

THE WAY TO GET STARTED
IS TO QUIT TALKING &
BEGIN DOING

WALT
DISNEY

EMPREendedoris
MO
E NOVOS
NEGÓCIOS

2024.2025 . 1S



Aula 6**Modelos de Negócio Inovadores**

Ref.

Capítulo 2

Livro: Osterwalder, A. and Y. Pigneur. (2010). Business Model Generation: A Handbook for Visionaries, Game Changers, and Challengers. John Wiley & Sons (
<https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/business-model-generation/9780470876411/ch01.html>)

Material adicional disponível em <https://www.strategyzer.com/expertise/business-models>



“Business model innovation is about new ways of creating, delivering and capturing value.”

<https://www.strategyzer.com/business-model-canvas/building-blocks>



Class contents retrieved from: Osterwalder, A., Pigneur, Y., In Clark, T., & Smith, A. (2010). *Business model generation: A handbook for visionaries, game changers, and challengers*.

BUSINESS MODEL INNOVATION - PATTERNS

A lot of startups and established companies are trying to compete on superior technology, products, services and price. They are stuck in a rat race. Yet, the world's most successful companies compete **on superior business models**. These business models build on patterns, i.e. repeatable configurations of different business model building blocks to strengthen an organization's overall business model. This is the secret formula behind their success.

Understanding those patterns helps entrepreneurs and business leaders create better, more resilient businesses.

<https://www.strategyzer.com/business-model-canvas/building-blocks>

Business Model Patterns

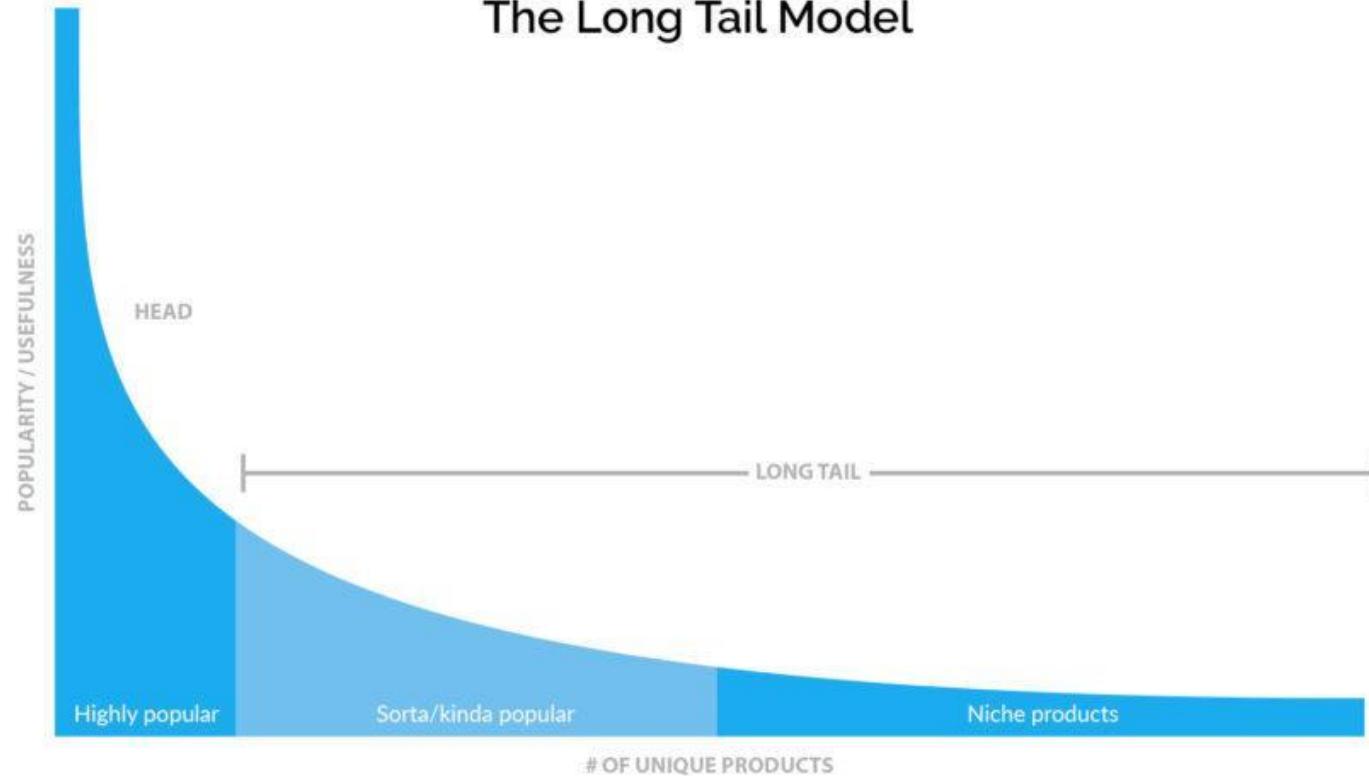
The “**Long Tail Business Model**” works by selling a wide variety of niche products, which individually sell very little, but which in total generate high sales volume.

It focuses on selling large numbers of unique items, niche products. These businesses don’t have a *superstar* bestselling product. They have several hard-to-find items, for different niche consumers.

Traditional products reach a large number of sales at the beginning, but at very high initial costs. Long-tail products, on the other hand, remain on the market for long periods, at low distribution and production costs. **This long tail economy is facilitated through the internet, as mentioned above, where both costumers and businesses can find each other, no matter where they physically are.**

It is necessary to lower inventory costs and create a platform that makes the content available.

The Long Tail Model



THE BUSINESS
MODEL ANALYST

Source: <https://medium.com/briq-bookings/how-will-long-tail-affect-the-leisure-branch-dec45338a5a>

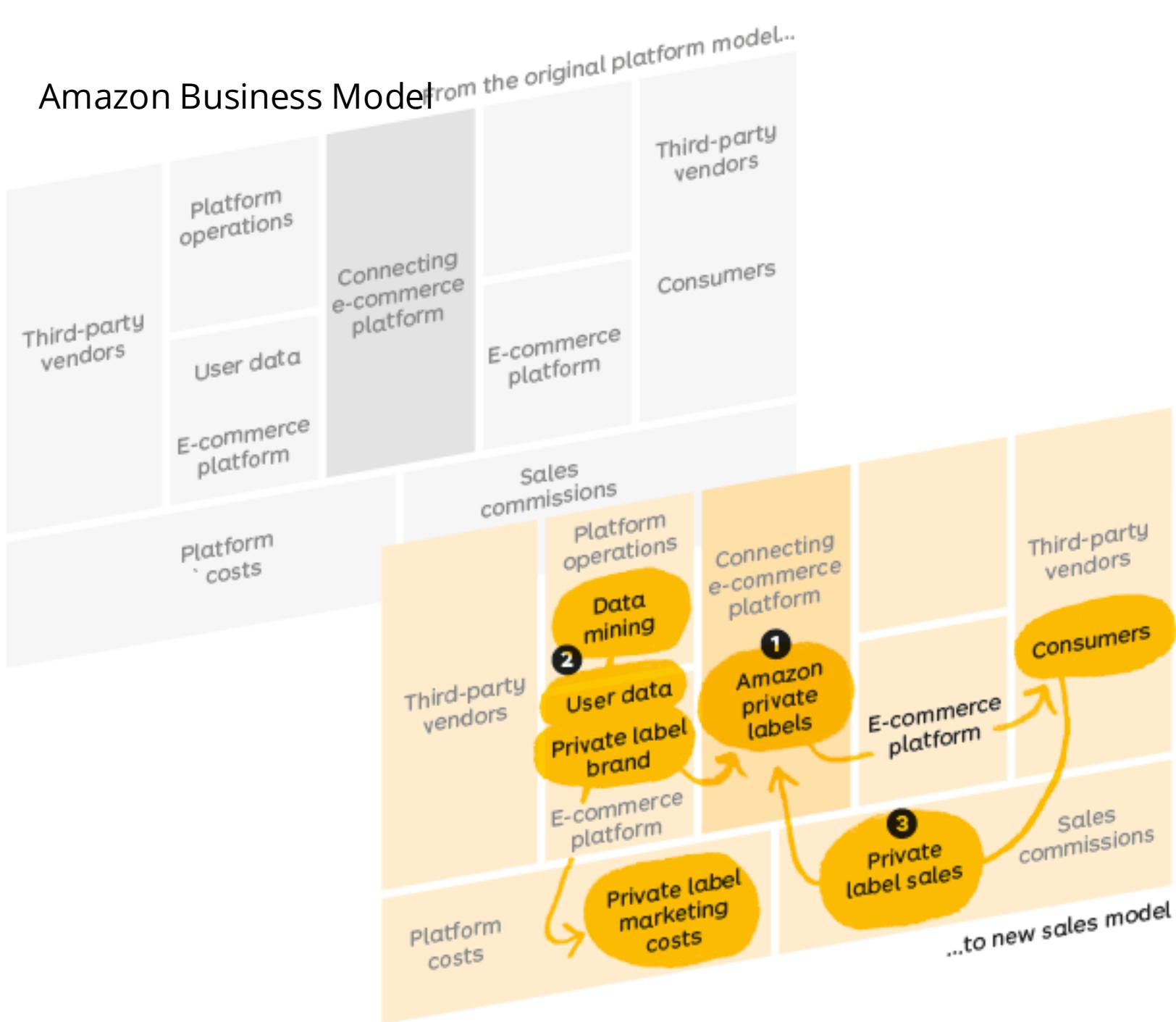
businessmodelanalyst.com



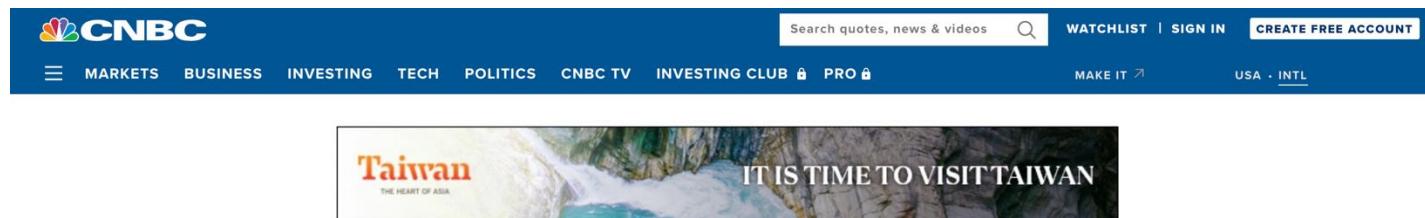
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Amazon Business Model



Amazon Business Model

The image shows the top navigation bar of the CNBC website. It features the NBCUniversal logo and the word "CNBC". Below the logo is a search bar with the placeholder "Search quotes, news & videos" and a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search bar are links for "WATCHLIST", "SIGN IN", and "CREATE FREE ACCOUNT". Below the search bar is a horizontal menu with categories: MARKETS, BUSINESS, INVESTING, TECH, POLITICS, CNBC TV, INVESTING CLUB, PRO, MAKE IT, USA, and INTL. Overlaid on the bottom of the header is a promotional banner for Taiwan. The banner has a background image of a waterfall. On the left, the word "Taiwan" is written in red, with "THE HEART OF ASIA" in smaller text below it. On the right, the text "IT IS TIME TO VISIT TAIWAN" is displayed in white.

TECH

How Amazon's big private-label business is growing and leaving small brands to protect against knockoffs

[Peak Design](#) has been making camera bags and accessories for a dozen years, relying on Amazon for the bulk of its sales. Last year, founder and CEO Peter Dering discovered [Amazon](#) was selling a bag that looked strikingly similar to Peak's top-selling product, the Everyday Sling Bag.

"They copied the general shape, they copied the access points, they copied the charcoal color, and they copied the trapezoidal logo badge," Dering told CNBC. "But none of the fine details that make it a Peak Design bag were things that they could port over because those things take a lot more effort and cost."

<https://www.cnbc.com/2022/10/12/amazons-growing-private-label-business-is-challenge-for-small-brands.html>

Lulu . Book Publishing Industry



The traditional book publishing model is built on a process of selection whereby publishers screen many authors and manuscripts and select those that seem most likely to achieve minimum sales targets.

Less promising authors and their titles are rejected because it would be unprofitable to copyedit, design, print, and promote books that sell poorly. Publishers are most interested in books they can print in quantity for sale to large audiences.

Lulu . Book Publishing Industry

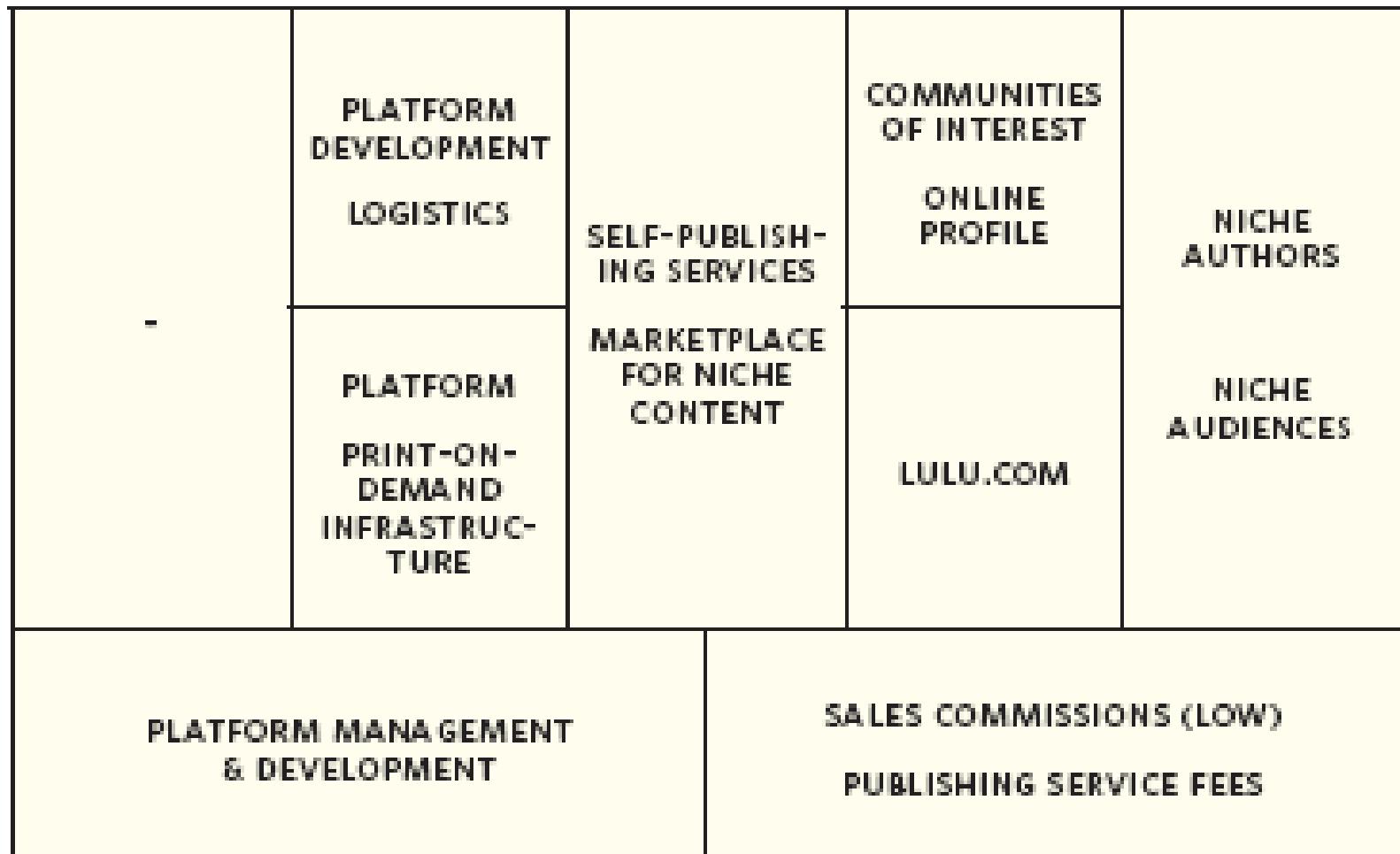
Lulu.com turned the traditional bestseller-centric publishing model on its head by enabling anyone to publish.

Lulu.com's business model is based on helping niche and amateur authors bring their work to market.

It eliminates traditional entry barriers by providing authors the tools to craft, print, and distribute their work through an online marketplace.

This contrasts strongly with the traditional model of selecting "market-worthy" work. In fact, the more authors Lulu.com attracts, the more it succeeds, because authors become customers. In a nutshell, Lulu.com is a multi-sided platform (see p.76) that serves and connects authors and readers with a Long Tail of user-generated niche content. Thousands of authors use Lulu.com's self-service tools to publish and sell their books. **This works because books are printed only in response to actual orders.** The failure of a particular title to sell is irrelevant to Lulu.com, because such a failure incurs no costs.

Lulu . Book Publishing Industry



Lulu . Book Publishing Industry

The screenshot shows the Lulu website homepage with a red diagonal striped background. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Products, Pricing, Create, Sell, Resources, and Bookstore, along with a search icon, a shopping cart icon, and a user profile icon. The main headline reads "Publish. Print. Prosper." followed by a subtext: "Publish, print, and sell your books globally with our Print-On-Demand network while eliminating the risk and hassle of inventory and fulfillment." Below the headline is a large decorative "LULU" logo with gold lettering and small illustrations. At the bottom, there are several book covers displayed horizontally: "Rainy the Little Raincloud" by Patricia Markech, "I AM QUEEN CHARLOTTE" by Patricia Markech, "Rising to the Top" (Volume IV), "The Gray Old Trees" by T.A. Hussina, "The Most Joyful SERVANTS" by T.A. Hussina, and a partially visible book cover with a blue and green leafy design.

<https://www.lulu.com>



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Multi-sided markets (or platforms) are defined as the platforms that provide goods or services to two distinct groups of customers, and that intermediate the transactions between these groups.

Such platforms are of great importance in today's global business world and considerable amount of value is created by these platforms.

The key is that the platform must attract and serve all groups simultaneously in order to create value.

The success of numerous firms in the business world, including but not limited to Google, eBay, Amazon, Microsoft, Apple, Sony PlayStation, Visa, is mainly due to the advantages provided by the two-sided platforms.

'chicken and egg' dilemma! Who pays or who subsidize? One difficulty multi-sided platform operators face is understanding which side to subsidize and how to price correctly to attract customers.

Key questions:

Can we attract sufficient numbers of customers for each side of the platform?

Which side is more price sensitive?

Can that side be enticed by a subsidized offer?

Will the other side of the platform generate sufficient revenues to cover the subsidies?

google Business Model

The heart of Google's business model is its Value Proposition of providing extremely targeted text advertising globally over the Web.

Through a service called AdWords, **advertisers can publish advertisements and sponsored links on Google's search pages** (and on an affiliated content network as we will later see).

The ads are displayed alongside search results when people use the Google search engine. **Google ensures that only ads relevant to the search term are displayed.**

The service is attractive to advertisers because **it allows them to tailor online campaigns to specific searches and particular demographic targets**. The model only works, though, if many people use Google's search engine.

The more people Google reaches, the more ads it can display and the greater the value created for advertisers.

google Business Model

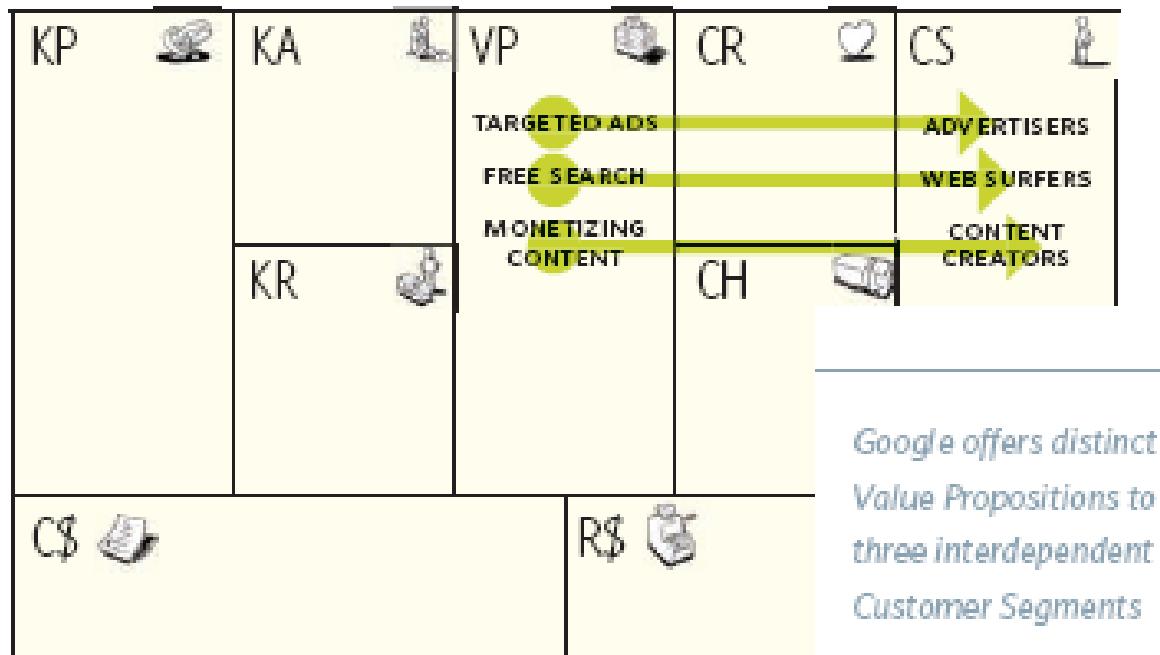
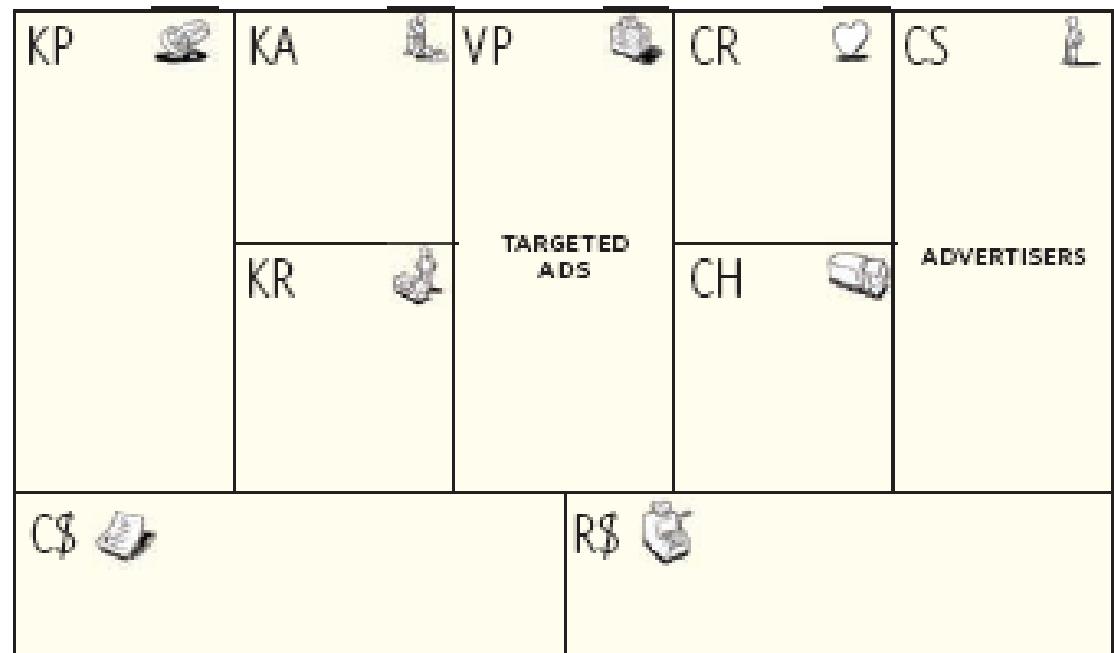
Google's Value Proposition to advertisers **depends heavily on the number of customers it attracts to its Web site.**

So Google caters to this second group of consumer customers with a **powerful search engine and a growing number of tools such as Gmail** (Web based e-mail), Google maps, and Picasa (an online photo album) among others.

To extend its reach even further, Google designed a third service that enables its ads to be displayed on other, non-Google Web sites. This service, called AdSense, allows third parties to earn a portion of Google's advertising revenue by showing Google ads on their own sites. AdSense automatically analyzes a participating Web site's content and displays relevant text and image ads to visitors.

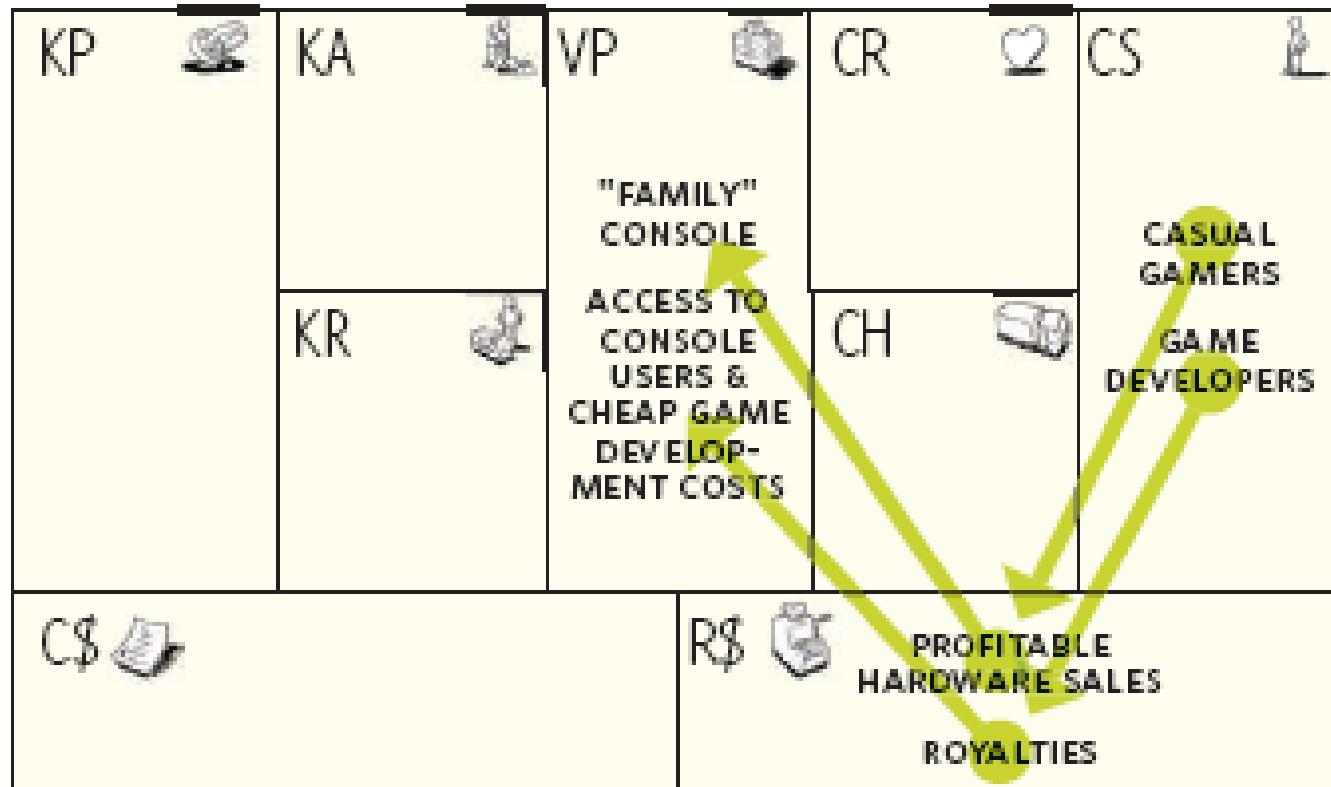
The Value Proposition to these third party Web site owners, **Google's third Customer Segment, is to enable them to earn money from their content.**

google Business Model

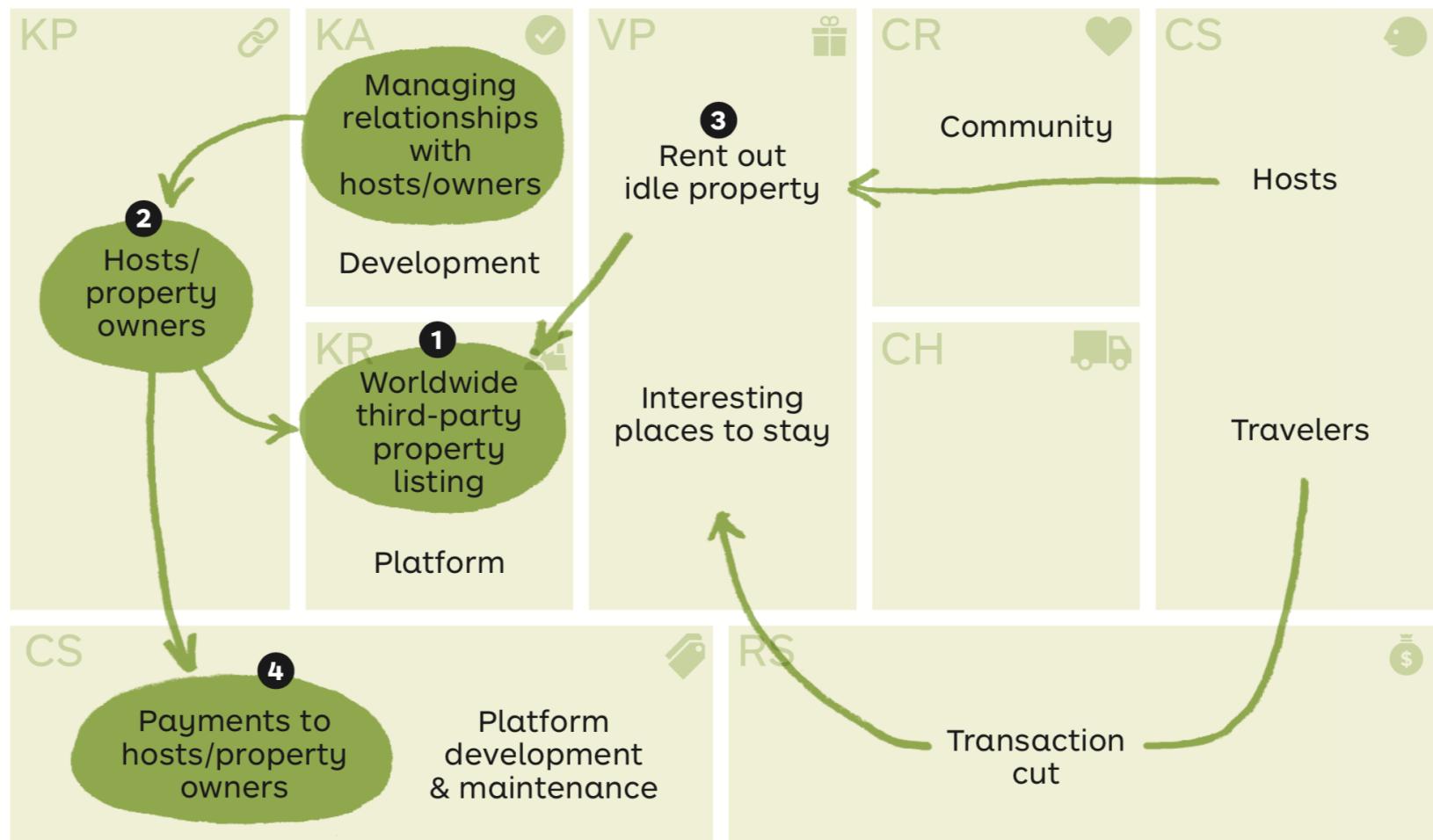


Wii Business Model

*Same pattern, but
different business model:
Nintendo's Wii*



airbnb Business Model



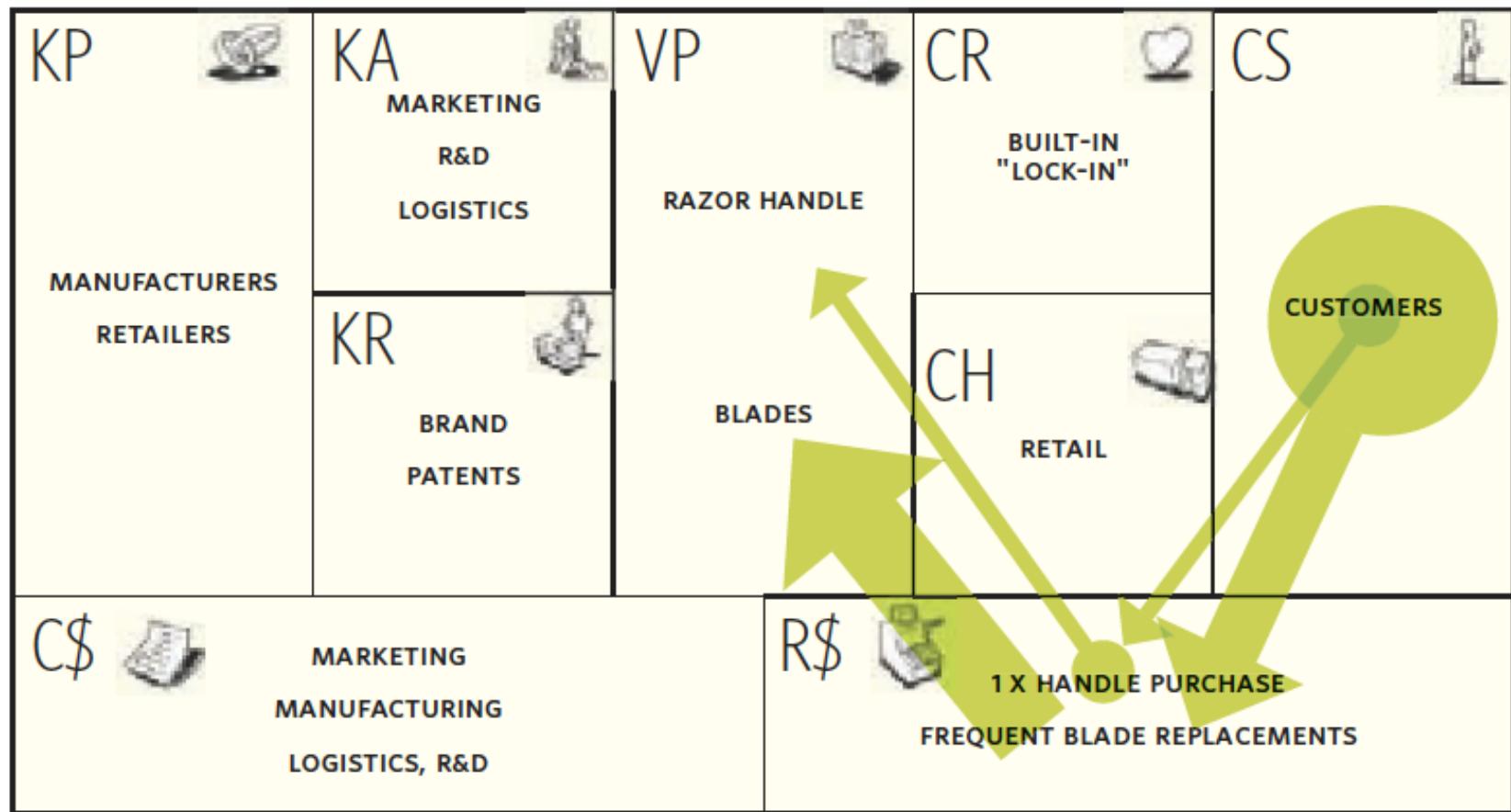
“Freemium model” offers a scaled-down version of the product or service for free with the intent of moving the customer to the premium version.

Freemium stands for business models, mainly Web-based, that blend free basic services with paid premium services. **The freemium model is characterized by a large user base benefiting from a free, no-strings-attached offer.** Most of these users never become paying customers; only a small portion, usually less than 10 percent of all users, subscribe to the paid premium services. This small base of paying users subsidizes the free users. This is possible because of the low marginal cost of serving additional free users. In a freemium model, the key metrics to watch are (1) the average cost of serving a free user, and (2) the rates at which free users convert to premium (paying) customers.

The freemium model is typically used in service-based businesses. Examples are software as a service (SaaS) or mobile phone apps.

“Bait & hook” refers to a business model pattern characterized by an attractive, inexpensive, or free initial offer that encourages continuing future purchases of related products or services.

Razor & Blades : Gillette



Nespresso (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dhQh-tryXOg>)

Sketch Out Your Hypothesis

The business model canvas lets you look at all nine building blocks of your business on one page. Each component of the business model contains a series of hypotheses that you need to test.

Nespresso Machines
Nespresso Pods

Harvard Business Review

KEY PARTNERS	KEY ACTIVITIES	KEY RESOURCES	KEY RELATIONSHIPS	CUSTOMER SEGMENTS
				
COST STRUCTURE	REVENUE STREAMS			

0:08 / 3:51



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