

Opportunities and Risks Developing Countries face with expanding Global Platforms

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Myanmar Statistics 2020

- Population: 55 Mn. (66% between 16-64 y.o.)
- Internet/Fb users: 22 Mn/21 Mn.
- Social media penetration: 41%
- Mobile penetration: 126%
- GDP: \$75 Bn (per capita < \$1400)



Myanmar e-Commerce

- Estimated to be nearly \$100 Mn last year.
- As a % of GDP, it is well below neighboring ASEAN countries.

2019/2020	GDP	E-C Revenues	% of GDP
China	14.3 T	863 B	6%
USA	21.4 T	744 B	3.5%
Indonesia	1.1 T	20.3 B	1.8%
Vietnam	262 B	4.4 B	1.6%
Myanmar	75 B	0.1 B	0.13%

• Myanmar e-Commerce market can easily reach 10x the current size within a couple of years.

The Challenges

- Stems from being a poor and developing country itself.
- No specific government policy to deal with the impact of these platforms - on local economy, CBDF.
- Global Platforms monetizing on Myanmar consumer data and helping their own economies.



Big Data Value Emergence

- One way value creation only for Global Platforms (e.g., China might have lots of Myanmar consumer big data information through their platforms in Myanmar, not vice versa)
- That data can be monetized through commercial use by transforming into digital intelligence *(e.g., What to produce and who to sell?)*
- Translates into added power and competitive advantage.
- Big data provide insights and enable data driven decisions by individuals, businesses and governments.

Low level of Readiness

- In terms of development of local content for local businesses and weak regulatory and institutional frameworks.
- Global Platform favors those who are ready and well prepared to create and capture value.
- Small business owners in developing countries lack capabilities, skills and awareness to take full advantage.

Absence of Legal and Economic Power

- China blocks Google and Facebook.
- Ethiopia blocks foreign ride sharing platforms.
- Myanmar may not realize the disadvantage it is putting itself under by allowing Global Platforms to roam free without legal or outbound data restrictions.





Evidence of Takeover

- Ride sharing: Foreign dominance.
- Food delivery: Foreign dominance.
- Online shopping: 50:50 as of now.



• Creation of high switching costs for users of these platforms.

Most Important Risk to the Whole Economy

- CBDF: Control and rights over data at international level and appropriation of value generated from the information gathered.
- For Global Platforms, free flow of data means oneway flow, outbound from developing countries only.
- Risks to national security and economic security.

Opportunities

- Need to build strong domestic digital industries and capabilities.
- Transaction platforms need to be shifted into becoming innovation platforms.
- Example, plenty of digital payments and money, but only 1 or 2 that could create an ecosystem.



The Option for Localization

• Digital innovation to enter into a new product category. Example, motherfinance.com.mm

• Looking for markets that Global Platforms are unwilling or unable to serve. Example, rgo47.





Urgency of the Situation

- The future of SME of Developing Countries are in doubt.
- Opportunities get slimmer over time as market and innovative powers of Global Platforms are reinforced.
- Data are from Myanmar, yet revenues and profits earned out of these data and taxes on these, does not come to Myanmar and Myanmar SMEs.
- DCs becoming free provider of data for GP Profits.

What could Developing Country Governments do?

- Focus on digital entrepreneurship development and knowledge creation.
- Tax incentives for local digital entrepreneurs and platforms.
- Assign ownership and control over data and set regulatory framework on CBDF.
- Explore ways to tax the value created in Myanmar by Global Platforms.



Thank You

