

# Business-to-Business E-Commerce

## Electronic Commerce



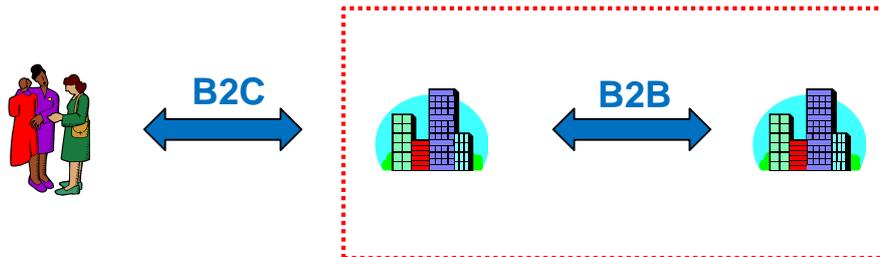
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- Course: Electronic Commerce
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- Professor: Sync Sangwon Lee, Ph. D
- D. of Information & Electronic Commerce

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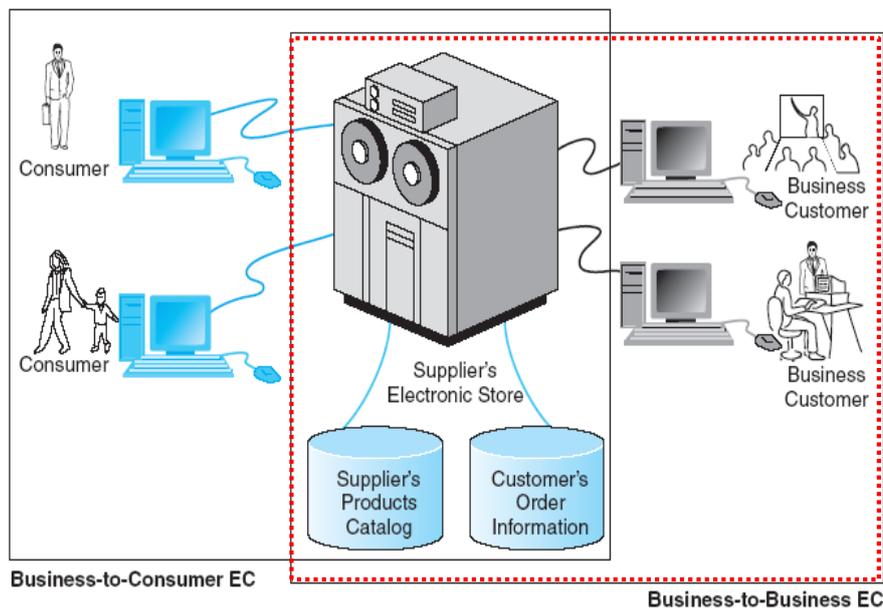
# 01. B2B E-Commerce

- Business-to-business e-commerce (B2B EC)
  - Transactions between businesses conducted electronically over the Internet, extranets, intranets, or private networks; also known as eB2B (electronic B2B) or just B2B.



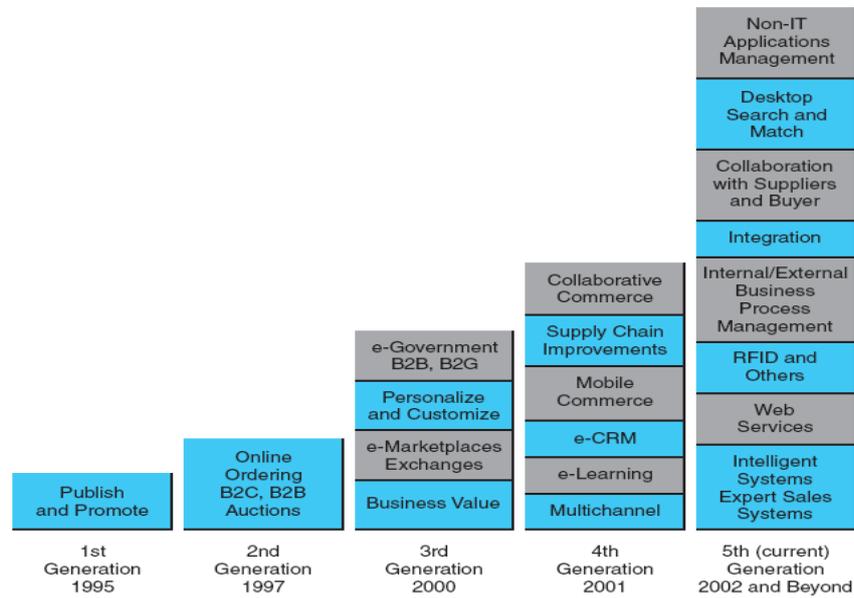
# 01. B2B E-Commerce

- Business-to-business e-commerce (B2B EC)



# 01. B2B E-Commerce

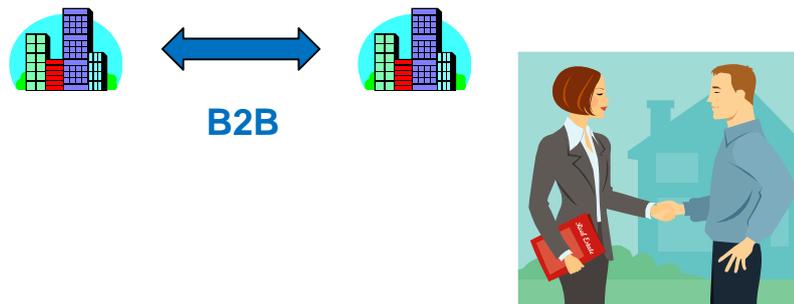
- Generations of B2B EC



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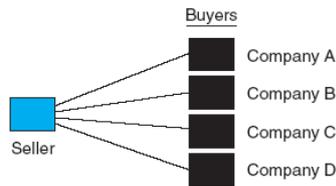
# 01. B2B E-Commerce

- Basic Types of B2B Transactions and Activities
  - Sell-side
  - Buy-side
  - Exchanges
  - Supply chain improvements and collaborative commerce

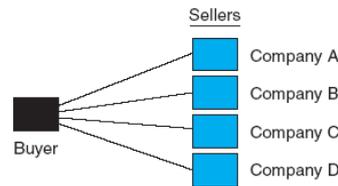


# 01. B2B E-Commerce

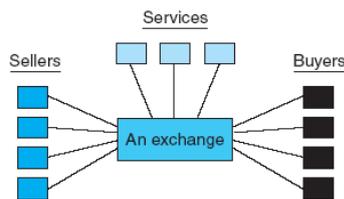
- Basic Types of B2B Transactions and Activities



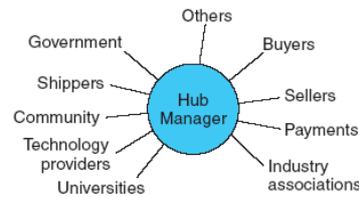
(a) Sell-Side B2B



(b) Buy-Side B2B



(c) Electronic Exchange

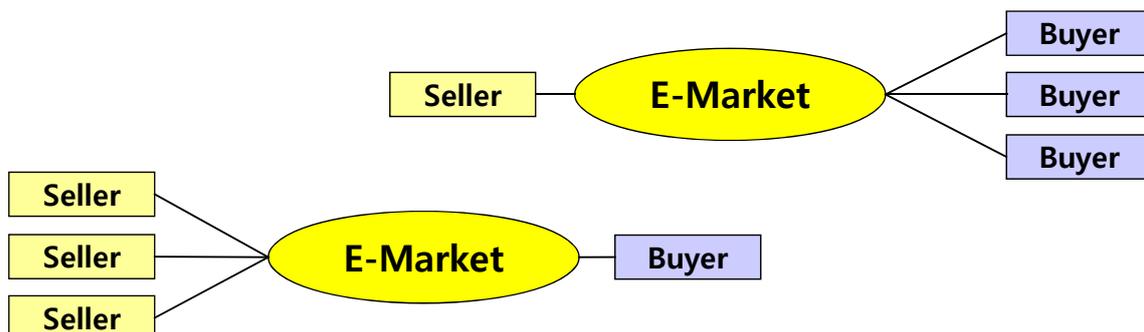


(d) Supply Chain Improvements and Collaborative Commerce

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# 01. B2B E-Commerce

- Basic Types of B2B E-Marketplaces and Services
  - One-to-many and many-to-one
    - Company-centric EC
      - E-commerce that focuses on a single company's buying needs (many-to-one, or buy-side) or selling needs (one-to-many, or sell-side).
  - Private e-marketplaces
    - Markets in which the individual sell-side or buy-side company has complete control over participation in the selling or buying transaction.



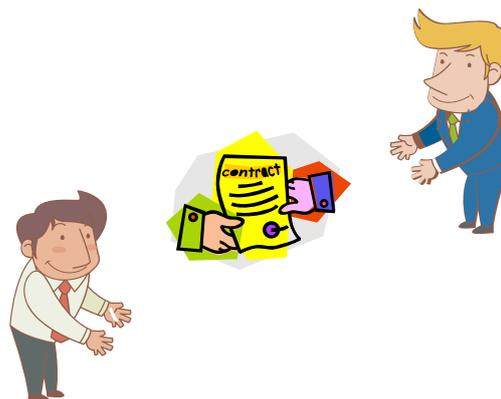
# 01. B2B E-Commerce

- Basic Types of B2B E-Marketplaces and Services
  - Many-to-many
    - Exchanges (trading communities or trading exchanges)
      - Many-to-many e-marketplaces, usually owned and run by a third party or a consortium, in which many buyers and many sellers meet electronically to trade with each other.
    - Public e-marketplaces
      - Third-party exchanges open to all interested parties (sellers and buyers).



# 01. B2B E-Commerce

- Transaction Parties of B2B
  - Sellers
  - Buyers
  - Intermediaries
    - Cf. online intermediary: An online third party that brokers a transaction online between a buyer and a seller; may be virtual or click-and-mortar.



# 01. B2B E-Commerce

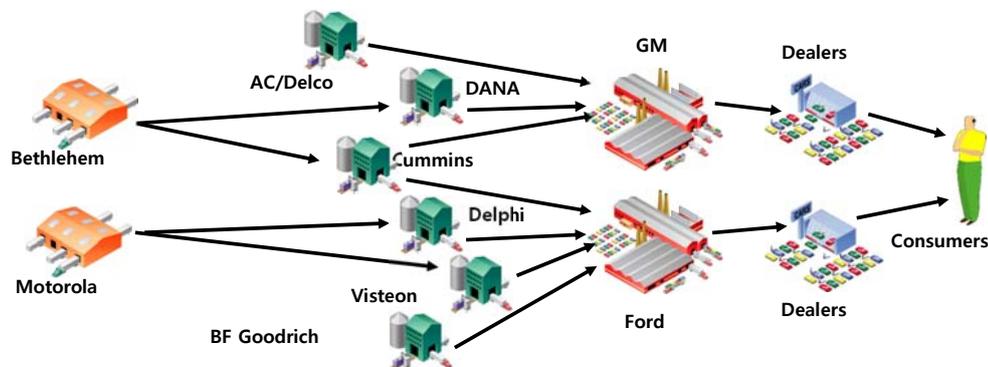
- Transaction Types of B2B
  - Spot buying
    - The purchase of goods and services as they are needed, usually at prevailing market prices.
  - Strategic (systematic) sourcing
    - Purchases involving long-term contracts that usually are based on private negotiations between sellers and buyers.



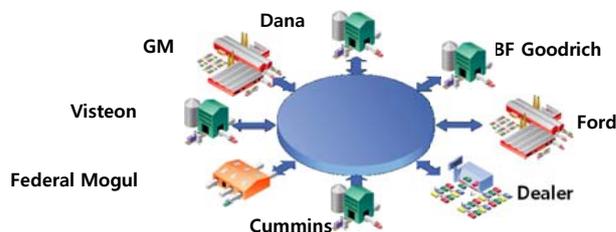
# 01. B2B E-Commerce

- Transaction Types of B2B
  - Spot buying vs. strategic (systematic) sourcing

**Streamlined Link**



**E-Hub**



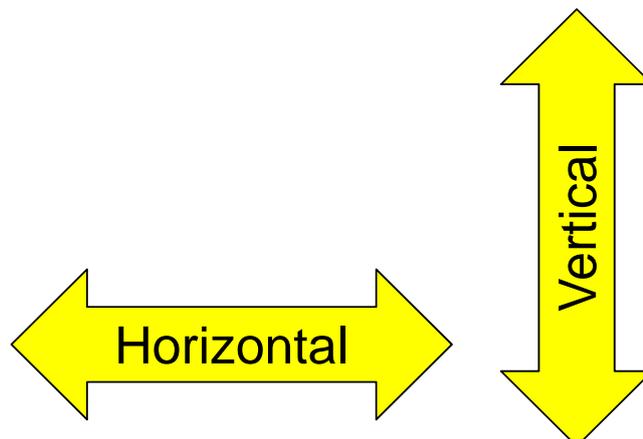
## 01. B2B E-Commerce

- Material Types of B2B
  - Direct materials
    - Materials used in the production of a product (e.g., steel in a car or paper in a book).
  - Indirect materials
    - Materials used to support production (e.g., office supplies or light bulbs).
    - MRO (maintenance, repair, and operation)
      - Indirect materials used in activities that support production.



## 01. B2B E-Commerce

- Trade Directions of B2B
  - Vertical marketplaces
    - Markets that deal with one industry or industry segment (e.g., steel, chemicals).
  - Horizontal marketplaces
    - Markets that concentrate on a service, material, or a product that is used in all types of industries (e.g., office supplies, PCs).



# 01. B2B E-Commerce

- Trade Directions of B2B
  - Vertical marketplaces vs. horizontal marketplaces



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# 02. One-to-Many

- One-to-Many
  - Sell-side e-marketplaces
  - A Web-based marketplace in which one company sells to many business buyers from e-catalogs or auctions, frequently over an extranet.



## 02. One-to-Many

- One-to-Many EC
  - Direct sales from catalogs
    - Configuration for customization
    - Example: CISCO Systems
  - Selling via intermediaries
    - Manufacturers frequently use intermediaries to distribute their products to a large number of buyers.
    - The intermediaries (known as distributors) usually buy products from many vendors and aggregate them into one catalog from which they sell.
  - Selling via auctions
    - Using auctions on the sell side

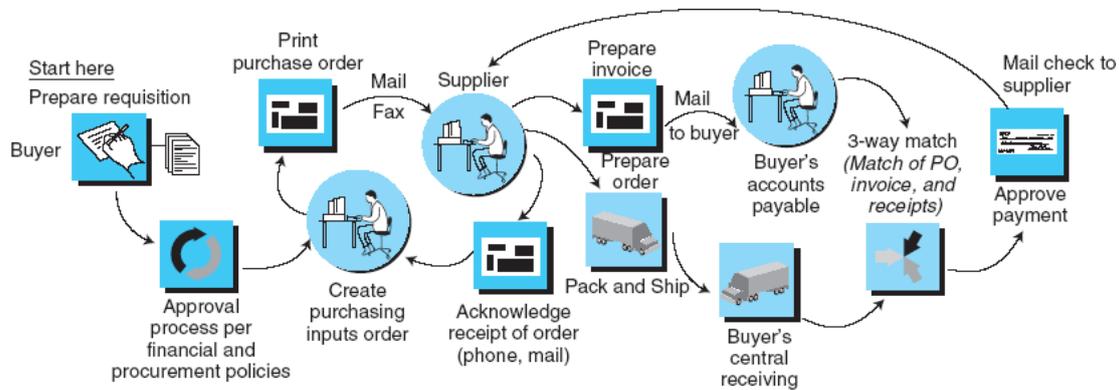
## 03. One-from-Many

- One-from-Many
  - Buy-side e-Marketplaces
  - = E-procurement
  - A corporate-based acquisition site that uses reverse auctions, negotiations, group purchasing, or any other e-procurement method.



# 03. One-from-Many

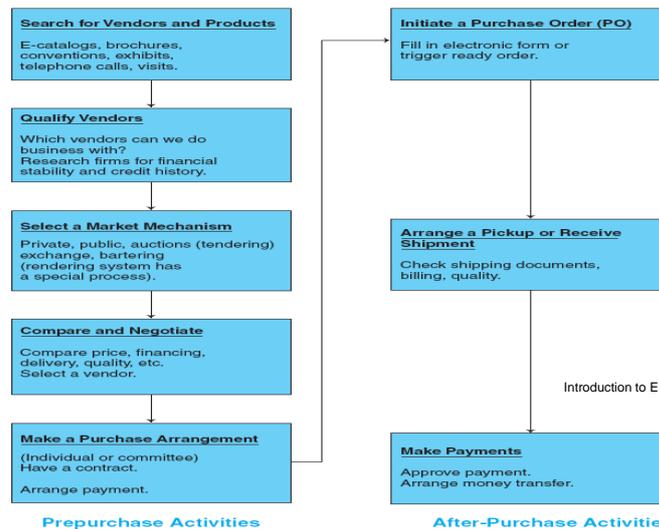
- Traditional Procurement
  - The planning, organizing, and coordinating of all the activities relating to purchasing goods and services needed to accomplish the organization’s mission.



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# 03. One-from-Many

- Inefficiencies in Traditional Procurement
  - Maverick buying
    - Unplanned purchases of items needed quickly, often at higher prices, not pre-negotiated.
  - → E-procurement
    - The electronic acquisition of goods and services for organizations.



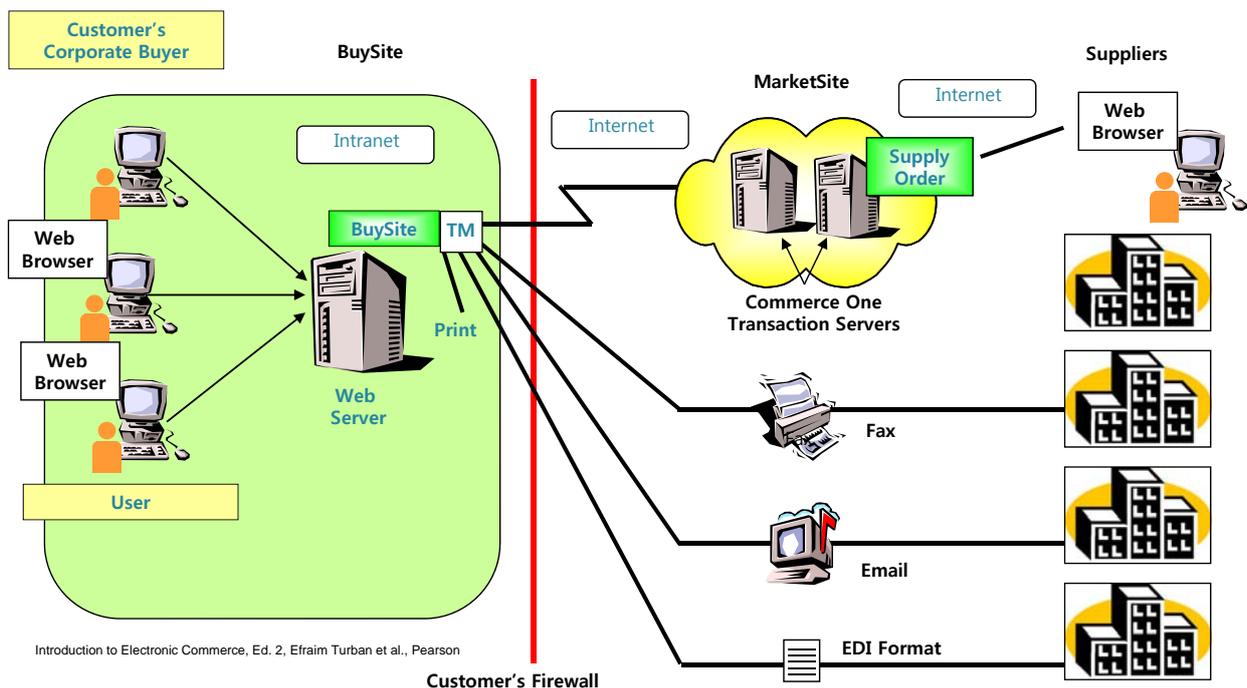
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# 03. One-from-Many

- E-Procurement Methods
  - E-sourcing
  - E-tendering (E-bidding)
  - E-reverse auctioning
  - E-informing
  - Web-based ERP (electronic resource planning)
  - E-MRO (maintenance, repair, and operating)

# 03. One-from-Many

- An Example of E-Procurement



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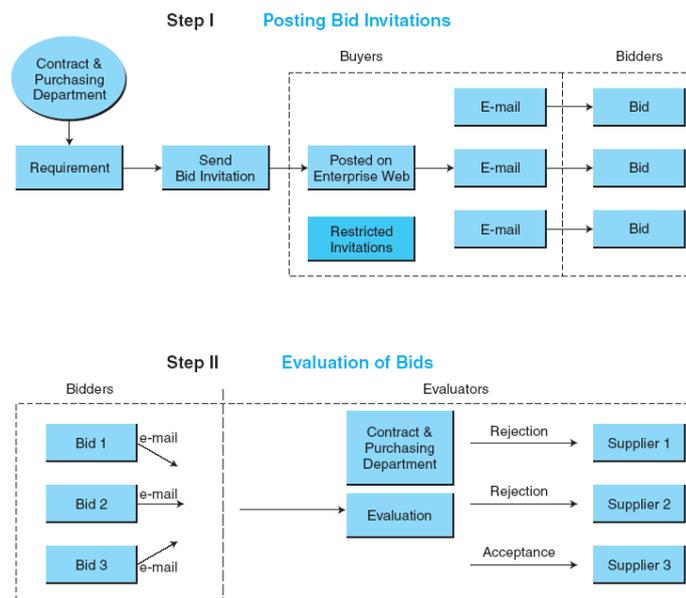
# 03. One-from-Many

- Method 1: Reverse Auction
  - Request for quote (RFQ)
    - The “invitation” to participate in a tendering (bidding) system
- Types
  - E-tendering by government
  - Group reverse auction



# 03. One-from-Many

- Method 1: Reverse Auction
  - Process of reverse auction



## 03. One-from-Many

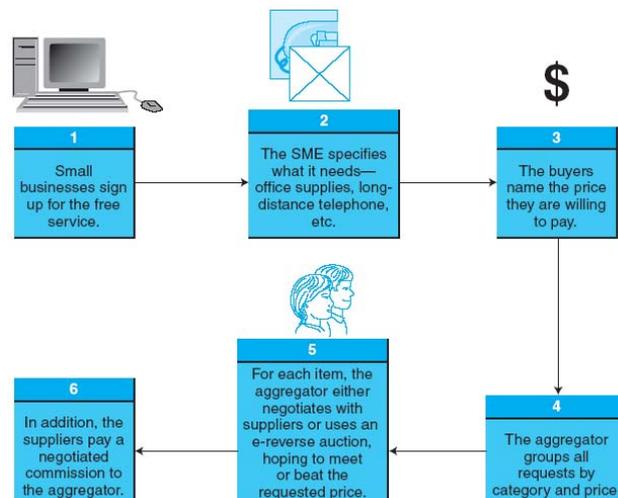
- Method 2: Internet Procurement Marketplace
  - The aggregated catalogs of all approved suppliers combined into a single internal electronic catalog.
  - Desktop purchasing
    - Direct purchasing from internal marketplaces without the approval of supervisors and without the intervention of a procurement department.



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## 03. One-from-Many

- Method 3: Buying at E-Auction
  - Group purchasing
    - The aggregation of orders from several buyers into volume purchases so that better prices can be negotiated.
  - Internal aggregation
  - External aggregation



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## 03. One-from-Many

- Method 4: Others
  - Buying from e-distributors
  - Purchasing direct goods
  - Electronic bartering
    - Bartering exchange
      - An intermediary that links parties in a barter; a company submits its surplus to the exchange and receives points of credit, which can be used to buy the items that the company needs from other exchange participants.

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## 04. Many-to-Many

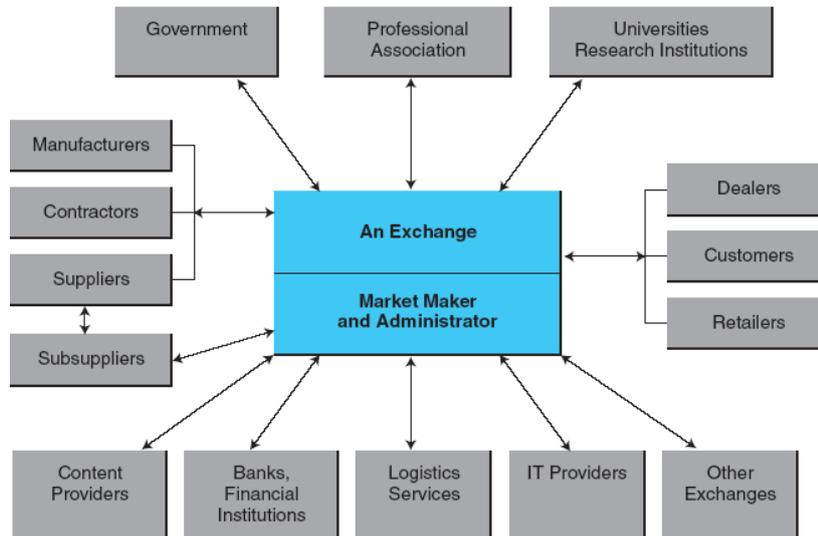
- Many-to-Many
  - = Exchanges



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# 04. Many-to-Many

- Flow and Access to Information of Exchange



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# 04. Many-to-Many

- Dynamic Pricing of Exchange
  - A rapid movement of prices over time and possibly across customers, as a result of supply and demand matching



## 04. Many-to-Many

- Functions of Exchange
  - Matching buyers and sellers
  - Facilitating transactions
  - Maintaining exchange policies and infrastructure

## 04. Many-to-Many

- Services of Exchange



## 04. Many-to-Many

- Revenue Models of Exchange
  - Transaction fees
  - Service fees
  - Membership fees
  - Advertising fees
  - Others

## 04. Many-to-Many

- Types of Exchange
  - B2B portals
    - Information portals for businesses.
  - Vortals
    - Vertical portals
    - B2B portals that focus on a single industry or industry segment
  - Consortium trading exchange (CTE)
    - Third-party and directories exchanges
    - An exchange formed and operated by a group of major companies in an industry to provide industry-wide transaction services

## 05. Partner/Supplier Relationship

- Partner Relationship Management (PRM)
  - Business strategy that focuses on providing comprehensive quality service to business partners.
  - Ex. e-communities

