

Bringing SMEs onto the E-commerce Highway

Quan Zhao, ITC Trade Policy Advisor UNCTAD e-commerce week Date: 18 April 2018





E-commerce opportunities for inclusive trade

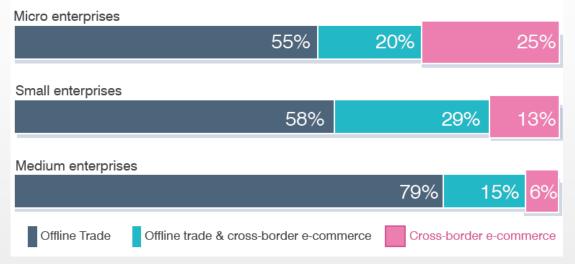
E-commerce helps MSMEs internationalize*

82% of enterprises that engage solely in cross-border e-commerce are micro and small in size



New Pathways to E-commerce: A Global MSME Competitiveness Survey

E-commerce enables micro enterprises in Africa to trade



E-commerce opens up new export opportunities for Africa, especially for micro enterprises

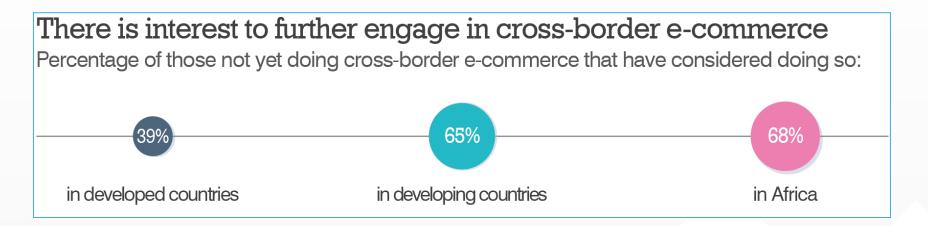
E-commerce offers women easier access to the international market



The share of women-owned enterprises doubles when moving from traditional offline trade to cross-border e-commerce

TRADE IMPACT FOR GOOD

More work has to be done to increase developing countries' participation



Developed country companies export through e-commerce to **twice** as many markets as those in developing countries and **three times** as those in Africa.

Developed countries

15 export markets

Developing countries

7 export markets

Africa

5 export markets



ITC systematic approach to identify challenges in SME e-commerce



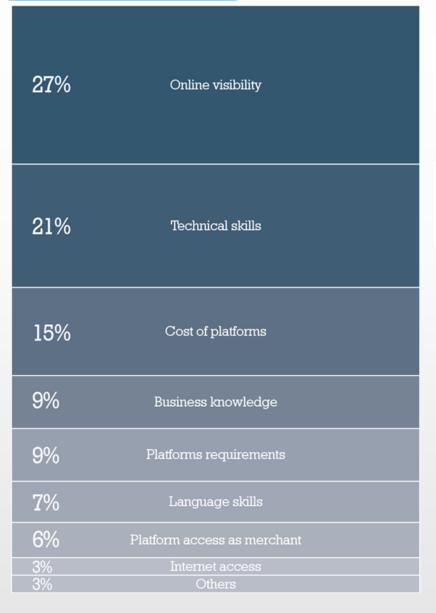


ESTABLISHING
ONLINE BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
E-PAYMENT

CROSS-BORDER
DELIVERY

AFTERSALES



Online visibility is a greater challenge than Internet access

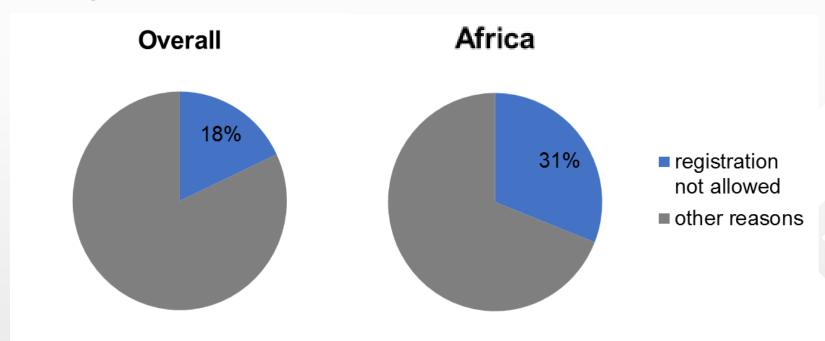
Technical skills and business knowledge remain key challenges in establishing online businesses

E-commerce platform access and fees are greater issues for developing country firms

Developing country firms face more set up challenges

TRADE IMPACT FOR GOOD

- 15% of companies (19% in Africa) identify costly membership on ecommerce platforms as a major bottleneck when establishing online business
- Access to platforms: more reported cases of companies being denied registration as sellers on e-commerce platforms in Africa





ESTABLISHING II ONLINE BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL E-PAYMENT CROSS-BORDER
DELIVERY

AFTERSALES

23%	Link between e-payment providers and banks
20%	Foreign exchange controls
18%	No availability of e-payment providers
15%	No online banking system
12%	Knowledge of e-payment
8%	Signing-up for encryption solutions
4%	Others

Missing link between third-party e-payment service providers and local banks is a major challenge

This obstacle is more prominent in developing countries and Africa

Cash on delivery still prominent in developing countries

Electronic and mobile payment solutions on the rise

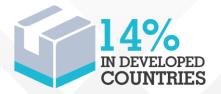


27% Costly postal and courier delivery Finding warehouses and delivery at destination 11% Customs procedures and duties 10% No access to delivery with tracking ability 9% Anticipating payable duties 7% Data localisation 7% Preparing documentation 6%

Costly postal and courier delivery services is a major challenge

Logistic costs are higher in developing countries





The share of logistic cost over final price is nearly double in developing countries.

TRADE IMPACT FOR GOOD Enterprises estimate the share of transactions that involve product return, refund or cancellation as follows:

LDCs

11.8%

Africa

10%

Developing countries

6.7%

Developed countries

4.6%

Product return a substantial cost factor

The average share of transactions that involve product return/refund drops as the level of development increases

one in ten transactions by ecommerce companies in Africa and LDCs could involve additional costs in handling aftersales or product return

Frequent issues mentioned in customer feedback:

Delivery time

ESTABLISHING

ONLINE BUSINESS

- Unforeseen custom duties
- Return and refund policies
- Payment difficulties
- Products/ services not matching description

Products or services not matching description

10%

7%

Payment difficulties

23%

16%









Takeaway messages

- E-commerce promotes inclusive trade: opportunities for micro and women-owned companies to trade
- Establishing online business: Knowledge and skill gaps impede many firms from going online (firm level)
- International e-payment: Developing countries still rely on cash-ondelivery, but innovative payment solutions like mobile money is a promising tool to boost e-commerce (business ecosystem)
- Cross-border delivery: delivery options at an affordable rate represent a significant bottleneck. Logistics cost is a frequent issue that is more prominent in developing countries. (business ecosystem)
- Aftersales: Product return or refund is more frequent in LDCs and developing countries, a significant cost factor. (national environment)
- A robust services sector can spur the growth of e-commerce and help unlock its untapped potential, especially in developing countries.



E-Strategies for action



ITC embraces the digital reality and works with partners to transform digital disruption into business opportunities, especially for MSMEs.

With 15 years of experience, ITC's e-strategies bring partner countries onto the highway.

- Deep sector expertise
- Tailored to countries' needs
- An inclusive and pragmatic method
- Co-ownership facilitates action

E-strategies for:

- Côte d'Ivoire
- The Gambia
- Mauritius
- Rwanda
- State of Palestine
- Saint Lucia
- Sri Lanka
- Ukraine



ITC's offering to bring SMEs onto the E-Commerce Highway





E-strategies: http://www.intracen.org/itc/trade-strategy/e-Strategies/

E-learning: E-commerce for SMEs: An Introduction for Policy Makers

Joint course with DiploFoundation, UNCTAD, CUTS

E-solutions: Enabling access to digital tools and market places





TRADE IMPACT FOR GOOD

Thank you

Quan Zhao zhao@intracen.org

http://www.intracen.org/itc/sectors/services/e-commerce/



