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Concept and Building Blocks of a Business Model: Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract—Business model has been drawing attention from both industry and academia. It plays a crucial role in business operations and strategy. In the revolutionary and competitive environment, business model innovation is likely to lead to better business performance. However, there have been diverse interpretations on the concept and building blocks of a business model. The purpose of this paper is to provide some common understanding on the concept and its core building blocks in order to progress to the development of an innovative business model. A systematic literature review has been undertaken to gain insights into the key themes of the topic, before some recommendations for business model development are made.

Index Terms—Business model, value beneficiary, value capture, value chain, value creation.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term of “business model” has drawn growing interest to both industry and academics in recent years. Many studies have shown the importance of a business model for companies, and that business model innovation has close relationship with an organization’s success [1]–[3]. However, the concept of business model is still divided among researchers [4], [5]. In addition, no generally accepted opinions about key components or building blocks of a business model exist. Different researchers tend to give varied descriptions about a business model [6].

There are some studies and systematic literature reviews on business models. For example, Osterwalder and Pigneur have classified business models into five categories [7]. They are (1) separation of business model, (2) “long tail model”, (3) multilateral platforms, (4) free as a business model, and (5) open business model. Barth *et al.* propose a conceptual framework for sustainable business model in argi-food industry based on a systematic literature review covers the papers published from 1990 to 2014 [4]. Both of them provide insights for the business model development, but some of the cases in the literature are out of date. Furthermore, Foss and Saebi have conducted a systematic literature review on business model innovation based on the paper published from 2000 to 2015 and suggest that a conceptual clarification is still needed for this emerging field [5].

As business and global economy are developing at rapid speed in recent years, it is necessary to review the concept and recent development of business models. This paper aims to increase the understanding of business models by

including the most recent paper up to 2019. This paper examines existing definitions of a business model and its key building blocks in order to make recommendations for business model development. The two research questions to be addressed are:

RQ1: What is the essence in the concept of a business model and how has the research on business models evolved?

RQ2: What are the key building blocks of a business model?

II. PROCESS: SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

This section covers the research method and research process. In this paper, the Scopus database and ScienceDirect are selected for the systematic literature review because they are comprehensive sources with a strong focus on business studies, science, and medical literature. The research process is shown in Fig.1 that consists of four stages: planning, searching, refining, and analysis.

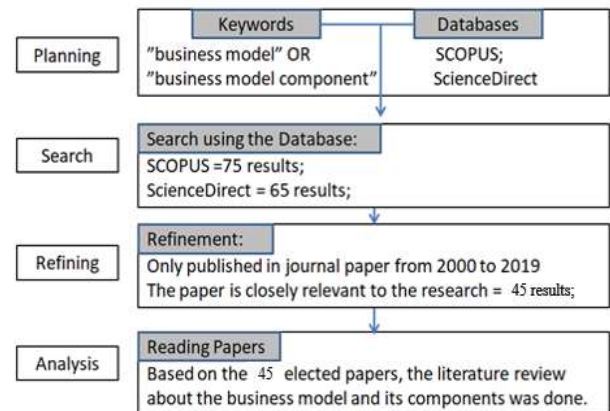


Fig. 1 Research process

Following the systematic literature review process, we started searching the two databases by using keywords “business model”, “business model components” and “business model innovation”. Phrases implying similar meanings such as “business model building block” are considered. Boolean operations such as “AND” and “OR” are incorporated in the search. Initially the search returned over 2,000 results. Then we applied a list of inclusion/ exclusion criteria to refine the results, for example, to include only the sources that full-text articles are available, peer-reviewed, with high topic relevance. Repetitive results returned from the two databases are removed. Cross references are considered. Plus two papers recommended by experts in the field. In the end, 45 articles are selected for the thematic analysis. The distribution of these 45 papers is illustrated in

Fig 2. As it can be seen from the Figure, there is a steady growth of interest in the last few years.

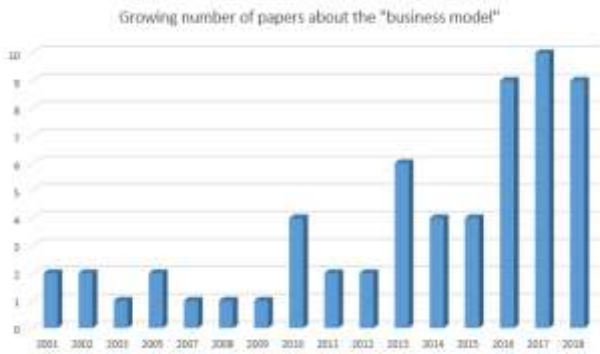


Fig. 2 Paper distribution by year

Furthermore, the papers are from a variety of academic fields, as illustrated in Fig. 3, ranging from business, social sciences, economics, and environmental sciences etc. It provides the evidence that the business model research is an interdisciplinary research and attracts attention from heterogeneous disciplines.

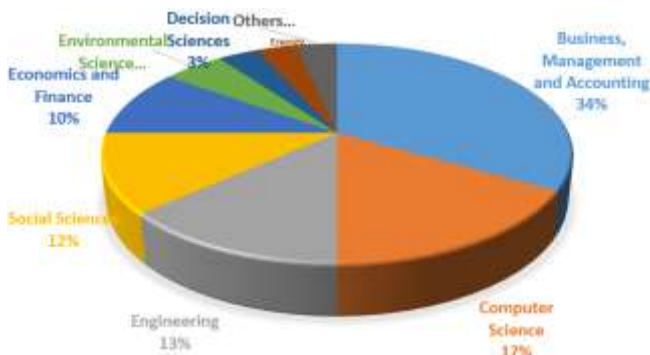


Fig. 3 Classification of field of business model research

III. THEMATIC ANALYSIS

Thematic analysis focuses on eliciting the main themes by analyzing the collection of literature. Three main themes emerged from the analysis of the 60 papers. First theme is centered around the business model definition. Second theme is about the components of a business model, or the building blocks of a business model. Third theme is sustainable business model. Sustainable business model is an emerging field as some researchers realize that business model concept should not be confined to merely economic aspects [8]–[10]. Some of the sustainable models have been developed from the manufacture industry [11]–[13]. The framework of a sustainable business model includes four dimensions: life cycle thinking, multiple stakeholders, value exploitation, and the triple bottom lines (i.e. economic, social, and environmental value). There have been a small number of models associated with the healthcare industry [14]. Several studies examined the relationship between business sustainability and health care stakeholders [15]–[17]. There are three key stakeholders in the healthcare industry, including patients, practitioners and policymakers. Lopes *et al.* argue that the sustainability of a business model plays an important role is hospital management [18].

A. Concept and Definitions of a Business Model

The concept of business model could date back to the 1990s and the research evolution experienced four main stages. The first stage is the emerging stage of business model. In around 2000 with the rapid development of information technology and the internet boom, several e-business models emerged and some of them turned to be very successful [19]. At this stage, the research on business model emerged, with an emphasis on the definitions and classifications. In the second stage, the components and building blocks were proposed by several studies to describe a business model in a systematic way [20]. However, different researchers from different background proposed varied building blocks, and they could not reach unanimous agreements among each other. The next stage, researchers focused on the case study of business model implementation [21], [22]. The importance of business model innovation is commonly agreed with practitioners and academics [23]. In the fourth stage, the concept of sustainability draws increasing attention, as researchers agree on the fact that a company should undertake corporate social responsibility and pay attention to sustainable development. **Some researchers fill the gap between business model design and implementation from the sustainability perspective [24].** Fig.4 illustrates the four stages of the business model evolution.

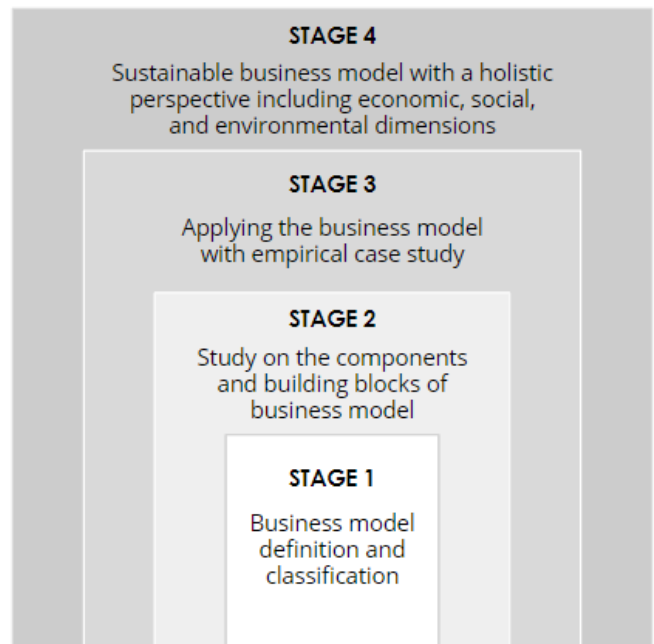


Fig. 4 Evolution of business model research

Among the four stages in the Fig.4, the first stage is of great importance because understanding the definitions of business models is an essential process for developing innovative business models. During the stage of business model definitions, there are several studies with varied definitions about business models. For example, Stewart and Zhao define business model as “a statement of how a firm will make money and sustain its profit stream over time” [25]. Chesbrough and Rosenbloom state that business models are descriptions of how a firm or an organization does business [26]. Furthermore, Chesbrough and Rosenbloom propose that a business model is a “focusing device that

mediates between technology development and economic value creation” [27].

Morris *et al.* state that the business model is a concise representation of how an interrelated set of decision variables in the areas of venture strategy, architecture, and economics are addressed to create sustainable competitive advantage in defined markets [28]. Richardson proposes that the business model could be seen as the conceptual and architectural implementation of a business strategy and as the foundation for the implementation of business processes [29].

Osterwalder and Pigneur define business model as the rationale of how an organization creates, delivers and captures value. Teece defines the business model as the architecture of a firm’s value creation, delivery and appropriation mechanisms provides the basis for a much needed dimensionalization of the business model constructs [30]. Casadesus-Masanell and Ricart suggest that business model is “a reflection of the firm’s realized strategy” [31]. Gassmann *et al.* summarize business model as the understanding in four dimensions: Who, What, How and the Value [32].

Joyce and Paquin develop three layers of a business model, which include the economic factors, social benefits, and environmental impact from the sustainable perspectives [8]. The case of Nestle Nespresso was then reanalyzed from a holistic view of economic, environmental and social perspectives.

As seen from the variety of definition, the term “value” has been the most frequently mentioned in majority of the definitions. It suggests that business models have close relationship with value. In addition, the term “strategy” and “sustainability” appear several times among the literature, which means that business model should reflect the organization’s strategy and include sustainability. Based on the above definitions, it is reasonable to draw the conclusion that business models value has strong links with value.

B. Building Blocks of a Business Model

Amit and Zott propose three key building blocks for a business model from the transaction perspective. They include transaction contents, transaction structure, and transaction governance [33]. Transaction contents include the goods, information, and capabilities that are required to exchange. They argue that transaction cost could be reduce by a properly designed business model.

Additionally, Krumeich *et al.* divide a business model into five aspects, including value offering, value capture, value creation, cooperation, and financial model [20]. Chesbrough and Rosenbloom suggest that business model should consists of six building blocks, value proposition, target market, value chain for creating and distributing the offerings, competitive strategy, cost and revenue model, and a value network [26]. Moreover, Bocken *et al.* propose four building blocks for a business model, including value proposition, value creation, value capture, and value delivery [13]. Furthermore, they also pointed out from the sustainable development perspective, that is, value proposition should include not only the economic value but the ecological benefits and social value as well. Richardson develops a business model that consists of three main building blocks: value proposition, value creation and delivery, and value capture [29]. The value

proposition includes the concepts of what does a company offer and who will benefit from the value offering. However, we argue that it is better to separate the value beneficiary components and value propositions, which could help clearly identify who will benefit from the business offerings.

In addition to value proposition, Gassmann *et al.* propose the Who-what-how-why business model that describes a business model of which the first two (who and what) address its external dimensions and the second two (how and why) address its internal dimensions [32]. They also propose 55 business model and case studies to illustrate how the business model works in the real world.

TABLE I: SELECTED BUILDING BLOCKS OF A BUSINESS MODEL

Authors	Year	No. of building blocks	Specific components
Timmers [19]	1998	5	Product or service flows, business actors and their roles, potential benefits of the actors, sources of revenue, and marketing strategy.
Amit and Zott [33]	2001	3	Transaction contents, transaction structure, and transaction governance
Hamel [34]	2001	4	Core strategy, strategy resources, value network, customer interface.
Chesbrough & Rosebloom [26]	2002	6	Value proposition, target market, internal value chain, value network, competitive strategy, cost structure and revenue model.
Morris [28]	2005	3	Factors related to the offering, market factors, internal capability factors, competitive strategy, economic factors, and investor factors.
Massa [35]	2011	3	Value Proposition, value creation and delivery, and value capture
Chatterjee [36]	2013	3	Value Proposition, value creation and delivery, and value capture.
Bocken <i>et al.</i> [13]	2016	4	Value Proposition, value creation and delivery, value capture.
Barth <i>et al.</i> [9]	2017	4	Value Proposition, value creation and delivery, value capture, and value intention.

Table 1 summarizes the selected building blocks from literature. As seen from the Table 1, value and its elements have been the most frequently identified among the literature. In addition, “transaction” and “strategy” are also seen as important components for a business model. Value and its elements are frequently mentioned components in the literature, and that they should represent key building blocks of business models due to the high frequency of citations.

C. Sustainable Business Models

However, traditional commercial business models usually focus on only obtaining economic revenue and are in ignorance of corporate sustainability. As sustainable development draws increasing concern in recent years, scholars realized that business model should not only focus on the economic perspective, but also should consider social and environmental perspectives. *Some companies would like to innovate their business model from selling products to the sale of service in order to move to a circular business model* [37]. Many business model innovations are involved with sustainability [38], [39]. For instance, Geissdoerfer *et al.* design the process for business model innovation, which include concept design, detail design, and implementation [24].

Geissdoerfer *et al.* discuss the methods to bridge the design and implementation gap during the business model process [40]. Laasch examines the differences between traditional commercial business model and sustainable business model. The value logics of sustainable business models should integrate social, environmental and economic value. Sustainable business models focus on benefitting a diverse set of stakeholders. The differences mainly are in that a traditional business model merely focuses on economic value capture, making profit for the companies, whereas a sustainable business model has a widely range of stakeholders, i.e. more value beneficiaries.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE BUSINESS MODEL DEVELOPMENT

Based on the thematic analysis in the previous section, it is evident to conclude that the value and its elements are frequently mentioned in the literature. A business model should help identify value, create value, and capture value. In this regard, we make the following recommendations for future business model development.

A business model should address four key dimensions in order to create a complete value circle. (1) Value beneficiary – who will benefit from the value offering? (2) Value proposition – what is the company’s offering? (3) Value chain – how do we achieve the value proposition? (4) Value capture- why does a business model work commercially? The complete value circle with the four dimensions is shown in Fig. 5. This section also provides the justification of the four building blocks.

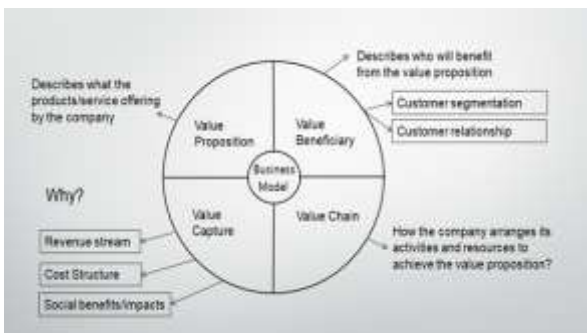


Fig. 5 The 4-Dimension value circle

A. Value Beneficiary

One of the important building blocks is value beneficiaries,

which usually refer to stakeholders. It describes who will benefit from the value proposition and which market segments to target at [32]. Based on different markets a business targets at, a business can be classified as local business, regional business or international business. As a business gradually grows from a small start-up to a larger company, it means that the expansion of the business from local to international with greater influence and more beneficiaries. Furthermore, this building block includes dealing with customer relationships. Good relationship with customers could help improve customer loyalty. Customer relationship involves effective interactions with the target customers. A sustainable business needs to achieve continuous improvement of current communication channels and explore new relationships with potential customers.

From a holistic point of view, successful business models should help companies to create value to beneficiaries, ranging from customers, suppliers, and communities.

B. Value Proposition

The second key building block is value proposition. Most papers have agreed on this component, which is regarded as the core component of a business model [41], [42]. Value proposition describes what product and/or service offering of the company. Some successful companies offer both products and service, to increase the competitiveness. For manufacturing industry, most value proposition predominantly focuses on certain products, innovated with technology [43]. While for healthcare industry, most value proposition predominantly focuses on service. Some researchers studied the business model innovation in hospital management and developed patients-oriented business models from the patients-caring point of view.

C. Value Chain

The third dimension is value chain. Value chain describes how a business arranges its activities and resources to achieve the value proposition. It involves the main activities that are necessary for a business to provide its offerings. Some studies also called this process value exchange [9], [44].

The value chain building block includes several subconstructs, as shown in Fig. 6. They are key resources, key activities, key partnerships, and distribution channels [32]. Key resources are defined as the assets that are required to achieve the value proposition. The resources include intellectual, physical, financial, and human resources, as well as technology. Key activities refer to what a firm must do to create the value proposition. Key partners include suppliers, joint ventures, and strategy alliance. For some start-up business, joint ventures could help reduce some risks.

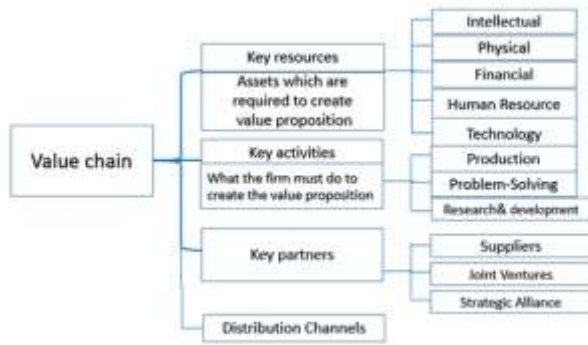


Fig. 6 Subconstructs of value chain

D. Value Capture

The fourth dimension is value capture. The value capture has close relationship with the value proposition as it describes how the profit is realized .i.e. why the business will survive and thrive. From economic perspective, value capture includes revenue model and cost structure [45]. From social perspective, it should include social benefits and impacts. For example, in the healthcare industry, a successful robust and resilient business model should not only bring itself value captures, but also relieve the pains of patients and increase their social welfare.

V. CONCLUSION

Business model research has been ongoing for more than a decade. Different scholars hold different views about the concept of business model and from multidisciplinary background. The interests in business model development is growing rapidly especially since 2016. The development of a sustainable and innovative business model is of great importance in the current fierce competitions. Understanding the concept and key components of a business model is the foundation to business model innovation. Based on a systematic literature review, this article recommends four key dimensions for future business model development, namely value proposition, value beneficiary, value chain, and value capture. These four dimensions summarize the main components of a business model that are interdependent with each other. When all four dimensions are addressed, a complete value circle can be created aiming for a healthy, sustainable business. Value proposition is regarded as the key building block of a business model, as it describes what benefits a business creates. Value beneficiary refers to who will benefit from the value proposition. Value chain is closely related to the value proposition because it describes how the value can be achieved. Value capture describes why a business will survive and thrive. This article helps make progress towards better understanding of the concept of business model and contributes to future development of innovative, sustainable business models.

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