

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE PHENOMENON OF DIGITIZATION OF ORGANIZATIONS – A BIBLIOMETRIC APPROACH TO THE SPECIALIZED LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The process of digitalization is currently at the heart of the business sector because it enables the reshaping of organizations' activities and processes of organization, operation and innovation. Businesses in various industries acknowledge the transformative power of digital technologies, so research in this area plays a key role. The importance of research in the context of enterprise digitalization is seen in the increased interest in how digital technologies drive strategic decisions, stimulate innovation and ensure long-term success for entrepreneurs. In today's society heavily influenced by digitalization, businesses that prioritize technology and research in this area may be better positioned, benefiting from multiple opportunities. So as digitalization has a direct impact on society, researchers have an extremely important role to play in capturing the essence and effects of this phenomenon. Scholarly articles encourage critical thinking, inspire, and present relevant issues in this changing landscape. This study presents the convergence of the literature, digitalization and the business environment, highlighting the interest of a very large number of researchers who have studied the impact of technological transformations on business.

KEYWORDS: *business, digitalization, literature, VOSviewer.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Today, digitalization has become a topic of interest in the literature, attracting more and more researchers to explore its multiple implications for society. As society has been and still is exposed to an unprecedented digital transformation, writers specializing in various fields have identified compelling reasons to delve deeper into the topic. The present research presents the importance given by more and more scholars who choose to write about digitalization, explaining the dynamic forces of this trend. The growing number of articles on digitalization reflects the profound role this digital revolution has had on our lives. Digitalization has the potential to change almost every area of society and the economy in a lasting way. Kagermann (2015) states that the apparent mega-trend of digitalization has no limits, and the pace of transformation is growing at an exponential rate. From exploring the societal implications of technology to imagining businesses entirely influenced by technology, researchers showcase the complexities and nuances of the digital age in their work. Digitalization has brought about major changes in societal life, with direct influences on how we

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communicate, educate, healthcare, conduct business, access information and even perceive reality. In business, digitalization has become a strategic element, as more and more entrepreneurs show a strong interest in technological transformation through streamlining operations, improving customer experiences, gaining competitive advantage and innovating their businesses.

E-commerce has developed at a rapid pace in recent years, giving businesses access to a global customer base. The development of big data analytics allows companies to make the best data-driven decisions and innovate fast. Moreover, many startups thrive in the digital ecosystem because the environment has allowed them to break away from the conventionality and rigours of doing business in traditional industries by focusing on innovation and optimized solutions. However, companies that fail to align their digital business strategy with the competitive environment will face problems adapting and will lose out on the digital transformation (Keen & Williams 2013).

The increase in the number of articles on the presence and role of digitalization in business reflects the importance of digital technologies for modern enterprises. The topic of digitalization in business continues to attract the attention of researchers because of its multiple implications for the business environment. From the potential for technological transformation to tangible results in the economy, from continuous innovation to fully technology-driven business, all are evidence of the changing interest in the way business is conducted and the acceptance of innovation. Companies that are accelerating their digitalization process are using digital tools such as cloud computing, analytics and social tools or mobile devices (Kane et al. 2015).

With the digital evolution, research in this area is providing extremely important insights for businesses around the world, as well as contributing to our understanding of how technology is influencing and reshaping business. Research on digitalization as manifested in business is not just a topic addressed by researchers but a useful tool for understanding concepts, advancing knowledge and stimulating change in the corporate world globally.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Parida et al. (2019) found that the emerging literature on digitalization and business is relatively new, as the first paper dates back to 2012. Businesses accept and adopt digitalization for several reasons: they want to remain competitive in the market, streamline various operations, or understand and respond to customer needs as operationally as possible (Cristache et al, 2019a). The role of digitalization within a company can be explained by its implications for different aspects of the business but also by responding to different challenges and opportunities in the business environment. We observe that, at the moment, digitalization in the business environment has experienced unprecedented growth. Digitalization is ubiquitous and new achievements in information technology can be observed leading to the establishment of many innovative businesses (Buck & Eder, 2018). Research on the impact of digitalization on business models is a rapidly evolving field, but it is rather scattered and lacks a subsequent broad description (Bouwman et al. 2018).

Hughes (2004) states that digitalization is simply the conversion of analogue information into digital information, but today we see that digitalization is part of our lives and it is necessary to identify the role and effects of the use of this phenomenon in business. Scientific research on digitalization and its impact on business models has grown exponentially in recent years. This aspect has been particularly evident since 2010 (Caputo et al., 2021).

If we refer to the business environment, digitalization refers to strategic transformations aimed at organizational changes implemented through digitalization projects with the aim of enabling major improvements within companies (Warner & Wager, 2019). Gray and Rumpe (2015) define digitalization in business as the operative matching of customer needs with companies offering different products or services using digital technology. Schmidt et al. (2016) add that digitalization

enables social media platforms that connect people to reduce the complexity of the economic process for the customer.

Despite the different definitions given to digitalization over time, the trends of this phenomenon determine multiple competitive contexts and increase the need for new managerial capabilities (Caputo et al., 2019). This is why Autio et al. (2018) argued that digitalization creates powerful technological opportunities that are likely to have a transformative effect on the organization of economic activity by supporting radical innovation in business models. Enterprise digitalization involves the use of digital technologies (AI - Artificial Intelligence, big data analytics, IoT - Internet of Things), cloud computing and automated solutions to optimize various operations and improve decision-making.

Moreover, digitalization is a broad socio-technical process that involves the integration of various technologies into aspects of everyday social life (Brennen & Kreiss, 2016). Enterprise digitalization drives operational efficiency, allowing automation of routine tasks and reducing errors, which in the long run leads to cost savings and increased productivity. Businesses that understand the power of digitalization can respond quickly to market changes, innovate more easily and efficiently, and last but not least, adapt easily to changing customer preferences (Cristache & Năstase, 2023). All these aspects give companies competitive advantages. So, the last decade has been preoccupied with the rapid development of new business models characterized by a high degree of digital innovation (Ferraris et al., 2019).

Due to the changing business environment and economic processes caused by digitalization, many companies face an enormous adaptation challenge (Härting et al., 2017). Digitalization in the business environment changes the way businesses operate so that interaction with stakeholders is simpler and the way of doing business becomes more efficient. Chesbrough (2010) suggested that the effects related to the introduction of new technological devices are also influenced by the overall quality of business models (Cristache et al., 2019b). Earley (2014) also argues that an engaged leader who develops a digital vision based on predicting future value generation can be a criterion for successfully implementing digital transformation. However, some business models are intrinsically characterized by resistance to change, based on both previous experience and company characteristics (Maslach, 2016).

Even though implementing digitalization strategies can sometimes be costly, entrepreneurs need to consider the long-term benefits, which often outweigh the initial investment. Digitalization reshapes international businesses in a variety of ways (Benito, Petersen & Welch, 2019; Cantwell, 2009), giving them tremendous capabilities for growth.

However, businesses must not forget about adapting their workforce to digital business models, so they need to train them properly in the use of new digital tools and processes. To remain competitive and create greater added value, companies must implement technological innovations and, at the same time, attract and train employees to meet the new requirements imposed by the fourth industrial revolution - Industry 4.0 (Trașcă et al., 2019). Only by embracing the challenges brought by the changing business ecosystem and seizing the opportunities offered by the adoption of digitalization can firms benefit from a good market positioning.

3. METHODOLOGY AND STAGES OF RESEARCH

In recent years, we have seen an exponential increase in the number of publications in the field of digitalization. We believe that in-depth research into this area of interest is proving increasingly important as it needs to be expanded and consolidated. This study aims to highlight the role and importance of the digitalization phenomenon on a company's performance, obtaining an overview of the current state of knowledge and research.

Thus, we created a concept map showing the characteristics and fundamental components corresponding to the sector under analysis. Subsequently, we conducted a complex and comprehensive bibliometric analysis of the academic literature on digitalization, company digital performance, digital maturity, digital transformation, digital education and entrepreneurship, using one of the largest and most important databases: Web of Science.

The objectives of this research are: to identify the existing relationships and correlations in the conceptual map, establish the main characteristics of the digitalization phenomenon on firm performance at the national level, identify the limits of previous studies in the field, establish the main areas that have already been explored and create future research directions to be pursued. Therefore, we conducted a qualitative-interpretive analysis based on the bibliometric approach using the VOSviewer software.

VOSviewer is a widely used software tool for building and visualizing bibliometric networks. VOSviewer allows researchers to analyse scientific literature and bibliographic data, identify research patterns and visualize relationships between different entities such as keywords, authors, publications or educational institutions. We have leveraged the research results from the bibliographic analysis through the bibliometric study carried out using the VOSviewer software. By using this software, we analysed and observed concepts, ideas and common findings in the literature related to the phenomenon of digitalization manifested in firms, found in articles retrieved from the Web of Science database and subsequently displayed in a visual map.

In this analysis, we followed three steps. In the first stage, we downloaded domain-specific articles from available journals indexed in Web of Science databases. Web of Science is a searchable database and citation index that provides access to a wide range of academic and scientific literature. Web of Science is widely used by researchers, scientists and other professionals to discover scholarly articles and analyse research trends. Web of Science is recommended as one of the most relevant and trusted sources for bibliometric analysis.

For this research, we selected publications in our field of interest from the time interval 2013–2023 and observed a significant increase in the number of publications in 2021 in the literature. In the last two years, we have noticed the increasing attention of authors to publications on the impact of the digitalization phenomenon on the performance of a business.

In the second step, we filtered the database according to several criteria, including the field of research (management, marketing, economics, education, entrepreneurship, technology, business and other related fields), type of publications (open-access articles), keywords and title. Thus, we found from the Web of Science database that 7821 articles were published in the period 2013 – 2023 in the field of the phenomenon of enterprise digitalization. We then checked the articles to ensure that they all conformed to the requirements for importing into VOSviewer and made the necessary adjustments so that the exported RIS file was ready for uploading into the software.

In the third step, we uploaded the file in RIS format into the VOSviewer software. To process the data, we used VOSviewer software version 1.6.19. We set the processing criteria in the VOSviewer software so that the database was displayed by frequency of occurrence of keywords and the articles were analysed by text in full. We then created a bibliometric map based on the bibliographic data obtained.

4. BIBLIOMETRIC RESEARCH RESULTS

From *the network visualization*, we can discover links between related concepts, identify research topics, and detect central themes and significant influences, so that we are able to explore the overall structure of the network in the set of articles analysed. Network visualization in VOSviewer involves graphically representing complex links between keywords and their relationships, providing a powerful tool for gaining insights and understanding large-scale bibliometric data.

Figure 1 shows the network visualization in VOSviewer. The network reflects the graphical representation of bibliometric networks. The network comprises a collection of interconnected points (called nodes or vertices) and connections (called links or edges) between them. Each node in the network represents a keyword, and the lines between them represent the connections between nodes. The network visualization helps to identify patterns, clusters and important entities within the analysed database, allowing to obtain information about the structure and dynamics of the data.

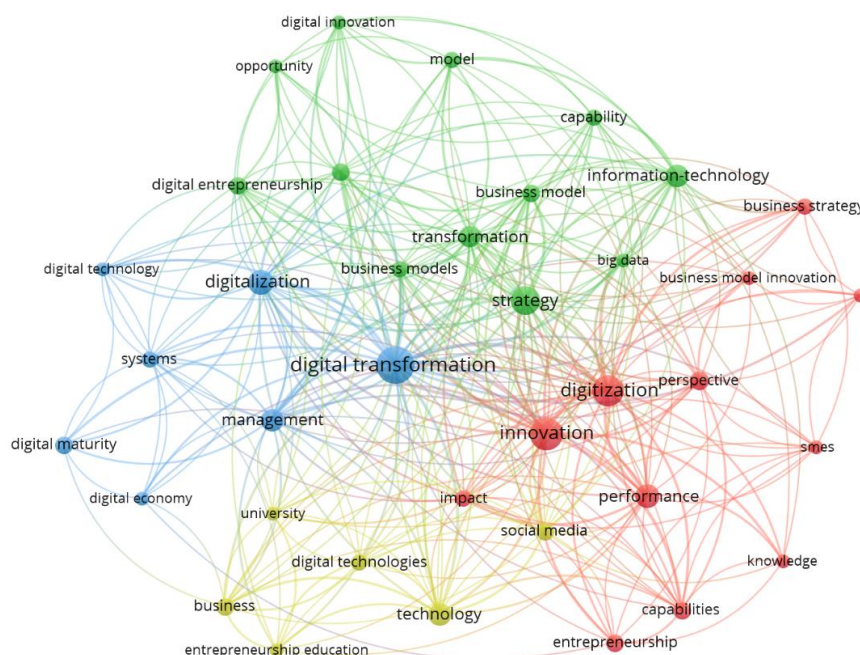


Figure 1. Network visualization in VOSviewer, Web of Science.

Source: authors' processing based on VOSviewer software version 1.6.19

In the present research, we identified four clusters marked by different colours. The clusters are words grouped around a common concept. Each cluster represents a group of articles related by keywords that are part of the same research domain.

The first cluster (red) is built around the keyword innovation, **the second cluster (green)** is built around the keyword strategy, **the third cluster (blue)** is built around the keyword digital transformation, and **the fourth cluster (yellow)** is built around the keyword technology. We notice strong connections in Cluster 1 between innovation, digitalization and performance, in Cluster 2 there are strong connections between strategy, business models and information technology, in Cluster 3, we observe relationships between digital transformation, management and digitalization, and in the last cluster, there are strong relationships between business, digital technology and social media.

Figure 2 shows **the overlay visualization**, which refers to combinations of data to improve the interpretation of bibliometric networks. We have to take into account the colour of the elements because each colour has different scoring and interpretation. The colour bar shows the scores in correspondence with the distribution of shades in the overlay view. Thus, colour is determined by the element score, blue indicates a low score and green and yellow indicate high and very high scores.

We note that in this analysis, most of the keywords are green and yellow, which reflects a high score because the articles or groups of articles have a relatively high value for the viewed keyword. Green indicates a moderate presence of the keyword and yellow indicates a maximum occurrence. Therefore, the colour in the overlay view in VOSviewer serves as a powerful tool for representing

and interpreting the data corresponding to the set attribute (keyword) in the network view. We note that in the years 2014–2016 the interest of authors in researching the impact of digitalization on a business was quite low, and only since 2019 the number of publications in the field of digitalization, digital transformation, innovation and digital technologies started to increase, soaring in the years 2021–2022.

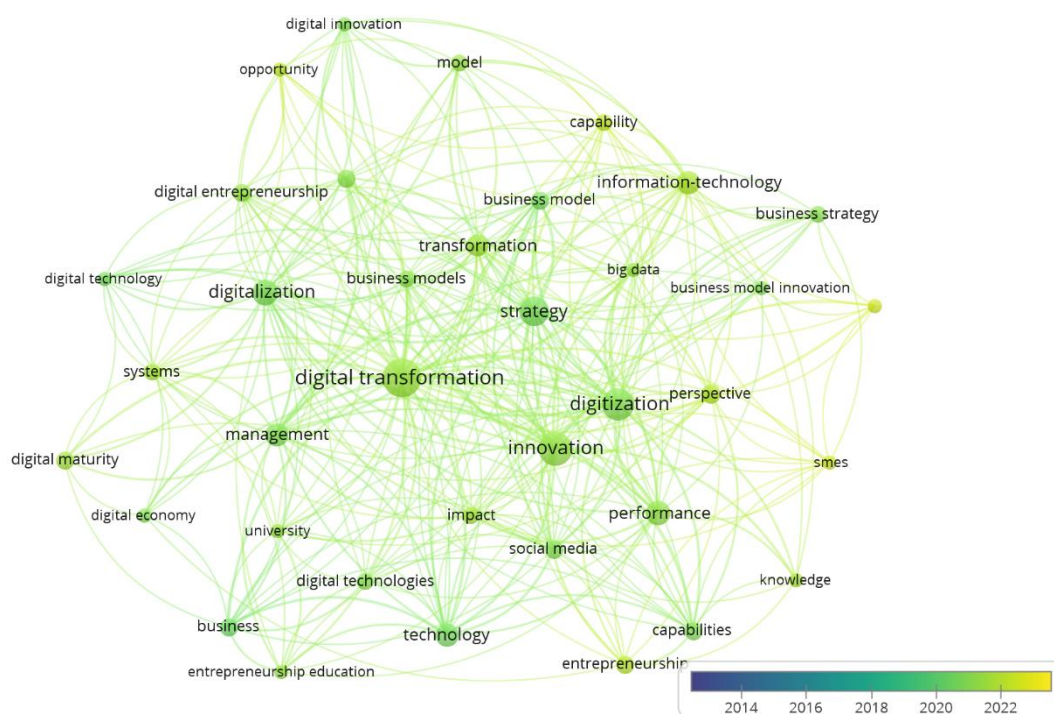


Figure 2. Overlay visualization in VOSviewer, Web of Science.

Source: authors' processing based on VOSviewer software version 1.6.19

Thus, **overlay visualization** in VOSviewer helps researchers gain a broader perspective on bibliometric networks by incorporating additional information or attributes into the visual representation. By overlaying relevant data, researchers can more effectively identify patterns, trends and relationships within the set of articles being analysed, improving the understanding and interpretation of bibliometric analysis.

In VOSviewer, there are two options available to assess the density of items in the search: item density visualization and cluster density visualization. Figure 3 shows the article density visualization and involves graphically representing the concentration of articles in a bibliometric network. It allows us to visually identify regions of high density or concentration within articles according to criteria such as authors, keywords or topic of the documents.

Density visualization in VOSviewer is important because it helps us identify research clusters, discover trends and collaborations between authors, focus our analysis and communicate findings. Moreover, it provides valuable insights into the structure and dynamics of bibliometric networks, allowing for more efficient research navigation. In the article density visualization, each publication filtered by keywords is represented by a label visible in both the network view and the overlay visualization. The higher the number of articles near a point and the higher the weights of those articles in the vicinity of the point, the closer is the colour of the point to yellow. If the number of items in the vicinity of a point is small and the weights of neighbouring items are small, the colour of the point is closer to blue.

We can see in the figure below that the highest densities were obtained by the following points: innovation, digitisation, strategy, digital transformation, performance and management, which means that these keywords are found in many scientific articles and are the topic of research for many authors. Moreover, they are often found in articles both individually and in combinations of two or more words.

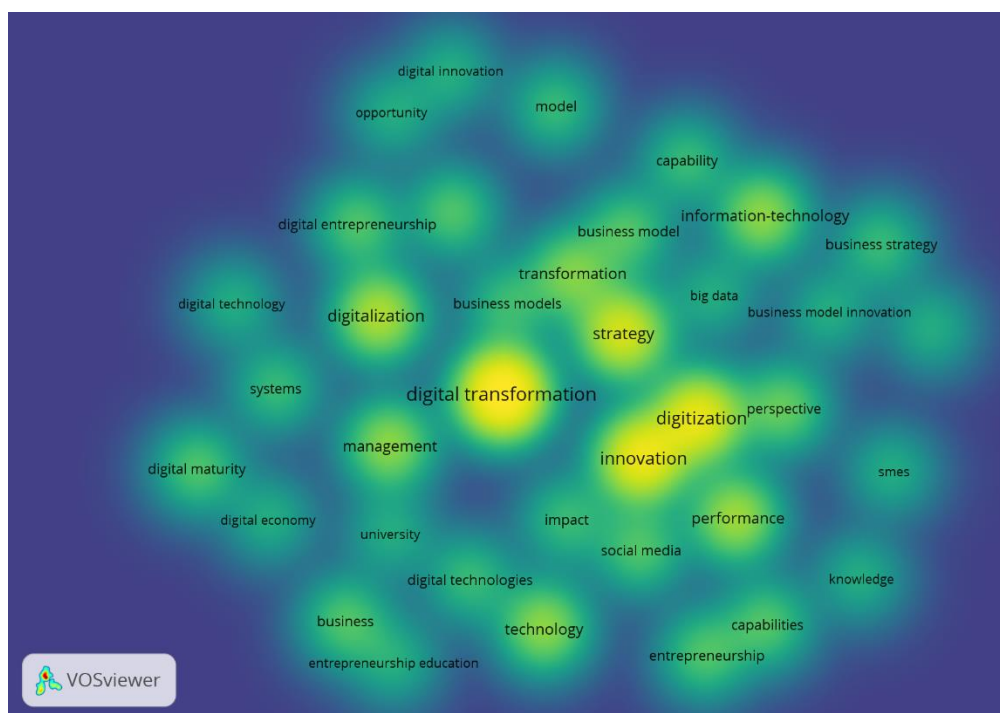


Figure 3. Element density visualization using VOSviewer software, Web of Science.

Source: authors' processing based on VOSviewer software version 1.6.19

The View Cluster Density option is only available if articles in the research network have been assigned to clusters. This option allows us to view cluster density separately from individual articles, reflecting the concentration of clusters of articles of interest in the network. Clusters are groups of articles closely related by research topic within the established network. Cluster density based on keywords provides a meaningful picture as it highlights research topics of interest to authors in the academic literature. **Visualizing cluster density** provides information about the concentration and distribution of articles and clusters of articles within the research network.

The density of an article is indicated by a colour assigned to it based on its concentration in the appropriate location. The colours used to represent item density in VOSviewer can vary and typically include shades of blue, green and yellow. Darker shades indicate a higher density, suggesting a high concentration of articles in that region, and lighter shades of these colours represent a lower density of articles, indicating a sparser distribution.

In the cluster view, the colour of each dot represents a set of articles related to one another through similar research topics. The colour intensity obtained represents the overall cluster density at that point in the network. The colour intensity for each cluster is determined by the number of articles belonging to the same cluster located in the vicinity of that point. Both intensity and keyword density play a key role in visualizing cluster density.

In the cluster density visualization, the assigned colours are weighted based on the number of articles in each cluster near the point being viewed. This weighting is explained by clusters with a higher number of articles on the same topic being addressed, the higher number contributes more strongly to the resulting colour at that point, indicating a higher cluster density. In the figure below

we see that the highest weights are given to the clusters: digital transformation, digitisation, innovation, entrepreneurship, performance, management and business model.

Therefore, the Cluster Density View option in VOSviewer allows researchers to view cluster density separately. By combining different clusters, the resulting colour at one point represents the overall cluster density at that location. The colour intensity of each cluster is determined by the number of items belonging to the same cluster.

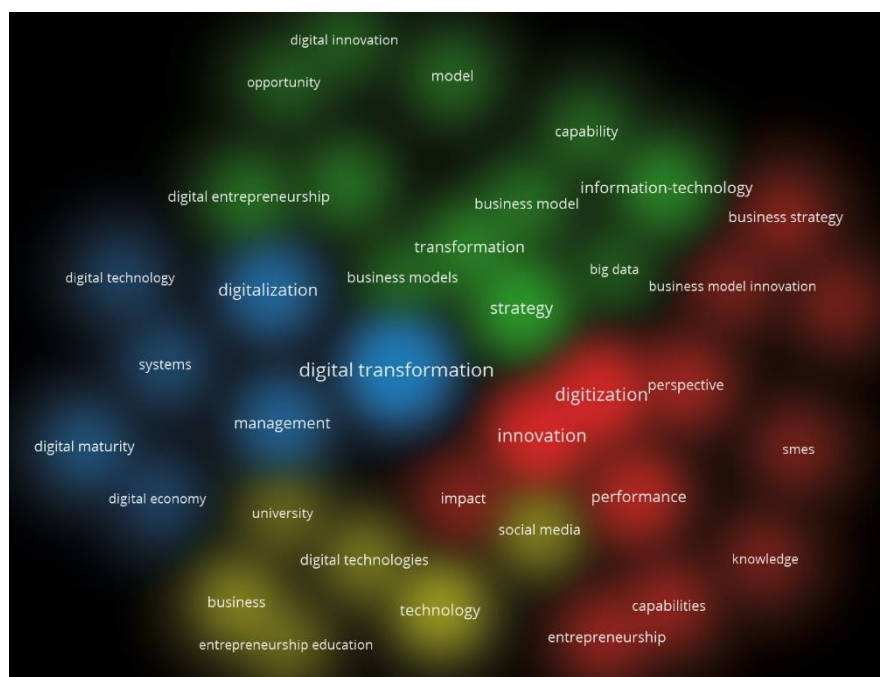


Figure 4. Cluster density in VOSviewer, Web of Science.

Source: authors' processing based on VOSviewer software version 1.6.19

In VOSviewer, Total link strength, Links and Occurrences are values used to analyse and understand the relationships between keywords in a set of articles under review.

Total link strength refers to the total number of links or connections an element has with other elements in the dataset, reflecting the overall connectivity of the keyword within the network. A higher value for Total link strength indicates that the element is connected with more elements in the dataset. Links measure the intensity of connections between one keyword and others. It quantifies the importance or prominence of these connections. A higher link strength value indicates a stronger and more significant connection between keywords. It can be calculated based on various factors such as frequency or weight of connections.

Occurrences represents the number of occurrences of a keyword in the dataset and indicates the frequency of the item in the context under analysis. A higher value of occurrences suggests that the item (keyword) is present more frequently in the dataset. These values provide valuable information about the relationships, prominence and frequency of items in the dataset. They help to identify important elements based on their connectivity, strength of connections and frequency of occurrence. In the tables below we present each cluster (group) separately differentiated from each other by defining keywords and corresponding colours.

We note that the first cluster in figure 5 reflects the importance of digitalization, innovation and performance. Also captured are the links of these phenomena with the challenges of the entrepreneurial environment, the impact of innovation on business, entrepreneurship, capabilities within the firm, strategy applied at the firm level, innovative business models, insights and knowledge. Thus, the strongest links captured by the authors of the articles within these clusters are

between three keywords: **innovation** (total link strength = 75), **digitalization** (total link strength = 71) and **performance** (total link strength = 39) (table 1).

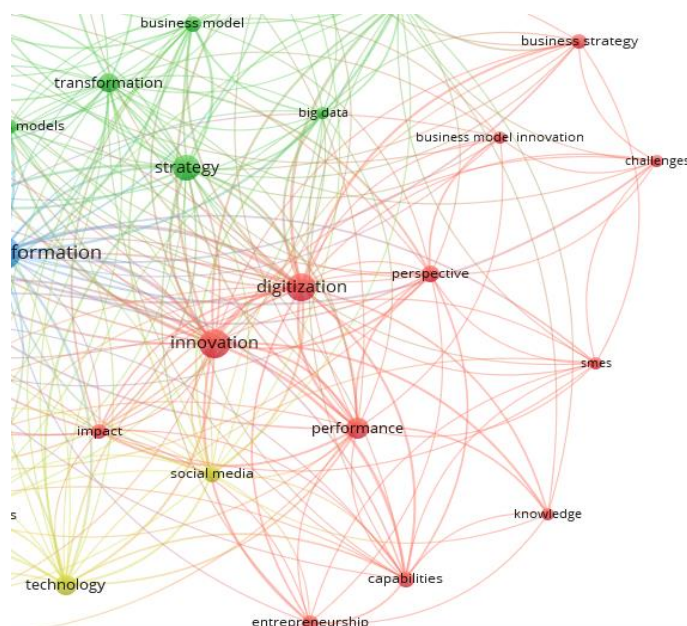


Figure 5. Cluster 1 and the link strength between network keywords
Source: authors' processing based on VOSviewer software version 1.6.19

Table 1. Cluster 1 (red)

Keyword	Cluster	Links	Total link strength	Occurrences
business model innovation	1	10	11	3
business strategy		12	16	4
capabilities		18	28	5
challenges		9	11	3
digitalization		30	71	15
entrepreneurship		12	16	5
impact		17	24	4
innovation		30	75	16
knowledge		8	12	3
performance		24	39	9
perspective		19	27	6
smes		13	14	3

Source: authors' processing

Cluster 2 in Figure 6 shows the strong link between **strategy** (total link strength = 53), **information technology** (total link strength = 39) and **business model** (total link strength = 35) (table 2). These topics are intensively debated, studied and presented by the authors of the articles in the peer-reviewed journals. Authors' interest is also shown in topics such as the importance of digital transformation in a business, digital entrepreneurship, business models and digital innovation in business. Thus, we observe the importance the authors of the articles give to research on digital transformation and its effects on business performance.

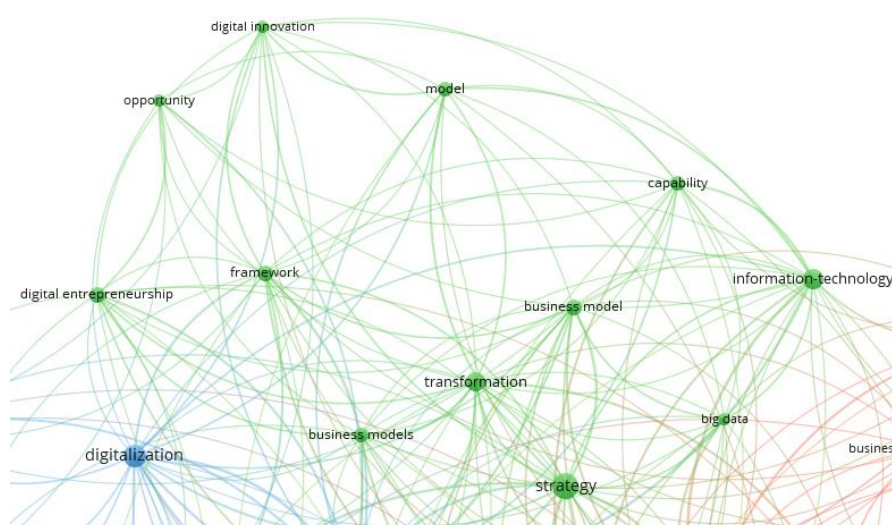


Figure 6. Cluster 2 and the link strength between network keywords
 Source: authors' processing based on VOSviewer software version 1.6.19

Table 2. Cluster 2 (green)

Keyword	Cluster	Links	Total link strength	Occurrences
big data	2	17	23	3
business model		21	35	5
business models		19	25	4
capability		17	22	4
digital entrepreneurship		17	23	5
digital innovation		14	19	3
framework		19	31	5
information-technology		23	39	8
model		13	20	4
opportunity		11	13	3
strategy		25	53	13
transformation		22	33	7

Source: authors' processing

In Cluster 3 (figure 7 and table 3), we identify the keyword with the strongest links: **digital transformation** (**total link strength = 92**), which highlights the increased interest of the authors of the articles in this topic in their research. Also, the keywords **management** (**total link strength = 50**) and **digitalization** (**total link strength = 42**) attracted the attention of the specialist writers, indicating the need for a more thorough comprehension of this area and the necessity of applying digitalization to increase a company's performance. Other topics of interest to the authors of the scientific articles were **digital systems**, **digital technology**, **digital maturity** and **digital economy**.

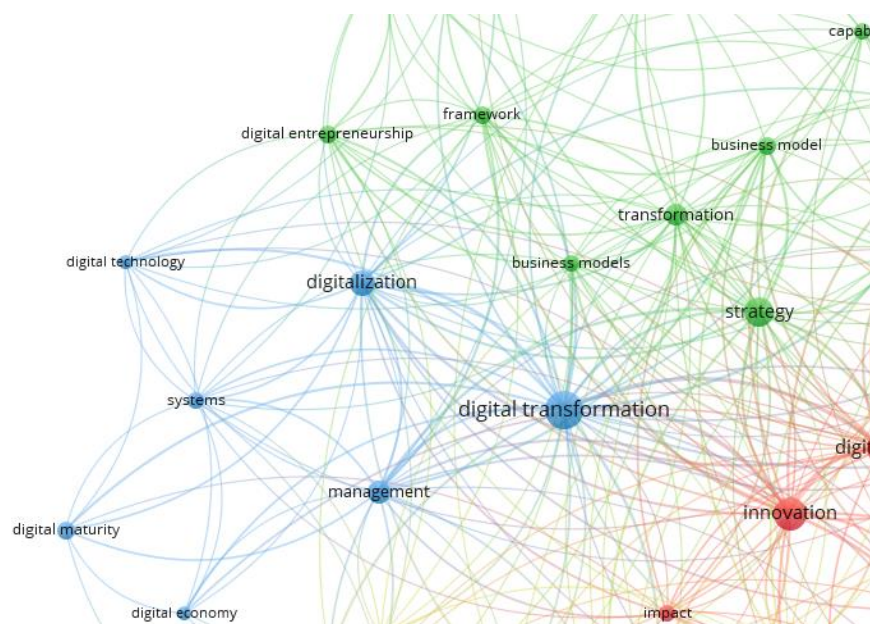


Figure 7. Cluster 3 and the link strength between network keywords
 Source: authors' processing based on VOSviewer software version 1.6.19

Table 3. Cluster 3 (dark blue)

Keyword	Cluster	Links	Total link strength	Occurrences
digital economy	3	9	11	3
digital maturity		8	12	5
digital technology		13	16	3
digital transformation		35	92	22
digitisation		26	50	10
management		23	42	8
systems		16	19	4

Source: authors' processing

In Cluster 4 (figure 8 and table 4), we find that the strongest links were obtained by the keywords technology (total link strength = 39), social media (total link strength = 30) and business (total link strength = 23). We note that authors also approached the following topics: **entrepreneurship education in universities, social media and digital technologies**. Thus, we can observe the link between entrepreneurial education in the university system, digitalization in business and the effects of technology.

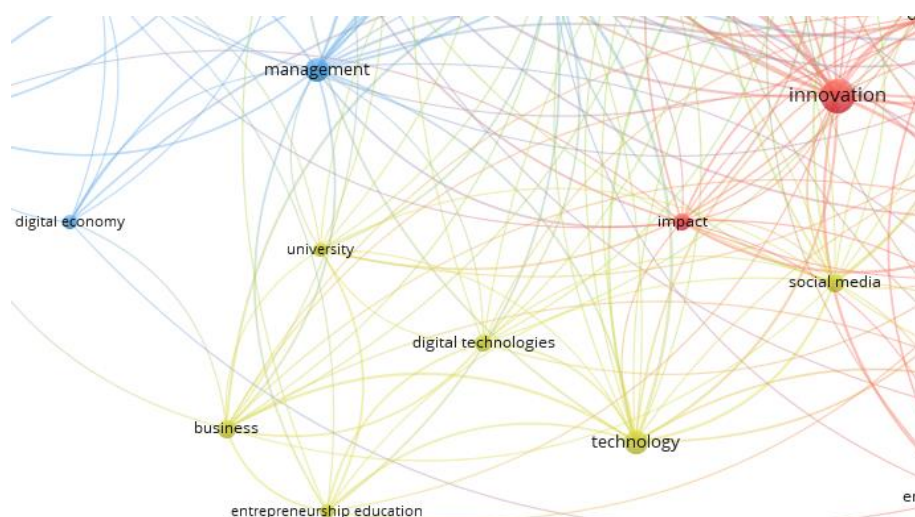


Figure 8. Cluster 4 and the link strength between network keywords
 Source: authors' processing based on VOSviewer software version 1.6.19

Table 4. Cluster 4 (yellow).

Keyword	Cluster	Links	Total link strength	Occurrences
business	4	16	23	5
digital technologies		14	18	4
entrepreneurship education		11	17	3
social media		22	30	5
technology		21	39	8
university		14	17	3

Source: authors' processing

5. CONCLUSIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE BIBLIOMETRIC STUDY

The VOSviewer software is a qualitative research tool that allows bibliometric studies to be carried out, allowing text analysis. In this research, we included articles from the Web of Science database. The aim of this research is to present a detailed analysis of articles in prestigious databases to identify key concepts in the field of digitalization that have attracted the attention of authors over time. We observed that authors focused their interest on the following key concepts: digital transformation, innovation, company performance, strategy, business model, management, digitalization, technology, digital maturity, entrepreneurship, digital transformation and digital education. Therefore, we saw the link between the articles studied and we believe that digitalization has a major impact on a company's activities and its performance can be directly influenced by digital maturity, access to entrepreneurial education and the ability to understand the importance of innovation and the role of management. These are aspects that can ensure the long-term success of the business.

After conducting this analysis, we identified the importance that the authors attached to enterprise digitalization and its impact on company performance in their research approach. Moreover, we observed the links between the keywords of the articles studied, highlighting the strong connection between digitalization, digital transformation, performance, entrepreneurship, business model, management and innovation. Through this qualitative research, we identified the importance given to digitalization and its positive effects on business development.

The authors of these articles also showed interest in topical issues such as business strategy, challenges, entrepreneurship, knowledge, performance, insights, opportunities and digital maturity. We also observed strong links between the scientific articles under analysis through the concepts of business model, digital innovation, digital entrepreneurship, capabilities, models, information and technology.

Through this research, we have uncovered important aspects that outline the map of the digitalization phenomenon and its impact on company performance, while assessing how they have been understood, documented and analysed in the literature. Qualitative research through VOSviewer involves a simple and effective method used to understand how key concepts have been selected, connected and detailed. Moreover, through bibliometric research using the VOSviewer software, it is possible to identify and highlight aspects of novelty addressed that can subsequently improve existing publications.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The topic of digitalization in the contemporary business world is attracting the attention of researchers in various fields. The growing number of articles published on this topic reflects the crucial role that digital technology plays in the functioning of organizations worldwide. Moreover, the importance of enterprise digitalization is explained by the efforts of researchers dedicated to this field. Digitalization is often presented as a transformative force as it can reshape different industries.

Accordingly, researchers have identified that organisations that embrace digitalization and adopt it as part of their overall strategy are transforming their conventional business into an innovative one. Digitalization fundamentally transforms certain processes within organizations, changes business models and brings about multiple innovative aspects. It is precisely this innovative potential that is making researchers curious about the effects of digitalization on the business environment and beyond, challenging them to discover new insights into how firms can harness technology for sustainable growth.

Digitalization must not remain just a choice but must become an economic and strategic imperative. Businesses that fail to adapt to the changing digital environment risk falling behind and losing customers. This is why researchers highlight in their work the importance that managers of organizations must place on developing digital capabilities and leveraging them strategically to remain competitive. Research in the field aims to discover best practices and strategies for successful digital adaptation. We can say that digitalization is a catalyst for innovation, and innovation is the path to competitive advantage in today's entrepreneurial ecosystem.

From the articles studied, we observed that researchers show that organizations can innovate through various digital means, creating new products or services, which ultimately lead to new business models that can disrupt conventional industries. Analysing innovation leads researchers to identify and explore how digitalization can become a source of effective and creative solutions. Digitalization is not bound by geographical borders, so it has global implications for business. The literature has captured the relevant impact of digital technologies on businesses globally. Studies in this area therefore encourage international collaboration and knowledge sharing, helping to improve the quality of articles.

The enterprise digitalization phenomenon has multiple implications that experts are keen to explore. Critical issues can be addressed through scholarly research that engages readers in discussions about the ethical and social effects of digitalization. Moreover, in the digital age, more and more businesses focus on customer relations, so by turning to digital applications, essential information about customer behaviour, preferences and expectations can be obtained. Only by effectively leveraging this data can organisations create digital and personalized solutions to increase customer satisfaction and loyalty.

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