#### BCG HENDERSON INSTITUTE

## Ecosystems in chemicals A largely untapped potential

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EPCA

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## Your speakers today



Balázs Zoletnik Partner BCG Budapest

#### Expertise

Expert for ecosystem strategies & transformation programs

Ambassador at the BCG Henderson Institute on the topic of business ecosystems with a focus on ecosystem design, governance and strategies (Fellow: Ulrich Pidun)



**Gabriela Schäfer** Associate Director Chemicals BCG Hamburg

#### Expertise

Expert for chemical industry and sustainability in Chemicals

Core member of BCG's Chemicals practice area and deeply involved in client works combining Chemical industry perspective and sustainability transformation

## Business ecosystems are high on the agenda



7 out of the Top10 most valuable companies are ecosystem players



**59% of Top100 companies** are already engaging in some sort of ecosystem play



#### 43% of new unicorns since 2015 based their business model on ecosystems





2021

New unicorns 2015-2021



Why do companies engage in business ecosystems? Expand market access for existing offering

Strengthen the core business through complements



DHIIDS

Walmart Marketplace

Strengthen competitiveness of the core business

Tap revenue pools adjacent to the core business

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Launch new ventures separate from the core business

Publishing Group

## What is your concept of a business ecosystem?



Ecosystems are communities of associated players, defined by their networks and affiliations

Google and its network of partners Boston biotech cluster Zurich startup ecosystem



## Ecosystem as structure

Ecosystems are configurations of activities, defined by their value propositions

> Android, Apple iOS Ebay, Uber, Airbnb

Working definition of a business ecosystem

"A business ecosystem is a <u>dynamic group</u> of largely <u>independent economic players</u> that create products or services that together constitute a <u>coherent solution</u>" Ecosystems present a specific way of organizing a business, competing with other models



## Ecosystem business models have strong benefits



Access to new capabilities



Ability to scale fast



Flexibility and resilience

Most business ecosystems have an attractive financial profile



Increasing returns are driven by three flywheel effects



Flywheel 1 Network effects



Flywheel 2 Learning effects





## An inconvenient truth: Most business ecosystems fail



## Why do business ecosystems fail?

Relative share of primary failure modes of the investigated business ecosystems



Creating a business ecosystem requires time, patience and stamina



# How to become a successful ecosystem player?

Adapt your operating model



Upgrade the employee skillset



Update the management systems

Digitize the business model



💥 MAERSK

Rethink the **organization** 

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## Business ecosystems require a mindset change

### Competition

Efficiency

Inward focus

Capturing value

Hierarchical control

## Collaboration

Imagination

**Outward focus** 

Jointly creating value

Alignment & trust

## Summary: New rules of strategy in an ecosystem world

- Fluid market boundaries, moving battlefields, changing competitors
- Winning at the ecosystem level, not at the company level
- Competition not only for customers, but also for ecosystem partners
- Delicate balance of cooperation and competition within the ecosystem
- Limited strategic control, emergent strategies, more frequent adaptation
- Importance of network and learning effects, winner-takes-all dynamics

Circularity with clear case for ecosystem approach



Lack of fully mature standards, supply chains, and preferred technologies with few exceptions



Individual excellence in technology, backward integration and push to capture value has not led to success at scale



Regulatory pressure to find reliable solutions - control over own value chain needs actions

"Ecosystems can help to simplify the collective action problem"

## Business ecosystems relevant for circular value chains





Polymer recycling as example for a solution ecosystem

- Each player needs a solution working for the full circle
- Tech choices lack an industry wide consensus
- Customers desire end-to-end transparency

## What are the roles you can take?









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#### Orchestrator

They build the ecosystem, encourage others to join, define standards and rules, and act as arbiter in cases of conflict

#### Contributors

#### **Complementors**

Contribute to the ecosystem solution by directly providing customers with products/services that enhance the value of components of the ecosystem

#### Suppliers

Upstream providers of products or services to other partners in the ecosystem

#### Customers (OEMs)

They interact with the value proposition, not just with the individual firms/offerings (modularity), while also having decision rights regarding the involved contributors

## But there are certain tradeoffs choosing a role

#### Orchestrator



#### Power & Control

By removing bottlenecks from the overall ecosystem and orchestrating key connections between participants, it is possible to secure an attractive share of overall profits and setting guardrails for future developments

#### High upfront investment

The initial investment is significant, which means orchestrators have to commit fully to their ecosystem.

#### Contributor



#### Threat of being commoditized

Uncertainty regarding the development of scope, composition and governance of the ecosystem. Contributors may be forced to share critical data or may be cut from direct access to their customers

#### Flexibility

Relatively lower investment requirements to reach viability, less responsibility compared to orchestrators.Adjustable level of engagement, possibility to diversify and to choose the most attractive ecosystem

## Ecosystem mapping of partnerships



## Orchestraters need to balance contributor needs

Waste collection

- Balance value share for separators/sorters vs. recyclers
- Guarantee demand to justify investments in collecting and sorting infrastructure
- Align quality standards and preparation guidelines in line with downstream technologies

Recycling & end-use

- Drive consensus on technology pathways to optimize unit cost via interchangeable feedstocks
- Improve and/or establish E2E transparency on recycled materials
- Facility R&D collaborations to remove technology barriers

Functional

- Advocate key positions towards institutions and policy makers
- Position joined projects and collaborations with investors

## Textile fiber-to-fiber recycling exemplifies challenges



## Ecosystem has to cover complex circular material flows



Chemical industry core circular pathways<sup>1</sup>

## Critical success factors for setting up an ecosystem



Ensure that essential partners join



Establish the right governance model



Solve the chicken-or-egg problem

Create three flywheels



Ensure social acceptance

You cannot force the required partners to join your ecosystem; instead, you must demonstrate how partners can benefit and set the right incentives

Balance open governance elements (to attract partners, grow fast, enable innovation) and closed governance elements (to ensure quality and alignment)

Start with a simple and clear customer proposition and first focus on building scale (and network effects) before expanding the scope of the offering

Understand which side of the market you need to initially focus on (and subsidize) in order to achieve critical mass and have your ecosystem take off

Establish three flywheels to expand your ecosystem: growth flywheel (network effects), data flywheel (learning effects), cost flywheel (economies of scale)

Design your ecosystem not only for legal compliance but also for long-term social acceptance and robustness to shifts in public values and perceptions

## If you want to learn more



DE GRUYTER **BUSINESS** ECOSYSTEMS Edited by Martin Reeves, Ulrich Pidun IDEAS FOR FORWARD LOOKING LEADERS 

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