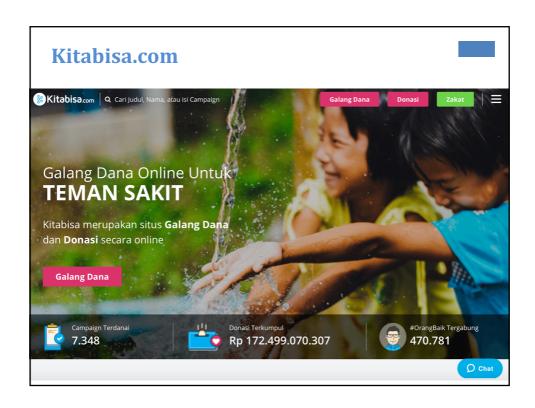


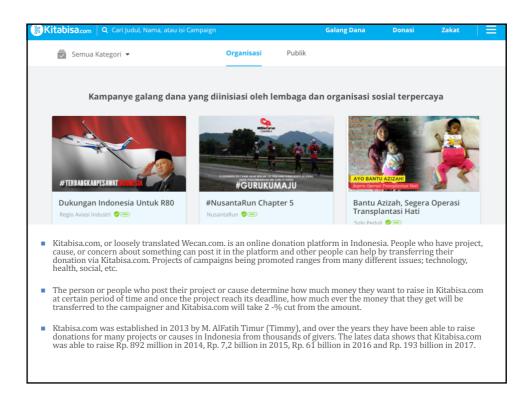
+ What are we going to learn?



- 1. Understand the concept of business model and how to use business model canvas.
- 2. Learn about different kind of business model patterns.
- 3. Develop or revise the business model for your startup.

⁺ Two success stories of startups from Indonesia









A Phenomenal Story of Go-jek





- Gojek was founded in 2010 by Nadiem Makarim when he saw the opportunity on how to beat the notorious traffic jam in Jakarta, using motorcycle-taxi or "ojek", as long as these ojek drivers were organized and managed professionally.
- In the beginning Gojek only serve its customers by giving them ride to their destinantion, but now the business has grown to many many services: sending document, ordering food, buying groceries, cleaning your house, providing massage or helping you with your make up, etc.
- Gojek now operates in 50 cities across Indonesia and has partnered with 125 thousands ojek drivers and thousands other partners such as restaurants, food stalls, pet stores, etc.



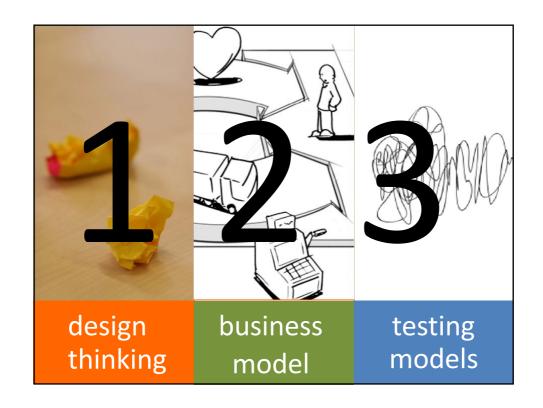
What do we learn from these two business?

What do we learn from two examples of businesses?



- 1. Focus on product innovation alone is not enough, you have to strengthen your innovation with a good business model.
- 2. They do not copy from their competitors, they create a new business model.
- They do not only test first whether the business model works, but they also have to experiment and take risks!

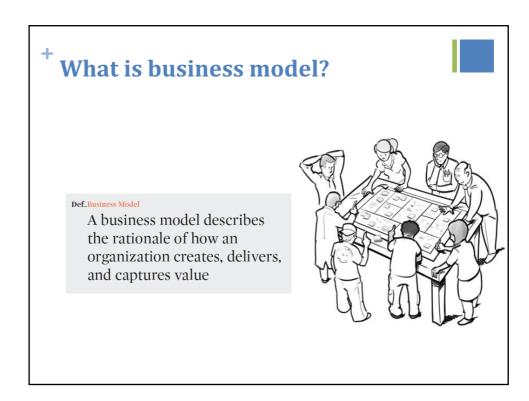
So how do we develop a business model?



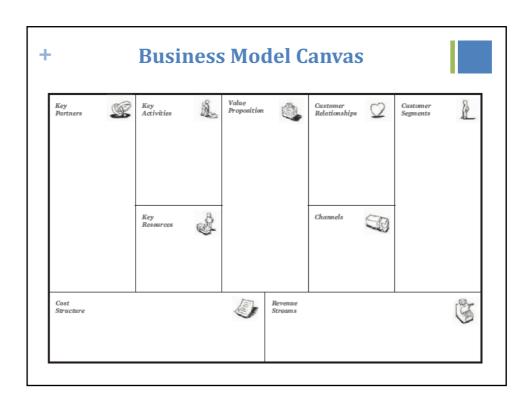
What's the use of business model?

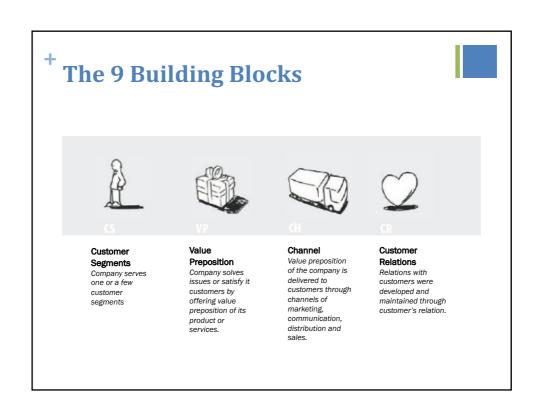
- To portray and analyze the current business model to see if it is still relevant to the current trend.
- 2. To create a business strategy for a business; say to move from mortar and brick store to sell things online.
 - 1. To create, start a new business or organization.

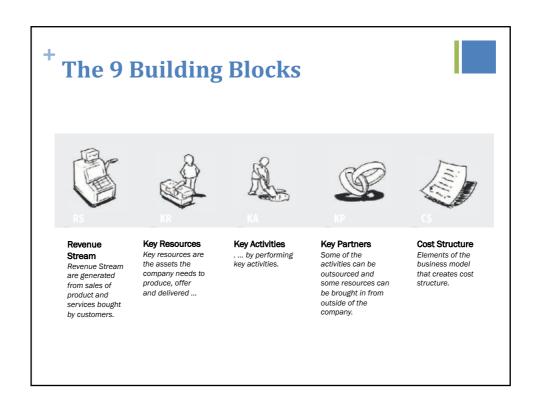
What's the definition of a business model?

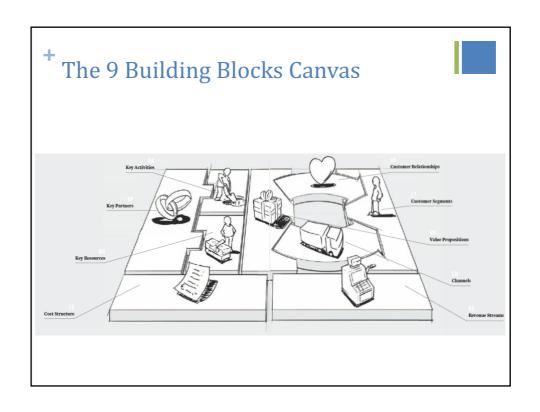


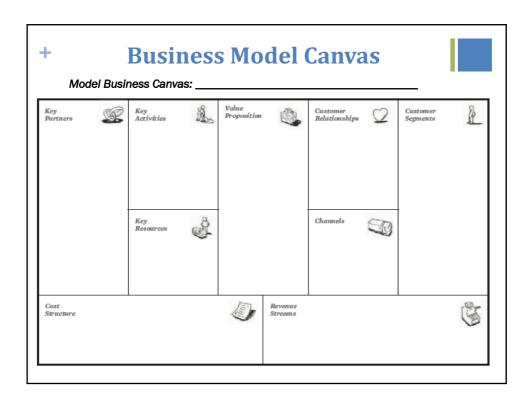
Business Model Canvas

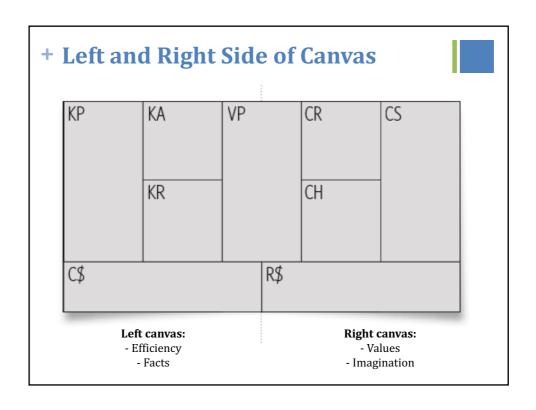


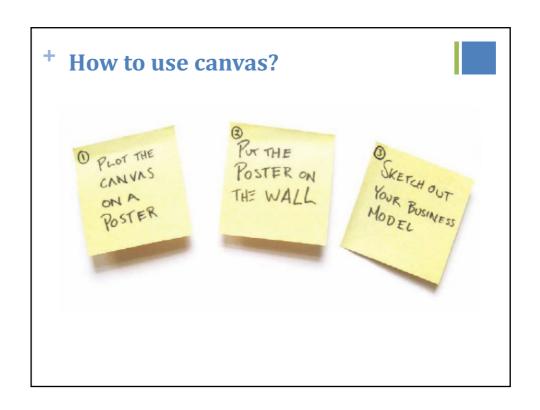


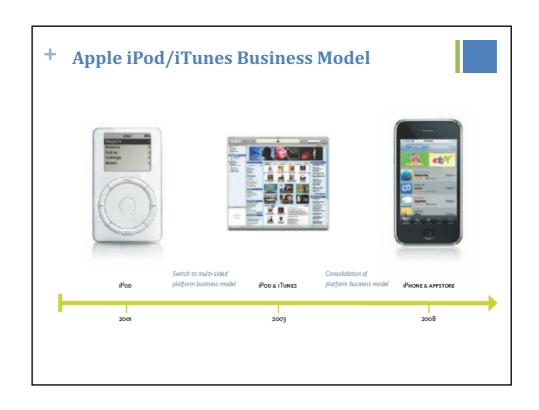


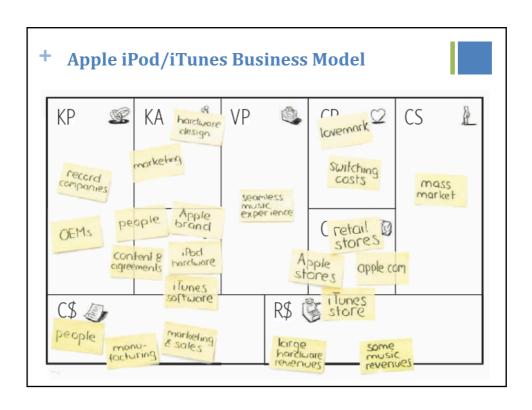














The Patterns/ **Pola Model Bisnis**

+ 1. Multi-Sided Platforms

 ${\it MULTI-SIDED PLATFORMS}$ bring together two or more distinct but interdependent groups of customers. • Such platforms are of value to one group of customers only if the other groups of customers are also present. \bullet The platform creates value by facilitating interactions between the different groups. • A multi-sided platform grows in value to the extent that it attracts more users, a phenomenon known as the network effect.

- [REF-ER-ENCES]

 1 "Strategies for Two-Sided
 Markets." Har vard Business Review. Eisenmann, Parker, Van Alstyne.
- October 2006. 2 Invisible Engines: How Software Platforms Drive Innovation and Transform Industries. Evans, Hagiu,
- 3 "Managing the Maze of Multisided Markets." Strategy & Business. Evans, David. Fall 2003.

[EX-AM-PLES] Visa, Google, eBay, Microsoft Windows, Financial Times

Example:

- Google
- Apple's iTunes
- eBay
- Visa
- eCommerce:
- Crowdfunding:

+ 2. FREE as a Business Model



FREE • In the FREE business model at least one substantial Customer Segment is able to continuously benefit from a free-of-charge offer. • Different patterns make the free offer possible. • Non-paying customers are financed by another part of the business model or by another Customer Segment.

[REF-ER-ENCES]

1 • "Free! Why \$0.00 is
the Future of Business."
Wired Magazine.
Anderson Chris

February 2008.

2 • "How about Free? The Price Point That Is Turning Industries on Their Heads." Knowledge@ Wharton. March 2009.

3 • Free: The Future of a Radical Price. Anderson, Chris. 2008.

[EXAM-PLES]

Metro (free paper),

Flickr, Open Source,

Skype, Google, Free

Mobile Phones

Contoh:

- Flickr
- Skype
- Google
- Facebook
- Instagram, etc.
- Free magazine

+ 3. Open Business Model



OPEN BUSINESS MODELS can be used by companies to create and capture value by systematically *collaborating with outside partners.* • This may happen from the "outside-in" by exploiting external ideas within the firm, or from the "inside-out" by providing external parties with ideas or assets lying idle within the firm.

[REF-ER-ENCES]

- Open Business Models:
 How to Thrive in the New
 Innovation Landscape.
 Chesbrough, Henry.
 2006.
- 2 "The Era of Open Innovation." MIT Sloan Management Review. Chesbrough, Henry. N° 3, 2003.

[EX-AM-PLES] P&G. Glax oSmithKilne

P&G, GlaxoSmithKilne, Innocentive

Example:

- P&G
- GlaxoSmithKline
- Firefox Mozilla
- Open source software.

+ 4. Unbundling Business Model



The concept of the "unbundled" corporation holds that there are three fundamentally different types of businesses: Customer Relationship businesses, product innovation businesses, and infrastructure businesses. • Each type has different economic, competitive, and cultural imperatives. • The three types may co-exist within a single corporation, but ideally they are "unbundled" into separate entities in order to avoid conflicts or undesirable trade-offs.

nep.en.exceel

- "Unbundling the Corporation." Har vard Business Review. Hagel, John, Singer, Marc. March-April 1999.
- 2 The Discipline of Market Leaders: Choose Your Customers, Narrow Your Focus, Dominate Your Market. Treacy, Michael, Wiersema, Fred. 1995.

[EX-AM-PLES]

mobile telecom industry, private banking industry

Example:

- Cellular phone company
- Banking industry

+ 5. Long-Tail Business Model



can be as lucrative as the traditional model whereby a small number of bestsellers account for most revenues. • Long Tail business models require low inventory costs and strong platforms to make niche content readily available to interested buyers.

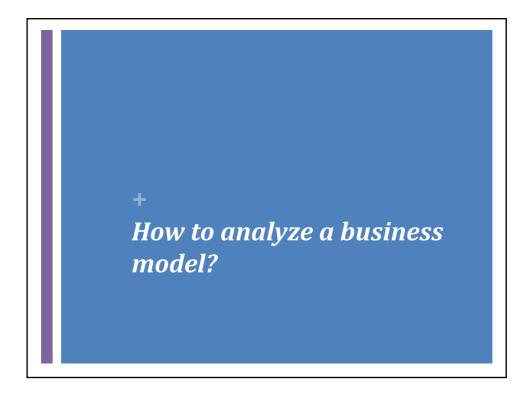
[REF-ER-ENCES]

- 1 The Long Tail: Why the Future of Business Is Selling Less of More. Anderson, Chris. 2006.
- "The Long Tail." Wired Magazine. Anderson, Chris. October 2004.

[EX-AM-PLES] Netflix, eBay, YouTube, Facebook, Lulu.com

Example:

- Netflix
- eBay
- YouTube
- Facebook



Analyze the relationship between blocks in the canvas

+



Business Model Canvas for Social Enterprise

Key Partners	Key Activities	Value Proposition	Customer Relationship	Customer Segments
				Purchasers
Key Resources			Channels	Users
				Stakeholders
Cost Structure Financial		Key Metrics	Revenue streams Financial	
Social			Social	
Environmental			Environmental	

