

"IMPROVING E-COMMERCE CAPACITIES OF THE OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES"

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1-Introduction

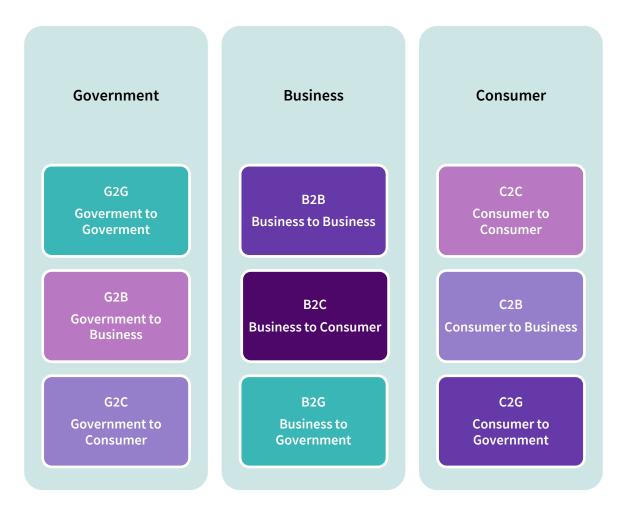






1. Introduction

- Definition
- Types
- Benefits
- Challenges



Definition of e-commerce



There is no agreed definition of e-commerce and these definitions are changing daily with what technology offers.

E-commerce: "production, distribution, <u>marketing</u>, sale or delivery of goods and services by electronic means" (WTO, 2017)

2 BASIC DETERMINANTS AND TRENDS OF E-COMMERCE ENVIRONMENT

- Economic and Financial Environment
- Political and Legal Environment
- Digital Skills and Entrepreneurship
- Digital Infrastructure and Trust Environment
- Trade Facilitation and Logistics



Digital Skills, Employment and Entrepreneurship

	OIC countries	Non-OIC developing countries	The world	Developed countries
The Human Development Index (HDI) (2019)	66%	71%	74%	93%
The average Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in tertiary schools (2019)	28%	39%	41%	81%
Researchers Per Million People(2018)	512	1,235	-	4705

Trends of E-commerce

In 2021, retail E-Commerce sales are approximately 5.2 trillion dollars worldwide. It's forecasting to reach 8.1 trillion dollars by 2026

- Mobile and Social Commerce
- Personalization and local language
- E-residency
- Block chain-based technologies
- Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)
- Metaverse/Virtual Reality



- Service trades via digital platforms
- Mobile payments
- 3D-printing
- Digitized trade documents(The Model Law on

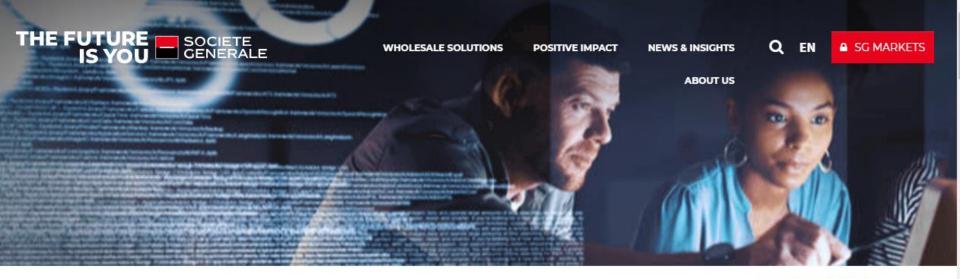
Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR)



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MLETR: A TRADE MOMENTUM FOR A DIGITAL BIG-BANG

UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR)

- Transferable documents and instruments are essential commercial tools. Their availability in electronic form may be greatly beneficial for facilitating electronic commerce
- (MLETR) aims to enable the legal use of electronic transferable records both domestically and across borders (bills of lading, bills of exchange, promissory notes, warehouse receipts, International guarantees etc.
- The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) has been promoting actively adoption of the MLETR.
- Enacted in Bahrain, Belize, Kiribati, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, United Kingdom, JUAE



1-Introduction





4-Recommendations



- ✓ 57 OIC countries
- ✓ 3 Different languages
- ✓ A database of 5.000 e-commerce companies based in OIC countries was created and e-mails were sent to all of this database twice at different times to answer the survey questions







Relevant Institutions and organizations E-Commerce Companies

- Factors that motivate the companies
- Problems they encounter in e-commerce
- To compare the problems perceived by the enterprises and the regulatory/supporting institutions
- Their recommendations for the development of e-commerce in their countries and within the OIC.

Table 3-11 Evaluation of E-commerce Infrastructure in the Country (Org/Inst)

Infrastructure	Average Score	Rank
Country E-commerce Strategy	3,18	3
ICT Infrastructure	3,29	2
Payment Solutions	3,12	5
Trade Logistic and Facilitation	3,53	1
Legal Frameworks	3,00	7
Skills Developments	3,12	5
Financing SME's	3,18	3

How e-commerce develops in your country (Org/Inst)

- Legal arrangements should be made (3)
- Raise public awareness and information (2)
- Legislation on e-commerce and e-signature (1)
- Digital and logistics infrastructure (1)
- Internet, road infrastructure and to solve security problems for FDI (1)

How to develop e-commerce among the OIC countries? (Org/Inst)

- Physical and legal infrastructure (1)
- Supporting underdeveloped countries in e-commerce within the OIC(2)
- Sharing information directly or through a digital platform from countries experienced in ecommerce (2)
- Organization of a campaign to raise public awareness(1)



Table 3-13 Factors That Motivate Companies to E-commerce (Company Surveys)

Motivations	Average Score	Rank
Inexpensively making the company widely known	3,83	5
Cost savings through e-Commerce operations	3,79	7
Cost savings through decreases in personnel	3,63	8
Improving customer service via e-Commerce	4,17	2
Expanding sales to a wider geographic area	4,29	1
Top management's enthusiasm for using high technology	3,96	4
Maintaining company prestige	3,83	5
Keeping up with technology trends in Business	4,00	3

Table 3-14 Evaluation of Electronic Commerce Infrastructure (Company Surveys)

Infrastructures	Average Score	Rank
Country E-commerce Strategy	2,71	5
ICT Infrastructure	2,92	3
Payment Solutions	2,96	2
Trade Logistic and Facilitation	2,71	5
Legal Frameworks	2,79	4
Skills Developments	3,04	1
Financing SME's	2,63	7

How e-commerce develops in your country (Q 2 Companies)

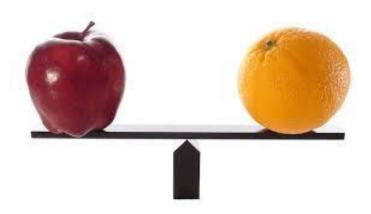
- Establishment of a legal framework, (1)
- Development of the internet (1)
- Payment network (1)
- Inform and raise public awareness by developing a national strategy (3)
- Supporting companies operating in the field of ecommerce (2)
- Simplifying permit processes (1)

How to develop e-commerce among the OICcountries? (Q 2 Companies)

- Establishment of a common payment platform (2)
- Supporting for startups (2)
- Increasing digital literacy(1)
- Ensuring effective coordination at the OIC level (2)
- Increasing the level of training of human resources (1)
- Acquisition of new markets.(2)



Detailed Evaluation of the E-Commerce Infrastructure Under Sub-Headings (Company and Org/Inst Comparement)



	Org/Inst		Companies	
Infrastructure	Average Score	Rank	Average Score	Rank
There is no problem with digital connection in my country (broadband Internet access, cell phones)	3,18	16	3,21	2
My country follows transparent and pro-competitive policies	3,29	13	2,96	9
There are laws and regulations in my country that facilitate the entry and exit of companies. (Establishment and bankruptcy)	3,82	3	3,17	3
My country has an open trade regime that exposes companies to foreign competition and investment	3,88	2	2,96	9
People in the country have the skills to use e-commerce.	3,94	1	3,13	4

	Org/Inst.		Companies	
Infrastructure	Average	Rank	Average	Rank
	Score	Nalik	Score	Νάτικ
E-commerce businesses can access data on domestic and				
international trade. (Foreign Market information, export	3,59	5	3,04	6
procedures etc.)				
There are restrictions on electronic payment instruments in	3,35	12	2,83	18
my country.	-,		_,	
There are regulatory barriers to the flow of information in my	3,00	18	2,88	16
country.				
There are reliable shipping and logistics services in my country.	3,76	4	3,08	5
In my country, trainings are given to consumers for the	3,41	8	2,88	16
development of e-commerce.	,			

	Org/Inst		Companies	
Infrastructure	Average Score	Rank	Average Score	Rank
In my country, trainings are given to businesses for the development of e-commerce.	3,59	5	2,92	13
E-business skills are sufficient in our business. (Business skills, Technology skills)	3,00	18	2,92	13
Digital specialist skills are sufficient in our business	3,41	8	3,00	8
Digital user skills are sufficient in our business.	3,12	17	2,96	9
In my country, laws and regulations regarding electronic documents and e-signatures are sufficient.	3,00	18	2,83	18

	Org/Inst		Companies	
Infrastructure		Rank	Average Score	Rank
In my country, regulations are sufficient for electronic payments.	3,29	13	2,92	13
My country has legislation on consumer protection measures such as spam restriction, right of withdrawal	3,41	8	2,75	21
Cyber security measures are being taken in my country.	3,47	7	2,83	18
In my country, there are rules on intermediary responsibility that deal with the legal responsibility of digital platforms.	3,41	8	2,96	9
There are reasonable safeguards for the use of personal information, such as privacy and data protection regulations.	3,24	15	3,04	6



Thank You

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