisenhardt 2006)			2
(Blesa, Ripollés 2008)			2
(Blomqvist et al. 2004)			2
(Blum 2004)		(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	2
(Blyler, Coff 2003), S. 678	"Eisenhardt and Martin (2000: 1107) define a dynamic capability as the firm’s "Processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources – to match and even create market change."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Boccardelli, Magnusson 2006), S. 164	"The focus is thus on the firm’s capability to renew its bundle of competencies and to create radically new competencies in order to ‘...achieve congruence with the changing business environment’ (Teece <i>et al.</i> , 1997, p. 515)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Borch, Madsen 2007), S. 110	"We define dynamic capabilities as the ability to build, integrate and reconfigure both external and internal resources and routines (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Teece et al., 1997; Zahra and George, 2002; Zahra et al., 2006)"	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Zahra, George 2002); (Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006)	
(Bowen, Sharma 2005)			2
(Bowling, Khatib 2005)			4
(Bowman, Ambrosini 2003), S. 292 f.	"Dynamic capabilities refer to the firm's ability to alter the resource base by creating, integrating, recombining and releasing resources (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000). They may involve processes of coordination, replication, learning and reconfiguration (Teece, Pisano and Shuen, 1997)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Bowman, Carter 1995)			2
(Bowman, Gleadle 2009)			2
(Bowman, Ward & Kakabadse 2002)			2

(Branzei, Vertinsky 2006), S. 77	“Each firm’s set of dynamic capabilities, which helps it integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments (Teecce et al., 1997: 516) by activating, copying, transferring, synthesizing, reconfiguring, and redeploying different skills and resources (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000).”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Breznitz, Zimmermann 2010)			2
(Brock Smith, Barclay 1997)			2
(Bröring 2005), S. 100	“Dynamic capabilities are defined as “the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments.””[Teecce et al. (1997), p.510, Quelle aus der Fußnote hinzugefügt, Anm. d. Verf.]	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Brouthers, Brouthers & Werner 2008)			2
(Bruni, Verona 2009), S. 102	“In fact ‘a dynamic capability is the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base’ (Helfat et al., 2007, p. 4).”	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Bueno, Anton & Paz Salmador 2008), S. 157	“integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teecce et al., 1997, p.516)”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Bueno, Morcillo & Salmador 2006)			2
(Buenstorf, Murmann 2004), S. 6	“Dynamic capabilities determine the “firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments” (ibid., p. 516 [(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a), Anm. d. Verf.]; cf. also Teecce and Pisano 1994)”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Teecce, Pisano 1994)	1
(Buenstorf, Murmann 2005), S. 547	“Dynamic capabilities determine ‘the firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teecce et al., 1997: 516; cf. also Teecce and Pisano, 1994); they are, in short, the capabilities of adapting capabilities.”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Teecce, Pisano 1994)	1
(Burch 2009), S. 45	“The dynamic capability construct refers to “the firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments” (Teecce et al., 1997: 516).”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Burger-Helmchen 2007)			2
(Burmam 2002a), S. 7	“In this respect, Teecce et al. confirm: “Dynamic capabilities thus reflect an organization’s ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage, given path dependencies and market positions” Teecce et al. 1997: 516“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Burmam 2002b), S. 167	“TEECE ET AL. stellen fest: „Dynamic capabilities thus reflect an organization’s ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage given path dependencies and market positions.””[Teecce, D.J., Pisano, G., Shuen A., Dynamic Capabilities and Strategic Management, in: SMJ, vol. 18, 1997, S. 516, Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. D. Verf.]	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Butler, Murphy 2008)			2
(Cai, Tylecote 2008)			2

(Caloghirou et al. 2004), S. 233	“In markets where the competitive landscape is constantly shifting, dynamic capabilities reflect the ‘[...] firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments. Dynamic capabilities thus reflect an organization’s ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage [...]’ (Teecce et al., 1997, p. 516).“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Camuffo, Volpato 1995)			2
(Camuffo, Volpato 1996)			2
(Cantner, Hanusch & Pyka 1996)			2
(Cantwell, Santangelo 2006)			2
(Capron, Mitchell 2009)			2
(Carman, Dominguez 2001), S. 174	”Thus, a crucial implication is the importance of dynamic capabilities as “the capacity to renew competencies so as to achieve congruence with the changing business environment,” particularly the managerial capacity for “adapting, integrating, and reconfiguring internal and external organizational skills, resources, and functional competencies to match the requirements of a changing environment” (Teecce, Pisano, and Shuen 1997, 515).”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Carpenter, Sanders & Gregersen 2001), S. 494	”More recently, this perspective has been extended to consider <i>dynamic capabilities</i> , a firm’s unique “ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage given path dependencies and market positions” (Teecce et al., 1997: 516).”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Carpenter, Sanders 2009), S. 110	“Dynamic Capabilities are processes by which a firm integrates, reconfigures, acquires, or divests resources in order to achieve new configurations of resources and capabilities. (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Cavusgil, Seggie & Talay 2007), S. 161	"dynamic capabilities are simple, experiential, unstable processes that rely on quickly created new knowledge and iterative execution to produce adaptive, but unpredictable outcomes" (Cyert and March 1963, p. 1106)	(Cyert, March 1963)	1
(Cegarra-Navarro 2005), S. 3	“The ‘dynamic capacity theory’ highlights the need of altering the resources and capacities which form the base of competitive advantages on organizations. Dynamic capacities are defined by Eisenhardt and Martin as ‘organizational and strategic routines by which the companies reach new resource configurations’ (2000, p. 1107).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1/3
(Cepeda, Dusya 2007), S. 427	”we adopt in this paper Zahra et al.’s (2006) definition of dynamic capabilities as the processes to reconfigure a firm’s resources and operational routines in the manner envisioned and deemed appropriate by its principal decision makers.”	(Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006)	
(Cetindamar, Phaal & Probert 2009), S. 238	“In its most elaborate form, dynamic capabilities are the ability to reconfigure, redirect, transform, and appropriately shape and integrate existing core competences with external resources and strategic and complementary assets to meet the challenges of a time-pressured, rapidly changing Schumpeterian world of competition and imitation (Teecce et al., 2000).“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 2002)	
(Chadwick, Dabu 2009)			2
(Chan, Shaffer & Snape 2004), S. 19	”a firm’s ability to renew, reallocate, rejuvenate and redefine its resources in coping with the changing business environment.”		
(Chang 2003)			2

(Chau, Witcher 2008)		(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	2
(Chen 2003)	<i>“the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments (Teece et al., 1997, p. 516.”</i>	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Chen et al. 2008), S. 367	”In particular, the dynamic capability perspective emphasizes the capacity to renew competences to achieve congruence with changing environments (Teece et al., 1997).”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Chen, Jaw 2009), S. 249 f.	““the subset of competence/ capabilities which allow the firm to create new products and processes, and respond to changing market circumstances” (Teece et al., 1997, p. 510).”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Cheng-Wen 2008)			2
(Chi, Seth 2009)			2
(Chini, Ambos 2005)			2
(Cho, Cho & McLean 2009), S. 269	“Organizational dynamic capabilities are the abilities of the organization to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments.“		
(Chung, Beamish 2005), S. 335	“In dynamic environments, where the competitive landscape is shifting, the dynamic capabilities by which firms integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address the requirements of shifting environments become the source of competitive advantage (Teece et al., 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Churchill 2001)			4
(Cillo, Verona & Vicari 2007)			2
(Clegg, Bailey 2008)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	2
(Coates, McDermott 2002)			2
(Collinson 2001)			2
(Collis 1994)			2
(Conner 1991)			2
(Cricelli, Grimaldi 2008)			2
(Cunha 2009)			2

(Cyert, March 1963)			2
(Da Silveira, Giovanni J. C. 2002), S. 229	"Dynamic capabilities concern the ability to continuously adapt and integrate the set of skills, resources, and competencies of the firm to an ever-shifting competitive environment." [D.J. Teece & G. Pisano, 'The Dynamic Capabilities of Firms: An Introduction', in: G. Dosi, D.J. Teece & J. Chytry (Eds), <i>Technology, Organization, and Competitiveness: Perspectives on Industrial and Corporate Change</i> (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1998), pp. 193–212, Quellenangabe aus der Endnote, Anm. D. Verf.]	(Teece, Pisano 1998)	
(Dacko et al. 2008), S. 450	"Teece et al. (1997) define these competencies and capabilities that allow a firm to reconfigure internal and external competences and resources to address the problems related to routines and core rigidities, dynamic capabilities."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Daniel, Wilson 2003), S. 283	"concept of dynamic capabilities, defined by Eisenhardt & Martin (2000, p. 1107) as: The firm's processes that use resources – specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources – to match and even create market change. Dynamic capabilities are therefore the organisational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve and die."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Danneels 2000)			2
(Danneels 2002)			2
(Danneels 2002), S. 1110	"The portrayal of the dynamic relationship between product innovation and competences builds on the 'dynamic capabilities approach' formulated by Teece et al. (1997). The term 'dynamic' refers to the renewal of competences to address changing environments. The dynamic capabilities approach emphasizes that firms face path dependencies as they develop their competences over time."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Danneels 2007)			2
(Danneels 2008), S. 520	"I define a second-order competence as the competence to build new first-order competences. Simply put, a first-order competence is a skill at performing a particular task, whereas a second-order competence is a skill at learning new tasks."		
(Datta 2009)			2
(Davis 2004)			2
(Davison, Hyland 2006)			2
(Day 1994)			2
(de Bakker, Nijhof 2002), S. 66	"Dynamic capabilities thus could be defined as 'the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments' (Teece et al., 1997, p. 516)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(de Weerd-Nederhof et al. 2008), S. 361	"Teece et al. (1997) define the ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments as dynamic capabilities."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Deeds, Decarolis & Coombs 2000)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	2
(Dekkers 2005)		(Volberda 1998)	2
(Dekkers, Van Luttervelt 2006)			2

(Delbridge, Gratton & Johnson 2005), S. 169	“As markets and technologies evolve, internal routines need to evolve with them; and it is the ability to change internal routines and procedures regularly which constitutes a dynamic capability.” [Teece 1997/ Eisenhardt and Martin 2000/ Zollo, Quellen aus der Endnote eingefügt, Anm. d. Verf.]	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	
(Delmas 2002)			2
(Denrell, Fang & Winter 2003)			2
(Desai, Sahu & Sinha 2007), S. 46	“DCA suggests that when competitive landscapes are shifting, the dynamic capabilities by which firm managers integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments (Teece, Pisano, and Shuen, 1997) become the source of competitive performance.”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Dess, Lumpkin & Eisner 2008)			2
(Dixon 2008)			2
(Dixon, Day 2010)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Teece 2007); (Helfat et al. 2007)	2
(Dixon, Meyer & Day 2010), S. 418	“Dynamic capabilities have been defined as ‘the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece et al., 1997, p. 516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Doege, Martini 2008), S. 113		(Zollo, Winter 2002); (Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006); (Winter 2003); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Helfat, Peteraf 2003)	2
(Donzelli, Iazeolla 2001)			4
(Dosi, Failo & Marengo 2008), S. 1168	”the concept of ‘dynamic capabilities’ advanced by Teece et al. (1997), wherein dynamic capabilities are defined as the ‘firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments’.”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Dosi, Marengo 1993)			2

(Dosi, Marengo 2000)		(Dosi, Marengo 1993)	5
(Dougherty et al. 1998), S. 170	“Teece, Pisano, and Shuen (1997) refer to this strategic ability as the “dynamic capabilities” of the firm. Dynamic capabilities emphasize the managerial, technological, and organizational skills necessary to scan the environment, to evaluate markets and competitors, and to integrate, adapt, and reconfigure technology systems ahead of competition.”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Dougherty, Barnard & Dunne 2005)			2
(Douma, Schreuder 2008), S. 207	“A dynamic capability can be defined as ‘the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base’. (Helfat et al. 2007)”	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Døving, Gooderham 2005), S. 8	”To be specific, Eisenhardt and Martin (2000: 1107) define dynamic capabilities as ‘the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve and die.’”	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Døving, Gooderham 2008), S. 844	”dynamic capability construct, which refers to ‘the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece, Pisano, and Shuen, 1997: 516).”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Dührkoop 1999), S. 70	”Dynamic Capabilities werden dabei definiert als “the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments.” [Teece, Pisano und Shuen (1997), S. 516, Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. D. Verf.]	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Dutton et al. 1997)			2
(Dyer, Singh 1998)			2
(Dykes 1998)			2/4
(e Cunha, Da Cunha 2006), S. 844	”a dynamic capability: it is a path-dependent organizational process built upon experience, by which executives create, reconfigure and integrate resource bundles (Teece et al., 1997; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000).”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Easterby-Smith et al. 2008a)			2
(Easterby-Smith et al. 2008b)			2
(Easterby-Smith, Lyles & Peteraf 2009), S. 3	“They define dynamic capabilities as the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base (Helfat et al., 2007, p. 4).”	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Easterby-Smith, Prieto 2008), S. 237	”Their oft-quoted definition is: ‘dynamic capabilities are the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece, Pisano and Shuen, 1997, p. 516).”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Eberl 2009), S. 39	”... the firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external resources and competencies to address rapidly changing environments” (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Eggers 2006)			2
(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000), S. 1107	“The firm’s processes that use resources - specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources - to match and even create market change. Dynamic capabilities thus are the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die.”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	

(Eisenhardt, Martin 2003), S. 343	“Similar to Teece and colleagues (1997), we define dynamic capabilities as: The firm’s processes that use resources – specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources – to match an even create market change. Dynamic capabilities thus are the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die.“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Ellis, Lamont 2000)			2
(Ellonen, Wikström & Jantunen 2009), S. 755	“Dynamic capabilities, in turn, could be seen as higher-order organizational capabilities that make it possible to learn about new domains, create new asset combinations and build new capabilities in order to match market (perceptible and latent) needs (Collis, 1994; Danneels, 2008; Sawers et al., 2008; Teece et al., 1997; Wang and Ahmed, 2007; Winter, 2003).“	(Collis 1994); (Danneels 2008); (Sawers, Pretorius & Oerlemans 2008); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Wang, Ahmed 2007); (Winter 2003)	
(Eng, Spickett-Jones 2009), S. 465	“Dynamic capabilities are the organizational and strategic routines by which managers alter their firms’ resource base through acquiring, shedding, integrating and recombining resources to generate new value creating strategies (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Eschen 2002)			2
(Ettlie, Pavlou 2006), S. 119	“Applied to interfirm NPD [new product development, Anm. D. Verf.] partnerships, dynamic capabilities are defined as the interfirm NPD partnership’s ability to build, integrate, and reconfigure existing resources to adapt to rapidly changing environments (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	3
(Fang, Zou 2009), S. 742	”Specifically, dynamic capabilities are defined as the ability to build, integrate, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments (Teece et al., 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Fasnacht 2008)			2
(Fecker 2001)			2
(Feldman, Pentland 2003)			2
(Filatotchev, Piessse 2009)			2
(Finch-Lees, Mabey & Liefooghe 2005)			2
(Fink, Markovich 2008), S. 285	”defining dynamic capabilities as ‘the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece et al., 1997: 516).“		1
(Fink, Neumann 2009)			2
(Fisbeck-Groh 2004)			2
(Fishkind et al. 2007)			2
(Fitzek 2005)			2

(Fixson 2005)			2
(Fladmoe-Lindquist 1996)			2
(Fleck 2005), S. U2	“Neutralizing those forces involves the development of dynamic capabilities – the firm’s resource-related processes to rapidly match and create market change (Teece, Pisano & Shuen, 1997; Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Fleck 2007)		(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	2
(Flores, Ortega & Alberti 2007)			4
(Florice, Ibanescu 2008), S. 452	“dynamic capabilities of firms, defined as the ‘ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece et al., 1997, p. 516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Foerstl et al. 2010), S. 120	“Dynamic capabilities are defined as a firm’s capacity to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external resources, using organizational processes to respond to changes in the competitive environment and to design new value-creating strategies (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Teece et al., 1997).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Fontannaz, Oosthuizen 2007)			2
(Foss 2001)			2
(Foss 2003)			2
(Franco et al. 2009), S. 1843	“capacity of a firm to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base” (Helfat 2007, p. 4).“	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Fuhl 2006), S. 11 f.	”Approach, was written in 1997, by Teece Pisano and Shuen. Their so called Dynamic Capabilities Approach refers to a company’s ability to alter its resource configuration through applying certain capabilities and thus adapt to changing environments to achieve new forms of competitive advantage.”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Fujimoto 2002)			2
(Fujimoto, Orihashi 2004)			2
(Galunic, Eisenhardt 2001)			2
(Gans 2009)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2

(García-Morales, Lloréns-Montes & Verdú-Jover 2007)			2
(Gargantini 1982)			4
(Geiger, Kliesch 2005)			6
(George 2005), S. 122	“In that sense, dynamic capabilities would, in fact, refer to the organization’s capacity to renew its competencies or ‘learn’ to create entirely new competencies to achieve superior performance (Zahra and George, 2002).“	(Zahra, George 2002)	
(George et al. 2004)			2
(Ghanam, Cox 2007), S. 65	”Dynamic capabilities are the: “antecedent organizational and strategic routines by which managers alter their resource base to generate new value-creating strategies and ... by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die.” (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000, p. 1107)”	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Gianluca 2003)			4
(Gieras, Wang & Lai 2006)			4
(Gilbert 2006), S. 150	“dynamic capabilities that “integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments” (Teece et al. 1997, p. 516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Gjelsvik 2002)			2
(Glowik 2009), S. 44	“Teece et al. (1997: 515) describe the ability to achieve new forms of a firm’s competitive advantage, necessary in turbulent and uncertain markets, as ‘dynamic capabilities’“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Gold, Verhulst 1995)			4
(Goldstein 2009)			2
(Gonçalves, Gonçalves 2008)			2
(Gooderham 2007)			2
(Govind Menon 2008)		(Collis 1994); (Helfat 1997); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Griffith, Harvey 2001); (Lee, Lee & Rho 2002); (Zahra, George 2002); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	2

(Gowen, Tallon 2005), S. 63	"Specifically, dynamic capabilities have been defined by Eisenhardt and Martin (2000) and Teece et al. (1997) as: The firm's processes that use resources – specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources—to match and even create market change. Dynamic capabilities thus are the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Graetz, Smith 2008)			2
(Grande 2008)		(Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006)	1
(Grant 1996)			2
(Grant 2005)	"David Teece and his colleagues have referred to <i>dynamic capabilities</i> as the "firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments.""[D.J. Teece, G. Pisano, and A. Shuen, "Dynamic Capabilities and Strategic Management," <i>Strategic Management Journal</i> 18 (1997): 509-33, Quellenangabe aus der Endnote, Anm. D. Verf.]	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Green, Larsen & Kao 2008), S. 65	"but the ability to reconfigure its operating routines to enable responses to changing environments (Teece and Pisano, 1994; Teece et al., 1997)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Greve, Engelen & Brettel 2009), S. 19	"dynamic capability, that is as a capability to renew organization's competences as to achieve congruence with changing environments (Teece, Pisano, & Shuen, 1997)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Grewal, Comer & Mehta 2001)			2
(Griffith, Harvey 2001), S. 598	"Global dynamic capabilities is the creation of difficult-to-imitate combinations of resources, including effective coordination of inter-organizational relationships, on a global basis that can provide a firm a competitive advantage (Dyer and Singh 1998; Teece et al. 1997)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Dyer, Singh 1998)	3
(Griffith, Kiessling & Dabic 2005), S. 164	"Dynamic capabilities refer to the development of global management capabilities and difficult-to-imitate combinations of organizational, functional, and technological skills to gain / sustain competitive advantage (Griffith & Harvey, 2001; Teece et al., 1997)."	(Griffith, Harvey 2001); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Griffith, Noble & Chen 2006), S. 52	"Dynamic capabilities refer to the continual modification of resources creating difficult-to-imitate competencies allowing a firm to gain and sustain a competitive advantage in the marketplace (Eisenhardt&Martin 2000; Griffith&Harvey 2001; Teece et al. 1997)"	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Griffith, Harvey 2001); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Gruca, Nath 1994)			2
(Gruenberg-Bochard, Kreis-Hoyer 2008), S. 366	"Dynamic capabilities are understood as „...the antecedent organisational and strategic routines by which managers alter their resource-base – acquire and shed resources, integrate them together and recombine them – to generate new value-creating strategies.“ (Eisenhardt and Martin. 2000, p. 1107)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1

(Guenther 2009)			2
(Güttel 2009), S. 138.	“„A dynamic capability is a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines [organisationale Kompetenz; der Autor] in pursuit of improved effectiveness.“ (Zollo & Winter, 2002: 340).“ [Anmerkung aus dem Original, Anm. d. Verf.]	(Zollo, Winter 2002)	1
(Güttel, Konlechner 2009), S. 154	”Drawing on the concept of organizational routines a dynamic capability can be defined as “a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines in pursuit of improved effectiveness” (Zollo and Winter (2002, 340)).”	(Zollo, Winter 2002)	1
(Gysen et al. 2010)			4
(Haberberg, Rieple 2008)			2
(Hackbarth, Kettinger 2004), S. 274	“Clearly, firms differ in their dynamic capabilities to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies as a consequence of net-entitlement (Zollo & Winter, 2002; Daniel & Wilson, 2003; Sambamurthy et al., 2003).“	(Zollo, Winter 2002); (Daniel, Wilson 2003); (Sambamurthy, Bharadwaj & Grover 2003)	
(Hacklin et al. 2009)			2
(Hacklin, Marx & Inganäs 2007)			2
(Hagen, Lodha 2004), S. 65	“Dynamic core competencies are unique sets of skills serve as a source of competitive advantage for a firm over its rivals.“		3
(Hahn, Doh 2006), S. 785	“Dynamic capabilities refer to capabilities by which managers ‘integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece et al., 1997: 516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Hall 2004), S. 62 f.	“dynamic capabilities: ‘the capacity to sense opportunities and to reconfigure knowledge assets, competences and complementary assets and technologies to achieve sustainable competitive advantage’ (Teece 1998, p. 73).“	(Teece 1998)	1
(Han 2008)			2
(Harmaakorpi 2006), S. 1087	”At the regional level, we define dynamic capabilities as the region’s ability to generate in interaction competitive resource configurations in a turbulent environment.”		3
(Harreld, O’Reilly III & Tushman 2007)		(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Hart, Sharma 2004)			2
(Harvey 2000), S. 159			2
(Harvey et al. 2010), S. 83	“is defined as ‘a firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece et al. 1997: 516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1

(Harvey, Novicevic & Garrison 2004)			2
(Hawryszkiwycz 2010)			2
(Hayes, Wheelwright & Clark 1988)			2
(He, Wong 2004)			2
(Heger 2003), S. 45 f.	“Teece et al. definieren “(...) dynamic capabilities as the firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments.”“ [Teece, D.J./ Pisano, G./ Shuen, A. (1997), S. 516, Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. d. Verf.]	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Helfat 1997)	“Teece and Pisano define dynamic capabilities as ‘the subset of the competences/ capabilities which allow the firm to create new products and processes and respond to changing market circumstances’ (1994: 541).“	(Teece, Pisano 1994)	1
(Helfat 2000)			2
(Helfat et al. 2007), S. 4	“A dynamic capability is the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base.”		
(Helfat, Peteraf 2003)			2
(Helfat, Peteraf 2009a)		(Helfat, Peteraf 2003)	5
(Helfat, Peteraf 2009b), S. 94	“Helfat et al. (2007: 4) define a dynamic capability as ‘the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, and modify its resource base’. The ‘resource base’ includes the ‘tangible, intangible, and human assets (or resources) as well as capabilities which the organization owns, controls, or has access to on a preferential basis’ (Helfat et al., 2007: 4).”	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Helfat, Raubitschek 2000)			2
(Hemenway, Yodeler 2003)			4
(Hemphill, Vonortas 2003), S. 263 f.	“Dynamic capabilities’ is defined as the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments of technological change. Furthermore, dynamic capabilities reflect an organization’s ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage given technology path dependency, firm-specific assets (i.e. trade secrets, specialized capital equipment, engineering experience, etc.), distinctive organizational routines, core competencies and complementary assets, transaction cost constraints and, based on a market environment where time-to-market and timing is critical, the rate of technological change is rapid, and the nature of future competition and markets difficult to determine, firm strategic opportunities and responses. Applications of the dynamic capabilities approach have been expanded to focus on the case of company research and development (R&D).“ [C.E. Helfat, ‘Know-How and Asset Complementarity and Dynamic Capability Accumulation: The Case of R&D’, <i>Strategic Management Journal</i> , 18, 5, 1997, pp. 339–360., Quellenangabe aus der Endnote, Anm. D. Verf.]	(Helfat 1997)	
(Hill, Rothermel 2003)			2
(Hills et al. 2003)			2
(Hinterhuber, Friedrich 1999)			2

(Ho Yung-Ching, Tsai Tsui-Hsu 2006), S. 215	<p>“We identify dynamic capabilities as a set of specific and identifiable processes, or as a pool of resources that firms can integrate, reconfigure, renew and transfer their controllable resources, by means of these ‘higher-order capabilities’, firms can achieve ‘make a living’, or ‘ad hoc problem solving’, establishing long-term objectives, and at the same time strategically involved with many activities, such as: product development, strategic decision making, aliening, knowledge management, in order to create a new form of competitive advantage (Winter, 2003; Teece and his colleagues, 1997; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Zollo and Winter, 2002; Collis 1994; Miner, Bassoff, and Moorman, 2001; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000).“</p>	(Winter 2008); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Zollo, Winter 2002); (Collis 1994); (Miner, Bassoff & Moorman 2001) [Artikel (Miner, Bassoff & Moorman 2001) fehlt im Literaturverzeichnis des Artikels, deshalb kann nicht mit Sicherheit gesagt werden, dass dieser Artikel gemeint war, Anm. d. Verf.]	
(Hoang, Rothaermel 2010)			2
(Hockerts 2003)			2
(Hodgkinson, Healey 2009)			2
(Hodgson 1999)			2
(Holweg, Pil 2008), S. 398	<p>“They argue that dynamic capabilities enable firms to ‘[...] integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece et al., 1997, p. 516; see also Grant, 1996).“</p>	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Hong, Kianto & Kylacheiko 2008), S. 199	<p>“dynamic capabilities (DCs) are defined as “the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments” (Teece et al., 1997: 516).“</p>	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	2
(Hong, Kianto & Kylacheiko 2008), S. 199	<p>“In strategic management, dynamic capabilities (DCs) are defined as “the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments” (Teece et al., 1997: 516).“</p>	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Höning 2004)			2
(Hsu, Chen 2009), S. 586	<p>“Following the dynamic capabilities perspective, firms will try to integrate, build, and reconfigure their internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments (Teece/ Pisano/ Shuen 1997).“</p>	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Huang et al. 2006)			2

(Hubbard, Zubac & Johnson 2008), S. 11	“A firm’s dynamic capabilities can be defined as the firm’s capacity to combine and recombine the firm’s operational capabilities in ways that enable the firm to respond to changes in the marketplace (Collis 1994; Teece, Pisano, & Shuen, 1997, Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000; Denrell, Fang, & Winter, 2003)”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Denrell, Fang & Winter 2003)	
(Hung et al. 2010), S. 285	“According to Zollo and Winter (2002): “A dynamic capability is a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines in pursuit of improved effectiveness” (p. 340).“	(Zollo, Winter 2002)	1
(Hung, Chung & Lien 2007), S. 1024	”Teece et al. (1997) stated that dynamic capabilities are defined as a firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapid environmental change.”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Hung, Lien & McLean 2009), S. 320	”Organizational dynamic capabilities are the abilities of the organization to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments (Teece, Pisano, & Shuen, 1997).”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Hunt, Morgan 1995)			2
(Huy 2009)			2
(Iacobucci 2008), S. 73	“DC are defined according to their function: ‘The term “dynamic” refers to the capacity to renew competences so as to achieve congruence with the changing business environment; ... The term “capabilities” emphasizes the key role of strategic management in appropriately adapting, integrating, and reconfiguring internal and external organizational skills, resources, and functional competences to match the requirements of a changing environment.’ (Teece et al., 1997, p. 515)“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Iansiti, Clark 1994), 563	“Dynamic capability is the capacity of an organization to consistently nurture, adapt, and regenerate its knowledge base, and to develop and retain the organizational capabilities that translate that knowledge base into useful actions.”	(Leonard-Barton 1992); (Dosi, Marengo 1993); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1992)	
(Iansiti, Clark 2003), S. 404	“Our conceptualization of dynamic capability is an evolution of the outlook of Leonard-Barton (1992), Dosi and Marengo (1993), and Teece et al. (1992): <i>Dynamic capability</i> : Dynamic capability is the capacity of an organization to consistently nurture, adapt, and regenerate its knowledge base, and to develop and retain the organizational capabilities that translate that knowledge base into useful actions.“	(Leonard-Barton 1992); (Dosi, Marengo 1993); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1992)	
(Ignatov, Davydov & Sazonov 2005)			4, 7
(Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers 2006)			4
(Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers 2006)			4
(Isobe, Makino & Montgomery 2008)			2
(Itami, Roehl 1987)			2

(Jansen et al. 2009)			2
(Janssen, Joha 2007), S. 24	"Teece <i>et al.</i> (1997) have suggested a view of advantage based on 'dynamic capabilities', also called dynamic resources, which are the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Jantunen 2005a)			2
(Jantunen 2005b)			2
(Jantunen 2010)			2
(Jantunen et al. 2005), S. 225	"The dynamic capability view of the firm (Teece et al., 1997) explores how firms build, integrate and reconfigure valuable asset positions."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Jarratt 2008)			2
(Jarvenpaa, Leidner 1998), S. 343	"Teece et al. (1997) extended RBV to consider the situation of rapid technological change. They developed the notion of dynamic capabilities: "the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments" (p. 516)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Jashapara 2004)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	2
(Jaworski, Kohli 1993)			2
(Jekel 2009), S. 10 f.	"Dynamic capabilities are organisational processes which modify a firm's resource configuration to match environmental opportunities or threats. Dynamic capabilities consist of information-retrieving activities to unveil the need for change, variation of Dynamic capabilities are organisational processes which modify a firm's resource configuration to match environmental opportunities or threats."		
(Jenkins 2010)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	2
(Jeppesen 2004), S. 70	"They [(Teece, Pisano 1998), S. 193, Anm. D. Verf.] define 'dynamic capabilities' as: ' <i>First it refers to the shifting character of the environment; second, it emphasizes the key role of strategic management in appropriately adapting, integrating, and re-configuring internal and external organizational skills, resources, and functional competencies toward changing environment.</i> '"	(Teece, Pisano 1998)	1
(Jiao, Wei & Cui 2010), S. 48	"Dynamic capabilities are the entrepreneurial ability to adapt to rapidly changing environment (Teece, 2007)"	(Teece 2007)	
(Johnson, Scholes & Whittington 2009), S. 73	"David Teece argued that the strategic capabilities that achieve competitive advantage in such dynamic conditions are dynamic capabilities , by which he means an organization's ability to <i>renew and recreate its strategic capabilities</i> to meet the needs of changing environments."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a) zitiert nach (Wang, Ahmed 2007)	1
(Jones 2001)			2
(Judge, Blocker 2008), S. 919	"Dynamic capabilities foster congruence between the firm's strategy and the changing business environment and enable a firm to alter its capability base through the: integration, adaptation, reconfiguration, gaining, and shedding of resources to generate new value-creating strategies (Teece et al., 1997)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Judge, Bowler & Douglas 2006)			2

(Judge, Douglas 2009)			2
(Judge, Naumova & Douglas 2009), S. 1739	“Unlike static organizational capabilities, dynamic capabilities enable organizational members to adapt to the threats and pursue opportunities posed by the organization’s environment (Teece, Pisano and Shuen 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Kale 2010)			2
(Kale, Little 2007)			2
(Kale, Singh 2007), S. 982	”Dynamic capability refers to the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resources or skills (Helfat, 2007).“	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Kamel 2006)			2
(Kaplan 2004)			4
(Karim 2006)			2
(Karim 2009)			2
(Kästner 2003), S. 129	”The authors [Teece / Pisano / Shuen (1997), Anm. D. Verf.] define dynamic capabilities as “the firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments“.”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Kato, Watanabe & Tou 2007)			2
(Katzy, Dissel & Blindow 2003), S. 6	”“Dynamic capabilities” are what enable a firm to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments (Teece et al. 1997). Dynamic capabilities are the firm’s processes that use resources to match and even create market change. Dynamic capabilities thus are the organisational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die (Teece et al., 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Kianto 2008)			2
(Kianto, Ritala 2010), S. 86	“Dynamic capabilities consisting of a ‘firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece et al. 1997, 516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Kiessling, Harvey 2008), S. 237	“Global dynamic capabilities refer to the development of global management capabilities and difficult-to-imitate combinations of organizational, functional and technological skills to gain/ sustain competitive advantage (Griffith and Harvey, 2001).“	(Griffith, Harvey 2001)	3
(Killen, Hunt 2010), S. 162	”“dynamic capabilities” as a class of organizational capabilities that enable organisations to effectively respond to changes in the dynamic environments in which they compete (Teece et al., 1997)“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Kim, Cavusgil 2009), S. 497	“Dynamic capabilities are those abilities that allow the firm to integrate, develop and reconfigure competencies in response to the volatile external environment (Teece and Pisano, 1994).“	(Teece, Pisano 1994)	
(Kim, Mahoney 2010), S. 811	“Thus, dynamic capabilities can be conceptualized as organizational processes (integration or coordination, learning, and reconfiguration or transformation; Teece et al., 1997) and can be viewed as how entrepreneurial firms recombine partitions of property rights to adaptively respond to changes in the contracting environment.“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Kind, Knyphausen-Aufseß 2007), S. 178	”then we can understand dynamic capabilities as “the antecedent organizational and strategic routines by which managers alter their resource base – acquire and shed resources, integrate them together, and recombine them – to generate new value-creating strategies” (Eisenhardt and Martin (2001, 1107)).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1

(King, Tucci 2002), S. 171	"The ability to respond to a new market is part of a class of organizational abilities called "dynamic capabilities." Eisenhardt and Martin (2000, p. 1107) define dynamic capabilities as "organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	!
(Kivelä 2007), S. 9	"According to Teece et al. (1997) and Eisenhardt and Martin (2000), dynamic capabilities are defined as: The firm's processes that use resources, specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources – to match and even create market change. Dynamic capabilities thus are the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Klievink, Janssen 2009)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Knudsen, Madsen 2002)			2
(Koch 2007)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano 1994)	2
(Koch 2010), S. 29	"firm's processes that use resources – specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain, and release resources – to match and even create market change" (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000, p. 1107)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000);	1
(Kodama 2007), S. 127	"Dynamic capabilities refer to the ability of leaders in corporations to create innovative responses to a changing business environment."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Kogut, Zander 1992)			2
(Koolen, Tamini- au & Faber 2005), S. 514	"Dynamic capabilities can therefore be defined as the company management's ability to adapt processes, resources and relationships to the changing environment. Because of the non-tradability of 'soft' assets like values, culture and organisational experience, these capabilities generally cannot be bought or assembled through markets; they must be built over a period of time (Teece and Pisano, 1994:553)."	(Teece, Pisano 1994)	
(Kor, Mahoney 2005)			2
(Kraus 2004)		(Teece, Pisano 1994); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Kristian Möller, Svahn 2003), S. 219	"Dynamic capabilities (DCs) are seen to be rooted in a firm's managerial and organizational processes aimed at the creation, coordination, integration, reconfiguration or transformation of its resource position (Amit and Zott, 2001; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Teece et al., 1997)."	(Amit, Zott 2001); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Kugler 2005)	"This, also, characterizes dynamic capabilities, "the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments" (Teece et al. 1997: 516)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Kumar, Youssef 1997)			2
(Kumaresan, Miyazaki 2001)			2

(Kunc 2007), S. 93	"Dynamic managerial capabilities are the collective skills possessed by managers to build, integrate, configure and re-configure resources and competences (Teece et al., 1997; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Adner and Helfat, 2003)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Adner, Helfat 2003)	3
(Kusunoki, Nonaka & Nagata 1998)			2
(Kyläheiko, Sandström & Virkkunen 2002), S. 66	"According to Teece et al. (1997) dynamic capabilities consists of "the firm's ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies/ capabilities to address rapidly changing environments. They reflect the firm's ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage given path-dependencies and market positions"."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Kyläheiko, Sandström 2007), S. 969	"on the distinctive ability to purposefully create, shape, extend, and modify the existing resource base and especially its knowledge-related intangible assets so as to quickly respond to changing preferences revealed in the markets or new technologies. In sum, the firm's capacity to exercise these opportunities (strategic options) is based on what Teece et al. (1997) have called dynamic capabilities."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Lado, Wilson 1994)			2
(Lalonde, Vandapel & Hebert 2007)			4
(Lammerskötter 2002), S. 141	"Teece et al definieren dabei die "dynamischen Fähigkeiten" eines Unternehmens wie folgt: <i>"We define dynamic capabilities at the firm's ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments. Dynamic capabilities thus reflect an organization's ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage given path dependencies and market positions."</i> [Teece et al (1997), Seite 516]	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Lampel, Shamsie 2003)			2
(Lavie 2006), S. 157	"Dynamic capabilities can be seen as learned patterns of organizational activities providing a systematic means of modifying capabilities and operational routines (Zollo & Winter, 2002). Teece et al. (1997) define a dynamic capability as the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure capabilities in view of path dependencies and existing resource endowments."	(Zollo, Winter 2002); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Lawson, Samson 2001), S. 379	"Teece & Pisano (1994: 541) further developed the area proposing dynamic capabilities theory as the "subset of the competences/ capabilities which allow the firm to create new products and processes and respond to changing market circumstances"."	(Teece, Pisano 1994)	1
(Lazonick, Prencipe 2005), S. 501	"Teece et al. (1997: 516) defined 'dynamic capabilities as the firm's ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments'."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Lee, Anderson 2006), S. 29	"Dynamic capabilities have been defined as specific strategic and organizational processes that create value for firms by transforming existing firm resources into new value-creating resources in changing environments (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Lee, Kelley 2008), S. 156	"We define dynamic capabilities, for the purpose of this research, as a set of practices aimed at enabling novel approaches for assembling and integrating resources to achieve innovative outcomes."		
(Lee, Lee & Rho 2002)			2
(Lee, Slater 2007), S. 245	"Teece et al. (1997) define dynamic capabilities of a firm as "the subset of the competencies/ capabilities which allow the firm to create new products and processes, and respond to changing market circumstances"."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1

(Lenger, Taymaz 2005), S. 128	“Dynamic capability can be defined as the ability of an organization to adapt its activity and thus renew its competence as required by the changing environment in which the organization operates through interaction with a set of agents (see, for example, Dosi and Marengo, 2000; Teece et al. 2000; Teece, 2000)”	(Dosi, Marengo 2000); (Teece 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 2002)	
(Lenox, King 2004)			2
(Lenox, Rockart & Lewin 2006)			2
(Leonard-Barton 1992)			2
(Leoncini, Montresor & Vertova 2006), S. 476	“Dynamic capabilities [...] emphasizes <i>two aspects</i> . First it refers to the shifting character of the <i>environment</i> ; second, it emphasizes the key role of strategic management in appropriately adapting, integrating, and reconfiguring internal and external <i>organizational skills, resources, and functional competencies</i> toward changing environment (Teece – Pisano, 1994).“	(Teece, Pisano 1994)	
(Leoncini, Montresor 2008), S. 22	“According to it, dynamic capabilities can be conceived as a particular ‘firm’s ability’ to manage its ‘internal and external competencies’ in order to face its ‘changing environment’ more competitively than its rivals (Teece et al., 1997, p. 516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Leung, Lee 1994)			4
(Levitas, Ndofor 2006), S. 140	“ <i>Dynamic capabilities</i> are conceptualized as a firm’s ability to build and/ or extend basic capabilities to deal with changing environments (Teece et al., 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Lewin, Massini 2004), S. 216	”More generally, the dynamic capability of firms determines their ability to respond to competition in a rapidly changing environment by effectively adapting, integrating, co-ordinating and reconfiguring internal and external organizational skills, resources and functional competencies (Teece <i>et al.</i> , 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Lewis 2005)			2
(Lewis, Moultrie 2005), S. 75	“Dynamic capabilities (i.e. ‘the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die’, Teece, Pisano & Shuen, 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Li, Chen & Huang 2006)			2
(Liang-Yuan Fang, Se-Hwa Wu 2006), S. 185	“Based on these definitions, dynamic capabilities thus are the organizational and strategic routines, by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die.“		
(Liao, Kickul & Ma 2009), S. 264	“As such, a firm must possess dynamic capabilities so as to constantly refigure, renew, and redeploy its resources and capabilities to better capture and exploit the changing opportunities (Teece, Pisano, and Shuen 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Lichtenthaler 2008a)			2
(Lichtenthaler 2008b)			2
(Lichtenthaler 2008c)			2
(Lichtenthaler 2009), S. 823	“According to Helfat et al., “A dynamic capability is the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base” (2007: 4).“	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Lichtenthaler, Lichtenthaler 2009), S. 1318	““A dynamic capability is the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base” (Helfat et al., 2007, p. 4).“	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1

(Lillis, Lane 2007)			2
(Lin 2010), S. 327	“dynamic capabilities, that is, the capability to leverage existing assets over time and across market environments (Teece et al., 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Ling-yee 2010)			2
(Lioukas, Papadakis 2003)			2
(Liu 2009), S. 210	“Teece and Pisano (1994) developed the theory of dynamic capabilities, which refers to the ability to integrate internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments.“	(Teece, Pisano 1994)	
(López 2005)		(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	2
(López-Mielgo, Montes-Peón & Vázquez-Ordás 2009)			2
(Lowery 2000)			4
(Luger 2006)			2
(Luo 1999), S. 25 f.	“Dynamic capabilities refer to a firm’s ability to diffuse, deploy, and use tacit, organizationally embedded resources to attain a competitive advantage.“		
(Luo 2000), S. 355	“Dynamic capability requires the capacity to extract economic benefits from current resources and to develop new capabilities.”		
(Luo 2002a), S. 48	“Dynamic capability is the capacity to extract rents from current resources as well as build new competencies (Teece et al. 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Luo 2002b)			2
(Luo 2003)			2
(Ma, Dissel 2008)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Ma, Loeh 2007), S. 381	”Teece et al. (1997, p.516) define dynamic capabilities as a “subset of competences, which allow the firm to create new products and processes, and respond to changing market circumstances”.“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(MacCormack, Iansiti 2009), S. 250	“In this respect, dynamic capabilities have been defined as a “firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments” (Teece et al., 1997, p. 516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Macher, Mowery 2009), S. 41	“Teece, Pisano and Shuen (1997) argue that dynamic capabilities enable organizations to renew competencies and to strategically manage the internal and external organizational skills, routines and resources required to maintain performance in the face of changing business conditions. Similar definitions are provided by Eisenhardt and Martin (2000) and Winter (2003).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Winter 2003)	
(Macpherson, Jones & Zhang 2004), S. 163	”A dynamic capability is a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines in pursuit of improved effectiveness (Zollo and Winter, 2002, p. 340).“	(Winter 2003)	

(Madhok, Osegowitsch 2000)			2
(Madsen 2010), S. 227	“Here I Build upon the definitions of Zahra et al. (2006), Winter, Zollo (2002), and Winter and Teece et al. (1997) and define dynamic capabilities as: Dynamic capabilities are acquired abilities which enable the firm to integrate, build/ develop and reconfigure internal and external resources of the firm and ordinary capabilities in the manner, assumed and regarded appropriate by the principal decision maker(s) in the firm.”	(Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006); (Winter 2003); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a) [Quellenangaben an dieser Stelle missverständlich, Anm. D. Verf.]	
(Madsen, McKelvey 1996), S. 26	“The dynamic capabilities of firms are those processes that contribute toward “...appropriately adapting, integrating, and re-configuring internal and external organizational skills, resources, and functional competences...” in changing environments (Teece, et al, 1994:12).”	(Teece, Pisano 1994)	1
(Madsen, McKelvey 2005), S. 4	“The dynamic capabilities of firms are those that contribute to “...appropriately adapting, integrating, and re-configuring internal and external organizational skills, resources, and functional competences...” in changing environments (Teece, Pisano, & Shuen, 1994, p.12).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1994)	1
(Magalhães 2006), S. 399	“Such organizational resources are known as dynamic capabilities, defined as the “antecedents organizational and strategic routines by which managers alter their resource base – acquire and shed resources, integrate them together and recombine [t]hem – to generate new value-creating strategies” Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000, p. 1107.“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Magnusson, Martini 2008), S. 3	“This need for change over time introduces the dynamic capability view of innovation, in which not only learning and routines are involved, but also the ability to manage (integrate, reconfigure, renew and create) the transformation of routines (Collis, 1994; Grant 1996; Nelson and Winter, 1982; Winter, 2003)“	(Collis 1994); (Grant 1996); (Nelson, Winter 1982); (Winter 2003)	
(Mahoney 1993)			2
(Mahoney 1995)			2
(Mahoney 2005)			2
(Majumdar 2000)			2
(Makadok 2001)			2
(Makadok 2002)			2
(Makadok, Walker 2000)			2
(Mäkelä, Oza & Kontio 2009), S. 5	“...dynamic capability, that is, as a specific process by which managers create value for firms operating in dynamic markets by altering the resource base of the firm into new value-creating strategies (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000).”	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Maklan, Knox 2009), S. 1394	“Dynamic capabilities are the antecedent organisational and strategic routines by which managers alter their resource base ...to create new value-creating strategies ... They are the drivers behind the creation, evolution and recombination of other resources into new sources of competitive advantage (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000, p. 1107).”	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Malik 2008), S. 218	“How firms strategically respond to institutional changes is a function of the resource sets possessed by firms and their capacities to “purposefully create, extend, or modify their resource bases” (Helfat, 2007a).”	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1

(Malik, Kotabe 2009), S. 422	"Dynamic capability has been defined as 'the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base (Helfat, 2007, p. 1)'"	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Maratukulam 1990)			4
(Marcus, Anderson 2006), S. 19	"A general dynamic capability is the ability 'to renew, augment, and adapt' competencies over time (Teecce et al., 1992, p. 18; Tripsas, 1997; Winter, 2003)."	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1992); (Tripsas 1997); (Winter 2003)	
(Marsh, Stock 2003), S. 138	"...of "dynamic capabilities" that enable the firm to adapt, to integrate, and to reconfigure the firm's capabilities to succeed in the changing business environment" [Teecce, David J., Pisano, Gary and Shuen, Amy. Dynamic capabilities and strategic management. Strategic Management Journal 18(7): 509–533 (1997), Quellenangabe aus der Endnote, Anm. d. Verf.]	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Marsh, Stock 2006), S. 423	"a dynamic capability that enables a firm to create and reconfigure resources to adapt to changes in the competitive environment."	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Martin, Eisenhardt 2001)			2
(Mathews 2001)			2
(Mathews 2006)		(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Mathews 2010)			2
(Mathiassen, Vainio 2007), S. 522	"Dynamic capabilities allowing them to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external resources." [D. J. Teece, G. Pisano, and A. Shuen, "Dynamic capabilities and strategic management," SMJ, vol. 18, no. 7, pp. 509–533, 1997, Quellenangabe aus der Endnote, Anm. D. Verf.]	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Maxfield 2008)			2
(McCarthy, Gordon 2010), S. 13	"Dynamic capabilities are a firm's ability to persistently modify or create organizational configurations for competitive advantage and improved viability (Helfat 1997; Teece and Pisano 1994; Teece, Pisano and Shuen 1997; Eisenhardt and Martin 2000; Zollo and Winter 2002; Winter 2003)."	(Helfat 1997); (Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Teecce, Pisano 1994); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Zollo, Winter 2002); (Winter 2003)	
(McDermott, Coates 2007)			2
(McKelvie, Davidsson 2009), S. 65	"Broadly defined, dynamic capabilities are seen as the firm's ability to integrate and change resource bases to address changing environments. Thus, dynamic capabilities can be seen as those processes where resources are acquired, integrated, transformed or reconfigured to generate new value-creating firm-based activities (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Teece, Pisano and Shuen, 1997)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(McNaughton, Bell 2009)			2

(Medina-Garrido, Ruiz-Navarro & Bruque-Camara 2005), S. 156	“Dynamic capabilities are the ability of a company to integrate, build and reshape internal and external capabilities in order to provide a rapid response to any change in its environment (Teece et al., 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Mehta, Peters 2007)			2
(Meinhardt 2002), S. 295	“Insofern können Dynamic Capabilities definiert werden als (Eisenhardt/ Martin, 2000: 1107) “[t]he firm’s processes that use resources – specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources – to match an even create market change. Dynamic capabilities thus are the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die.“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Mellahi, Sminia 2009)			2
(Menguc, Auh 2006), S. 64	“We adopt Teece, Pisano and Shuen’s (1997) definition of dynamic capabilities as “the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments. Dynamic capabilities thus reflect a firm’s ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage given path dependencies and market positions” (p516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Menguc, Barker 2005)			2
(Menzel 2009), S. 46	““a firm’s ability to renew, reallocate, rejuvenate and redefine its resources in coping with business environments” (Chan/ Shaffer/ Snape 2004, S. 19)“	(Chan, Shaffer & Snape 2004)	1
(Meyer, Fuchs 2008)			2
(Miner, Bassoff & Moorman 2001)			2
(Moldaschl 2006)			
(Moliterno, Wiersema 2007), S. 1065	“the firm’s dynamic capabilities: the processes and routines by which the firm configures, and reconfigures, its portfolio of strategically important resources (Amit and Schoemaker, 1993; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Helfat, 1997; Teece, Pisano, and Shuen, 1997; Winter, 2003).“	(Amit, Schoemaker 1993); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Helfat 1997); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Winter 2003)	
(Möller, Svahn 2006)			2
(Montresor 2004)			2
(Moore 2007)			2
(Morgan, Vorhies & Mason 2009), S. 910	“it is the capabilities by which firms’ resources are acquired and deployed in ways that match the firm’s market environment that explains interfirm performance variance over time (e.g., Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Makadok, 2001; Teece, Pisano, and Shuen, 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Makadok 2001)	
(Morle-Guimaraes, Khalil & Hosni 2005)			2

(Mosey 2005), S. 118	“addressed by Eisenhardt and Martin (2000) in their definition of “dynamic capabilities”: The firm’s processes that use resources – specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources – to match and even create market change. Dynamic capabilities thus are organisational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve and die (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000, p. 1107).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Moustaghfir 2008), S. 11	“Dynamic capabilities are therefore the organizational and strategic routines which firms use to achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Müller-Stewens, Lechner 2005), S. 360	„We define dynamic capabilities as the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments.“ (Tecece/ Pisano/ Shuen 1997, S. 516).“	(Tecece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Mulders, Romme 2009), S. 67	“We thus define dynamic capability as capabilities that convey deliberate knowledge, invoked on a repeated basis, on how to question purpose and effectiveness of the resource base; this deliberate knowledge serves to generate and modify operating routines and processes to address changing environments and/ or create market change.“		
(Murray, Kotabe & Westjohn 2009), S. 94	“Tecece, Pisano, and Shuen (1997, p. 516) define dynamic capabilities “as the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments.”“	(Tecece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Narasimha 2001)			2
(Narasimhan, Rajiv & Dutta 2006)			2
(Narayanan, Colwell & Douglas 2009)			2
(Narver, Slater 1990)			2
(Navarro, Gallardo 2003)			2
(Nelson, Winter 1982)			2
(Neubaur 2003), S. 94	“Das Konzept “Dynamic Capability” hebt das Im-Stande-Sein des Unternehmens hervor, Fähigkeiten zu erneuern und betont die Mechanismen der Aneignung, Integration und Rekonfiguration interner und externer organisatorischer Ressourcen und funktionaler Kompetenzen, mit dem Ziel, die Kongruenz mit einem sich verändernden Wettbewerbsumfeld aufrecht zu erhalten.““ [vgl. Teece/ Pisano/ Shuen (1997), S. 515, Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. d. Verf.].	(Tecece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Newbert 2005), S. 56	“a <i>dynamic capability</i> , defined as the “organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource combinations” (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000, p. 1107).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Newbert, Gopalakrishnan & Kirchoff 2008)			2
(Newell, Edelman 2008), S. 569	“They ((Zollo, Winter 2002) Anm. d. Verf.) define a dynamic capability as ‘a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines in pursuit of improved effectiveness.’ “	(Zollo, Winter 2002)	1
(Newey, Zahra 2009), S. 81	“are defined as the ability of the firm to reconfigure operating capabilities and thus allow the organization to adapt and evolve (Helfat et al., 2007; Teece, 2007; Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson, 2006; Zollo and Winter, 2002).“	(Helfat et al. 2007); (Teece 2007); (Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	

(Ng 2007), S. 1486	“Dynamic capabilities are defined as: [‘]the firm’s processes that use resources – specifically to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources – to match and even create market change.[’] (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000, p. 1107)”	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Ni, Wan 2008)			2
(Nicholas, Purcell 2001)			2
(Nielsen 2006), S. 61	“Teece et al. (1997, p. 516) define dynamic capabilities: “... as the firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments.””	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Nittbauer 2001)			2
(Noke, Radnor 2009), S. 324	“Described as organisational strategic routines by which managers can alter their resource base, dynamic capabilities involves the ability to acquire and shed resources, integrate and recombine them to generate new value-creating strategies (Grant 1996; Pisano, 1994; Teece et al., 1997).”	(Grant 1996); (Pisano 1994); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Nonaka, Toyama & Konno 2000)			2
(Nooteboom 2006)			2
(Nooteboom 2009), S. 24	“Teece et al., (2000:399) proposed that ‘Dynamic capabilities... reflect an organization’s ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage despite path dependencies and core rigidities in the firm’s organizational and technical processes’.”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 2002)	1
(o. V. 2004)			4
(o. V. 2008a)			2
(o. V. 2008b)			4
(o.V. 2009)			2
(O’Connor, McDermott 2004)			2
(Oberman 2008), S. 252	“dynamic capability is an organizational or strategic routine a firm uses to ‘integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources to match and even create market change’ (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000, p. 1107).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(O’Connor 2008), S. 316	““a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines in pursuit of improved effectiveness”“ [(Zollo, Winter 2002) Anm. D. Verf.] (p. 340).	(Zollo, Winter 2002)	1
(O’Connor, DeMartino 2006)			2
(O’Connor, Paulson & DeMartino 2008)			2
(O’Connor, Ravichandran & Robeson 2008), S. 72	“Zollo and Winter (2002) define a dynamic capability as “a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines in pursuit of improved effectiveness” (p.340).“	(Zollo, Winter 2002)	1
(Ofek, Sarvary 2003)			2
(Oliver, Holzinger 2008), S. 496 f.	“Dynamic capabilities refer to the ability of firms to maintain or create firm value by developing and deploying internal competencies that maximize congruence with the requirements of a changing environment (Teece et al., 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Oppat 2008), S. 31	“Dynamic capabilities are higher order capabilities and routines to alter a given organizational resource base (Eisenhardt et al. 2000).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	

(O'Reilly III, Harreld & Tushman 2009), S. 95	"We have argued that dynamic capabilities, defined as the ability of senior leaders to reconfigure assets to compete in emerging and mature businesses."		
(O'Reilly III, Tushman 2004)			2
(O'Reilly III, Tushman 2007), S. 6	"Teecce, Pisano and Shuen (1997, p. 516) define dynamic capabilities as "the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments.""	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(O'Reilly III, Tushman 2008), S. 188	"Teecce et al. (1997, p. 516) define dynamic capabilities as "the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments.""	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Otto 1994)			2
(Pablo et al. 2007), S. 688	"Dynamic capabilities are 'organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations' (p. 1106)." [(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000) Anm. D. Verf.]	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Pan et al. 2007), S. 801			2
(Pan, Pan & Hsieh 2006), S. 1814	"Dynamic capabilities reflect a firm's ability to respond and even create market change through integrating, reconfiguring, gaining, and releasing resources in changing market situations (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000)"	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Pandza et al. 2003a)			2
(Pandza et al. 2003b)			2
(Pandza, Thorpe 2009), S. 118 f.	"The concept puts forward the view that firms in possession of such a high-order capability are deemed able to purposefully create, extend or modify their knowledge base to respond to the shifts in a business environment (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Helfat et al. 2007)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Helfat et al. 2007);	
(Pavlou, El Sawy 2006), S. 199	"dynamic capabilities (the ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure existing functional competencies to address turbulent environments; Teece et al. 1997)"	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Pavlou, El Sawy 2007), S. 1	"The literature has proposed the role of dynamic capabilities, which are strategic processes by which organizations manipulate existing resources into new configurations of operational capabilities to adapt to turbulent environments (Teecce et al. 1997, Eisenhardt and Martin 2000)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Pelaez et al. 2009), S. 207	"Teecce, Pisano and Shuen (2002, p. 339) adopted the term "dynamic capability" to refer to the firm's "ability to reconfigure, redirect, transform, and appropriately shape and integrate existing core competences with external resources and strategic and complementary assets to meet the challenges of a time-pressured, rapidly changing Schumpeterian world of competition and imitation.""	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 2002)	1
(Peng 2009)			2
(Pérez 2008), S. 159	"Teecce et al. bezeichnen diese Weiterentwicklung des Kompetenzbegriffs als „Dynamic Capabilities“ und definieren sie als „the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments“. "[Teecce, D. J. et al. (1997), S. 516, Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. d. Verf.]	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Petroni 1998)			2
(Pettus, Kor & Mahoney 2009), S. 188 f.	"Dynamic capabilities pertain to the organisation's competencies to integrate, build and reconfigure resource positions in rapidly changing environments. They also reflect organizational competencies to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage despite constraints of path dependencies and previous market positions (Leonard-Barton, 1992; Arthur, 1994; Gruca and Nath, 1994)."	(Leonard-Barton 1992); (Gruca, Nath 1994)	

(Pfeiffer 2005), S. 67, Fußnote 356	“(Teece, D. / Pisano, G. / Shuen, A. (1997): S.516): “We define dynamic capabilities as the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments. Dynamic capabilities thus reflect an organization’s ability to [a]chieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage given path dependencies and market positions.”“[Korrektur durch die Verf.]	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Phlippen 2008), S. 3 f.	“Dynamic Capabilities refer to a firm’s ability to exploit its existing internal knowledge and simultaneously explore new (external) knowledge to address rapidly changing environments (Teece et al, 1997; O’Reilly & Tushman, 2004).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (O’Reilly III, Tushman 2004)	
(Piekkola 2008), S. 22	“In this research dynamic capabilities are defined in line with Teece, Pisano and Shuen (1997): <i>Dynamic capabilities are means to acquire, integrate, and reconfigure internal and external competences to cope with rapid changing environments</i> (Teece, Pisano et al. 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Pierce 2009), S. 324	”Dynamic capabilities, the capacity for a firm to create, recognize, and exploit emerging opportunities and threats through the reconfiguration of competences (Teece, Pisano, and Shuen, 1997; Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Helfat et al., 2007).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Helfat et al. 2007)	
(Pierce, Boerner & Teece 2002), S. 89	“Dynamic capabilities ’emphasizes the key role of strategic management in appropriately adapting, integrating, and re-configuring internal and external organizational skills, resources, and functional competencies toward a changing environment’ (Teece and Pisano 1994p. 57).“	(Teece, Pisano 1994)	1
(Pierce, Boerner & Teece 2008)		(Pierce, Boerner & Teece 2002)	5
(Pihkala, Harmaakorpi & Pekkarinen 2007), S. 838	“Dynamic capabilities can be defined as the processes within an organization that use resources, especially processes that integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources to match, and even create, market change. Dynamic capabilities, thus, are the organizational and strategic routines by which actors achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve and die (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000: 1107).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Pil, Cohen 2006)			2
(Pisano 1994)			2
(Pisano 2002)			2
(Pitelis, Verbeke 2007), S. 144	”the <i>dynamic capabilities</i> approach to strategy, as advocated by Augier and Teece (2007): “ <i>Dynamic capabilities refer to the particular (non-imitable) capacity firms have to shape, reshape, configure and reconfigure [their] assets so as to respond to changing technologies and markets. Dynamic capabilities relate to the firm’s ability to adapt in order to generate and exploit internal and external firm-specific competences and to address the firm’s changing environment</i> “.	(Augier, Teece 2007)	1
(Pöyhönen 2004)			2
(Prahalad, Hamel 1990)			2
(Prieto, Easterby-Smith 2006)			2
(Prieto, Revilla & Rodríguez-Prado 2009), S. 315	”To summarize, based on theoretical grounding and existing qualitative insights, dynamic capabilities for sustained product development may be described through three different and simultaneous component knowledge processes: the creation, integration and reconfiguration of a continuous stream of innovation consistent with customer needs and technological opportunities.“		3

(Proterou, Caloghirou & Lioukas 2008), S. 5	"dynamic capabilities are conceived as the capacity of an organization to purposefully and systematically create, extend or modify its operational capabilities (adapted from Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000 and Helfat et al., 2007)."	(Helfat et al. 2007); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Rafailidis, Tselikidis 2009), S. 405 f.	"Teece <i>et al.</i> (1997, p. 516) defined dynamic capabilities as "the firm's ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments"."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Rasmussen 2006), S. 179	"Tailor-made dynamic spin-off capabilities... Thus, the dynamic capabilities are routines to facilitate change and a continuous entrepreneurial process within the university."		3
(Ray et al. 2004)			2
(Ray et al. 2005)			2
(Ray, Ramakrishnan 2006)			2
(Readman, Grantham 2006)			2
(Real, Leal & Roldán 2006a)			2
(Real, Leal & Roldán 2006b), S. 515	"Hence, they can be considered as a dynamic capability, given that they are a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization pursues the improvement of effectiveness (Zollo & Winter, 2002)."	(Zollo, Winter 2002)	
(Regn 2009)		(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Regnér 2008)			2
(Reichel 2005), S. 93 f.	"Die vorliegende Arbeit folgt der Begrifflichkeit von EISENHARDT/ MARTIN (2000)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Reinecke 2004), S. 182	"TEECE, PISANO und SHUEN sprechen in diesem Zusammenhang von "dynamic capabilities as the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments". "[TEECE/ PISANO/ SHUEN 1997, S. 516, Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. d. Verf.]	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Reuter et al. 2010), S. 50	"dynamic capabilities are defined as a firm's capacity to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external resources using organizational processes to respond to changes in the competitive environment and to design new value creating strategies (Teece et al. 1997; Eisenhardt and Martin 2000)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Richard Yu-Yuan Hung, Chung & Bella Ya-Hui Lien 2007), S. 1024	"Teece et al. (1997) stated that dynamic capabilities are defined as a firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapid environmental change."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Richey, Genchev & Daugherty 2005)			2
(Ridder, Bruns & Spier 2005), S. 454	"They define dynamic capabilities as: the firm's processes that use resources – specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources – to match and even create market change. Dynamic capabilities thus are the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die. (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000, p. 1107)"	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Ridder, Bruns & Spier 2006), S. 93	"Eisenhardt and Martin (2000) highlight the importance of managers and describe dynamic capabilities as antecedent organizational and strategic routines by which managers alter their resource base, integrate several resources together and recombine them."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	

(Ridder, Doege & Martini 2005)			2
(Ridder, Hoon & McCaandless 2009), S. 1	“Dynamic capabilities are “the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base” (Helfat et al., 2007: 4) and aid in understanding how firms can shape, reshape, configure and reconfigure their resource base in order to respond to demands stemming from their changing environments (Teecce, Pisano & Shuen, 1997).“	(Helfat et al. 2007); (Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Rindova, Kotha 2001), S. 1273	“Teecce and his colleagues defined dynamic capabilities as a firm's ability to “achieve new forms of competitive advantage” (1997: 513)”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	2
(Rodan, Galunic 2002)			2
(Römer 2008), S. 54	“Dynamic Capabilities are thus the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000), S. 1107“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Rosenbloom 2000), S. 1084	“Dynamic capabilities are what enable a firm ‘to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teecce, Pisano, and Shuen, 1997: 516).”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Rosenbloom 2003), S. 365	“Dynamic capabilities are what enable a firm “to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments” (Teecce, Pisano, and Shuen, 1997: 516)“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Rothaermel, Alexandre 2009), S. 776	““Firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments” (Teecce et al. 1997, p. 516)“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Rothaermel, Hess 2006), S. 1	“Eisenhardt and Martin (2000: 1107) suggest that antecedents to dynamic capabilities, which they describe to be “processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources to match and even create market change.”...”	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Rothaermel, Hess 2007)		(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Rothaermel, Hiitt & Jobe 2006), S. 1053	“dynamic capability, which has been described as a ‘firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teecce, Pisano, and Shuen, 1997: 516).”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Roy, Khokle 2009)			2
(Roy, Roy 2004), S. 8	“The overall ability to achieve new forms of competitive advantage is dynamic capability (Teecce, Pisano and Shuen, 1997). The firm’s ability to integrate is a type of dynamic capability. Competitive advantage of a firm lies with its content of organizational process and development of capability, shaped by the firm resource position and the path the firm adopted to arrive at its current position.“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Rumyantseva 2006)			2
(Ruoff 2001)			2
(Russo 2009)		(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Winter 2003)	2
(Sahaym 2005)			2
(Salomo, Gemünden & Leifer 2007), S. 3	“dynamic capabilities and capabilities synonymously, and define them “as the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments” (Teecce et al., 1997; p. 516).”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1

(Salvato 2003)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	2
(Salvato 2009)			2
(Sambamurthy, Bharadwaj & Grover 2003), S. 240	“Capability-building mechanisms have also been termed as dynamic capabilities: “the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die” (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000, p. 1107).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Sammerl 2006), S. 170	“Große Verbreitung in Schrifttum hat insbesondere die Definition von TEECE/PISANO/ SHUEN erfahren, die Dynamic Capabilities als „the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments““ [Teece/ Pisano/ Shuen (1997), S. 516, Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. d. Verf.]	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Sanchez 2002)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Amit, Schoemaker 1993)	2
(Sanchez, Heene 2004)			2
(Sanchez, Mahoney 1996)			2
(Sanchez, Mahoney 2002)			2
(Sarkis, Gonzalez-Torre & Adenso-Diaz 2010), S. 165	“Dynamic capabilities represent the ability of managers and others to make ongoing adjustments in resource allocation and build new organizational thought (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Savory 2006), S. 1055	“The ability to re-configure both the use and co-ordination of a specific configuration of resources, according to changes in the organisation’s environment and strategic direction. This includes the abandoning of old configurations and the development of new configurations. In this paper this will be described as a dynamic capability.”		
(Sawers, Pretorius & Oerlemans 2008), S. 174	“so-called dynamic capabilities to ‘integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece et al., 1997, p. 516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Schermerhorn, Hunt & Osborn 2008)			2
(Scheuss 2008)			2
(Schilling 2008)			2
(Schlosser, Mcnaughton 2007), S. 309	“A dynamic capability is reflected in systematic learning processes within the organisation (Winter, 2000) and represents the ability to renew competencies in response to changing market conditions (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Teece, Pisano and Shuen, 1997).“	(Winter 2003); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Schoenmarklin, Marras 1993)			4

(Schögel 2006), S. 95	„Als “Dynamic Capabilities” werden diejenigen unternehmensspezifischen Fähigkeiten bezeichnet, die dazu geeignet sind, die unternehmensindividuellen Ressourcen so zu kombinieren, dass sie sich konsistent zum Entwicklungspfad des Unternehmens konfigurieren, integrieren und weiterentwickeln lassen (Teece et al. 1997, S. 515).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Scholz, Timm & Spittel 2005a)			4
(Scholz, Timm & Spittel 2005b)			2, 4
(Schönbucher 2010)		(Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	2
(Schreiner 2004), S. 25	“Eisenhardt and Martin (2000: 1107) following Teece and colleagues (1997) deliver this subsequent definition of dynamic capabilities: The firm’s processes that use resources – specifically the processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain, and release resources – to match and even create market change. Dynamic capabilities thus are the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die.“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Schreyögg, Kliesch 2004)			2
(Schreyögg, Kliesch 2005)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Schreyögg, Kliesch 2006)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Schreyögg, Kliesch-Eberl 2007), S. 914		(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Winter 2003)	2
(Schueffel, Istria 2005)	““Dynamic capabilities” are a set of specific and identifiable processes (Eisenhardt and Marin, 2000). To be more explicit, they are “the firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments” (Teece et al, 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Schulze 2004a)			2
(Schwartz 2006)			2
(Schweizer 2005), S. 51	“In most sectors, sustaining competitive advantage requires dynamic capabilities (Amit and Schoemaker, 1993; Eisenhardt and Marin, 2000; Teece and Pisano 1994; Teece, Pisano and Shuen, 1997) as well as knowledge assets. In this sense, dynamic capability can be considered as the ability to seize new opportunities and to change the existing business model by reconfiguring the value chain constellation and protecting knowledge assets, competences and (the access to) complementary assets and technologies in order to achieve sustainable competitive advantage.“	(Amit, Schoemaker 1993); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano 1994)	

(Shamsie, Martin & Miller 2009), S. 1141	"In this study, we build upon the definition of dynamic capability as 'the capacity of an organization to purposefully create, extend, or modify its resource base' (Helfat et al., 2007: 4)."	(Helfat et al. 2007)	1
(Shang, Lin & Wu 2009)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	2
(Shenkar, Luo 2008), S. 72	"Dynamic Capabilities refers to a firm's ability to diffuse, deploy, utilize and rebuild firm-specific resources in order to attain sustained competitive advantage."		
(Shepherd 2005)			6
(Sher, Lee 2004)			2
(Sher, Lee 2008)			5
(Shuen 2008)			2
(Siguaw, Simpson & Enz 2006)			2
(Skilton 2009)			2
(Slater, Olson & Hult 2006)			2
(Smart, Bessant & Gupta 2007), S. 1085	"Teece et al. (1997) discuss the notion of "dynamic capabilities" through which managers "integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address changing environments" (Teece et al., 1997)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Smit, Trigeorgis 2004)			2
(Söderlund 2008)			2
(Söderlund, Tell 2009)			2
(Song et al. 2005)			2
(Soosay, Hyland 2008), S. 21	"In rapidly changing environment, organizations require dynamic capabilities to integrate, build and reconfigure resources and competencies to achieve superior performance (Teece et al., 1997)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Sotara 1998)			2
(Spanos, Prastacos 2004), S. 621	"Dynamic capabilities represent managerial and organisational processes enabling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The coordination and integration of activities (i.e., <i>coordination/ integration processes</i>) • Effective and efficient operations through repetition and experimentation, and the identification of new opportunities (i.e., <i>learning processes</i>) • The reconfiguration of the firm's asset structure to achieve the necessary internal and external transformation (i.e., <i>transformation processes</i>)." 		
(Spender 2005)			6
(Spilker 2006)			2

(Srikanth 2005)			2
(Stahle 2009)			2
(Stener Pedersen 2002), S. 114	“They define ... dynamic capabilities as <i>“the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments”</i> [Teece et al. (1997, p. 516)]”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Stolle 2008), S. 49	“Teece et al. (1997, p. 516) define capabilities as <i>“the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments”</i> .”	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Sun, Anderson 2010)			2
(Swift, Hwang 2008), S. 75	“Zollo and Winter (2002) defined dynamic capabilities as a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines in pursuit of improved effectiveness.”	(Zollo, Winter 2002)	
(Tallman 2006)			2
(Tan, Mahoney 2005)			2
(Tang, Liou 2010)			2
(Tashman, Marano 2009), S. 501	“Dynamic capabilities are processes and routines used by managers to adapt, alter, deploy, and protect the resources of the firm in efforts to establish or maintain them as a source of competitive advantage in the context of dynamic markets (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Teece, 2007; Teece et al., 1997).“	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece 2007); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Taylor, Helfat 2009)			2
(Teece 1998), S. 72	“This is the ability to sense and then to seize new opportunities, and to reconfigure and protect knowledge assets, competencies, and complementary assets and technologies to achieve sustainable competitive advantage.”		
(Teece 1998a)			5
(Teece 1998b)			5
(Teece 2000)			5
(Teece 2002), S. 157	“We define dynamic capabilities as the firm’s ability to learn to sense the need for change and then reconfigure internal and external competences to seize the opportunity created by rapidly changing environments. Dynamic capabilities thus reflect an organization’s ability to adapt so as to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage, given path dependencies and market positions.“		
(Teece 2006)			2
(Teece 2007), S. 1319	“These capabilities can be harnessed to continuously create, extend, upgrade, protect, and keep relevant the enterprise’s unique asset base.”		
(Teece 2008)		(Helfat et al. 2007)	5
(Teece 2009)			5

(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1994), S. 12	“The term “dynamic” refers to the shifting character of the environment; certain strategic responses are required when time-to-market and timing is critical, the pace of innovation accelerating, and the nature of future competition and markets difficult to determine. The term “capabilities” emphasizes the key role of strategic management in appropriately adapting, integrating, and re-configuring internal and external skills, resources, and functional competences toward changing environment.“		
(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a), S. 516	“We define dynamic capabilities as the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments.”		
(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997b), S. 270	“Dynamic capabilities are the subset of the competences/ capabilities which allow the firm to create new products and processes, and respond to changing market circumstances“		
(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1999)			5
(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 2002), S. 339	”Dynamic Capabilities are the ability to reconfigure, redirect, transform, and appropriately shape and integrate existing core competences with external resources and strategic and complementary assets to meet the challenges of a time-pressured, rapidly changing Schumpeterian world of competition and imitation. Dynamic Capabilities thus reflect an organization’s ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage despite path dependencies and core rigidities in the firm’s organizational and technological process.”		
(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 2004a), S. 218	“We define dynamic capabilities as the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments. Dynamic capabilities thus reflect and organization’s ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage given path dependencies and market positions (Leonard-Barton, 1992).“	(Leonard-Barton 1992)	
(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 2004b)			5
(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 2008)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	5
(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 2009)			5
(Teece, Pisano 1994), S. 541	“Dynamic capabilities are the subset of the competences/ capabilities which allow the firm to create new products and processes, and respond to changing market circumstances.”		
(Teece, Pisano 1998), S. 193.	“This source of competitive advantage, ‘dynamic capabilities’, emphasizes two aspects. First, it refers to the shifting character of the environment; second, it emphasizes the key role of strategic management in appropriately adapting, integrating, and re-configuring internal and external organizational skills, resources, and functional competences toward changing environment.“	Vermutlich (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a), [Inhalt der angegebenen Fußnote/ Quelle fehlt, Anm. d. Verf.]	
(Teece, Pisano 2003)			5
(Teece, Pisano 2003a), S. 196	“We refer to this source of competitive advantage as ‘dynamic capabilities’ to emphasize two key aspects which were not the main focus of attention in previous strategy perspectives. The term ‘dynamic’ refers to the shifting character of the environment; certain strategic responses are required when time-to-market and timing is critical, the external organizational skills, resources, and functional competences toward changing pace of innovation is accelerating, and the nature of future competition and markets is difficult to determine. The term ‘capabilities’ emphasizes the key role of strategic management in appropriately adapting, integrating, and re-configuring internal environment.“		

(Teece, Pisano 2003b)			5
(Teichert, Bouncken 2008)			2
(Tewari 2006), S. 283	“Teece and Pisano (1994) argue that the dynamic capabilities have two aspects: (i) the term dynamic refers to shifting character of the environment and (ii) the term capabilities emphasizes the key role of the strategic management in appropriately adapting, integrating, and re-configuring internal and external organizational skills, resources and functional competence towards changing environment.”	(Teece, Pisano 1994)	
(Thal, Shahady 2010), S. 173	“Dynamic capabilities can be defined as an organisation’s ‘ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teece, Pisano, and Shuen 1997, 516).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Thiele 1997), S. 95 f.	“Dynamic Capabilities äußern sich in den Fähigkeiten zur flexiblen Integration, zum Lernen und zur Rekonfiguration bzw. Transformation von Kompetenzen als Basis für eine Wettbewerbsüberlegenheit in der Ausführung wertschöpfender Aktivitäten [Vgl. Teece, D.J., Pisano, G., Shuen, A. (1994), S. 16 ff.; Teece, D. J., Pisano, G. (1994), S. 541 ff. sowie Winterscheid, B. C. (1994), S. 269 f.]“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1994); (Teece, Pisano 1994); (Winterscheid 1994)	
(Thomas 2002)			2
(Thompson 2007), S. 1313	“The dynamic capability perspective suggests that firm performance can be accounted for by the ability of firms to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage (Teece et al., 1997).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Thomsen, Pahl 2008), S. 147	“Auf Basis dieser Definitionen werden Dynamic Capabilities definiert, als die Fähigkeit eines Unternehmens, in einem stabilen Prozess, interne und externe Ressourcen, entsprechend der Anforderungen aus der veränderten Unternehmensumwelt, integrieren, anpassen, kombinieren, hinzugewinnen und abstoßen zu vermögen, um einen nachhaltigen Wettbewerbsvorteil zu generieren“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Thudium 2004), S. 290	“Dieser Aufbau, die Weiterentwicklung, die Nutzung, Anpassung und Übertragung von Kernkompetenzen bedürfen aber wiederum besonderer Kompetenzen, TEECE, PISANO und SHUEN nennen sie <i>Dynamic Capabilities</i> “ [Vgl. TEECE, D.J./ PISANO, G./ SHUEN, A. (1997), S. 516, Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. d. Verf.]	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Tidd, Bessant 2009), S. 175	“This source of competitive advantage, dynamic capabilities, emphasizes two aspects. First, it refers to the shifting character of environments; second, it emphasizes the key role of strategic management in appropriately adapting, integrating and re-configuring internal and external organizational skills resources and functional competencies towards a changing environment (p. 537).“	(Teece, Pisano 1994)	
(Timlon 2005), S. 184	“Teece et al., (1997) refer to dynamic capabilities as the ability to achieve new forms of competitive advantage where the term dynamic intends the capacity to renew competences so as to achieve congruence with changes in the business environment and the term capability intend the process in realizing it.“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Tokhi, Virk & Hossain 2006)			4
(Tong, Li 2008)			2
(Tran 2009)			2
(Tripsas 1997), S. 342	“dynamic capability . . . the capacity of a firm to renew, augment and adapt its core competencies over time’ (Teece et al., 1992, p. 18).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1992)	1
(Trkman 2010)			2
(Tsai-Lung Liu 2005)			2

(Tsoukas, Mylonopoulos 2005)			6
(Tu 2010)			2
(Tunzelmann 2003)		(Zollo, Winter 2002); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Tuominen, Anttila 2003)			2
(Turner 2001)			2
(Tushman et al. 2003)			2
(Tzeng 2008)			2
(Uhlenbruck 2004)			2
(Vaidyanathan, Devaraj 2008), S. 409	“Dynamic capabilities refer to a firm’s ability to use internal and external competences (Teece et al., 1997) and are processes embedded in firms that create value for firms by manipulating resources into new value-creating strategies (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000) by which managers alter their resource base to generate new value-creating strategies (Grant, 1996).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Grant 1996)	
(Valásek, Sika 2001)			4
(Vassolo, Anand 2007), S. 47	“Dynamic capabilities are the mechanisms underpinning the creation, update, and renewal of competence over time (Helfat et al., 2007; Teece, Pisano & Shuen, 1997)“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Helfat et al. 2007)	
(Vera 2009)			2
(Verdú-Jover, Lloréns-Montes & García-Morales 2005), S. 134	“According to Teece et al. [...], dynamic capabilities consist of the “firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies/ capabilities to address rapidly changing environments”.“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Verity 2005), S. 81		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Vermeulen, Bertisen & Geurts 2008)			2
(Verona, Ravasi 2003), S. 578	“Dynamic capabilities are defined as ‘the subset of competence/ capabilities which allow the firm to create new products and processes, and respond to changing market circumstances’ (Teece et al., 1997: 510).“	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Vivek, Richey & Dalela 2009)			2
(Voepel, Leibold & Mahmoud 2004)			2

(Voigt, Kühl 2007)		(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Volberda 1998)			2
(von Tunzelmann, Wang 2007)		(Zollo, Winter 2002); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	2
(Voss, Voss 2008), S. 3	"and dynamic capabilities, which refer to search routines that identify and exploit external and internal information to enhance the current stock of resources (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000; Zollo and Winter 2002)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	
(Walker 2009)			2
(Wang, Ahmed 2007)			2
(Wang, Klein & Jiang 2007), S. 2420	"Dynamic capabilities are the firm's abilities to demonstrate timely responsiveness to changing environments."	(Teece, Pisano 1994); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Zollo, Winter 2002); (Zott 2003)	
(Wang, Li-Hua 2007), S. 29 f.	"Dynamic capability refers to the capacity to renew competences so as to achieve congruence with the changing business environment and the ability to adapt, integrate, and reconfigure internal and external organizational skills, resources, and functional competences to match the requirements of a changing environment (Teece et al., 1997). Therefore, dynamic capabilities determine a firm's ability to achieve new and innovative forms of competitive advantage given path dependencies and market positions (Leonard-Barton, 1992), especially for firms in turbulent environments."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Leonard-Barton 1992)	
(Wang, Tan & Zhang 2005)			4
(Warener, Fairbank 2008), S. 41	"Dynamic capabilities are regarded as higher-level resources in that they address how firms manage in turbulent environments through reconfiguration or transformation to achieve greater effectiveness (Teece, Pisano, & Shuen, 1997; Zollo & Winter, 2002)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	
(Warner, Fairbank 2008)			2
(Weeks 2009), S. 305	"dynamic capabilities by which firms 'integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments.' (Teece, Pisano et al. 1997: 516)"	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Weerawardena et al. 2007), S. 298	"We adopt the Eisenhardt and Martin (2000, p. 1107) definition of dynamic capabilities: "... the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve and die"."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Weerawardena et al. 2009)		(Weerawardena et al. 2007)	5
(Wei, Wang 2010), S. 239	"Dynamic capabilities are the unique processes to integrate, reconfigure, gain, and release resources (Teece et al., 1997; Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	

(Welpé 2004)			2
(Wetter 2009)			2
(Wheeler 2002), S. 127	"DCP [Dynamic Capabilities Perspective, Anm. d. Verf.] refers to the ability of a firm to achieve new forms of competitive advantage by renewing competences - organizational resources - to achieve congruence with the changing business environment (Teece et al. 1997, Eisenhardt and Martin 2000)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Wieg 2005), S. 81	" <i>Dynamic capabilities thus are the organizational and strategic routines by which firms achieve new resource configurations as markets emerge, collide, split, evolve, and die.</i> " [Eisenhardt, K.M./ Martin, J.A., Dynamic Capabilities 2000, S. 1107] Quellenangabe aus der Fußnote, Anm. d. Verf.]	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Wilkens, Menzel & Pawlowsky 2004), S. 11	"Dynamic capabilities are defined as "the firm's ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments" (Teece/ Pisano/ Shuen 1997: 516; see also Winter 2003)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Winter 2003)	1
(Williams, Soo 2009), S. 234	"Zahra et al. (2006) defined dynamic capabilities as: 'the abilities to reconfigure a firm's resources and routines in the manner envisaged and deemed appropriate by its principal decision maker(s)' (Zahra et al., 2006, p. 918)."	(Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006)	1
(Williams, Whittier 2007), S. 28	"Dynamic capabilities are the capacity to renew, augment and adapt core competencies (Teece et al., 1997)."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Williamson 1999)			2
(Wilson, Daniel 2007), S. 11	"This has led to the concept of dynamic capabilities, which are characterised as an organisation's processes that 'integrate, reconfigure, gain and release resources to match and even create market change' (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000: p.1107)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	1
(Winter 2003), S. 991	"One can define dynamic capabilities as those that operate, extend, modify or create ordinary capabilities."		
(Winter 2008)			
(Winter, Szulanski 2001), S. 734	"By "dynamic capabilities" we simply mean the partly routinized activities that are carried on to expand or change the capabilities that directly affect revenue generation..."		
(Winterscheid 1994)			2
(Witcher, Vinh & Harding 2008)		(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	2
(Witcher, Vinh 2007), S. 532	"In their article, Teece et al. (1997) define a dynamic capability as a capacity to renew competences to achieve congruence with a changing business environment. Strategic management as a dynamic capability adapts to, integrates, and reconfigures internal and external organisational skills, resources, and functional competences, so they strategically fit the requirements of change."	(Teece, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Witt 2008), S. 78	„Dynamic Capabilities sind spezifische organisatorische und strategische Prozesse, welche die Ausschöpfung bzw. Rekonfiguration der unternehmens-internen Ressourcen sowie die Gewinnung und Integration neuer Ressourcen zur Schaffung neuer Werte und neuer wertgenerierender Strategien zum Inhalt haben.“		
(Wonglimpiyarat 2004)			2
(Wooten, Crane 2004), S. 848	"Dynamic capabilities are collections of routines that enable organizations to respond to changing environments with value-creating strategies (Eisenhardt & Martin, 2000; Winter, 2002)."	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Winter 2003)	

(Wouters, Wilde-rom 2008)			2
(Wright, McMahan & McWilliams 1994)			2
(Wu 2006), S. 448	“Dynamic capability is the firm’s ability to integrate, learn and reconfigure resources; its ability to transform the existing resource base and to internalize external resources in order to be effective in a rapidly evolving environment.“		
(Wu 2007), S. 549	”configure internal and external resources and competences as a means of addressing rapid change in business environments, are essential in determining firm performance (Teecce et al., 1997).”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Wu 2010), S. 27	“dynamic capability, or the ability to integrate, build and reconfigure resources, is essential in learning competitive advantage under environmental volatility (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Newbert, 2005; Rindova and Kotha, 2001; Teece, 2007; Teece et al., 1997; Zollo and Winter, 2002).”	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Newbert 2005); (Rindova, Kotha 2001); (Teecce 2007); (Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	
(Wu, Hisia 2008), S. 99	“The ability to recognize and identify a firm’s new market opportunities, determines the potential strategic importance of these capabilities and resources, and renews its competencies, is called “dynamic capabilities.””		
(Wu, Lin & Hsu 2007), S. 283	”Some scholars define DC [Dynamic Capabilities, Ann. d. Verf.] as a firm’s ability to integrate, recombine, build and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environments (Eisenhardt and Martin, 2000; Teece et al. 1997; Zollo and Winter, 2002).”	(Eisenhardt, Martin 2000); (Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Zollo, Winter 2002)	1
(Wu, Mahajan & Balasubramanian 2003)			2
(Wu, Wang 2007), S. 252	”Specifically, this study identified dynamic capabilities, namely the ability to integrate and reconfigure internal and external competences (Teecce et al., 1997: 516)”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Yalcinkaya, Calantone & Griffith 2007), S. 66	“As such, dynamic capabilities can be envisioned as the continuous modification of resource bundles, or capabilities (Eisenhardt and Martin 2000; Teece, Pisano, and Shuen 1997).“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Yiu, Lau 2008), S. 44	“concept of dynamic capabilities that refer to the capacity of a firm to renew competences by adapting, integrating, and reconfiguring internal and external resources so as to achieve congruence with the changing environment (Teecce et al., 1997).“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Zahra 1999)			2
(Zahra, George 2002)			2
(Zahra, George 2002), S. 148	”It suggests that dynamic capabilities are essentially change-oriented capabilities that help firms redeploy and reconfigure their resource base to meet evolving customer demands and competitor strategies.”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Zahra, Ireland & Hitt 2000)			2

(Zahra, Sapienza & Davidsson 2006), S. 918	“the abilities to reconfigure a firm’s resources and routines in the manner envisioned and deemed appropriate by its principal decision-maker(s).”		
(Zhan, Luo 2008), S. 229	“Dynamic capability can be defined as the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environment (Teecce/ Pisano/ Shuen 1997).“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Zhan, Yadong 2007), S. 1	“Dynamic capability can be defined as the firm’s ability to integrate, build, and reconfigure internal and external competences to address rapidly changing environment (Teecce, Pisano, & Shuen, 1997).“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Zhang 2007)			2
(Zhou, Bingxin Li 2007), S. 460	“The dynamic capability perspective stresses firm’s capacity to exploit and develop specific capabilities, combine those capabilities with existing resources and further reconfigure resources to achieve congruence with changing environment (Teecce, Pisano, & Shuen, 1997).“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Zhou, Li 2010), S. 224	“dynamic capabilities to renew, reconfigure, and adapt existing firm-specific resources in response to the fast changing environment (Teecce et al., 1997).“	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	
(Zhu, Kraemer 2002), S. 277 f.	“The resource-based view has been extended with the dynamic capabilities perspective (DCP) to address the realities of high-velocity markets and rapid technological change. DCP refers to the ability of a firm to achieve new forms of competitive advantage by renewing technological, organizational, and managerial resources to achieve congruence with the changing business environment (Teecce et al. 1997, Eisenhardt and Martin 2000).”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a); (Eisenhardt, Martin 2000)	
(Zobolski 2008), S. 230 f.	“Im Rahmen dieser Arbeit sollen unter dem Begriff Dynamic Capabilities daher erlernte, höherwertige Routinen der Externalisierung und Kombination internen und externen Wissens erfasst werden, mittels derer organisationale Kompetenzen zum Zweck einer erhöhten Wettbewerbsfähigkeit verbessert oder erneuert werden.”		
(Zollo, Winter 2001), S. 5	“A dynamic capability is a pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines in pursuit of improved effectiveness.”		
(Zollo, Winter 2002), S. 340	“A dynamic capability is a learned and stable pattern of collective activity through which the organization systematically generates and modifies its operating routines in pursuit of improved effectiveness.”		
(Zollo, Winter 2005)			5
(Zott 2001), S. 1	“In particular, the dynamic-capability construct, which refers to “the firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments” (Teecce, Pisano, Shuen, 1997:516,...)”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Zott 2003), S. 98	“the dynamic-capability construct, which refers to ‘the firm’s ability to integrate, build and reconfigure internal and external competencies to address rapidly changing environments’ (Teecce, Pisano, and Shuen, 1997: 516).”	(Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a)	1
(Zuñiga-Vicente, Vicente-Lorente 2006)			2
(Zylbersztajn, Cláudio A Pinheiro 2003)			2

Das Working-Paper von TEECE / PISANO / SHUEN aus dem Jahr 1992 ist nicht mehr auffindbar und deshalb nicht als eigene Quelle übernommen. (Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1992), da dieses Paper die Vorlage für den Artikel (Teecce, Pisano & Shuen 1997a) ist, dürfte der Inhalt ähnlich sein.

Ist eine Definition nicht in die weitere Analyse mit aufgenommen worden, so ist dies in der Aufstellung der ausgewerteten Publikationen in der vierten Spalte gekennzeichnet. Es wurden 7 Gründe identifiziert auf deren Basis eine Definition von der weiteren Analyse ausgenommen wurde. Für eine genaue Beschreibung der Gründe siehe Kapitelpunkt 3.2.

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