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Contributions of Financial Resource Availability on Green Supply Chain Management and Firm Environmental Performance in Manufacturing Firms: Evidence from Kumasi Metropolis, Ghana

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Abstract

Purpose: The notion of sustainability has attracted many researchers and practitioners' attention across the world. In a world where there is an increasing interest in protecting the environment, practitioners are encouraged to adopt sustainability and be environmentally conscious. In pursuit of this initiative, this study seeks to assess the extent to which manufacturing firms in Kumasi practice Green Supply Chain Management and whether the availability of financial resources plays a contingency role in the relationship between green supply chain management and firm environmental performance.

Methodology: The study relies on a quantitative research approach using a survey design. Data analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics with the aid of SPSS software.

Findings: The study concludes that financial resource availability moderates the relationship between green supply chain management and firm environmental performance. Therefore, an increase in financial resource availability has an influence on green supply chain management and firm environmental performance.

Unique contribution to theory, practice and policy: The study recommends contemporary innovative ways to improve upon green supply chain practices as they affect how the organization performs environmentally.

Keywords: *Financial Resource Availability, Green Supply Chain, Management Environmental Performance.*

Introduction

Background of the study

Financial resource availability has gained vast acceptance in green supply chain management and firm environmental performance in manufacturing firms in the global space. In contemporary times production companies rely on supply chains more frequently as a result of environmental concerns including greenhouse gas emissions, water pollution, and climate change (Abdallah & Ghwayeen, 2020). In the majority of industrialized and emerging nations, manufacturing enterprises have been the subject of prior studies. Research was done in 2012 among 369 Chinese manufacturing companies to see how Green Supply Chain Management affected business environmental performance (Zhu et al, 2018). The desire of many industrial organizations to focus their emphasis on incorporating green practices into their supply chain activities has developed as a result of these environmental issues (Sahoo & Vijayvargy, 2021).

Executing a successful plan to apply a green approach has, of course, become a new trend in recent years, which has elevated environmental issues and environmentally friendly supply chain management to a prominent topic in many academic studies (Zhu et al, 2018). Environmentally conscious supply chain management refers to the operations that are carried out to accomplish this aim (GSCM). The term "green supply chain management" (GSCM) refers to a set of practices used to manage the supply chain's upstream and downstream components in order to have a less negative impact on the environment (Allen et al., 2021). Additionally, past studies suggested that the one-dimension method is the second to least effective way to analyze green supply chains, as opposed to taking into account all of the many aspects of the subject in general. As a result, Eco-friendly Supply Chain Management serves as a catalyst for enhancing Manufacturing Companies' total environmental performance.

There is no question that improving organizational performance is the ultimate aim of the majority of manufacturing enterprises, and as a result of environmental concerns. Improving environmental performance has now become a main priority for most organizations. A company's environmental performance demonstrates how committed and willing it is to preserve the environment (Kumar & Kavitha, 2022). Manufacturing organizations may use environmentally sustainable supply chain management as a useful tool to obtain superior environmental achievement. For the growth of environmental sustainability to move forward, eco-friendly supply chain management and the environmental performance of the company are both essential requirements. Knowing that the environmental accomplishment of an organization depends on the availability of resources, especially financial resources, is crucial (Rheman et al, 2022). Thus, the overall intention of an organization to establish green is dependent on the availability of numerous resources of which financial resource is the most vital for the implementation of green supply chain management (Sanjay et al, 2019). Adomako and Ahsan (2022) emphasize that while businesses may use these financial resources to carry out development activities, it is the direct access to the financial

resource that is crucial rather than the ownership of the financial resource. In order to determine whether or not financial resource availability moderates the relationship between environmentally responsible supply chain management and company ecological accomplishment performance, some empirical works, this present study seeks to ascertain the contributions of financial resource availability on green supply chain management and firm environmental performance in manufacturing firms in Kumasi metropolis, Ghana. The specific objectives of the study were as follows:

- To determine the implementation of environmentally friendly supply chain practices among manufacturing firms in the Kumasi metropolis.
- To examine the contributing role of Financial Resource Availability on environmentally focused Supply Chain and Company Environmental achievement among manufacturing firms in Kumasi.

Problem Statement

This study makes the argument that a firm's environmental performance may be enhanced by undertaking supply chain operations while taking into account their influence on the environment. Additionally, Eco-friendly Supply Chain Management is a tool for gaining a competitive advantage, according to Junaid, Zhang, and Syed Syed (2022). Prior studies on ways to improve firm environmental performance by Chen et al. (2019), that the connection between managing eco-friendly supply chains and the environmental performance of companies has been explored in these publications along with certain mediating variables. Abdallah, and Al-Ghwayeen (2020) argue that greening the supply chain of organizations can contribute greatly to the achievement of firm environmental performance. In relation to this argument, environmentally responsible Supply Chain Management is considered a valuable instrument for attaining favourable environmental performance for firms within the framework of Environmentally Sustainable Supply Chain Management literature.

Even though green supply chain management is acknowledged as an important tool for attaining company environmental performance, information on how it affects firm environmental performance is still lacking. For instance, according to Sarkis et al, (2021), manufacturing companies' activities have had a significant negative influence on the environment in recent decades. This has led to numerous questions about how to protect the environment, and one important factor that is generally taken into account is the crucial financial resource availability and whole supply chain activity (Khan et al, 2021. Primarily, this study adopts the resource-based view theory of the firm to assess the influence of practicing environmentally friendly supply chain management on a company's environmental performance and determine if a business's financial resources help or hinder such a connection.

Brief literature review

Financial Resource Availability

Benito (2006) defined financial resource availability as the entire amount of cash available to the company to invest in profitable ventures. There is little understanding of the variables that affect how Environmentally responsible Supply Chain Management and Firm Ecological Performance interact. Although there are several empirical studies Zhu et al. 2020, Hsiao et al. (2019) show how green supply chain management helps manufacturing companies perform better environmentally, sufficient resources are still needed to put green supply chain management into practice. Adomako and Mujtaba (2022) state that the availability of resources affects the kinds of activities that companies carry out. Typically, the availability of financial resources enables businesses to carry out a variety of tasks. A critical business function is the availability of financial resources (Kianto et al, 2017). Financial resources are generated from a variety of sources, including retained earnings, operating income, stock, and borrowing. While Loan financing involves borrowing money from lenders like banks, share capital involves selling a part of a business ownership to investors (Chen and Zhu, 2017). Profits that are earned and then put back into the business are known as retained earnings. The money the business receives through the selling of goods and services is also known as revenue from operations (Mol & Birkinshaw,2009). The availability of financial resources has a broad and varied impact on a company's success (Kianto et al, 2017). Manufacturing companies must have a comprehensive awareness of the sources and effects of financial resource availability on the firm's environmental performance in order to develop an effective business plan and perform well (Hendricks & Singhal, 2005).

The Resource Base View (RBV) theory of the company is a prerequisite for this research. The Resource Base View idea, which dates back to the early 1980s and became increasingly clear in the 1990s (Baney 1991), is credited with helping to validate the viability of the Green Supply Chain Management research methodology. According to the Resource Base View hypothesis, enterprises must own resources that are useful, rare, only partially imitable, and non-substitutable. Resources having these characteristics can help a company gain a competitive edge over rivals (Hoskisson et al, 1999).

The Resource Base View Theory contends that organizations may gain a competitive edge by utilizing their resources to strengthen internal capabilities and mitigate external shortcomings. The level of an organization's success is determined by how well it retains and manages these resources (Barnley, 1991). According to the Resource Base View Theory, an organization's resources may be divided into three categories: organizational capital, human capital, and physical capital. The firm's tangible assets, such as raw materials and equipment, are included in the physical capital.

The human capital of a company represents its collective intelligence, training, and skill as well as the workers' collective knowledge. The organizational capital shows the departments' coordinating relationships as well as the reporting networks inside the company. When resources help an organization effectively implement tactics that improve the organization's efficiency and

responsiveness, they are useful (Banley, 1991, p.106). If there are few rivals who control a resource, it is considered to be essential. In some circumstances, a single resource may be ineffective, but a group of resources working together will be successful in carrying out a strategy to gain a competitive advantage. The Resource Base View idea asserts that an organization's resources reflect its market leadership and competitive advantage. This also relates to competitive advantage. Additionally, a company's capacity to compete in a cutthroat industry depends on the resources at its disposal (Hart 1995).

In this study, we look at financial resources and green supply chain management practices as significant tools for achieving firm environmental performance. According to the Resource Base View hypothesis, the availability of financial resources is a crucial resource that motivates the adoption of green supply chain management strategies, which in turn enhances the manufacturing company's overall environmental performance.

Hypothesis Development

The term "green supply chain management" (GSCM) refers to a set of practices used to manage the supply chain's upstream and downstream components in order to have a less negative impact on the environment (Syed and Saqib, 2021). The Resource Base View Theory makes the case, among other things, that firms that have access to resources that are advantageous, rare, and non-replaceable can gain an edge over rivals. According to the Resource Base View Theory, businesses with greater resources may put their operational improvement plans into action. According to the Resource Base View Theory's reasoning, the organization's Eco-friendly Supply Chain Management is a valuable asset. The Resource Base View Theory is used to support the claim that manufacturing companies that use Green Supply Chain Management strategies are better positioned to enhance their environmental performance.

Furthermore, integrating green value chain management assists businesses in gaining the trust of consumers concerned with sustainability. As a result, Eco-friendly Supply Chain Management Practices are expected to have an impact on the company's ecological performance. Green et al., 2016; Laari et al., 2016; Zaid et al., 2018; Zhao et al., 2017; Abdel-Baset et al., 2019) investigated the association between Environmentally responsible Supply Chain Management practices and Firm Ecological Performance. These empirical studies have established a link between Supply Chain Management that is environmentally responsible and the performance of the firm environmentally. These previous empirical studies, as mentioned above, offer support to the idea that Eco-friendly Supply Chain Management can improve enterprise environmental accomplishment. In brief, industrial organizations that employ a green supply chain management strategy can reduce the environmental impact of their operations. Therefore, it is hypothesized as follows:

H1- There is a beneficial and strong association between Green Supply Chain Management and Firm Environmental Performance.

The ease with which organizations may acquire financial resources to carry out organizational tasks is referred to as financial resource availability (Adomako and Ahsan, 2022). The importance of Financial Resources in particular for the functioning of organizations has been stressed in several study publications (Lefebvre, 2020; Kiss et al., 2018). Adomako and Ahsan (2022) went on to emphasize that while businesses may use these financial resources to carry out development activities, it is the direct access to the financial resource that is crucial rather than the ownership of the financial resource. In order to determine whether or not financial resource availability moderates the relationship between environmentally responsible supply chain management and company ecological accomplishment performance, some empirical works (Kadan & Bendale, 2017, Fue et al, 2019, Yaseen et al, 2020) were conducted. The results indicated a favourable and direct relationship between the two. The study of environmentally sustainable supply chain management has demonstrated that it requires top-notch resources, particularly financial resources. Based on the results of previous research, it is argued that the extent to which environmentally responsible supply chain management practices influence firm ecological performance depends on the availability of financial resources held by the manufacturing firm. This influence is expected to increase when financial resources are available. Therefore, it is hypothesized as follows:

H 2 – Financial Resource Availability moderates the connection between environmentally sustainable Supply Chain Management and Business Environmental Accomplishment.

Methodology

The study adopted a positivist worldview to elicit the questions with regard to the relationship between variables, thus making a deductive study. A quantitative strategy was followed in the study, which is in line with the selected paradigm. Questionnaires were used to collect data from the manufacturing firms in Kumasi. A sample size of 70 respondents was considered for this investigation. Given that sample size has a higher impact on detecting significant correlations, inconsistencies, or exchanges (Bartlett, Kotrlik, & Higgins 2001). It is also critical to assume bias, particularly when setting sample size and coping with non-response (Ngulube, 2000). Research studies, particularly the use of web or online surveys, appear to have recorded poor response rates of less than 50%, according to Sammut, et al. 2021. Doerfling, Kopec, Liang, and Esdaile (2010), for instance, recorded a response rate of 25.6 percent. Alternatively, Ngulube (2005) contends that when samples are too large, resources may be wasted; yet, the utility of the results is also diminished when samples are too small. In determining the rate of responses for the study, the percentage of responses obtained can be classified as fairly good.

Table 1. Gender summary of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentages
Male	27	38.6
Female	43	61.4

Consequently, 371 questionnaires were sent out. After countless attempts to attain feedback, only 70 (47%) questionnaires were completed and returned. It is somewhat not common to draw findings from a response rate that is below 50%, especially where web or online questionnaires are used. Vera et al. (2010) concluded on findings from a response rate of 25.6%.

Ethical considerations

In this study, participation was voluntary, and the participants were informed that they would remain anonymous and that confidentiality would be observed. The researchers got permission to conduct the study from the Office of Registrar General of the Kumasi metropolis, where the directory of the manufacturing companies was obtained. Furthermore, ethics clearance was obtained from the Kumasi Technical University. The researchers observed further protocols as participants were busy in business at the time. Before the actual administration of questionnaires, the researchers explained the purpose of the study to all participants.

Results and discussion

The results are discussed in line with the objectives of the study.

Table 2. Green Supply Chain Management

Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
My company's purchasing practices are generally ecologically conscious.	4.83	1.06
My company purchases solely from suppliers who abide by environmental laws and fulfil environmental quality standards.	4.10	1.67
The organization's manufacturing energy sources are environmentally friendly.	4.38	0.70
Manufacturing technology utilized in the company reduces material waste while increasing productivity.	4.08	1.04
To reduce waste related to market seasonality, my firm exclusively purchases from a few vendors with whom it has a good relationship.	3.74	1.12
Manufacturing technology utilized in the company reduces material waste while increasing productivity.	4.41	0.70
The organization’s products are intended for prolonged use, reuse, or recycling	4.52	0.58
The organization's manufacturing technology emits little pollutants into the environment.	4.38	0.70

Source: Field study (2023)

Implementation of environmentally friendly Green Supply Chain Management

The majority of respondents believed that their firm is typically environmentally responsible in its buying operations, as depicted by the mean score of 4.83 and standard deviation of 1.06, which is calculated. The majority of respondents, as demonstrated by the mean score of 4.10 and the standard deviation of 1.67, concur that their company only makes purchases from suppliers that adhere to environmental laws and uphold the organization's environmental quality requirements. The majority of respondents, as revealed by the mean score of 4.38 and standard deviation of 0.70, agreed that the firm uses ecologically friendly energy sources for creating products.

The majority of respondents, as indicated by the mean score of 4.08 and standard deviation of 1.04, agreed that manufacturing technology utilized in the firm reduces wastage and boosts productivity. The majority of respondents, as shown by a mean score of 3.74 and a standard deviation of 1.12, agreed that their company only makes purchases from a small number of suppliers with whom they have solid relationships in order to reduce waste brought on by market seasonality. According to the mean score of 4.41 and the standard deviation of 0.70, the majority of respondents stated that the firm's manufacturing technique decreases material waste and boosts productivity. According to the mean score of 4.52 and the standard deviation of 0.58, the majority of respondents agreed that the organization's products are designed to be used for a lengthy period of time, reused, and recycled. As demonstrated by the mean score of 4.38 and standard deviation of 0.70, the majority of respondents believed that the organization's manufacturing methods produce little environmental impact.

Financial Resource Availability

Table 3. Financial Resource Availability

Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
In my organization, there is sufficient equity funding available	3.94	1.10
In my organization, there is sufficient debt funding available	4.14	1.35
There is sufficient funding available for manufacturing of products	3.43	1.19
There is a sufficient fund for managing green supply chain management	3.54	1.10
The company has constant access to capital.	4.74	1.03
Finance is available to the company.	3.39	1.15
The company has enough operational capital.	4.61	1.17
The company's finances are satisfactory.	4.51	1.23

Source: Field study (2023)

With a mean of 3.94 and a standard deviation of 1.10, it can be seen that the majority of respondents were unsure if their business had enough equity funding on hand. The majority of respondents

believed that their company has enough debt finance accessible, as evidenced by the mean score of 4.14 and the standard deviation of 1.35. The mean score of 3.43 and a standard deviation of 1.19 shows that the majority of the respondents were uncertain if there is sufficient funding available for the manufacturing of products in the organization. The mean score of 3.54 and a standard deviation of 1.10 revealed that most of the respondents were uncertain if there is sufficient fund for managing green supply chain management.

The majority of respondents felt that their firm had ongoing access to financing inside the organization, as evidenced by the mean score of 4.74 and standard deviation of 1.03 on the survey. The majority of respondents were unsure as to whether the firm had access to financing within the organization, as shown by the mean score of 3.39 and the standard deviation of 1.15. The majority of respondents, as shown by a mean score of 4.61 and a standard deviation of 1.17, agreed that the company has enough operational capital. The majority of respondents agreed that the firm is content with its finances in the organization, as evidenced by the mean score of 4.51 and the standard deviation of 1.23.

Environmental Performance

Table 4. Environmental Performance

Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
Greenhouse gas emissions have decreased	4.94	1.81
Water consumption has decreased	4.74	1.84
Energy consumption has decreased	4.88	1.43
Landfill waste has decreased	4.91	1.81
Hazardous material use has decreased	4.56	1.77
Your organization's activities have minimum adverse impacts on workers, the community, and the environment.	4.88	1.27
Your organization releases a minimal amount disposal of solid and liquid waste into the environment.	4.56	1.81
The sources of energy utilized by your organization have a minimal detrimental impact on the environment.	4.27	1.44
The company's operations and products are associated with a roughly equal number of environmental issues.	4.96	1.88

Source: Field study (2023)

The knowledge of the responder regarding environmental performance in the company is examined in this phase of the study. The majority of respondents felt that greenhouse gas emissions have decreased, as evidenced by the mean score of 4.94 and standard deviation of 1.81. The majority of respondents believed that water usage had decreased in the company, as evidenced by the mean score of 4.74 and the 1.84 standard deviation. The majority of respondents felt that energy

usage had decreased in the company, as evidenced by the mean score of 4.88 and standard deviation of 1.43.

Additionally, the majority of respondents stated that landfill trash had decreased in the company, as seen by the mean score of 4.91 and standard deviation of 1.81. The majority of respondents believed that the organization's usage of hazardous materials had decreased, as evidenced by the mean score of 4.56 and the standard deviation of 1.77. The majority of respondents believed that the organization's operations have the fewest risks to its workers, the community, and the environment, as seen by the mean score of 4.88 and standard deviation of 1.27.

Furthermore, the majority of respondents believed that the company discharged the fewest solid and liquid wastes into the environment, as evidenced by a mean score of 4.56 and a standard deviation of 1.81. As demonstrated by the mean score of 4.96 and standard deviation of 1.88, the majority of respondents stated that there are minimal environmental issues associated with the company's activities and items.

Regression analysis

The regression analysis is done to examine the relationship between the variables involved in the study. This regression analysis examines environmentally conscious supply chain management on business environmental accomplishment and examines how financial resource availability moderates the relation between environmentally conscious supply chain management and firms' environmental accomplishment.

Relationship between green supply chain management and firm environmental performance

This regression analysis examined the relationship between supply chain management and firm environmental performance. The results are shown in Table 4.5, Table 4. and 5.

Table 5. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.555[a]	.308	.304	.73144

a. Predictors: (Constant), G**reen supply chain management**

Source; Field data (2023)

Table 5. ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	42.338	1	42.338	79.136	.000[b]
	Residual	95.232	178	.535		
	Total	137.570	179			

a. Dependent Variable: Firm Environmental Performance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Green Supply Chain Management

Table 6. Coefficient

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.153	.455		.335	.738
	Green Supply Chain Management	.999	.112	.555	8.896	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Firm Environmental Performance

The relationship between eco-friendly supply chain management and company ecological accomplishment was investigated by regression analysis. According to the modified r-square of.304, green supply chain management may be used to account for 30.4% of a company's environmental performance. The p-value and f-ratio are shown in the ANOVA table 4.6. Green supply chain management and company environmental performance are significantly correlated, as indicated by the f-ratio and significant value of 0.000. Green supply chain management so affects how environmentally responsible a company is. Additionally, the beta value of.555 in the coefficient table demonstrates a favorable connection between environmentally sustainable supply chain management and company ecological accomplishment.

Contributions of financial resource availability on green supply chain management and firm environmental performance

This section of the study presents the moderating role of financial resource availability on green supply chain management and firm environment performance.

Table 6. The moderating role of financial resource availability on the link between green supply chain management and firm environmental performance.

Variable	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Control paths			
Gender	0.63 (.984)	0.31(.793)	.038 (.117)
Age	0.43 (.151)	0.81(.485)	.070 (.108)
Level of Education	0.51 (.075)	.154 (.259)	.025 (.097)
Hypothesis paths			
Main effects			
GSCM* FMP	.058 (.003)		
FRA* FMP		.085 (.000)	
Moderator effect			
GSCM*FRA*FMP			.142(0.002)
Fit indices			
R^2	.420	.286	.186
ΔR^2	.230	.621	.674
Adjusted R^2	.221	.625	.680
F statistics	26.575	7.825	6.911
DF	90	199	199

Note:

P-values are in parentheses

The moderating effect of financial resource availability on green supply chain management and business environmental performance. The link between green supply chain management and firm environmental performance. Financial resource availability moderates green supply chain management and company environmental performance in this moderating analysis.

With the relationship between green supply chain management and firm environmental performance, a p-value of (0.03 < 0.05), shows that there is a significant relationship between green supply chain management and firm environmental performance. Also, an adjusted R^2 of .221, shows that 21.2% of green supply chain management can be employed to explain firm environmental performance.

In addition, the relationship between financial resource availability and firm environmental performance. The p-value of (0.00 < 0.05) indicates that there is a significant relationship between financial resource availability and firm environmental performance. Also, with an adjusted R^2 of .625, shows that there is a 62.5% total variation in financial resource availability and firm environmental performance.

Moreover, the moderating effect was further examined. The moderating role of financial resources availability on green supply chain management and firm environmental performance. The p-value (0.02 < 0.05) shows that there is a significant relationship between the moderating variable and green supply chain management and firm environmental performance. Also, an adjusted R^2 of .680, implies that 68% of total variation in financial resources availability can be explained by green supply chain management and firm environmental performance. Therefore, it can be concluded that financial resources availability moderate green supply chain management and firm environmental performance.

Conclusions and recommendations

The study concludes that the degree of adoption of green supply chain management is related to the following factors: the company's purchasing practices are ecologically conscious, the company strictly buys from suppliers who adhere to environmental legislations and meet environmental quality criteria, the organization's manufacturing energy sources are environmentally friendly, manufacturing technology utilized in the company reduces material waste while increasing productivity, my firm purchases from a few vendors with whom it has a good relationship to reduce waste related with market seasonality, the organization's products are designed to be used for an extended period of time, reused, or recycled.

Furthermore, the study shows that the availability of financial resources moderates the association between green supply chain management and business environmental performance. As a result, increased financial resource availability impacts green supply chain management and company environmental performance. It may also be argued that green supply chain management and firm environmental performance have a favourable and significant relationship. As a result, improved supply chain management will have an impact on the company's environmental performance.

Recommendation

The researchers therefore recommend that management improve upon these practices as they significantly improve upon their corporate sustainability performance. However, green production, green marketing, and green logistics did not have a significant improvement in corporate sustainability performance. In view of this, the researcher recommends that management should not stop implementing these practices, especially for firms who seek to achieve long-term benefits as they may have a long-term impact on corporate sustainability performance but for firms who only exist for the short-term, they may reduce the resources they channel into such practices and focus more on those with significant impact on corporate sustainability performance.

To encourage manufacturing enterprises to establish green supply chains as a systematic and integrated strategy, regulators should be proactive in the development of environmental rules. With the support of suitable advice and laws, firms will be able to successfully implement green supply chain management (GSCM) practices. Adoption of GSCM practices can help to create a more

environmentally friendly atmosphere and serve as a critical barometer for a country's commitment to reaching the UN Sustainable Development Goals for the Environment.

This recommends that management has to set definite sustainability objectives Establish sustainability goals that are precise, quantifiable, and in line with the organization's values and long-term ambitions. Make sure that these objectives are shared with everyone in the company and included in performance measures. Make sure senior management actively promotes and supports efforts for a green supply chain. Show your dedication to sustainable approaches in decision-making and resource allocation by setting a good example. Spend money and resources on training, technology investments, and sustainability initiatives to support green supply chain operations.

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