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博士学位论文

组织际信息平台动态盈利问题的分析 ——基于交易成本与结构成本的视角 Analysing on Dynamic Profit of Interorganizational Information Platform —Based on the Perspective of Transaction Cost and Structure Cost

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摘要

组织际信息平台的盈利问题是目前研究的焦点,现有平台提供者与平台使用 者对其提供的服务实施动态定价,而动态定价规则往往对每个使用服务者是一致 的且不同平台盈利策略无显著差异。本文在此基础上,研究组织际信息平台提供 者与使用者的动态服务定价、动态成本与动态补贴,则动态定价规则是变化的; 同时考虑在不同运作模式下,平台盈利策略的差异性。

本文以交易成本和结构成本为视角,研究组织际信息平台动态盈利问题。运 用最优控制理论与方法,构建平台提供者与使用者的盈利最优控制模型,分析服 务定价、使用者数量和盈利等变量的最优演化轨迹,进而给出最优盈利下平台提 供者与使用者的运作模式选择策略。得到以下几个方面的主要结论:(1)动态服 务定价与动态成本相结合。研究表明:通过结构成本衡量结构优势,平台提供者 与平台使用者同时所处结构越具优势,平台提供者实施动态定价作用被强化;仅 平台使用者改善自身的结构优势,平台使用者的动态定价作用才被强化;仅改善 一方的结构优势,未对另一方的动态定价作用产生影响。(2)平台提供者与平台 使用者的服务补贴相结合。研究表明: 平台提供者与使用者越早对使用其服务者 提供补贴,平台提供者与使用者的盈利普遍越多。(3)"吸引机制"与"竞争机 制"相结合的控制机制。研究表明: 竞争机制更凸显时, 平台提供者与平台使用 者的动态定价作用与盈利能力被削弱,其中平台使用者的定价策略应由快速的动 态定价策略变为平稳的动态定价策略。(4) 构建四种运作模式下组织际信息平台 提供者与使用者的动态盈利模型。研究表明:平台提供者与平台使用者在垄断市 场环境下,倾向于选择资源共享式 IOP 或运作协作式 IOP,在竞争市场环境下, 倾向于选择互补性合作式 IOP 或运作协调式 IOP: 平台提供者与平台使用者在使 用其服务者数量越多,倾向于选择资源共享式 IOP 或运作协作式 IOP,使用其服 务者数量越少,倾向于选择互补性合作式 IOP 或运作协调式 IOP; 平台提供者与 平台使用者对动态定价反应越敏感,倾向于选择资源共享式 IOP 或互补性合作式 IOP, 相反, 倾向于选择运作协作式 IOP 或运作协调式 IOP。

本文的创新点包括四个方面:

Ι

(1)结构成本的量化与作用机制。结构成本概念与量化可解释平台提供者 与平台使用者为何寻求有利的结构优势,为何平台提供者或平台使用者的服务定 价的规则与标准存在差异,为何平台提供者或平台使用者的盈利存在差异。

(2) 平台提供者与平台使用者的补贴机制。平台提供者与平台使用者都应 对使用其服务者提供补贴;从补贴程度与时间点两方面得到结论:平台提供者与 平台使用者对提高补贴程度不影响其盈利,但对补贴起始时间敏感,越早提供补 贴其盈利越多。充实关于平台补贴问题的研究。

(3) 平台的控制机制。设计"吸引机制"与"竞争机制"描述网络外部性特性。当"吸引机制"大于"竞争机制"表现为正网络外部性;当"吸引机制" 小于"竞争机制"表现为负网络外部性;当"吸引机制"等于"竞争机制",网 络外部性为零。其深化网络外部性的分析,对随平台使用者数量变化网络外部性 发生转变作出解释。

(4)组织际信息平台提供者与使用者的动态盈利模型。建立资源共享式 IOP、互补性合作式 IOP、运作协作式 IOP 和运作协调式 IOP 四种运作模式的盈 利模型,分别讨论供应商主导 IOP、制造商主导 IOP 和零售商主导 IOP 下的提供 者与使用者盈利模型。解决了组织际信息平台提供者与使用者面临哪种运作模式 的选择问题。弥补了现有文献未考虑不同运作模式下组织际信息平台的盈利问 题。

关键词:组织际信息平台;交易成本;结构成本;动态盈利模型;运作模式

Abstract

The profit of interorganizational information platform(IOP) is the current central issue. Dynamic pricing has been adopted across the provider and user of current IOP, however, the rule of dynamic pricing is consistent with each service adopter, and there is no too many different profit strategies over different IOP. In this dissertation, considering separately the dynamic pricing , dynamic cost and dynamic subsidy to the provider and user of IOP, consequently, the rule of dynamic pricing is variational; simultaneously, the difference of profit strategies of different platforms under different operation modes have been studied.

This dissertation concentrates on IOP's dynamic profit in the sight of transaction cost and structure cost, and using optimal control theory and method to build separately IOP provider and IOP user's dynamic profit model to analysing the optimal evolutionary tracks of pricing, number of users and profit, and comes to the selection strategies to different operation mode of IOP provider and IOP user over optimizing profit. The main conclusions show as following: i . The issue of the combination of dynamic pricing and dynamic cost. This dissertation shows that both IOP provider and IOP user lying in the structure position of platform are more ideal, more intensive to the effect of platform provider's dynamic pricing strengthened; Only improves platform user the structre position, more intensive to the effect of platform uer's dynamic pricing strengthened; Only improves a party of platform participants the structre position, no more intensive to the effect of another party of platform participants' dynamic pricing strengthened. ii . The issue of the combination of subsidies of IOP provider and IOP user. This dissertation shows that the earilier the subsidy of IOP provider and IOP user afford to people using their services, the more profit to IOP provider and IOP user will generally get. iii. The issue of the combination of "attraction mechanism" and "competition mechanism". This dissertation shows that the more prominent of "competition mechanism", the less effect of IOP provider and IOP user's dynamic pricing and profit. And the pricing strategy of platform user should be changed from fast dynamic pricing strategy to smooth dynamic pricing strategy. iv. The issue of the construction of IOP provider

and IOP user's dynamic profit model under four operation modes. This dissertation shows that IOP provider and IOP user trend to choose Resource Pooling IOP or Operational Cooperation IOP under monopoly market; IOP provider and IOP user trend to choose Complementary Cooperation IOP or Operational Coordination IOP under competition market; IOP provider and IOP user trend to choose Resource Pooling IOP or Operational Cooperation IOP under the condition of more many people using their services; IOP provider and IOP user trend to choose Complementary Cooperation IOP or Operational Coordination IOP under the condition of less people using their services; IOP provider and IOP user trend to choose Resource Pooling IOP or Complementary Cooperation IOP under the more sensitive to react to IOP provider and IOP user by dynamic pricing; on the contrary, IOP provider and IOP user trend to choose Operational Cooperation IOP or Operational Cooperation IOP user trend to choose operation IOP or Operational Cooperation IOP user trend to choose Operation IOP under the more sensitive to react to IOP provider and IOP user by dynamic pricing; on the contrary, IOP provider and IOP user trend to choose Operational Cooperation IOP or Operational Cooperation IOP.

Innovation points show as following:

i . Quantification and functional mechanism of structure cost. The concept and quantification of structure cost can account for the reason why IOP provider and IOP user seek profitable structure position, and why the rules and standards of dynamic pricing of platform provider or user are different, even why the profit of platform provider or user is different.

ii. Subsidy mechanism of IOP provider and IOP user. IOP provider and IOP user should respond subsidy to people using their services; the conclusions come from the two aspects of subsidy level and starting time of subsidy, which improving subsidy level will not influence the profit to IOP provider and IOP user, but will be sensitive to the starting time of subsidy that the earlier provider and user supply subsidy the more profit they will get. This dissertation enriches researches on the subsidy issue of information platform.

• iii. Control mechanism of the platform. Designing "attraction mechanism" and "competition mechanism" to describe the characteristics of network externality. There is positive network externality while "attraction mechanism" is greater than "competition mechanism"; there is negative network externality while "attraction mechanism" is less than "competition mechanism"; the network externality is equal to zero while "attraction mechanism" is equal to "competition mechanism". This dissertation deepens the network externality research that can explain the convertion of positive network externality into negative by changing with the number of users.

iv. Dynamic profit model of IOP provider and IOP user. Constructing IOP provider and IOP user's dynamic profit model of Resource Pooling IOP mode, Complementary Cooperation IOP mode, Operational Cooperation IOP mode, Operational Coordination IOP mode, and then discussing respectively the profit model of IOP provider and IOP user by supplier-leading IOP, manufacturer-leading IOP and retailer-leading IOP. This dissertation responds to the selection strategy of which mode of operation as IOP provider and IOP user decide to join into. This dissertation makes up literatures on the profit of IOP did not consider under the state of different operation mode of IOP.

Keywords: Interorganizational information platform; transaction cost; structure cost; dynamic profit model; operation mode

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