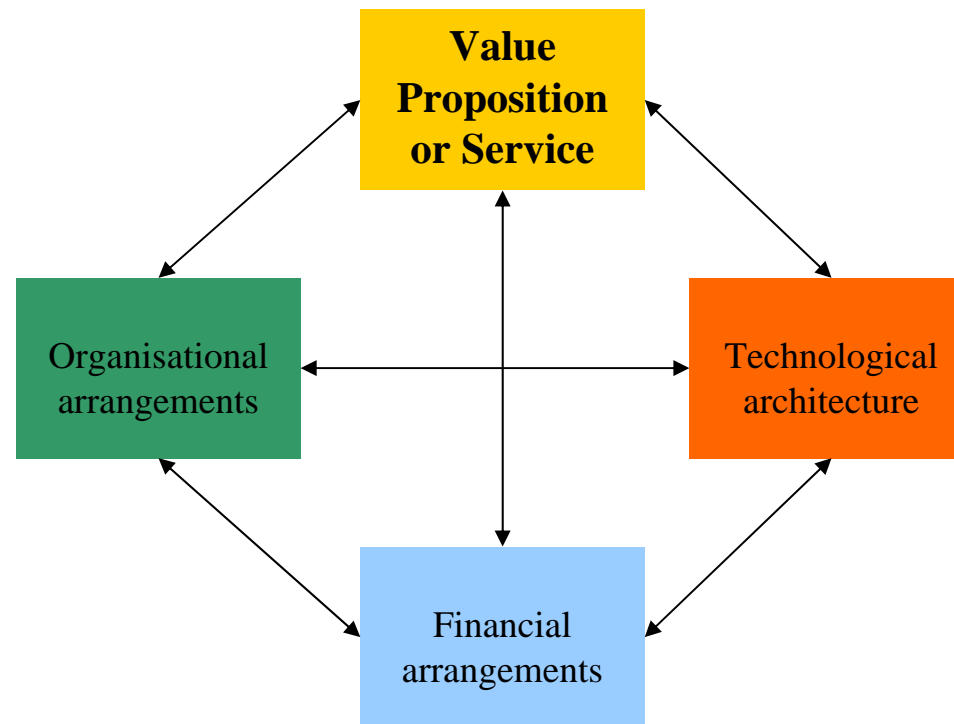


The value proposition from end-user perspective as main driver for creating complex business models



Harry Bouwman, Timber Haaker, Marc Steen, Henny de Vos
COST269 Conference, 3-5 Sept 2003, Helsinki

Why?

Successful development and exploitation of ICT-based services depends on **cooperation** between organisations: sharing resources and capabilities in a *value web*

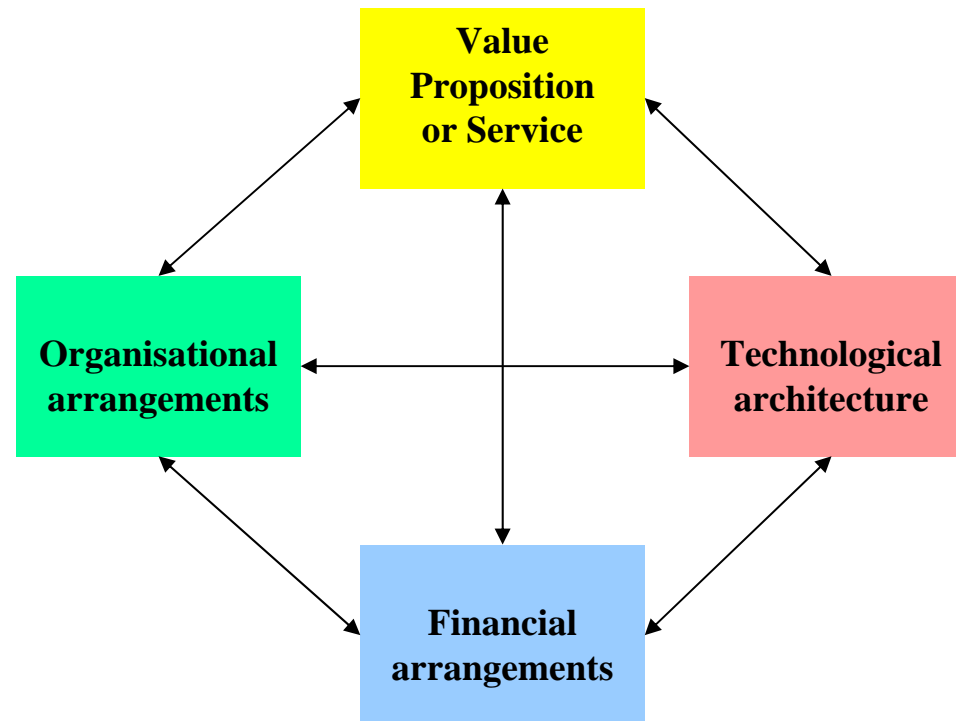
Organisations with different specialisations, different roles, and different backgrounds...

Research design of business models for ICT-based services delivered by *value webs*

Conceptual model

Complex business model or *value web*

Four perspectives or domains – interrelated



Example

Technology enables innovative service with *(assumed)* **customer value**. This service defines organisational arrangements, technological architecture and costs. Financial arrangements then redefine organisational arrangements, technological architecture, and division of investments, costs, revenues and ownership in value web. This *value web* is supposed to deliver the service with *(perceived)* **customer value**.

Research

Literature and case studies -> Conceptual model

Qualitative method: *Business Blueprint* sessions were conducted, in which participants explore and develop complex business models

Question: How do these sessions contribute to creation of viable and feasible business models?

Hypothesis: Starting with **value proposition** will lead to more viable and feasible business models

Business Blueprint session

Service idea: ‘mobile, location based tourist guide’

Different target groups (‘manipulation’ for research)

Formulate value proposition: service and ‘slogan’

Sketch and discuss value web and organisational arrangements: roles, actors, and relations

Sketch and discuss technical architecture (less focus)

Sketch and discuss financial arrangements: revenue sources and revenue streams

Evaluation and analysis

Results: Participants and experts evaluated the resulting business model in terms of viability and feasibility (*would I invest in this service?*),

Process: Participants and facilitators evaluated the method and process in terms of effectiveness and efficiency (*how did the method help us?*)

Findings – Results

Different target groups -> different and adequate value propositions and adequate *value webs*

- *Active seniors* -> value proposition and value network leading -> straightforward service, few actors in *value web*, *low-tech*, simple financial arrangements
- *Families with children* -> value proposition and the technical architecture -> complex interactive service, many actors, *high tech*, complex financial arrangements

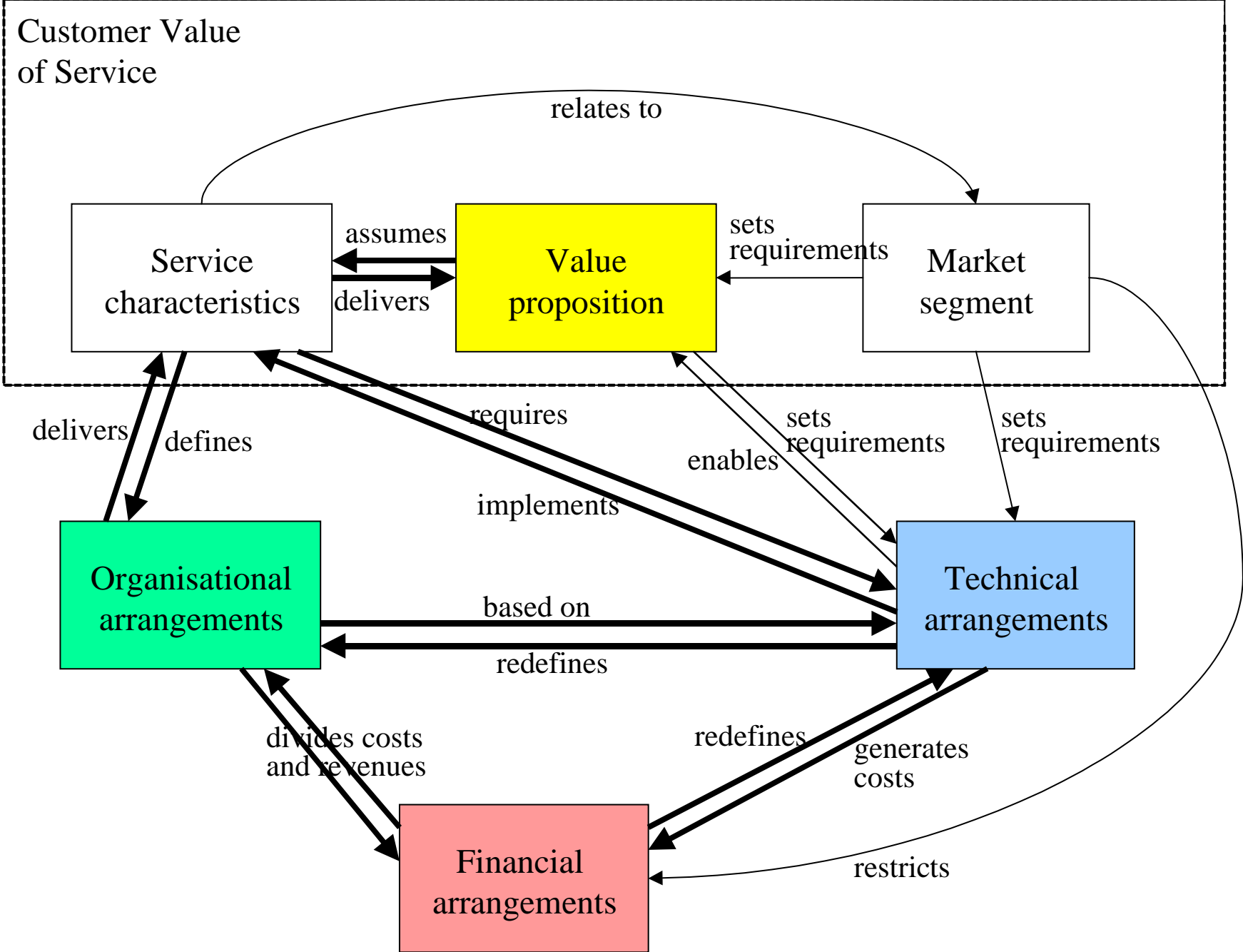
Results: viable and feasible business models

Findings – Process

Efficient and effective method and order: value proposition and *value web*, then technology, then finance, and re(de)fine technology or organisation

Helped to understand critical relations between these four perspectives or domains – *eye openers* about complexity and interrelatedness of issues

Mix of (free) exploration, discussion of options and priorities, many levels of detail – and: shared vision and viable and feasible business models



Next steps

Business Blueprint sessions are useful for exploration

Currently developing a **method** and **game** for application in commercial contexts – aimed at actually developing workable solutions

Relation between *assumed* and *perceived* value proposition, and market research

Conference questions

In what ways and to degree are scenarios and model-building exercises useful for predicting possible future use?

Starting with value proposition (end-user perspective) is delivers viable and feasible *value web* – successful future providing and using of service