

# ECONOMIES OF PLATFORMS

## Open Questions

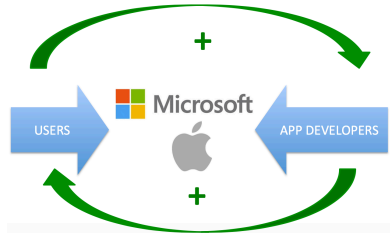
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ESMT (European School of Management and Technology)  
&  
E.CA

E.CA Expert Forum, Berlin  
October 1, 2018

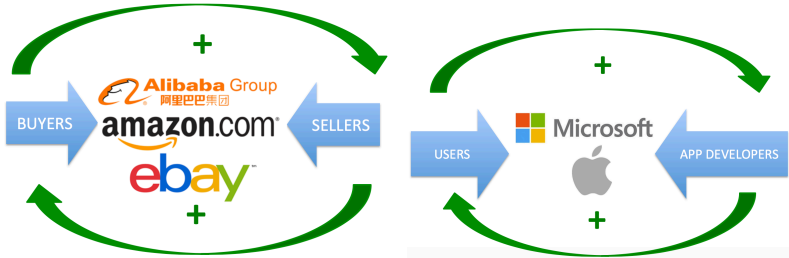
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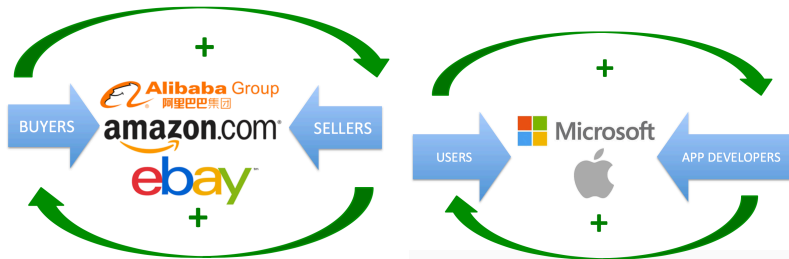
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- Their business practices have been focus of anti-trust and regulatory scrutiny in Europe and in the US.
  - Visa, MasterCard cases, and IF regulation; AMEX case (US)
  - Google cases, E-book case
  - Cases on MFCs of HRS, Booking.com, Expedia in Europe

# E-commerce: Opportunities and Challenges

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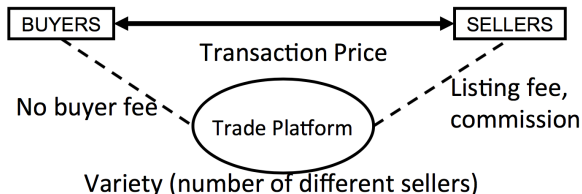
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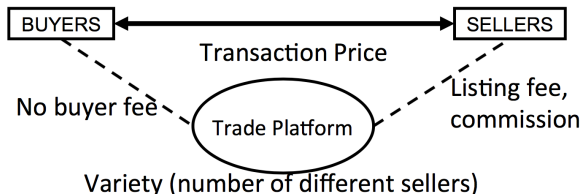
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- Even small sellers can access to large customer bases of online market places, but have to pay high commissions.
- Intense price competition lower online sellers' prices, but high commissions of market places push seller prices up.
  - E.g., Amazon's average seller commission is 17%, it is 20% for books and 25% for jewellery.

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- Very little literature: Nocke, Peitz and Stahl (2007), Hagiu (2009) provide only membership models.

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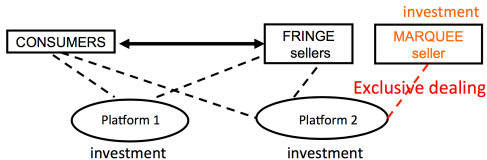
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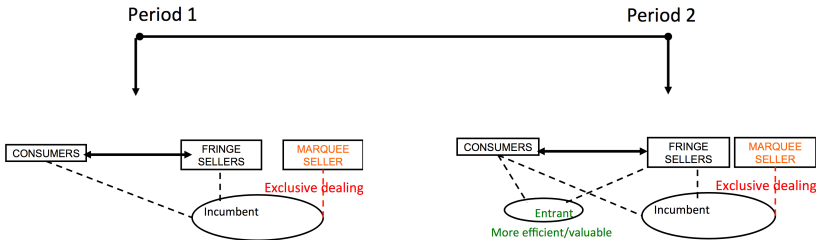
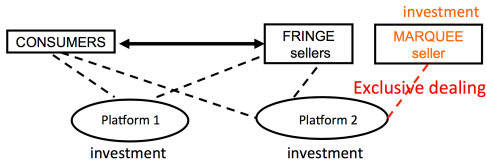
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  - Seller contract type (unit fee vs ad-valorem fee matters when products are asymmetric in quality)

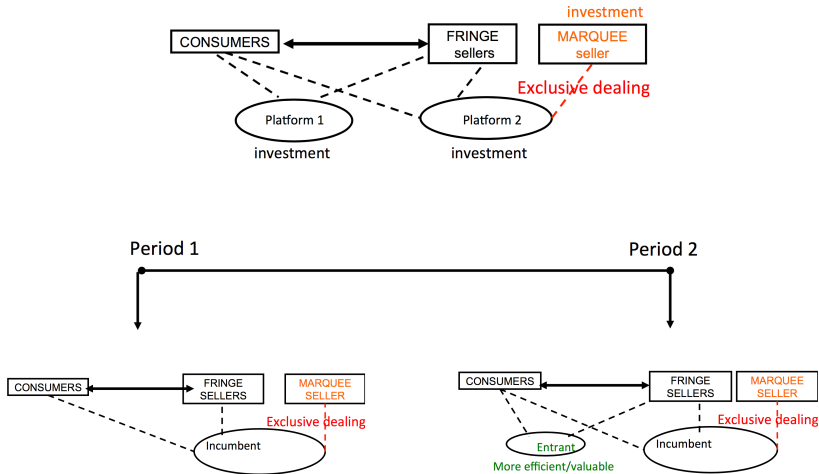
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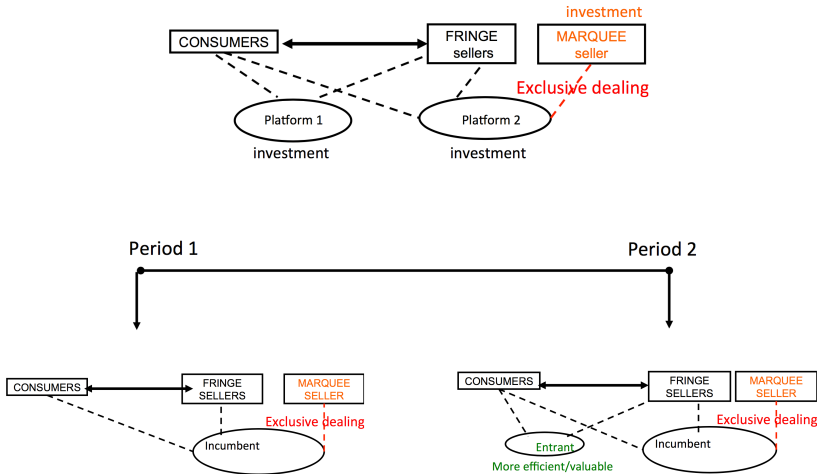
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- ED could have pro-efficiency effects by protecting relationship specific investments against free-riding (Segal-Whinston, 2000; Stennek, 2007).
- ED might be pro-competitive by helping an entrant to solve the chicken-and-egg problem (Lee, 2013)

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- How does allowing ED affect investment incentives of the marquee seller and those of platforms?
- What would be the equilibrium effect of banning ED?

# Empirical Questions

- How to measure consumers' utility from variety on online platforms?
- How important pro-competitive effects of ED compared to price effects?

# Examples

