Accepted Manuscript

Collaboration mechanisms for business models in distributed energy ecosystems

Magnus Hellström, Anastasia Tsvetkova, Magnus Gustafsson, Kim Wikström

PII: S0959-6526(15)00503-X

DOI: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.04.128

Reference: JCLP 5497

To appear in: Journal of Cleaner Production

Received Date: 4 August 2014

Revised Date: 14 March 2015

Accepted Date: 28 April 2015

Please cite this article as: Hellström M, Tsvetkova A, Gustafsson M, Wikström K, Collaboration mechanisms for business models in distributed energy ecosystems, Journal of Cleaner Production (2015), doi: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.04.128.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Introduction

Distributed energy systems rely on a different logic compared to large-scale, centralised power plants, and fuel production units (Johansson et al., 2005, Magnusson et al., 2005, Mirata et al., 2005). The logic cannot rely on the same premises as in the traditional energy sector, for instance when it comes to power equipment manufacturing (Magnusson *et al.*, 2005), but also in general creating specific logics of distributed economies (Johansson et al., 2005, Mirata et al., 2005). This implies a need for considering the underpinning business models. It has been argued that distributed energy systems, like sustainable or renewable energy at large, require new and differing types of business models, often putting the entrepreneur at a centre stage (see e.g. Johnson and Suskewicz, 2009, Loock, 2012, Okkonen and Suhonen, 2010, Provance et al., 2011). However, few business models have become established in the field, but new ones are continuously being developed and tested (see e.g. Okkonen and Suhonen, 2010, Provance et al., 2011). For example, in the biogas business one recurring question has been the one between centralised and farm scale plants (Raven and Geels, 2010).

A central aspect of business models is indeed the notion of change or transformation (Demil and Lecocq, 2010). The idea is to improve performance by choosing a new business model that does things better (Casadesus-Masanell and Ricart, 2010, Magretta, 2002), a phenomenon studied under the label of business model innovation (Amit and Zott, 2012, Bock et al., 2012, Desyllas and Sako, 2013). An emerging stream of research suggest that business models not only transform businesses, but may in fact be vehicles for transforming entire sectors by integrating disconnected parties or by inducing system changes (Brusoni et al., 2009, Johnson and Suskewicz, 2009). Industry transformation and system changes tend to require the joint efforts of several companies or the change of more than one company's business model. Still, most studies on business models revolve either around the performance implications for a single firm (e.g. Patzelt et al., 2008, Zott

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8103799

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/8103799

Daneshyari.com