# Criticality of Scale - MOAT and Differentiation

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#### **Learning Objectives**



At the end of this session, you will be able to:



#### **Explain Network Effects:**

- Platform Mediated Networks and Types of Network Effect
- Evaluation of Network Effect MOAT
- Challenges in a Network Effect MOAT
- Strategies to Overcome the Challenges
- Unique Attributes of Platform Models of Competition

Discuss Case Study: Strategies for Two-sided Markets

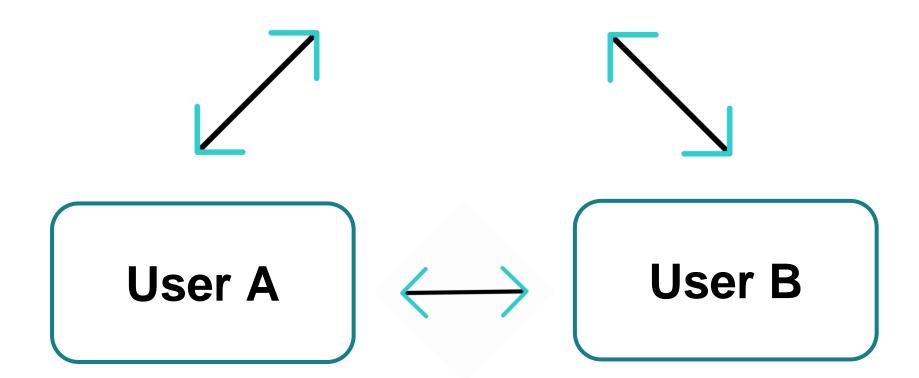
Harvard Business Review by Tom Eisenmann, Geoffrey G. Parker, and Marshall W. Van Alstyne

#### Introduction to Two-sided Networks



#### **Platform**

Standards, Protocols, Policies, Contracts



#### **Platform:**

- Offers products/services that bring together groups of users in two-sided markets.
- Provides infrastructure and rules to facilitate transactions between the two networks.
- Have to manage/grow two-sided markets differently than traditional business models.
- Value grows as the platform matches demand from both sides.

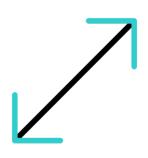
When successful, these platforms catalyse a virtuous cycle: More demand from one user spurs more from the other

#### BMS: Introduction to Two-sided Networks



#### **BookMyShow**

Standards, Protocols, Policies, Contracts





- Multiplex
- Single TheatreOwners



- Individual Users
  - Group Users:Corporates

#### BookMyShow:

- Offers booking services that bring together groups of users (exhibitors and cinema consumers) in two-sided markets.
- Provides **Web/App booking** to facilitate **transactions between the two networks** (pre-book tickets, food/drinks at theatres, payments).

BMS has scaled to become the largest entertainment platform in India and has gone beyond cinemas to provide bookings for sporting and live events, catalysing a virtuous cycle.

#### Platform: Costs and Revenues (BMS)

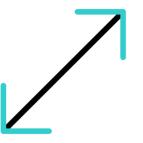


#### **BookMyShow**

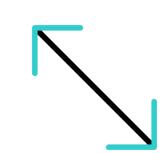
Revenues and Costs on both sides due to distinct group of users on each side

#### **Revenues:**

- Listing Fee
- Software Fee







#### Revenues:

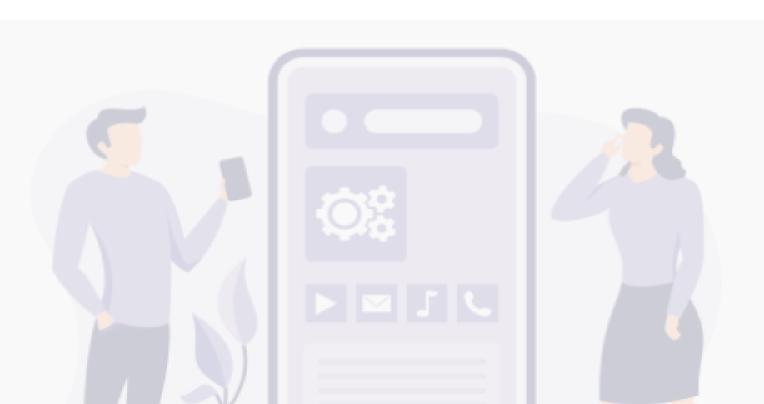
Convenience Fee

- Individual Users
  - Group Users: Corporates

Started with subsidising this side of the network (BOGO)

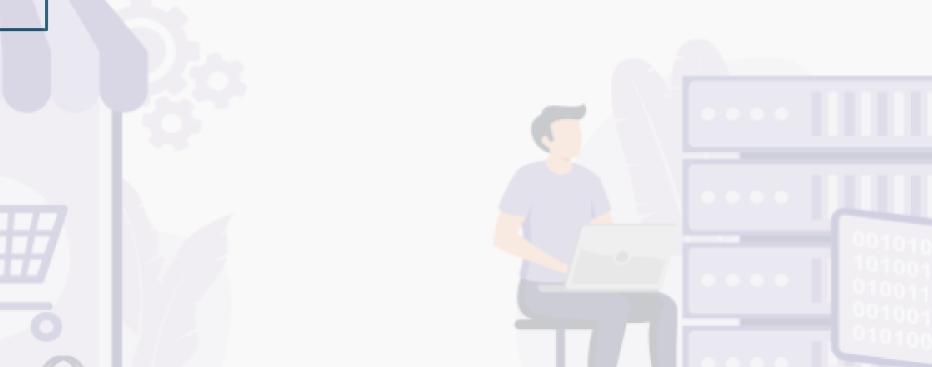


The platform incurs costs in serving both groups and can collect revenue from each, although one side is often subsidised.



Multiplex

Owners



#### Platform: Costs and Revenues (Zomato)



#### **Zomato**

Revenues and Costs on both sides due to distinct groups of users on each side

400k Delivery Partners along with a large Tech, BD & Corporate team

247k Restaurant Partners





18 million Consumers

#### Revenues:

- Onboarding fees
- Commissions
- Ad Revenue



- Delivery fees
- Platform fees
- Rain fees, etc.
- Membership

Started with lower commissions to regional and national brands to attract them as anchor

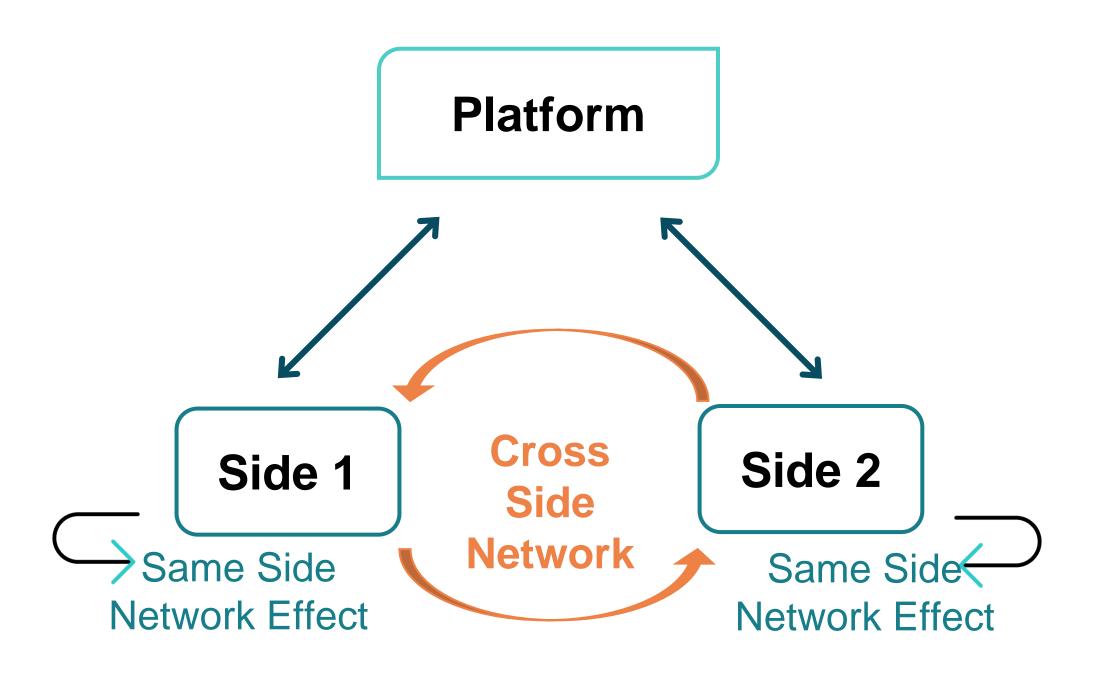
Started with subsidising this side of the network (Free Delivery)

The platform incurs costs in serving both groups and can collect revenue from each, although one side is often subsidised.



#### Cross Side and Same Side Networks





#### Same Side Network Effect:

Increasing the number of users on one side of the network makes it either more or less valuable to users on the same side.

#### **Example:**

- Naukri vs. IIM Jobs vs. Native
- Sellers prefer fewer rivals in B2B exchanges/platforms

#### **Cross Side Network Effect:**

Increasing the number of users on both sides of the network often makes it more valuable.











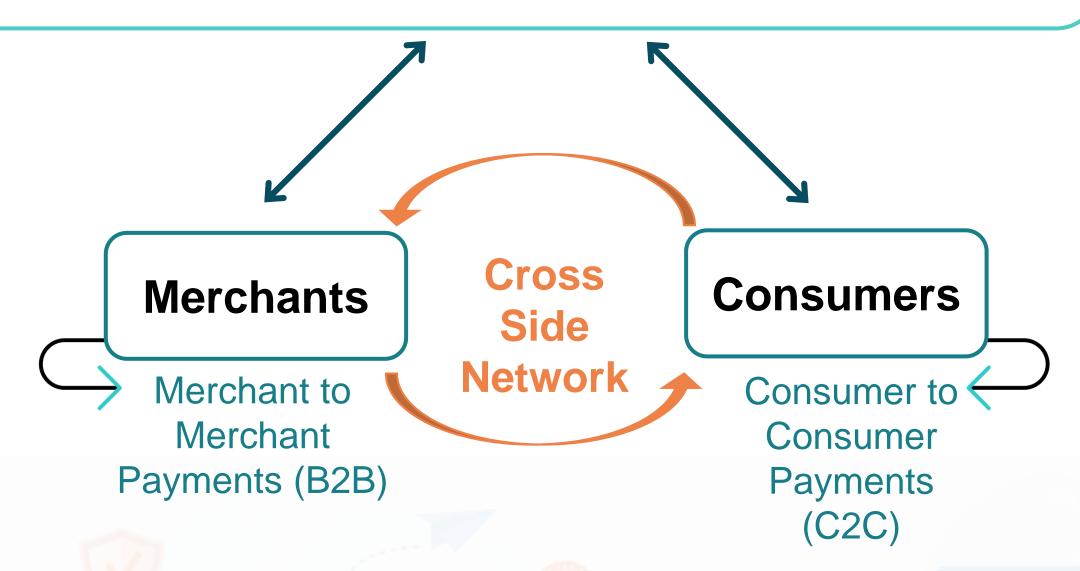


#### UPI: Same Side and Cross Side Network Effect



#### **UPI (Owned by NPCI)**

Core Objective: A convenient payment stack for the unbanked or first-time digital consumers and merchants



#### Same Side Network Effect:

- UPI stack has displayed a positive network on both sides.
- Example:
  - B2B payments happening seamless without having to visit the bank, NEFT or RTGS.
  - C2C payments have reduced the burden on the banking system for small payments without having to visit banks.

#### Key Strategic Challenges: Pricing



Subsidising One User Network to Scale Users

Get Pricing Right - Consider the following strategies:

- Subsidise quality and price-sensitive users
- Secure marquee users exclusive participation in the platform

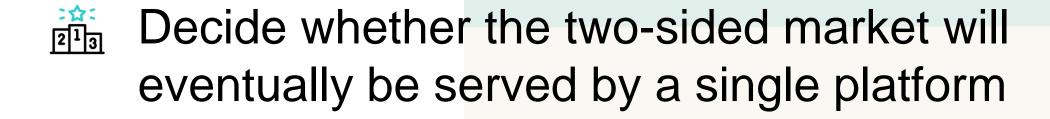
# PRICING

#### Key Strategic Challenges: Winner Takes all Market



To Capture the Advantages that Platforms Promise, You Must Address Three Key Strategic Challenges

Cope with winner-takes-all competition - To deal with competition:



Decide whether to share the single platform or fight for proprietary control

## Is "Book My Show" the Eventual Winner in the Ticketing Space?



#### PVR decided to give way to BookMyShow:



BMS moved to a near monopoly Winner takes all Market

Paytm a far second with near zero or negligible market share.

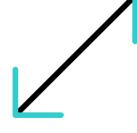
## To Counter "District" will "BMS" go back to Subsidising One Side of the Network or Both Sides?



#### **BookMyShow**

Revenues and Costs on both sides due to distinct group of users on each side

Revenues: ?





Revenues: ?

- Multiplex
- Single TheatreOwners



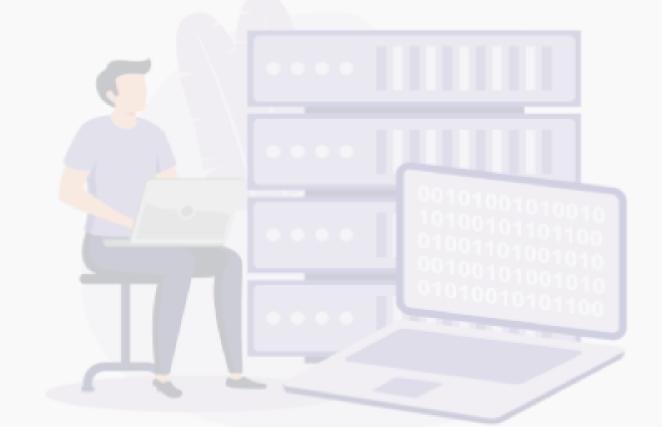
- IndividualUsers
- Group Users:Corporates

What incentivize will this "User Base" get? Introduce a Minimum Revenue Guarantee??

Will it go back to dropping the convenience Fee to near Zero??

## Now comes Zomato: Can it dent BMS with its "District"?

- Acquired Paytm's ticketing for ₹2000+ crores
- Launching a "resale feature"
- Will it subsidise both sides of the network??



#### What is Zomato Doing?



#### Key Strategic Challenges: Envelopment



#### Platforms suffer the highest risks with common overlapping user groups

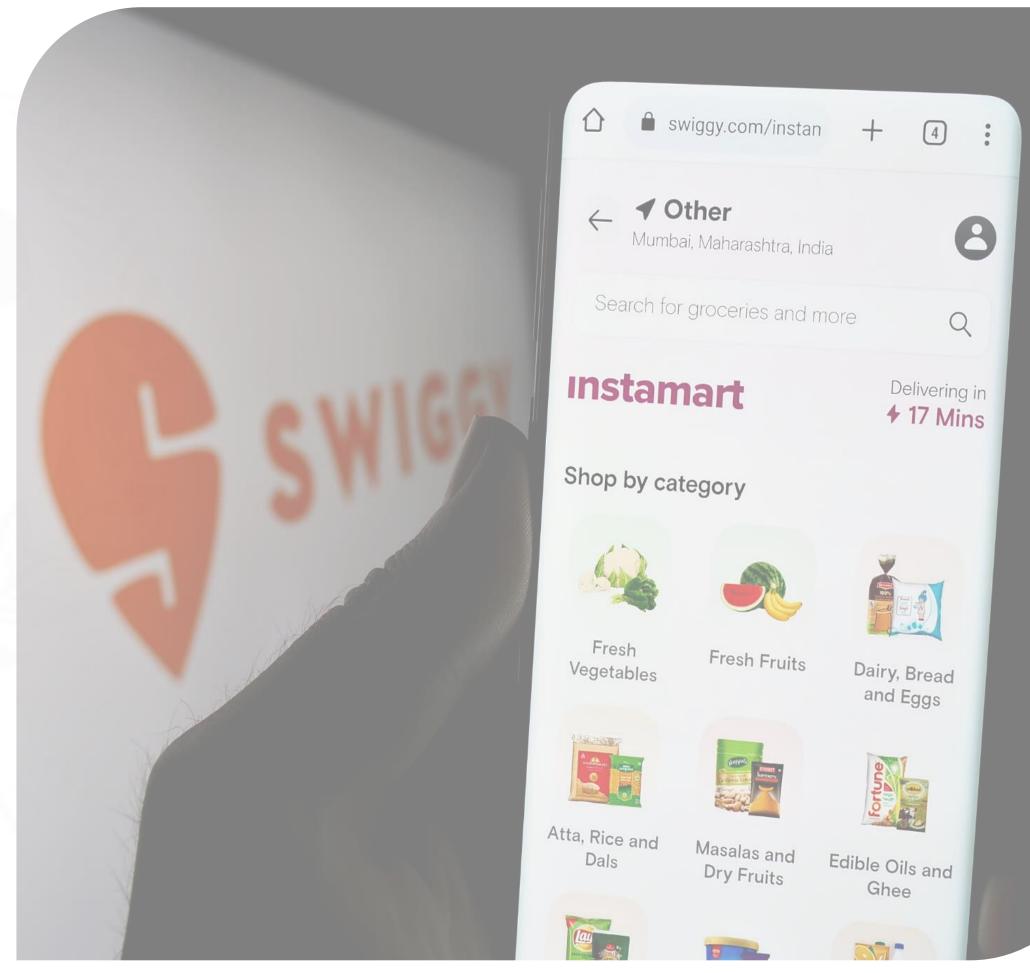
#### What is Envelopment?

Many platforms have overlapping user groups, tempting some related platform providers to swallow other users

#### **Examples**

#### Swiggy

Swallowing users of Big Basket (Instamart), Dunzo (Point to point delivery) using its infrastructure



#### Key Strategic Challenges: Envelopment



#### Platforms suffer the highest risks with common overlapping user groups

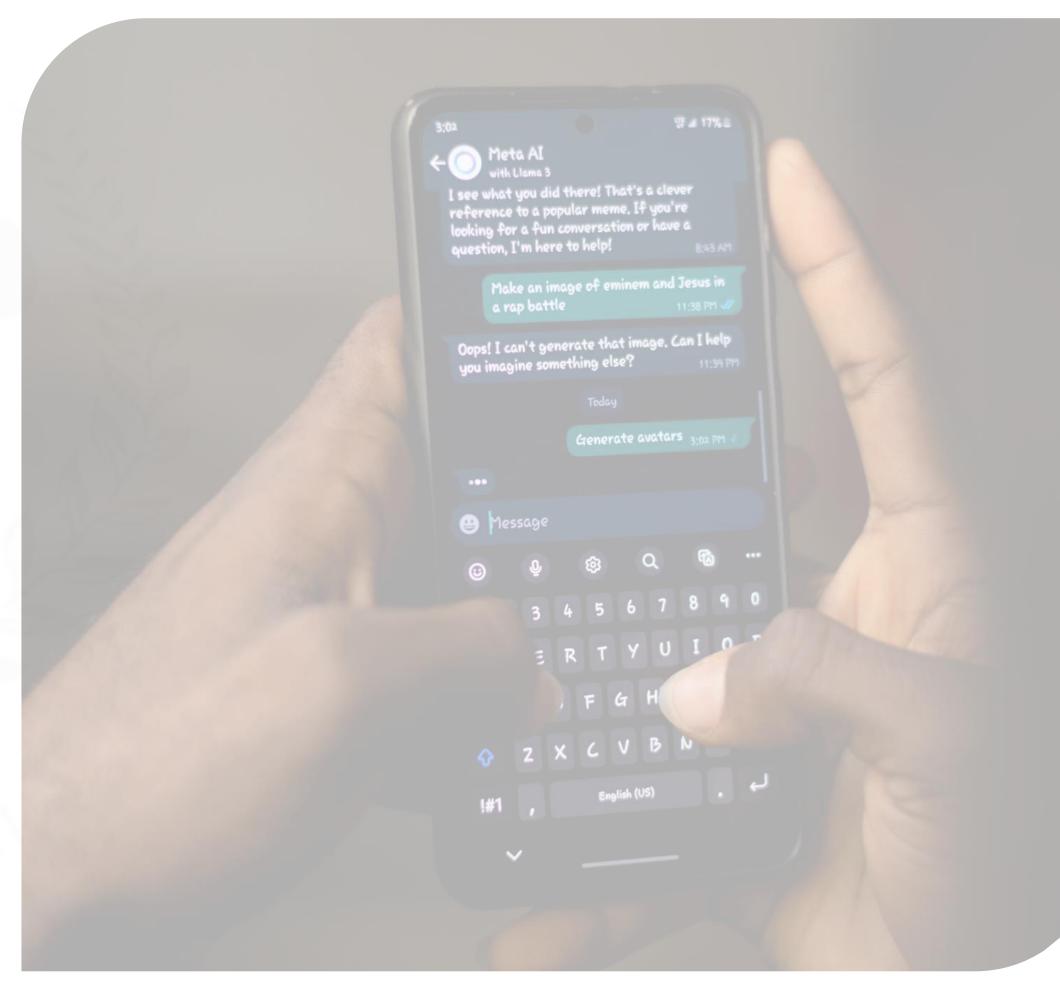
#### What is Envelopment?

Many platforms have overlapping user groups, tempting some related platform providers to swallow other users

#### **Examples**

#### WhatsApp in India

- Trying to swallow users of Paytm/PhonePe (WhatsApp pay)
- Trying to swallow users of Google on Customer retention strategy (Business WA chat)
- Trying to swallow users of Google Search (Meta AI)



#### Key Strategic Challenges: Envelopment



Platforms suffer the highest risks with common overlapping user groups

#### What is Envelopment?

Many platforms have overlapping user groups, tempting some related platform providers to swallow other users

#### **Examples**

#### **Zomato**

Attempting to swallow users of BookMyShow (District), Big Basket (BlinkIt)



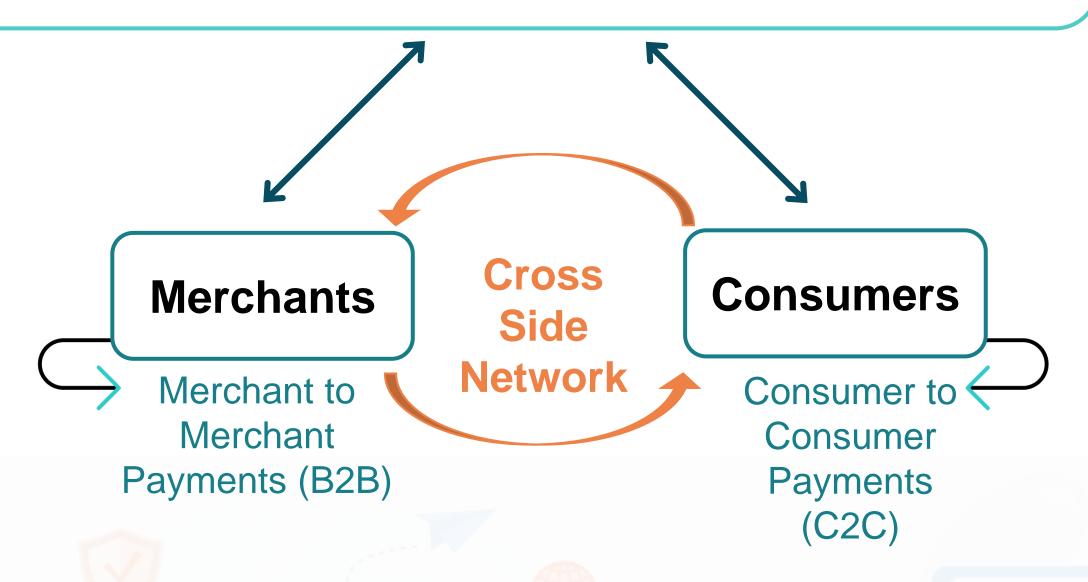


#### Envelopment: Products for the Same User Base (UPI)



#### **UPI (Owned by NPCI)**

Core Objective: A convenient payment stack for the unbanked or first-time digital consumers and merchants



## Success & Scale of UPI is enabling other (envelopment) products for the same user base:

- Commerce: ONDC
- Credit: OCEN
- Mobility: Namma Yatri or the likes

# HAPPY LEARNING!

#### Some Famous Frameworks

- Porter's 5 Forces
- Porter's Generic Strategies
- **BCG** matrix
- **SWOT**
- McKinsey's 7S Framework
- 4Ps
- 5Cs
- Value Chain Analysis
- **E** CAPM, NPV

