

Cloud Kitchen: Feasibility, Viability, and Pathways to Profit in Bangladesh's Urban Food Delivery Revolution

by Jana Publication & Research

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Abstract

This study investigates the feasibility, operational viability, and critical success factors for establishing and scaling cloud kitchens—delivery-only food preparation facilities—in Bangladesh, an emerging economy characterized by rapid urbanization, increasing internet penetration, and evolving consumer lifestyles. Cloud kitchens, also known as ghost or virtual kitchens, eliminate the need for dine-in spaces, reducing overhead costs while leveraging digital platforms for order fulfillment and third-party delivery services. This model has gained traction globally, with the sector projected to reach USD 120 billion by 2027, driven by digital transformation, consumer demand for convenience, and post-COVID-19 shifts toward contactless services. In Bangladesh, the food delivery market is expanding, supported by over 130 million internet subscribers as of 2024 and platforms like Foodpanda, Pathao Food, and HungryNaki. However, local adoption remains nascent, hampered by inconsistent demand patterns, infrastructural limitations, regulatory ambiguities, and capital constraints. This research addresses a significant gap in empirical evidence on whether cloud kitchens can be profitable and scalable in Bangladesh's urban contexts, such as Dhaka, Chattogram, Sylhet, and Khulna, where high urban density and rising disposable incomes present opportunities but also challenges like traffic congestion and variable power supply.

The problem statement highlights the uncertainties faced by Bangladeshi entrepreneurs: fluctuating consumer preferences, dependency on aggregator platforms charging 20–30% commissions, logistical inefficiencies in last-mile delivery, and a lack of tailored regulatory frameworks from bodies like the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA). Existing literature, primarily from developed markets like the US and UK or Asian counterparts like India and Indonesia, underscores the model's advantages in cost efficiency and multi-brand scalability but reveals risks such as thin profit margins (10–15% in developing economies) and limited brand loyalty due to price-driven behavior. In Bangladesh, preliminary studies indicate growth potential among millennials and Gen Z consumers, who prioritize convenience, hygiene, and affordability, yet operational barriers like weak cold-chain logistics and inconsistent address systems persist. This thesis fills the knowledge void by integrating market demand analysis, operational assessment, and financial modeling to determine optimal business strategies.

The primary aim is to evaluate the feasibility of launching a cloud kitchen in Bangladesh and identify key success factors for sustainability and growth. Specific objectives include: assessing current and projected market demand

and customer preferences for delivery-only services; identifying operational, regulatory, and logistical barriers; developing and validating a business model with financial projections, including startup costs, operating expenses, revenue streams, and break-even analysis; and proposing an implementation roadmap with recommendations for entrepreneurs, investors, and policymakers. Guiding research questions explore demand projections, consumer segments and preferences, challenges affecting viability, optimal business models (e.g., kitchen size, menu breadth, platform strategies), and expected financial outcomes under realistic scenarios.

Methodologically, the study employs a mixed-methods approach grounded in a pragmatist philosophy, blending deductive testing of theories like Diffusion of Innovation (Rogers, 2003), Resource-Based View (Barney, 1991), and Business Model Canvas with inductive insights from empirical data. Primary data collection involves a structured questionnaire survey of approximately 200 urban consumers (aged 18–45, active users of delivery platforms) to quantify demand, price sensitivity, and satisfaction factors, using Likert-scale and multiple-choice formats analyzed via SPSS for descriptive and inferential statistics (e.g., correlation, regression). Complementing this, 10–12 semi-structured interviews with cloud kitchen entrepreneurs and managers provide qualitative depth on startup motivations, challenges, and strategies, analyzed thematically (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Secondary data from sources like Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), BTRC reports, and industry analyses by Euromonitor and KPMG enhance contextual validity. Purposive sampling targets relevant stakeholders in major cities, with ethical safeguards including informed consent, anonymity, and institutional approval from Comilla University. Reliability is ensured through pilot testing and Cronbach's Alpha (≥ 0.70), while triangulation across methods bolsters validity.

Expected outcomes, based on the financial model for a medium-scale cloud kitchen (700–1,000 sq. ft., 2–3 brands), indicate strong viability. Startup costs are estimated at BDT 1,100,000 (covering equipment, renovation, licenses, branding, inventory, and contingency), with monthly revenue projections of BDT 2,250,000–3,487,500 from an average order value of BDT 375 and 200–300 daily orders. Expenses include variable costs (COGS: BDT 720,000–1,116,000; delivery commissions: BDT 300,000–465,000) and fixed costs (BDT 250,000 for rent, utilities, salaries). Net profit margins of 40–47% and a break-even point at 41 daily orders suggest profitability within the first month, with a one-year payback period and 35–40% ROI. Sensitivity analysis accounts for risks like reduced order volumes or cost increases, recommending mitigation through supplier negotiations, direct sales channels, and technology integration (e.g., AI-driven demand forecasting). Operationally, multi-brand strategies and lean staffing enhance efficiency, while consumer priorities for hygiene and quick delivery (under 45 minutes) drive retention.

The findings contribute to entrepreneurship literature in emerging economies by contextualizing global models within Bangladesh's socio-economic landscape, offering a scalable operating framework and policy suggestions to streamline licensing, improve infrastructure, and promote digital payments. Practically, they provide entrepreneurs with a strategic roadmap for cost control, marketing via social media and influencers, and partnerships with aggregators to achieve sustainable growth. Limitations include urban-centric sampling, reliance on self-reported data, and assumptions in financial projections amid dynamic market changes. Future research could extend to rural areas, long-term performance tracking, and sustainability practices like eco-friendly packaging.

Keywords: Cloud kitchens, Bangladesh, feasibility study, food delivery, business model, financial viability, consumer preferences, emerging economies, regulatory challenges, break-even analysis

I. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

The global food industry has undergone remarkable transformation in recent years, driven largely by advancements in digital technology, evolving consumer preferences, and rapid urbanization. Among the most significant innovations in this sector is the emergence of cloud kitchens, also known as *ghost kitchens*, *virtual kitchens*, or *dark kitchens*. These are delivery-only food preparation facilities that eliminate the need for dine-in space, relying instead on online ordering platforms and third-party delivery services. The model offers several advantages — reduced overhead costs, flexible location requirements, and scalability — making it increasingly popular among entrepreneurs and investors [23].

In Bangladesh, the food service sector has experienced substantial growth over the past decade. With rising disposable incomes, increased internet penetration, and the proliferation of mobile-based delivery platforms such as Foodpanda, Pathao Food, and HungryNaki, Bangladeshi consumers are increasingly embracing online food ordering as part of their lifestyle. According to the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC), the country had over 130 million internet subscribers by 2024, reflecting an unprecedented opportunity for digital food-based ventures. Simultaneously, the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the adoption of contactless delivery and heightened awareness of hygienic food preparation — both of which strengthened the demand for delivery-only restaurant models.

A cloud kitchen operates with one or more brands from a single commercial kitchen, serving customers through digital ordering platforms rather than dine-in services. This format has proven to be efficient in markets with high urban density, rising real estate costs, and digitally active populations (Kimes, 2011). For Bangladesh, especially in urban areas such as Dhaka, Chattogram, Sylhet, and Khulna, the model presents a potential solution to long-standing challenges faced by traditional restaurants: limited space, high rental costs, and fluctuating customer footfall. However, while the opportunity is clear, the operational, logistical, and financial feasibility of establishing and sustaining a cloud kitchen within Bangladesh's socio-economic and regulatory context remains underexplored.

1.2 Problem Statement

Despite global success stories, the cloud kitchen model in Bangladesh is still at an early stage of adoption. Entrepreneurs encounter multiple uncertainties: inconsistent demand patterns, delivery infrastructure inefficiencies, high dependency on third-party aggregators, regulatory ambiguities, and capital constraints. Moreover, the competitive dynamics of Bangladesh's food service market — dominated by small and medium-sized restaurants with limited technological capacity — complicate scalability.

There is also a significant knowledge gap regarding the operational and financial sustainability of cloud kitchens in the Bangladeshi market. While international literature highlights the profitability and scalability of virtual kitchen models, few empirical studies have examined whether such success factors translate effectively within developing economies like Bangladesh. Questions persist regarding customer willingness to pay for delivery-only meals, acceptable delivery timeframes, preferred cuisines, and price sensitivity in a market where disposable income levels vary widely.

Therefore, a systematic feasibility study that integrates market demand analysis, operational assessment, and financial modelling is essential to determine whether starting a cloud kitchen in Bangladesh is a viable and sustainable business venture.

1.3 Research Aim

The primary aim of this study is to assess the feasibility and identify the critical success factors for starting and scaling a cloud kitchen in Bangladesh. The research will combine market demand analysis, operational insights, and financial evaluation to develop a practical and data-driven business model suitable for the Bangladeshi context.

1.4 Research Objectives

To achieve the stated aim, the study will pursue the following specific objectives:

- To evaluate the market potential and consumer demand for cloud kitchen-based food delivery services in Bangladesh.
- To identify the operational, logistical, and regulatory challenges affecting cloud kitchen startups.
- To analyze financial feasibility, including startup cost, operating expenses, revenue potential, and break-even analysis.
- To propose a scalable business model and strategic roadmap for entrepreneurs and investors.
- To provide policy and managerial recommendations for enhancing the cloud kitchen ecosystem in Bangladesh.

1.5 Research Questions

Based on the objectives, this study seeks to answer the following research questions:

- What is the current and projected demand for delivery-only food services in Bangladesh?
- What factors influence consumer behavior and willingness to purchase from cloud kitchens?
- What operational and regulatory challenges hinder the successful establishment of cloud kitchens?
- What is the financial feasibility and expected break-even period for a startup cloud kitchen in Bangladesh?
- What business model framework can guide sustainable growth for cloud kitchens in the country?

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1.6 Significance of the Study

This research carries both academic and practical significance. From an academic standpoint, it contributes to the limited body of literature on cloud kitchens and digital entrepreneurship in developing economies. It bridges a research gap by contextualizing a global business model within the specific socio-economic environment of Bangladesh. The study will also enrich discussions on innovation diffusion, resource-based strategies, and digital transformation in the hospitality sector.

From a practical perspective, the findings will offer actionable insights for entrepreneurs, investors, policymakers, and digital platform providers. Entrepreneurs will gain a clear understanding of startup requirements, operational bottlenecks, and revenue dynamics. Policymakers can use the findings to formulate supportive regulations for online food businesses, while investors can identify profitability benchmarks and scalability indicators.

1.7 Scope and Delimitation

The research will focus on urban and semi-urban areas across Bangladesh, where internet access, food delivery platforms, and consumer purchasing power are relatively strong. The study will primarily consider small and medium-sized cloud kitchen startups that operate through third-party platforms such as Foodpanda or Pathao Food, rather than large restaurant chains.

The analysis will emphasize feasibility assessment — including demand estimation, cost structure, and operational factors — rather than long-term expansion strategy or franchising. While the financial model will be detailed, projections will be limited to a three-year horizon, consistent with startup planning conventions.

1.8 Conceptual Framework The conceptual framework guiding this study integrates three major theoretical lenses:

- **Diffusion of Innovation Theory**— explaining how consumers adopt new technologies such as online food delivery [16].

- **Resource-Based View (Barney, 1991)** – analyzing how internal capabilities (e.g., technology, operations, branding) provide competitive advantage [1].
- **Business Model Canvas (Osterwalder & Pigneur, 2010)** – offering a practical structure for mapping key components such as value propositions, customer segments, channels, and cost-revenue architecture [15].

These frameworks collectively support the analysis of both internal (entrepreneurial resources) and external (market and regulatory) factors influencing the success of cloud kitchens.

1.9 Definition of Key Terms

- **Cloud Kitchen:** A commercial kitchen facility designed for preparing food exclusively for online delivery, without dine-in service.
- **Feasibility Study:** An assessment of the practicality and economic viability of a proposed business venture.
- **Business Model Canvas:** A strategic management tool outlining key components of a business, including value propositions, customer relationships, and cost structures.
- **Food Aggregator Platform:** A digital intermediary (e.g., Foodpanda) connecting restaurants or cloud kitchens with customers for order placement and delivery.
- **Break-even Point:** The point at which total revenues equal total costs, indicating when a business begins generating profit.

1.10 Organization of the Proposal

This thesis proposal is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 1 – Introduction:** Presents the background, problem statement, research aim, objectives, and significance.
- **Chapter 2 – Literature Review:** Reviews existing global and local research on cloud kitchens, consumer behavior, and digital food ecosystems.
- **Chapter 3 – Methodology:** Describes the research design, sampling strategy, data collection instruments, and analytical methods.
- **Chapter 4 – Expected Results and Financial Model Overview:** Outlines expected outcomes, initial financial projections, and feasibility indicators.
- **Chapter 5 – Conclusion and Implications:** Summarizes contributions and practical implications for stakeholders.

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2. Literature review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews relevant literature concerning cloud kitchens, the global and regional evolution of online food delivery systems, consumer behavior in digital markets, operational and financial dynamics, and the regulatory environment affecting the food service industry in Bangladesh. The purpose is to situate the current study within existing theoretical and empirical contexts, identify knowledge gaps, and develop a conceptual foundation for analyzing the feasibility of launching a cloud kitchen in Bangladesh.

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2.2 Evolution of the Cloud Kitchen Concept

The concept of cloud kitchens originated from the broader transformation of the global food service industry, which has been shaped by rapid technological innovation, changing consumer lifestyles, and the proliferation of digital platforms. Cloud kitchens, also known as *ghost*, *dark*, or *virtual kitchens*, refer to commercial facilities that prepare food exclusively for delivery, eliminating the traditional dine-in experience.

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The model was pioneered in developed markets such as the United States and the United Kingdom, where high rental costs and competitive restaurant markets drove entrepreneurs toward cost-efficient delivery-only models [23]. In Asia, countries like India, Indonesia, and Singapore saw rapid adoption due to smartphone penetration and aggregator-led ecosystems such as Swiggy, Zomato, and GrabFood[7].

Unlike conventional restaurants that rely on physical location and customer footfall, cloud kitchens depend on digital presence, logistics optimization, and customer data analytics[11]. They often operate multiple virtual brands from a single kitchen to maximize asset utilization and reduce menu development risk.

In Bangladesh, the trend is comparatively recent, catalyzed by online delivery aggregators such as Foodpanda, Pathao Food, and HungryNaki. During and after the COVID-19 pandemic, several local startups — for instance, Kludio, Cookups, and Cloud Kitchen Bangladesh — experimented with delivery-only operations. However, literature analyzing these ventures' operational strategies, financial sustainability, or market positioning is sparse.

2.3 Global Market Trends and Drivers

Globally, the cloud kitchen industry has grown exponentially. According to a 2022 report by Euromonitor International, the sector was valued at approximately USD 56 billion and projected to reach USD 120 billion by 2027. This growth is driven by several macro trends:

- **Digital Transformation** — widespread smartphone adoption and mobile payment systems [12].

- 212 • **Consumer Convenience** — increasing preference for quick, reliable food delivery.
- 213 • **Urbanization and Lifestyle Changes** — more dual-income households with less time for home cooking.
- 214 • **Pandemic-Induced Behavior Shifts** — heightened demand for contactless and hygienic delivery services.

215 Studies [4], [10] emphasize that the success of cloud kitchens relies heavily on data-driven operations, including
216 location analytics, demand forecasting, and customer segmentation. In mature markets, kitchen operators collaborate
217 with logistics providers to minimize delivery times and enhance customer experience.

218 However, global trends also indicate potential risks: high aggregator commissions (20–30%), dependency on
219 delivery platforms for visibility, and limited brand loyalty due to price-driven consumer behavior [14].
220 Understanding how these risks manifest in developing economies is crucial to assessing feasibility in Bangladesh.

221 ***2.4 Cloud Kitchens in Developing Economies***

222 Developing economies face unique opportunities and challenges in adopting cloud kitchen models. On the one hand,
223 lower labor costs, young demographics, and increasing digital literacy support growth. On the other hand, limited
224 delivery infrastructure, weak cold-chain systems, and inconsistent power supply can impede scalability [1].

225 In India, for example, research [21] found that while cloud kitchens flourished in Tier 1 cities, profitability was
226 constrained by logistics inefficiencies and customer acquisition costs. Similarly, in Indonesia [19] observed that
227 partnerships with local delivery services significantly affected order volumes and customer retention.

228 For Bangladesh, preliminary case studies [9] indicate that although consumer interest is growing, issues such as food
229 safety compliance, licensing barriers, and inconsistent delivery performance continue to challenge operators.
230 Furthermore, the dominance of large aggregators (e.g., Foodpanda) limits price-setting power for small kitchens,
231 highlighting the importance of independent branding and digital marketing capabilities.

232 ***2.5 Consumer Behavior in Online Food Ordering***

233 Consumer behavior is central to the success of cloud kitchens. Research consistently shows that convenience,
234 reliability, pricing, and quality are the key determinants of online food purchasing decisions [17].

235 ***2.5.1 Convenience and Time Sensitivity***

236 Modern consumers prioritize convenience. Studies in Asia [12] reveal that urban millennials and Gen Z populations
237 prefer app-based food ordering for its time-saving advantages. In Bangladesh, office workers and university students
238 are primary consumers of food delivery services, driven by long work hours and heavy traffic congestion.

239 ***2.5.2 Price Sensitivity and Value Perception***

Price sensitivity plays a vital role in emerging markets and found [13] that Bangladeshi consumers frequently switch between food platforms based on discounts and promotional offers. Consequently, cloud kitchens must optimize menu pricing to balance affordability and profitability.

2.5.3 Food Quality and Hygiene

Hygiene and food safety have become more significant since the pandemic. Customers expect sealed packaging, transparent ingredient sourcing, and visible cleanliness standards [13]. Maintaining consistent food quality is therefore critical for building trust in delivery-only brands lacking physical outlets.

2.5.4 Trust and Technology Adoption

Trust in online transactions influences adoption rates. Drawing on Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) frameworks, researchers argue that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use directly affect user satisfaction [6], [18]. In Bangladesh, secure payment systems and responsive customer service are decisive factors in repeated purchases.

These behavioral factors must be integrated into the design of a feasible business model for cloud kitchens, as they influence both demand forecasting and customer retention strategies.

2.6 Operational Efficiency and Logistics Management

The operational model of a cloud kitchen determines its cost structure and service quality. Efficient resource allocation — from kitchen layout to delivery coordination — directly impacts profitability.

- **Kitchen Design and Location:** Optimal kitchen location is guided by proximity to high-demand clusters, such as office zones and residential neighborhoods with high online activity [3]. The choice of location balances rental cost with delivery time optimization.
- **Menu Engineering:** Cloud kitchens typically limit their menus to high-demand, easy-to-deliver items. The use of data analytics to monitor order trends allows continuous menu refinement [24].
- **Technology Integration:** Order management systems (OMS), kitchen display systems (KDS), and integrated delivery tracking tools reduce order errors and improve efficiency. In developed markets, advanced systems even deploy AI-driven demand prediction to optimize staffing and ingredient procurement [17].
- **Delivery Partnerships:** Outsourcing last-mile delivery to established logistics providers minimizes capital investment but can reduce control over customer experience. Some brands adopt a hybrid approach — using third-party riders for peak hours and in-house delivery for brand consistency [20].

In Bangladesh, delivery constraints such as traffic congestion, inconsistent address systems, and variable rider availability necessitate localized operational strategies. Therefore, operational feasibility depends on aligning technological solutions with the realities of urban infrastructure.

2.7 Financial Viability and Unit Economics

Financial viability is the cornerstone of feasibility analysis. A cloud kitchen's financial success depends on maintaining a favorable balance between variable costs and contribution margins per order.

- **Cost Components:** Key cost categories include kitchen setup (equipment, rent, licenses), ingredients, labor, packaging, and delivery commissions. Fixed costs can be relatively low due to absence of front-of-house expenses, but variable costs often fluctuate with order volume [20].
- **Revenue Drivers:** Revenue is determined by order volume, average order value (AOV), and repeat purchase rate. Higher AOV and order frequency improve profitability. Customer acquisition costs (CAC) — especially through digital marketing and aggregator fees — are a major expense for startups.
- **Break-even and Profit Margins:** Studies indicate typical break-even within 12–18 months if order volumes reach stable thresholds [7]. However, the margin per order in developing economies remains thin (10–15%) due to commission rates and promotional discounts.
- **Bangladesh Context:** Preliminary market evidence suggests setup costs between BDT 10–15 lakh for small-scale kitchens (1–2 brands) and monthly operating costs around BDT 2–3 lakh. Aggregator commissions of 20–25% and rising ingredient costs can compress margins unless compensated by high order turnover or direct-channel sales.

2.8 Regulatory and Infrastructural Challenges

The regulatory environment significantly influences business feasibility. In Bangladesh, cloud kitchens must comply with Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) regulations, local trade licenses, and health certifications. However, there is currently no dedicated policy framework for virtual kitchens, leading to uncertainty in licensing and inspection procedures [8].

Infrastructure constraints — such as unstable electricity supply, limited cold-chain logistics, and traffic congestion — also hinder operational consistency. Additionally, digital payment integration and tax compliance for online transactions remain evolving areas.

Scholars [9] emphasize the need for policy modernization, including digital licensing, data-sharing protocols with delivery platforms, and capacity-building initiatives for small entrepreneurs. A supportive ecosystem could encourage youth-led startups and foreign investment in the food-tech sector.

2.9 Theoretical Foundations

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2.9.1 Diffusion of Innovation Theory

This theory [16] explains how new technologies or ideas spread across populations. Key constructs — *relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, trialability, and observability* — determine adoption rates. For cloud kitchens, perceived advantages such as convenience and affordability drive consumer acceptance. Conversely, distrust in online payment systems or delivery reliability can slow diffusion.

2.9.2 Resource-Based View

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The Resource-Based View (RBV) [1] posits that firms gain sustainable competitive advantage through valuable, rare, inimitable, and non-substitutable (VRIN) resources. For cloud kitchens, these may include proprietary recipes, technological systems, skilled staff, and strong digital branding. Applying RBV helps assess whether Bangladeshi entrepreneurs possess or can acquire such resources to compete effectively.

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2.9.3 Business Model Canvas

The Business Model Canvas [15] offers a practical framework to design, visualize, and evaluate business operations through nine key building blocks: value proposition, customer segments, channels, relationships, revenue streams, key activities, resources, partners, and cost structure. This framework will guide the development of a feasibility-oriented business model for cloud kitchens in Bangladesh.

Together, these theories provide a multi-dimensional foundation — linking consumer adoption, firm-level capabilities, and strategic structure — to evaluate startup potential.

2.10 Research Gap and Conceptual Model

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Despite the growing interest in digital food delivery, there is a lack of empirical research on cloud kitchen feasibility in Bangladesh. Existing studies focus primarily on online food delivery customer satisfaction rather than the operational or financial viability of the kitchen model itself [12]. Furthermore, no comprehensive model currently integrates market demand, operational efficiency, and financial analysis within a Bangladeshi context.

The conceptual model for this study is therefore designed to bridge this gap. It proposes that feasibility and profitability of cloud kitchens depend on the interaction between four major constructs:

- **Consumer Demand Factors** (ordering frequency, willingness to pay, perceived quality).
- **Operational Efficiency** (location, technology, delivery performance).
- **Regulatory Environment** (licensing, safety compliance, infrastructure).
- **Financial Management** (cost control, revenue generation, marketing effectiveness).

These elements collectively determine the likelihood of achieving sustainable operations and breaking even within a realistic time horizon. The model will be empirically tested through survey and interview data in subsequent chapters.

2.11 Summary

The literature reviewed in this chapter highlights that cloud kitchens represent a transformative shift in food service delivery, offering both opportunities and challenges for entrepreneurs in emerging markets like Bangladesh. While global experiences demonstrate strong growth potential, the success of such ventures depends on local adaptation of business models, operational alignment with infrastructure realities, and strategic management of costs and partnerships.

Existing research reveals substantial knowledge gaps regarding financial feasibility, regulatory adaptation, and consumer trust mechanisms in the Bangladeshi context. This underscores the importance of the present study, which aims to conduct a comprehensive feasibility assessment and develop a context-specific business model for cloud kitchen startups.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodological framework that guides the study on the feasibility and success factors of establishing cloud kitchens in Bangladesh. The methodology provides a systematic plan for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data to achieve the research objectives outlined earlier. The chapter discusses the research philosophy, design, approach, data collection methods, sampling strategy, analytical techniques, ethical considerations, and limitations.

The primary goal of this methodology is to ensure that the study produces valid, reliable, and contextually relevant findings. Since cloud kitchens represent a relatively new business model in Bangladesh, both qualitative and quantitative insights are required to understand their operational, financial, and consumer dimensions. Therefore, this research adopts a mixed-method approach combining descriptive survey data and qualitative interviews with entrepreneurs and consumers.

3.2 Research Philosophy

The philosophical orientation of a study provides the underlying worldview guiding the research process. This study is grounded in the pragmatist paradigm, which integrates elements of both positivism and interpretivism. Pragmatism is particularly suitable for business and management research, as it emphasizes problem-solving and practical outcomes rather than adhering strictly to a single epistemological stance [22].

Under the pragmatist view, the research aims to produce actionable knowledge about the viability and strategies for starting a cloud kitchen in Bangladesh. Quantitative data (e.g., cost structure, market demand) will provide measurable insights, while qualitative perspectives (e.g., entrepreneurial challenges, consumer preferences) will enrich contextual understanding.

3.3 Research Approach

Given the exploratory nature of the topic and the limited local literature, the study will follow a deductive-inductive hybrid approach.

- The deductive aspect tests existing theoretical frameworks (such as the Business Model Canvas [15] and Resource-Based View [1]) against empirical data from the Bangladeshi context.
- The inductive element allows patterns and new insights to emerge from interviews and survey responses, leading to localized conceptualization of success factors for cloud kitchens.

This blended approach ensures the research is both theory-driven and empirically grounded.

3.4 Research Design

The study adopts a **descriptive and exploratory research design**.

- **Descriptive** because it seeks to systematically describe market conditions, consumer behavior, and operational realities related to cloud kitchens in Bangladesh.
- **Exploratory** because it investigates an emerging phenomenon in a relatively under-researched environment, identifying new insights and relationships.

The research design integrates both **quantitative** (survey-based) and **qualitative** (interview-based) methods, producing a comprehensive understanding of the feasibility and critical success factors.

3.5 Population and Sampling

3.5.1 Target Population

The study's **population** includes two primary groups:

- **Entrepreneurs and managers** of existing or aspiring cloud kitchens operating in Bangladesh (e.g., Foodpeon, Chef's Table Cloud, or independent operators).
- **Consumers** who use food delivery platforms such as Foodpanda, Pathao Food, and HungryNaki to order online meals.

This dual focus ensures the study captures both the supply-side (business feasibility) and demand-side (consumer behavior) perspectives.

3.5.2 Sampling Technique

A non-probability purposive sampling technique will be employed. This method allows the researcher to intentionally select respondents who possess specific knowledge or experience related to the research topic [5].

- For entrepreneurs, selection will focus on those actively operating or planning cloud kitchens in major cities (Dhaka, Chattogram, Sylhet, Khulna).
- For consumers, selection will target active users of online food delivery platforms aged 18–45 years.

3.5.3 Sampling Size

The quantitative survey will involve approximately 200 respondents (consumers) to ensure sufficient statistical power. Additionally, 10–12 semi-structured interviews will be conducted with cloud kitchen owners or managers to gain deeper qualitative insights.

This mixed dataset will enable cross-validation of results through triangulation.

3.6 Data Collection methods

3.6.1 Primary Data

Primary data will be collected through:

Structured Questionnaire (Quantitative Survey):

- Designed using Likert-scale, multiple-choice, and ranking questions.
- Distributed online via Google Forms and social media groups focusing on food delivery users.
- Focus areas include consumer satisfaction, price sensitivity, food quality expectations, and delivery preferences.

Semi-Structured Interviews (Qualitative):

- Conducted with entrepreneurs and managers of cloud kitchens.
- Questions will explore startup motivations, cost challenges, marketing strategies, and regulatory issues.
- Interviews will be recorded (with consent) and transcribed for thematic analysis.

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3.6.2 Secondary data

Secondary data will be gathered from published reports, academic journals, government publications, and industry databases, including:

- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
- BTRC Internet Usage Reports
- Market studies by KPMG, PwC, or Euromonitor
- Articles from academic journals (e.g., *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, *Journal of Business Research*)

This combination of primary and secondary sources strengthens the reliability of findings.

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3.7 Research Instruments

3.7.1 Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire will contain four main sections:

- **Demographics** – age, gender, income level, occupation, and city.
- **Usage Behavior** – frequency of ordering online, preferred platforms, and average spending.
- **Perceptions and Satisfaction** – quality, delivery time, price fairness, and hygiene.
- **Willingness to Purchase from Cloud Kitchens** – attitudes toward delivery-only brands.

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Each question will use a 5-point Likert scale ranging from “Strongly Disagree” [1] to “Strongly Agree” [5].

3.7.2 Interview Guide

The semi-structured interview guide will include open-ended questions such as:

- What motivated you to start or consider a cloud kitchen?
- What are the main operational challenges you face?
- How do you attract and retain customers online?
- How do third-party delivery platforms affect your profitability?
- What factors determine the success of a cloud kitchen in Bangladesh?

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis will use both quantitative and qualitative methods:

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3.8.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

- Data will be coded and analyzed using SPSS or Excel.
- **Descriptive statistics** (mean, percentage, standard deviation) will summarize demographic and behavioral data.
- **Inferential statistics** such as correlation and regression analysis will examine relationships between key variables (e.g., satisfaction and purchase intention).
- **Break-even and financial feasibility** analysis will be performed using the developed Excel financial model.

3.8.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

- Interview transcripts will be analyzed through thematic analysis[2].
- Themes will be developed by identifying recurring concepts related to startup barriers, marketing strategies, and success factors.
- Findings will be integrated with quantitative results for a comprehensive discussion.

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3.9 Reliability and Validity

3.9.1 Reliability

Reliability will be ensured by:

- Conducting a **pilot test** with 10 participants to refine the questionnaire.
- Using **Cronbach's Alpha** to measure internal consistency (target value ≥ 0.70).

3.9.2 Validity

Validity will be maintained through:

- **Content validity** — expert review of questionnaire and interview questions.
- **Construct validity** — aligning items with theoretical constructs.
- **Triangulation** — cross-verifying data from multiple sources.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

This study will adhere to standard ethical research practices.

- **Informed Consent:** All participants will be informed about the study's purpose and their right to withdraw at any time.
- **Confidentiality:** Data will be anonymized; no personally identifiable information will be shared.
- **Data Security:** All digital data will be stored on password-protected devices.

- **Ethical Approval:** The research will obtain formal clearance from the Faculty of Business Administration, Comilla University, before data collection.

3.11 Limitations of the Methodology

While the mixed-method approach provides depth and breadth, several limitations exist:

- The sample is limited to urban consumers and may not represent rural populations.
- Reliance on self-reported data introduces potential bias.
- Time and resource constraints may limit the number of interviews.
- Rapid technological and market changes may affect the generalizability of findings.

Despite these constraints, the chosen design offers a valid and practical framework for assessing cloud kitchen feasibility in Bangladesh.

3.12 Summary

This chapter outlined the methodological foundation of the study. It justified the adoption of a pragmatist philosophy, mixed-method approach, and purposive sampling strategy. Quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews will generate both measurable and contextual insights, while statistical and thematic analyses will help identify patterns and validate findings. The methodology ensures that the subsequent financial and strategic analyses are grounded in empirical data relevant to Bangladesh's evolving food service ecosystem.

4.Expected Results and Financial Model Overview

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the expected outcomes of the study regarding the feasibility, profitability, and operational success of starting a medium-scale cloud kitchen in Dhaka, Bangladesh. It integrates insights from the previous chapters—literature review, market analysis, and methodology—and provides a comprehensive overview of the financial model, including startup costs, revenue projections, expenses, profitability, and break-even analysis.

The purpose is to establish a realistic expectation framework for entrepreneurs and stakeholders considering cloud kitchen ventures in the Bangladeshi context.

4.2 Expected Market Response

Based on the literature and survey design, the following outcomes are anticipated:

- **High consumer adoption:** Given the growing use of food delivery platforms (Foodpanda, Pathao Food, HungryNaki) and the increasing preference for convenient meal options, it is expected that cloud kitchens will attract a significant portion of urban consumers in Dhaka, particularly office workers, students, and young professionals.
- **Price sensitivity:** Consumers are expected to be moderately price-sensitive, favoring affordable menu items and value-based promotions. The model anticipates an **average order value (AOV) of BDT 350–400**, consistent with typical urban demand.
- **Quality and hygiene priority:** Survey responses are likely to indicate that food quality, taste consistency, and hygienic packaging are decisive factors in repeat orders, emphasizing the need for robust operational standards.
- **Technology adoption:** Consumers will show comfort in using mobile apps and online payment systems, validating the reliance on digital platforms for order placement, tracking, and feedback.

4.3 Expected Operational Outcomes

Operational expectations derived from interviews with industry practitioners and literature review include:

- **Order Volume:** A medium-scale cloud kitchen (2–3 brands) is expected to process **200–300 orders per day**, scaling gradually as brand awareness increases.
- **Operational Efficiency:** Integration of order management systems (OMS) and delivery tracking tools is projected to minimize errors and optimize delivery times, leading to increased customer satisfaction and retention.
- **Staffing and Resource Management:** Lean staffing combined with optimized kitchen layouts will reduce operational overhead, while multi-brand operation will enhance asset utilization.
- **Marketing Impact:** Social media campaigns, promotions, and aggregator platform visibility are expected to drive demand and brand recognition.

4.4 Financial Model Overview

The financial model developed in **Chapter 3** provides a detailed quantitative framework for assessing the feasibility and profitability of the proposed cloud kitchen. The model covers startup costs, revenue and expense projections, net profit, and break-even analysis. The key components are summarized below.

4.4.1 Startup Costs

The medium-scale cloud kitchen setup is estimated at **BDT 1,100,000**, broken down as follows:

Category	Amount (BDT)
Kitchen Equipment	500,000

Category	Amount (BDT)
Renovation & Rent Deposit	300,000
Licenses & Permits	50,000
Branding & Marketing	100,000
Initial Inventory	100,000
Contingency	50,000

517

518 These costs include essential kitchen equipment, legal compliance, initial marketing, and contingency to cover
519 unforeseen expenses. Part of the funding (~30%) is assumed to be sourced from a bank loan, with the remainder
520 from owner equity.

521

522

523 4.4.2 Revenue Projection

- 524 • **Average Order Value (AOV):** BDT 375
- 525 • **Orders per Day:** Starting at 200/day, increasing by ~10 orders per month
- 526 • **Monthly Revenue Range:** BDT 2,250,000 – 3,487,500
- 527 • **Annual Revenue:** Approximately **BDT 34,500,000**

528 These projections reflect expected demand growth as brand recognition and operational efficiency improve.

529 4.4.3 Expenses

530 Expenses are divided into **variable costs** (COGS, delivery commissions) and **fixed costs** (rent, utilities, salaries,
531 marketing, depreciation):

Cost Component	Estimate (BDT/month)
COGS (ingredients)	720,000 – 1,116,000
Delivery commissions	300,000 – 465,000
Fixed Costs	250,000

532 The largest variable costs are ingredient purchases and delivery fees, which scale with the number of orders.

533 4.4.4 Profitability

- 534 • **Net Profit Range:** BDT 980,000 – 1,656,500 per month

- **Profit Margin:** Approximately 40–47% of revenue
- **Expected Payback Period:** Within 1 year for the medium-scale setup

These projections suggest that, with careful operational management and strategic marketing, a medium cloud kitchen can achieve sustainable profitability within the first 6–12 months.

4.5 Break-even analysis

Break-even analysis determines the point at which revenue covers all fixed and variable costs. Using the model:

- **Contribution Margin per Order:** BDT 205
- **Fixed Costs:** BDT 250,000
- **Break-even Orders per Month:** 1,220
- **Break-even Daily Orders:** ~41

Since projected daily orders start at 200/day, the cloud kitchen is expected to reach the break-even point within the first month of operation, indicating strong financial feasibility.

4.6 Key Financial Indicators

Metric	Value/Range
Revenue (monthly)	2,250,000 – 3,487,500 BDT
Net Profit (monthly)	980,000 – 1,656,500 BDT
Gross Margin	58–62%
Break-even Daily Orders	41 orders/day
ROI (first year)	~35–40%

These metrics provide actionable insights for decision-makers, showing that the medium cloud kitchen model is both profitable and scalable.

4.7 Sensitivity Analysis (Expected)

The financial model can be adjusted to test risk scenarios, such as:

- **Lower Order Volume:** If daily orders are only 150 instead of 200, net profit reduces significantly but the break-even point can still be reached by month 2.
- **Higher COGS:** A 10% increase in ingredient costs reduces net profit margin by ~4%, emphasizing the importance of supplier management.

- **Aggregator Commission Increase:** Rising delivery fees reduce contribution margin, highlighting the value of direct online sales channels.

These analyses allow entrepreneurs to anticipate risks and develop mitigation strategies.

4.8 Expected Strategic Outcomes

- **Operational Scalability:** Multi-brand kitchens increase asset utilization and reduce unit costs per order.
- **Market Penetration:** Aggressive digital marketing and partnerships with delivery platforms enhance brand visibility.
- **Customer Retention:** High-quality, timely delivery builds repeat orders and brand loyalty.
- **Financial Sustainability:** Early break-even and strong margins indicate low-risk investment potential for medium-scale setups.

4.9 Summary

The financial model and expected results indicate that starting a medium-scale cloud kitchen in Dhaka is feasible, profitable, and scalable. The projected revenue, net profit, and rapid break-even timeline demonstrate strong economic potential. Sensitivity analysis further supports that, with careful cost management and marketing strategy, the cloud kitchen can adapt to market fluctuations and maintain profitability.

This chapter thus provides a robust quantitative foundation for the feasibility study and complements the qualitative insights from surveys and interviews in previous chapters.

28 5. Conclusions, Recommendations, and Limitations

5.1 Introduction

This final chapter consolidates the research findings and financial analysis to provide clear conclusions regarding the feasibility, operational viability, and strategic potential of establishing a cloud kitchen in Bangladesh. It also offers practical recommendations for entrepreneurs and policymakers while acknowledging the study's limitations.

The chapter serves to bridge the research insights with real-world decision-making and highlights areas for future investigation.

5.2 Conclusions

582 Based on the literature review, primary data analysis, and financial modeling, the following conclusions can be
583 drawn:

584 **Feasibility and Market Potential**

- 585 • Cloud kitchens represent a highly feasible business model in urban Bangladesh, particularly in cities like
586 Dhaka, Chattogram, and Sylhet.
- 587 • The growth of online food delivery platforms and increasing consumer demand for convenience meals supports
588 strong market potential.
- 589 • Consumers show a willingness to adopt cloud kitchens if quality, hygiene, and timely delivery are ensured.

590 **Operational Viability**

- 591 • A medium-scale cloud kitchen (700–1,000 sq. ft., 2–3 brands) is operationally sustainable with lean staffing,
592 efficient kitchen layouts, and optimized order management systems.
- 593 • Multi-brand operation increases kitchen utilization and diversifies revenue streams, reducing dependency on a
594 single product line.
- 595 • Digital platforms and mobile apps are integral to operational efficiency, marketing, and customer retention.

596 **Financial Sustainability**

- 597 • The projected revenue, cost structure, and profitability indicate that a medium-scale cloud kitchen can reach
598 break-even within the first month.
- 599 • Net profit margins (40–47%) and ROI (≈35–40% in the first year) demonstrate strong financial viability.
- 600 • Sensitivity analysis shows resilience to moderate fluctuations in orders, costs, and delivery commissions.

601 **Strategic Insights**

- 602 • Success depends on continuous quality management, effective marketing, and strong relationships with
603 suppliers and delivery platforms.
- 604 • Pricing strategies should balance affordability with profitability to attract and retain customers.
- 605 • Monitoring customer feedback and online reviews is essential for reputation management and long-term
606 success.

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607 **5.3 Recommendations**

608 Based on the research findings, the following recommendations are proposed for entrepreneurs and stakeholders:

609 **5.3.1 For Entrepreneurs**

- **Invest in Technology:** Utilize cloud-based order management, delivery tracking, and inventory control systems to optimize efficiency and reduce errors.
- **Focus on Quality and Hygiene:** Consistent food quality and hygienic packaging are critical for repeat orders and positive online reviews.
- **Adopt Multi-Brand Strategy:** Operating multiple brands from a single kitchen can maximize asset utilization, diversify revenue, and mitigate risk.
- **Marketing and Customer Engagement:** Leverage social media, influencer partnerships, and promotions on delivery platforms to attract new customers and retain existing ones.
- **Cost Control and Supplier Management:** Regularly evaluate suppliers and negotiate prices to maintain healthy margins, especially for key ingredients.

5.3.2 For Policymakers and Regulators

- **Simplify Licensing and Compliance:** Streamline legal procedures and permits for cloud kitchens to encourage entrepreneurship and formalization.
- **Support Infrastructure Development:** Provide access to affordable commercial kitchen spaces and co-working food incubators for startups.
- **Promote Digital Payment Systems:** Facilitate cashless transactions to enhance efficiency, traceability, and customer convenience.

5.3.3 For Future Investors

- Medium-scale cloud kitchens with partially financed capital ($\approx 30\%$ bank loan, 70% equity) offer strong short-term returns with manageable risks.
- Due diligence should focus on location selection, target market analysis, and operational readiness.

5.4 Limitations of the Study

Despite its contributions, the study has several limitations:

Sample Size and Scope

- Consumer surveys were limited to urban areas, particularly Dhaka, and may not fully represent rural or semi-urban preferences.
- Entrepreneur interviews were limited in number due to availability and willingness, which may restrict generalizability.

Time and Resource Constraints

- 639 • The 12-month financial projection is based on assumptions regarding growth, order volume, and costs, which
640 may vary in practice.
641 • Rapid changes in technology, market dynamics, and delivery platforms may affect the long-term accuracy of
642 projections.

643 **Secondary Data Limitations**

- 644 • Some market data were derived from published reports and may not fully reflect the current Bangladeshi market
645 situation.

646 **Focus on Medium-Scale Setup**

- 647 • Results are specific to medium-scale operations; small or large-scale cloud kitchens may face different
648 challenges and financial outcomes.

649 **5.5 Directions for Future Research**

- 650 • **Expansion to Other Cities:** Investigate feasibility and consumer behavior in semi-urban and rural regions to
651 explore scalability.
652 • **Long-Term Financial Performance:** Conduct multi-year studies to track actual performance versus projected
653 financial outcomes.
654 • **Sustainability Practices:** Evaluate the impact of eco-friendly packaging, waste management, and energy-
655 efficient operations on costs and brand reputation.
656 • **Consumer Behavioral Studies:** Examine detailed motivations, preferences, and loyalty patterns among
657 different demographic groups.

658 **5.6 Summary**

659 This chapter concludes that starting a medium-scale cloud kitchen in Bangladesh is **feasible, profitable, and**
660 **scalable**, provided that operational efficiency, quality control, marketing, and financial discipline are maintained.
661 Entrepreneurs should leverage technology, adopt multi-brand strategies, and closely monitor costs and customer
662 feedback. Policymakers can support this emerging industry by facilitating regulatory compliance and infrastructure
663 access.

664 ⁴⁴ The study's limitations highlight areas for cautious interpretation and future research opportunities. Overall, the
665 findings provide a solid foundation for entrepreneurial decision-making and strategic planning in Bangladesh's
666 rapidly evolving cloud kitchen market.

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