Annex I

(Author's elaboration)

| Level of Analysis | Authors | Year | Country | Research Topics | Framework | Research strategy | Main Findings |
|----------------------|---|------|-------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Business | Magretta, J. | 2002 | USA | BM and strategy discussion | BM | Qualitative research | A BM is an essential basis for employee communication and motivation. A good business model can become a powerful tool for improving execution |
| Business | Richardson, J. E. | 2005 | UK | BM in a simple logical structure reflecting current thinking in strategy | BM | Qualitative research | A BM framework provides a simple and logical structure for the strategist to think about how the many activities of the company work to execute the strategy |
| Business | Shafer, S. M., Smith, H. J., & Linder, J. C. | 2005 | UK | Identifies and classifies the components of BM | ВМ | Qualitative research | Long-term success increases according to an organisation's strategic options through a BM. A BM helps to analyse and communicate business strategic choices |
| Tourism | Moscardo, G. | 2008 | UK | Sustainable tourism, sustainable development in touristic regions, tourism innovation | Innovation | Mixed- methods approach | The paper evidences the correlation between entrepreneurs' lack of knowledge and the introduction of innovation in tourism. Tourists are relevant in tourism development and innovation in tourism |
| NBT | Nybakk, E., & Hansen, E. | 2008 | Netherlands | The influence of Entrepreneurial Attitude on innovativeness and performance in Norwegian Nature-Based Tourism enterprises | Innovation | Qualitative research | Innovation gives small enterprises a competitive advantage, differentiating them from competitors. An entrepreneurial attitude contributes to improving enterprises' income. Innovative ideas and regular experimentation benefit small enterprises |
| Business | Stubbs, W., & Cocklin, C. | 2008 | USA | Sustainable business model (SBM), where sustainability assumes the role of the company's driving force and decision-making | SBM | Quantitative research | The SBM is one ideal of a sustainable organisation. The SBM is not absolute or prescriptive. It will continually be enhanced as we gain further understanding of how companies operationalise sustainability |
| Business | Baden- Fuller, C., & Morgan, M. S. | 2010 | UK | The utility of BM | ВМ | Qualitative research | BM are not recipes or scientific models or scale and role models but can play any – or all – of these different roles for different companies and different purposes and will often play multiple roles at the same time |

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|----------------------|------------------------------------|------|---------|---|------------|-------------------------|---|
| Business | Chesbrough, H. | 2010 | UK | The barriers to BM Innovation (BMI). Identifies conflicts and barriers to understanding | BMI | Qualitative research | BMI is vitally important and yet very difficult to achieve. Companies need to develop the capability to innovate their BM, as well as their ideas and technologies. The barriers to changing the BM are real, and tools such as maps are helpful but not enough |
| NBT | Fredman, P., & Tyrväinen, L. | 2010 | UK | The commercialisation of NBT | NBT | Qualitative research | Understanding the supply of NBT. The paper discusses NBT from the perspectives of entrepreneurs, suppliers, locals, and tourists. The article stresses the use of private land, public land, and protected areas in NBT activities |
| Tourism | Hjalager, A. M. | 2010 | UK | Sustainable BM framework value triangle including environmental, social, and economic sustainability dimensions | Innovation | Qualitative research | Limited empirical knowledge exists about the effects of innovation actions on tourism enterprises and tourism destinations. Inter-company relations are crucial for the transfer of information, inspiration, and, eventually, innovations. There is still an incomplete understanding of how innovation processes take place in tourism enterprises and organisations, including what types of capacities and incentives they draw on |
| NBT | RØnningen, M. | 2010 | UK | The role of tour operators as drivers of innovation in NBT | Innovation | Qualitative research | The tourism industry, including NBT, is characterised by many small enterprises. They should increase their innovative capacity, and there seems to be a lack of adequate strategies or instruments to boost innovation in tourism and/or NBT. Additionally, the concept of a system with the tour operator as a driver of innovation offers a potential answer to this challenge and represents a complementary perspective to the scientific approaches that focus on innovation systems or networking and other types of collaboration |
| Business | Teece, D. J. (2010) | 2010 | UK | BM significance, business strategy, and innovation management | BM | Qualitative research | BMs have a relevant role in companies and are connected with business strategy, innovation management, and economic theory |
| Business | Zott, C., & Amit, R. | 2010 | UK | Conceptualisation of BM as a system of interdependent activities | M | Qualitative research | A BM can be viewed as a template of how a company conducts business, delivers value to stakeholders (e.g., the focal companies, customers, partners, etc.), and links factors and product markets. The paper discusses the activity system perspective of a BM and its role in the development of new and exciting business models for the future |

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|----------------------|---|------|-------------|---|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| Business | Schaltegger, S., Lüdeke- Freund, F., & Hansen, E. G. | 2012 | UK | BMI and the creation of business cases for sustainability. Proposes a framework for business model innovation | ВМІ | Qualitative research | Business cases for sustainability must be managed actively, introducing core sustainability requirements, such as voluntary social and environmental activities, thus improving sustainability through which a positive economic effect is created. BMI may be essential to creating a strategic leverage effect |
| Business | Baden- Fuller, C., & Haefliger, S. | 2013 | UK | The relationship between BMs and technology | ВМ | Qualitative research | BMs are recipes and represent tools for management. BMs contain theories and assumptions about customer behaviour and agency that may not hold in a specific situation |
| Business | Boons, F., & Lüdeke- Freund, F. | 2013 | Netherlands | Research on sustainable innovation by adopting a BM perspective | ISBM | Qualitative research | The BM of a company is a mediator for innovations linking production and consumption and embraces stakeholders and their expectations from non-business areas. The BM perspective should be connected to already established concepts, such as corporate sustainability or sustainable innovation |
| Business | Boons, F., Montalvo, C., Quist, J., & Wagner, M. (2013)., 45, 1–8. | 2013 | Netherlands | The relationships of sustainable innovation, sustainable business models (SBMs), strategy, and competitiveness | SBM | Qualitative research | SBMs provide the conceptual link between sustainable innovation and economic performance at higher system levels. A BM is an essential tool for researchers and practitioners, fostering sustainable innovation |
| Business | Maglio, P. P., & Spohrer, J. | 2013 | Netherlands | Scientific approach to advance design and innovation in service systems | ВМІ | Qualitative research | Service science can inform and accelerate value-proposition design by systematizing the search for adaptive advantages that improve existing offerings, create new offerings, or reconfigure the value-creating ecosystem |
| Business | Massa, L., Tucci, C., & Afuah, A. | 2014 | UK | Critical review of BM literature. Understanding the relationship between BMs and strategy | BM | Qualitative research | BM perspective is a new field because it can be derived from traditional theoretical perspectives, but it can be considered an extension of existing strategy and not a new field |

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|-------------------------|--|------|-------------|--|------------|--------------------------|--|
| Tourism | Rodríguez, I., Williams, A. M., & Hall, C. M. | 2014 | UK | Tourism innovation impacts the process of policy implementation, types of innovation, outcomes, and barriers | Innovation | Qualitative research | The findings suggest that any policy process is inevitably a hybrid combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches. To achieve policy outcomes, actors must be present in policy design and policy implementation combined with research across the policy domains. Tourism policies are more effective when grounded in an understanding of tourism innovation systems and targeted innovation measures that account for the different sub-sectoral demands on tourism businesses |
| Business | Ghicajanu et al. | 2015 | Netherlands | Business excellence is the associated element of this term. BMI | ВМ | Qualitative research | Business excellence reflects excellent practices in business, such as in management and result and focus on business innovation, customer satisfaction, human resources, vision and strategy, leadership, business ethics, sustainability in business, financia performance |
| Tourism | Jensen, Ø., & Prebensen, N. | 2015 | UK | Experience-based tourism value creation and innovation in tourism | Innovation | Qualitative research | Relevant insights into critical area of innovation and value creation i experience-based tourism |
| Business | Martins, L. L., Rindova, V. P., & Greenbaum, B. E. | 2015 | USA | BMI using processes of generative cognition | ВМІ | Qualitative research | Managers should combine their schemas with knowledge availabl outside their companies to propos new BMs. Strategists are creative knowledge generators with the potential to disrupt industries with imaginative new BMs rather than as reactive problem solvers |
| Tourism/H ospitality | Souto, J. E. | 2015 | UK | BMI in tourism to generate sustainable competitive advantages | BMI | Qualitative research | The adoption of new models and concepts that support innovation are relevant. Innovation based on new contextual and conceptual framework enhances competitive advantage |
| Business | Bocken et al. | 2016 | UK | Develops a framework of strategies to guide designers and business strategists in the move from a linear to a circular economy. | ISBM | Qualitative research | A list of product design strategies business model strategies, and examples for key business decision-makers is introduced to facilitate the move to a circular economy. Proposes a future research agenda for the circular economy. |
| Tourism | Debarliev, S., & Prof, A. | 2016 | UK | A new value proposition in tourism through a BM tool | ВМ | Quantitative research | Using a BM tool, a tourism mode of Ohrid was created, suggesting the key activities that should be undertaken and synchronised with the diverse resources: nature, cultural and historical heritage, accommodation, attractions, transport, and infrastructures. |

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|----------------------|--|------|-------------|--|------------|------------------------------|---|
| Business | Geissdoerfer, M., Bocken, N. M. P., & Hultink, E. J. | 2016 | Netherlands | Brings together 'design thinking' and 'sustainable business model innovation' (ISBM) to develop sustainable value propositions and improve the business modelling process | SBM | Qualitative research | Sustainable business modelling can be enhanced by design thinking, and it was recognised as a relevant process in addressing the objectives of the value mapping tool |
| Business | Joyce, A., & Paquin, R. L. | 2016 | Netherlands | The triple-layer BM Canvas (TLBMC) tool | ISBM | Qualitative research | An expanded canvas supports developing more robust and holistic perspectives on sustainability-oriented BMI. The TLBMC has the potential to support the transformation of organizations for sustainability purposes (economic, environmental, and social) |
| NBT | Margaryan, L. | 2016 | UK | Variations in the operational setting in NBT | NBT | Mixed- method approach | Discloses the role of a commercial setting in explaining NBT supply |
| Tourism | Omerzel, D. G. | 2016 | UK | Innovation in tourism | Innovation | Qualitative research | Innovation in business, regional competitiveness, and success are essential to researchers and practitioners. Identifies the need to develop a theory on innovation in tourism |
| Business | Prange, C., & Schlegelmilc h, B. B. | 2016 | UK | A comprehensive investigation of companies' innovation trajectories towards balance | Innovation | Qualitative research | Companies need to balance innovation types to increase performance |
| Business | Ranjith, V. K. | 2016 | Netherlands | Examine the inter- relationship between BMs and business strategies and multiple BMs | BM | Qualitative research | The success of a business model depends on its ability to generate revenue streams successfully over a future horizon. Multiple BMs enhance competitive advantage |
| Business | Schaltegger, S., Hansen, E. G., & Lüdeke- Freund, F. | 2016 | USA | Current research on business models for sustainability | SBM | Mixed- method approach | Organisations need to create a normative BM conducive to strong sustainability, incorporating system dynamics and the societal embeddedness of all business activities |
| Business | Wirtz, B. W., Pistoia, A., Ullrich, S., & Göttel, V. | 2016 | UK | Recent converging BM view. BM concept definition and essential components of a BM in an integrated framework | BM | Qualitative research | The compilation of the current state of BM research yields the article's main findings |

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|----------------------|--|------|-------------|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| NBT | Espiner, S., Orchiston, C., & Higham, J. | 2017 | UK | Conceptual model discussing the relationship between sustainability and resilience in tourism | SBM | Quantitative research | Evidence that resilience is considered a critical component of sustainable tourism – inherent in each social, economic, and environmental element of tourism development. Sustainability and resilience are predicated upon fundamentally different world views. Sustainable tourism can imply the absence of change, while resilience acknowledges complexity, uncertainty, and change and implies adaptation ove time |
| Business | Evans, S., Vladimirova, D., Holgado, M., Van Fossen, K., Yang, M., Silva, E. A., & Barlow, C. Y. | 2017 | USA | BMI leads to better organisational, economic, environmental, and social performance | SBM | Qualitative research | Development of five propositions that frame the concept of SBMs. The paper unpacks the concept of value creation from a sustainability perspective in BMI and SBMs. |
| Business | Foss, N. J., & Saebi, T. | 2017 | USA | The last 15 years of BMI | BMI | Qualitative research | BMI literature is characterized by conceptual ambiguity and disconnected research efforts: Simplification, conceptual clarification, theoretical models, and cumulative empirical work are needed |
| Business | França, C. L., Broman, G., Robèrt, K. H., Basile, G., & Trygg, L. | 2017 | Netherlands | Framework for Strategic Sustainable Development (FSSD) and BMI and design by combining it with the Business Model Canvas (BMC) and supplementary tools, methods, and concepts, such as creativity techniques, value network mapping, life-cycle assessment, and product-service systems | BMI | Qualitative research | A new approach to BMI and design for strategic sustainable development, improving business scalability and risk avoidance. The new approach contributes to clarifying the relation between classical BM development and strategic sustainability thinking through a novel BM design for future sustainability success |
| Business | Geissdoerfer, M., Savaget, P., Bocken, N. M. P., & Hultink, E. J. | 2017 | Netherlands | The conceptual clarity by investigating the similarities, differences, and relationships between the concept of circular economy and sustainability | ISBM | Qualitative research | A conceptual development reveals the interests, motivations, and practical implications of using circular economy and sustainabilit in the public and private sectors. In the literature, circular economy is viewed as a condition for sustainability, a beneficial relation. |

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|----------------------|--|------|-------------|---|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| Business | Hossain, M. | 2017 | UK | A systematic literature review on BMI | ВМІ | Qualitative research | The current literature on BMI is somewhat fragmented, indicating dominant themes and revealing conflicting understandings. Companies place less emphasis on BMI than on product or service innovations. Top management is essential. BMI should be explored with a different approach. Sustainability is also receiving increasing attention as an element of BMI. |
| Business | Lüdeke- Freund & Dembek | 2017 | Netherlands | SBM as an emergent field of research | SBM | Qualitative research | SBM research and practice as an integrative field provides a more powerful way for making business sustainable. Methodologically intense research is necessary to achieve this goal |
| NBT | Margaryan, L., & Fredman, P. | 2017 | UK | Discussion on the general characteristics of Swedish NBT supply | NBT | Qualitative research | NBT is a highly diverse sector with significant north-south variations |
| Business | Massa, L., Tucci, C. L., & Afuah, A. | 2017 | UK | The apparent lack of agreement in the interpretation of BM and the relationship between BM and strategy | ВМ | Qualitative research | BM perspective is a new field, and BM research is an extension of existing strategy, not a new field |
| Business | Rauter, R., Jonker, J., & Baumgartner , R. J. | 2017 | Netherlands | BM for sustainability to better understand how they operate and what are the drivers for developing these BMs | SBM | Qualitative research | BMs that incorporate sustainability aspects are not substantially different from traditional BMs. BMs should adopt specific adaptations and extensions. Company leaders should implement change processes to integrate sustainable business practices. BMs are dynamic, and sustainability plays a central role, both internally and externally |
| Tourism | Reinhold, S., Zach, F. J., & Krizaj, D. | 2017 | UK | BM in tourism | ВМ | Qualitative research | Identifies four emergent themes: sector-specific configurations, the role of different value types, design themes for consistency, and regulatory contingencies in tourism |
| Business | Wieland, H., Hartmann, N. N., & Vargo, S. L. | 2017 | USA | A definition for the BM concept that connects BMs to technological and market innovation | BM | Qualitative research | A service ecosystems perspective encompasses systemic, non-linear, dynamic processes. The dynamic process considers different actors who cocreate, compete, and collaborate to achieve imperfect institutional arrangements form. The systemic perspective places BMs and their development processes at the heart of the marketing discipline |

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|----------------------|---|------|-------------|---|-----------|-------------------------|---|
| Business | Yang, M., Evans, S., Vladimirova, D., & Rana, P. | 2017 | Netherlands | ISBM and a framework of using value uncaptured for ISBM | ISBM | Qualitative research | The identification of value uncaptured triggers the discovery of new value opportunities, leading to the innovation of the BM |
| Business | Andreassen, T. W., Lervik- Olsen, L., Snyder, H., Van Riel, A. C. R., Sweeney, J. C., & Van Vaerenbergh, Y. | 2018 | UK | The triadic T-models and value creation using T-models for three stakeholders (suppliers, companies platform, and buyers) | ВМІ | Qualitative research | In a T-model, value is created through several factors in addition to lower transaction costs. The paper adds that T-models will be merged with, rather than completely replacing, current M-models. |
| Business | Biloslavo, R., Bagnoli, C., & Edgar, D. | 2018 | Netherlands | SBM and interdisciplinary approaches; an eco- critical approach on the 20 most often cited BM frameworks | SBM | Qualitative research | Sustainable BM framework value triangle, which includes environmental, social, and economic sustainability dimensions |
| Business | Bocken, N. M. P., Schuit, C. S. C., & Kraaijenhag en, C. | 2018 | Netherlands | BMs researched through experimentation, using a circular business experimentation framework aiming to become a sustainable business | ISBM | Qualitative research | Circular BM experimentation help to initiate a sustainability transition in businesses |
| Business | Brockhuizen , T. L. J., Bakker, T., & Postma, T. J. B. M. | 2018 | UK | What strategic choices do business leaders make when implementing new BMs | BMI | Qualitative research | Business leaders should pay attention to the short-term benefit of BMI and the long-term consequences. Small changes in BMs can have significant effects. BM implementations are not always in line with BM literature and are influenced by organizational priorities, BM characteristics, and market developments |
| Business | Cosenz, F., & Noto, G. | 2018 | UK | The combination of conventional Business Model schemas with System Dynamics modelling | BMI | Qualitative research | Dynamic BMs provide helpful insights into strategy formulation and business venturing by capturing how critical BM elements interact to produce enduring competitive advantages over time |
| Business | Dentchev et al., | 2018 | Netherlands | Relevant insights into SBMs, sustainability management, corporate sustainability, circular economy, business model thinking, strategic management, innovation management, and social entrepreneurship | SBM | Qualitative research | SBM is a prolific field of research Policy preoccupations, through a multidisciplinary research perspective, improve the current understanding of SBMs |

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|----------------------|--|------|-------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Tourism | Divisekera, S., & Nguyen, V. K. | 2018 | UK | Innovation processes in tourism companies in Australia | Innovation | Qualitative research | Discloses the role of various inputs and institutional factors that drive innovation efforts by tourism companies through a conceptual framework to analyse the innovation process in tourism. The results reveal that not all predicted input variables have similar impacts on innovation outputs |
| Business | Fjeldstad, Ø. D., & Snow, C. C. | 2018 | UK | Theoretical foundations of the BM concept and BM definition. Explores the relationship of BMs with the organisation design | BMI | Qualitative research | BMs are relevant to managers and organisations as they strategise, plan, and adjust. BMs should be considered a system instead of a collection of parts, able to be modified and adapted continuously according to the changing conditions. Companies must be agile in their management of both the operational and dynamic dimensions of their BMs |
| Business | Foss & Saebi | 2018 | UK | BM and BMI and their understanding through new insights | BMI | Qualitative research | BM and BMI research link the systemic view to strategic companies' actions concerning, for example, sustainability and innovation |
| Tourism | Gardiner, S., & Scott, N. | 2018 | UK | A framework to assist managers to prioritise innovation opportunities for a destination | Innovation | Mixed- methods approach | Innovation in response to scarce organisational resources, principally financial and human resources. Destination entities need to reorganise their resources and/or obtain additional resources to innovate and decide what type of innovation strategy should be adopted |
| Business | Geissdoerfer, M., Vladimirova, D., & Evans, S. | 2018 | Netherlands | The impact of the adoption of sustainable solutions and technologies in the industry on customer benefits, shareholder value, and economic growth | ISBM | Qualitative research | Through an ISBM framework, efficient and effective deployment of more sustainable solutions and technologies in the industry is achieved, generating more significant customer benefits, shareholder value, and economic growth |
| Business | Heikkilä, M., Bouwman, H., & Heikkilä, J. | 2018 | UK | Analyse how different strategic goals of SMEs relate to the BMI paths that SMEs take when improving their business | BMI | Qualitative research | Strategic goals of SMEs (start new business, growth, and profitability) lead businesses to alternative innovation ways. The findings also indicate that distinct ways lead to BM components' improvement |
| Business | Lahti, T., Wincent, J., & Parida, V. | 2018 | Switzerland | The fundamentals of a circular BM explain why a circular BM can be profitable and how it can influence competitive advantages | ISBM | Qualitative research | Companies that enter the circular economy with innovative business models to address sustainability concerns face a highly uncertain environment. Companies interested in circular or SBMs have enormous potential to improve profits and long-term competitiveness |

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|----------------------|---|------|-------------|---|------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Business | Lüdeke- Freund, F., Carroux, S., Joyce, A., Massa, L., & Breuer, H. | 2018 | Netherlands | A taxonomy of SBMs to understand what kinds of SBMs exist, leading to different classifications, including type | SBM | Mixed- methods approach | The proposed taxonomy allows storing, ordering, and retrieving of a large amount of information about SBMs that stems from different domains and shows different potentials in terms of solving ecological, social, and economic problems |
| NBT | Nasiri, Mina; Rantala, Tero; Saunila;Min na;Ukko, Juhani; Rantanen, H. | 2018 | Switzerland | Review the concept of sustainability and existing approaches to finding sustainable solutions for companies | SBM | Mixed- methods approach | Companies achieve sustainable solutions by identifying four different approaches for sustainable solutions: products, services, technologies, and BM |
| Business | Ortiz- villajos, J. M., & Sotoca, S. | 2018 | Netherlands | The influence of innovation on the probability of survival of 200 top British companies | Innovation | Qualitative research | Significant innovations and patent applications – particularly new processes, non-patented, and domestic ones – positively influence the probability of business survival. Companies size, international dimension, and the age of the business leader at entry seem to be the most influential ones on business survival |
| Tourism | Reinhold, S., Zach, F. J., & Krizaj, D. | 2018 | UK | State of the art of BMs in tourism | BM | Qualitative research | Reached a minimal consensus and dominant approach to conceptualising the BM concept in tourism studies |
| Business | Ritter, T., & Lettl, C. | 2018 | UK | The ambiguity about the conceptual boundaries of BMs, the applied terminology, and the potential contributions of BM research to strategic management literature | ВМІ | Qualitative research | Strategic management theories are connected with BM research, indicating that BM research offers a necessary, highly valuable 'connecting point' for several theories. BM research explains and enables interconnections among theories |
| NBT | Sahebalzama ni, S., & Bertella, G. | 2018 | Switzerland | The understanding and operationalisation of the BM concept in NBT, mainly focusing on the extent and the way that this concept is discussed concerning sustainability-related aspects | ISBM | Qualitative research | A BM in NBT is understood and used in a limited way. Innovation is not extensively researched in NBT, where BMs adopt a static perspective |
| Business | Täuscher, K., & Abdelkafi, N. | 2018 | Netherlands | BM scalability and robustness in different environmental conditions. A simulation model integrating various dimensions of BMs for sustainability (BMfS) | SBM | Qualitative research | A conceptual model of BMFS and its relationship with its environment, sustainability, and financial performance. Understanding the link between BM and sustainability. The contribution to design-driven BM. Discusses the interdependencies between BM and growth |

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| Business | Teece, D. J. | 2018 | UK | The division of BMs from strategy positioning both within the dynamic capabilities framework | ВМ | Qualitative research | Strong dynamic capabilities enable the creation and implementation of effective BMs. BMs should be coupled with strategies and assets that make imitation difficult. The introduction of new BMs into an existing organisation is always difficult and may require a separal organisational unit |
| Business | Tidd, J., & Bessant, J. | 2018 | Singapore | How innovation management has failed to benefit from the proliferation of relevant research fully | ВМІ | Qualitative research | The paper proposes a return to the more fundamental innovation knowledge bases and themes. The authors believe that this approach may better serve the needs of thes changing management and policy contexts, combat the challenges faced by commercial companies, social services, and emerging economies, and contribute to achieving sustainability goals |
| Business | Breuer, H., Tiemann, I.,Fichter, K., & Lüdeke Freund, F. | 2018 | Switzerland | Compilation of the most relevant theoretical works on SBM. The minimum requirements to constitute SMBs, reframing and redirecting business efforts towards sustainability | SBM | Mixed- method approach | SBM development should involve consolidation, consistency, and comprehensiveness, offering a solid theoretical foundation to promote sustainability orientation in business modelling and models |
| Business | Wirtz, B. W., & Daiser, P. | 2018 | Denmark | Insights concerning the BMI process help researchers and practitioners understand this phenomenon better | BMI | Mixed- method approach | A heterogeneous structure of BM process knowledge in the literatur. The existence of several content-related and scope-related differences between existing BMI is also evident. The authors propose seven generic BMI process steps: Analysis, Ideation, Feasibility, Prototyping, Decision making, Implementation, and Sustainability |
| Business | Gjerding, A. N., & Kringelum, L. B. | 2019 | Denmark | How inter-organisational projects can be part of a process of intra- organisational BMI in an incumbent company | BMI | Qualitative research | A new conceptualisation of BMI, linking the exploration and exploitation of business opportunities through organisational integration within value networks |
| Business | Pieroni, M. P. P., McAloone, T. C., & Pigosso, D. C. A. | 2019 | Netherlands | A review of the approaches for BMI for circular economy and/or sustainability | ISBM | Qualitative Research | BMI approaches are becoming more heterogeneous and diverge from BM Canvas. BMI approache envisioning sustainability and circular economy principles are emerging and should include human behaviour aspects |

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| Tourism | Pikkemaat, B., Peters, M., & Bichler, B. F. | 2019 | UK | A review of tourism innovation research | Innovation | Qualitative research | Small and owner-managed enterprises and family dynamics characterise the tourism industry. Further research needs to explore the effects of innovation behaviour on family companies and microenterprises. Sustainability is a relevant asset, and research needs to analyse the role of emerging eco-innovations and consumerdriven innovations in tourism and hospitality. Previous research does not consider the effects of policy and governance on innovations in tourism |
| Business | Lüdeke- Freund, F. et al. | 2019 | USA | A review of Business model frameworks | ISBM | Qualitative research | Identify a broad range of business model design options and propose six circular business models. Discusses different design strategies to support the development of these CEBMs. |
| Business | Schneider, S., & Clauss, T. | 2019 | USA | Business Models for Sustainability (BMfS) | SBM | Qualitative research | The creation of sustainable value and the improvement of the company's credibility as a mediator of future value creation |