

Organization Information Ecology and E-Commerce Adoption: Effect on Organizational SMEs Performance

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Abstract: Electronic Commerce (EC) has recently become the subject of interest of many researchers involved in behavioral and technology acceptance. EC was heavily studied in developed countries, but there are only a few narrowly focused studies on EC adoption in developing countries, especially in the context of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Previous researchers have investigated many factors that influence the adoption of EC applications, such as organizational and technological factors. However, a review of the literature showed that Organization Information Ecology (OIE), which is an important factor in the context of EC, has not been receiving the attention it deserves in the context of EC adoption. Based on the literature review of previous studies, a model is proposed to reviews and attempts to identify the organizational, technological and OIE factors that effect on the adoption of EC and the impact of EC on organization performance. Altogether, twelve hypotheses are proposed. The proposed conceptual model provides a foundation for test the relationships in our suggested model by using the empirical data or other techniques.

Keywords: EC, Adoption, Organization Information Ecology, Developing Countries, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Introduction

Rapid and permanent development of technology has opened new frontiers and possibilities for organizations (Kolarić *et al.*, 2011). The idea of conducting business transactions via electronic media, rather than face-to-face, has been discussed for decades (Van Slyke and Belanger, 2002). However, the term Electronic Commerce (EC) has only appeared as an important topic in literature, especially for business and academic research more recently, ever since the early 1990s when the Internet started to have commercial use.

EC is said to be replacing the traditional business practices. Many studies confirm that everywhere businesses significantly and positively affected by EC (Daniel, 2003; Brown and Lockett, 2004; Pool *et al.*, 2006). EC began in 1994 and it is a process of purchasing, selling, transferring, or exchanging goods, services and information via the Internet (Mohammed *et al.*, 2013). Companies have utilized the Internet for managing the information and integrating EC into their reengineered business processes. Clearly, EC has created favorable

conditions for economies to change their paradigm from the labor-intensive to a knowledge-worker that has high possibility to be more important and dominant factor in the future. There are many benefits for companies that adopted EC in their operations, such as reduction in costs of doing business, improved product/service quality, new customer and supplier penetration and generation of new ways or channels for product distribution (Pham *et al.*, 2011). These benefits are applicable for both SMEs and large firms (Pham *et al.*, 2011). Adoption of technology and its aspects was the main focus of academicians and practitioners. However, some studies focus on the adoption and utilization of EC in SMEs (Pham and Nguyen, 2010; Ghobakhloo *et al.*, 2011; Maryeni *et al.*, 2012; Mohammed *et al.*, 2013; Hashim and Noor, 2014). Everybody will accept the fact that SMEs are important factor for the economy in both developed and developing countries. It should also be pointed out that EC can create different potential advantages, but the adoption of EC by SMEs' is still limited, because SMEs and large enterprises are significantly different.

SMEs are vital for the economic growth in the developed and developing world. It is estimated that more than 80% of the global economic growth comes from SMEs (Mohammed *et al.*, 2013). Moreover, there are many studies related to the adoption of EC solutions by SMEs (Molla and Licker, 2005; Tan *et al.*, 2007); these studies discussed some barriers faced by SMEs during the process of implementation of EC solutions in developed economies. It is shown that SMEs' cannot improve their business operations because they are unable to take advantage of the Internet and this fact is detrimental to their development.

This paper aims to reviews and attempts to identify the organizational, technological and OIE factors that effect on the adoption of EC and the impact of EC on organization performance. Determining the factors that affect the adoption of EC is vital to ensure its success and to let the decision makers and business owners focus on these factors so that they can guarantee the feasibility of adoption and implementation of EC by SMEs. This paper consists of six sections. The first section introduces the paper. The second section reviews the literature pertaining to EC adoption and the factors affecting EC adoption. The third section the research methodology. The fourth section proposes the conceptual model and hypothesis of this paper. The fifth section the relation between EC adoption and organization performance. The sixth section summarized hypothesis and the final section concluding remarks.

Literature Review

EC Definition

The concept of EC has been investigated broadly and defined in different ways (Mutua and Njeru, 2013). According to literature, there are many different definitions of EC. Some researchers define EC in a very general way, stating that all business activities that are transacted electronically are regarded as EC. For example, Swatman (1996) pointed out that EC is "Any electronically-enabled business activity or process." This type of definition is simplistic, as it does not address other issues pertaining to the subject.

Other definitions limit a link the EC activities to the Internet. For example Schneider (2006), defined EC as "All businesses activities that use Internet technologies". This definition failed to account for the fact that EC was launched before the Internet in the 1970s. Other researchers, however, took this into account and posited that EC is applicable via networks, including the Internet. For example, Turban *et al.* (2008) define EC as "the process of buying, selling, transferring, or exchanging products, services and/or information via computer networks, including the Internet". In conclusion, this paper treats EC as, "any economic or

business activity that uses Information Communication Technology (ICT) based on applications to enable the buying and selling of products and services and to facilitate the transaction of business activities between and among businesses, individuals, governments or other organizations" (Fink and Disterer, 2006).

Types of EC

EC is an umbrella concept that integrates different types of existing and new applications (Kalakota and Whinston, 1996). There are five major types of EC:

- Business-to-Consumer EC (B2C), where online business attempts to reach individual consumers
- Business-to-Business EC (B2B), where the focus of the business is to sell to other businesses. They stated that Business-to-Government (B2G) is a subset of Business-to-Business EC (B2B)
- Consumer-to-Consumer EC (C2C), provides a way for consumers to sell to each other, with the help of an online market maker such as the auction site
- Peer-to-Peer EC (P2P), which enable Internet users to share files and computer resources directly without having to go through a central web server
- Mobile EC (m-commerce), which is the use of mobile phones to complete transactions using text messages or data via a public or private network

Three of these types of ECs are based on the market relationship, which means who is seller and who is customer (Laudon and Traver, 2009). The other two - Peer-to-Peer (P2P) and mobile commerce (M-commerce), are technology-based distinctions.

Reasons for Adoption of EC

The improvement in global communications has led companies around the world to shift towards EC (Barbonis and Laspita, 2005). Chong *et al.* (2009) identified some factors affecting collaborative commerce (c-commerce) adoption by Malaysian organizations. These factors included competitive pressure and top management support. Jianhong and Hua (2011) pointed out that consumer belief is a significant factor affecting the adoption of EC. Consumer belief is affected by many factors, such as privacy, trust, economic conditions, social culture and suppliers' reputations. Chan *et al.* (2001) identified a number of key drivers that encourage suppliers to implement EC:

- Internet makes distribution systems simpler for firms
- The increasing competition in business forces companies to search for new opportunities, such as implementing EC in their businesses

- Globalization leads companies to move into international markets to expand their networks
- The information age, where businesses increase their trade through benefiting from collecting information for marketing purposes
- The use of technologies for automation to avoid the increasing cost of labour

Finally, to satisfy companies and customers' requirements, there should be low cost and high quality products and services. The research conducted in Turkey by Aydemir (2013) reveals that the benefits that can be gained through EC adoption are: access to new markets, enhance competitiveness and cost advantage. Wanyoike *et al.* (2012) determined that the advantages of using the EC are simplification of work, reliable communication, improved customer satisfaction, new product and services, reduction of cost and increased productivity, while Olatokun and Kebonye (2010) found the major reasons for EC technology adoption is competitive advantage and customers and suppliers' pressures.

Al-Abdallah (2013) has shown that one of the benefits of EC adoption is customer loyalty, while customer retention and attracting new customers weakly contributed to EC adoption. April and Pather (2008) found that one of the benefit of EC adoption is enhancing service quality. Daniel *et al.* (2002) classified SMEs that adopt EC into four stages:

- Developers: Creating their first e-mail and website
- Communicators: Communication with customers and suppliers through e-mail by exchanging documents and designs;
- Web presence: Those that have websites for online shopping with ordering facilities
- Transactors: Those that have websites for online shopping with ordering and payment facilities

But, this classification into stages was criticised as the firms are capable of leapfrogging the stages. Al-Qirim (2003) identified the levels of national infrastructure and government involvement in fostering EC adoption as other important factors, which need to be accounted for by policy makers.

EC Adoption Barriers

Ghobakhloo *et al.* (2011) cited that in developing countries some factors, such as the quality, availability and cost of access to necessary infrastructure negatively affected EC adoption, while in developed countries the infrastructure for EC initiatives is well-developed, accessible and affordable. Tan *et al.* (2007) noticed the challenges that affect SMEs in developing and developed countries are very different, so the degree of adoption

and expected benefits are also different. This can be the result of the socio-cultural differences between them.

Khalifa *et al.* (1999) showed that one of the biggest barriers to the adoption of ICT is perceived or real risk, such as breakdown of IT infrastructure, the loss of data and uncertainties. They stated that the main elements related to EC are security, authentication, privacy and legal issues. According to Kalakota and Robinson (2001) resistance of managers to take the responsibility for technological change is the main barrier to EC adoption. Limthongchai and Speece (2003) discovered that one of the main barriers in developing EC is its associated security. This is especially poignant to companies; information security is their utmost concern vis-à-vis the adoption of EC.

Aydemir (2013) in his paper, found that the barriers for EC adoption in Turkey were related to the acceptability within the sector, customers' preferences, security issue, inadequate technical infrastructure, cost and the lack of competence in EC. The barriers to EC are inadequate infrastructure, limited capital and reliability of customers and training problems. Stockdale and Standing (2004) divided the barriers of EC adoption into internal and external barriers. The internal barriers are: identification of benefits, global trading, financial constraints, supply chain integration and understanding e-environment, while the external barriers are the lack of understanding of SMEs' needs, no common technology standard and the e-competences of industry sector. Petrović and Kovačević (2012) found that distrust is one of the main direct reasons for low level of EC adoption. The study suggested fundamental changes for the purpose of wider adoption of EC. Ramsey *et al.* (2008) found the differences between adopters and non-adopters are ECs' capability and willingness to change/rate of response to new technologies.

Related Work

Faloye (2014) conducted study in the South Western part of Nigeria to identify the factors that affect e-commerce adoption by Small Scale Enterprises (SSEs) in their retail sector. The data for this study were derived from completed questionnaires collected from the owners of 228 SSEs selected for the study. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The study reveals that the majority of the SSE owners in the study area have yet to adopt e-commerce. Moreover, those that have adopted it are in the early stages of e-commerce. Moreover, the study shows that retail SSEs' online sale is virtually zero. The study concluded that despite high computer literacy level and personal computer usage among the SSE owners, the extent of e-commerce adoption in Nigeria's retail sector is quite low. Moreover, e-commerce among retail SSEs is at the rudimentary level, because findings revealed that the most common e-Commerce applications are e-mails and

SMS via their mobile phones, used to communicate with customers and suppliers.

In Malaysia, Hashim and Noor (2014) found that there are two important factors that prompt SMEs to adopt e-commerce: its location and the managers' experience of living abroad. To encourage the adoption of e-commerce, SMEs in developing countries need not only possess the appropriate technological infrastructure installed, but they also have to be in a location that has access to good public transportation services and efficient delivery methods. The manager is also required to have experience in commerce over the Internet, which is expected of managers who have previously lived abroad.

Oreku *et al.* (2013) in their study help identify the important factors in the implementation of EC. However, the study was located in East Africa, which differs culturally from the Middle East. Most of researchers supposed that culture, economic conditions, consumer behavior and purchasing power parity are the factors that have a direct impact on the implementation of e-commerce. As there are substantial differences between East Africa and the Middle East with regards to economic, social and cultural parameters, its findings may not be applicable elsewhere.

Al-Hudhaif and Alkubeyyer (2011) investigated the factors affecting the implementation of e-commerce in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. However, the study does focus on the holistic view of the e-commerce adoption.

In a similar approach to Lip-Sam and Hock-Eam (2011), Bahaddad *et al.* (2012) tested 17 factors under three categorizations, namely, people and organization, technological and environmental and traditions and culture. The study reveals that only 9 factors are significant. Under people and organizational group, the significant factors are: Good previous IT experiences, educational background, lack of resource and IT skills and lack of interest and awareness. Under the technological and environmental group: E-mail website characteristics and its security, safe payment methods and delivery system. Under traditional and cultural group, the significant factors are telecommunication and logistical infrastructures.

Other researchers identify and test the factors that have impact on the implementation of e-commerce in the context of SMEs. In Malaysia, the factors that affect adoption were found to be relative advantage, compatibility, organizational readiness, manager's characteristic and security (Shah Alam *et al.*, 2011). In North American firms, Sila (2013) found that firm size, firm type, management level of respondents and country of origin of firms have impact on EC adoption.

In Jordan, Al-Weshah and Al-Zubi (2012) found the factors to be top management support, followed by business partners. In the UK, a study by Wilson *et al.* (2008) utilized quantitative approach by distributing questionnaires to 678 SMEs and found the factors to be top management support, management understanding and presence of IT skills, availability of consultancy and prioritization of e-commerce, compared with other projects. Wanyoike *et al.* (2012) agreed with Shah Alam *et al.* (2011) and they stated that the reason behind the adoption of e-commerce is only relative advantages and observability.

Saffu *et al.* (2012) found that perceived usefulness, ease of use, readiness and compatibility and external pressure, respectively, in order of importance, were the factors affecting the adoption of e-commerce. The findings of an Irish study by Ramsey *et al.* (2008) reveal that there are seven factors that can induce companies in Ireland to adopt e-commerce, which are "e-commerce capability", "willingness to change/rate of response to new technologies", "technological opportunity recognition", "customer orientation", "sensitivity to competitive/customer environment", "perception of technology feasibility" and "e-skills development mechanisms".

Similarly to Shah Alam *et al.* (2011), Ifinedo (2011) found that relative advantages have the strongest impact on the adoption of SMEs in Canada, followed by the competition's pressure and management support, respectively, which differs from the finding of Al-Weshah and Al-Zubi (2012; Ifinedo, 2011), who found that business partners, along with compatibility and complexity and government support were not significant for the adoption of SMEs. In contrast with Ifinedo (2011), Zakaria and Janom (2011) found that government support, along with other factors such as personal traits dimension, enterprise readiness, competency of staff and organization, technology, business process and market forces are factors that can affect the smooth implementation of e-commerce

Research Methodology

This research paper aims to reviews and attempts to identify the organizational, technological and OIE factors that effect on the adoption of EC and the impact of EC on organization performance. This paper using quantitative approach. An intensive literature review is conducted to extract the most significant mentioned factors that affect the adoption of EC by SME.

Proposed Model and Hypotheses Argument

EC technology is rapidly increasing in global businesses. However, the literature on EC is still

disjointed and confusing from an organizational perspective, particularly on the adoption and business performance. Thus, there is a need to develop an integrated conceptual model, combined with theories and critical factors. The combination of organizational perspectives, technology perspectives and organization information ecology perspectives leads to the development of a comprehensive and multidimensional conceptual model. This model in the Fig. 1 will be used in the current paper to examine the impact of EC adoption on organizational performance as well. The development of the different hypothesis and the direction of their effect on EC adoption are shown in Table 1.

This paper observed most of the main critical factors described in the literature related to EC and

technology adoption. On top of the organizational, technology and Organization information ecology perspectives, the current paper also includes the organization performance scorecard for a comprehensive and multidimensional research model.

Organizational Perspectives

This aspect can be regarded as having a powerful effect on the implementation of EC by SME. Factors in the organizational context are the main objectives of many studies related to SMEs (Premkumar, 2003). Information intensity, CEO's IS Knowledge, COE's innovations, business size are considered to be organizational factors that affect the SMEs' adoption of EC.

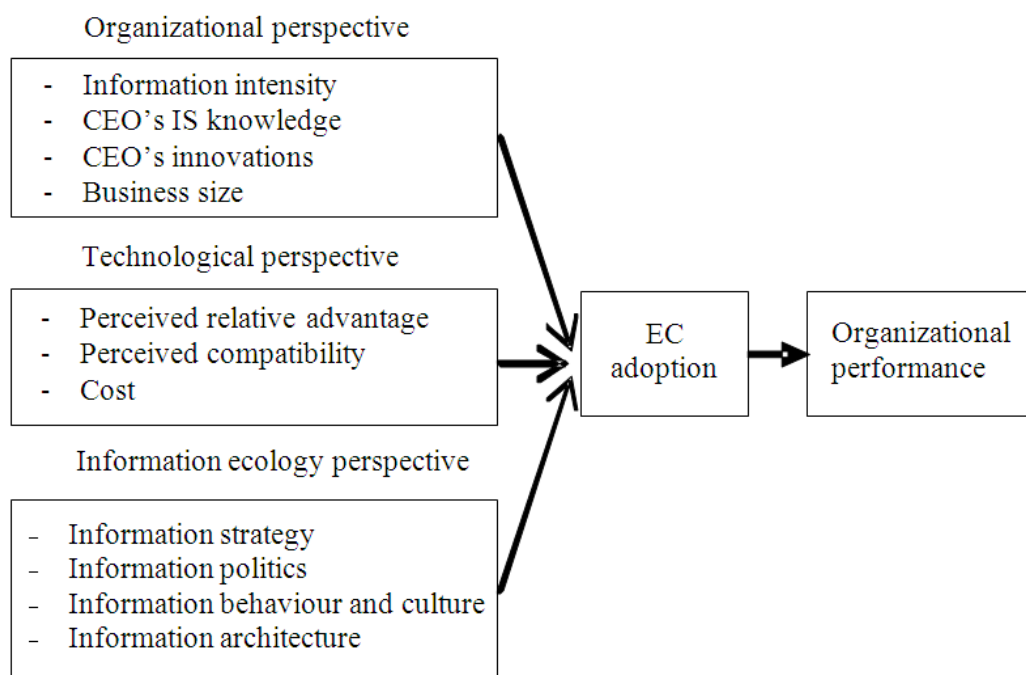


Fig. 1. Proposed conceptual model

Table 1. Research hypothesis

H1	There is a positive relationship between Information intensity of environment and EC adoption by SME's
H2	There is a positive relationship between CEO's IS knowledge and EC adoption by SME's
H3	There is a positive relationship between CEO's innovativeness and EC adoption by SME's
H4	There is a negative relationship between business size and EC adoption by SME's
H5	There is a positive relationship between perceived relative advantage and EC adoption by SME's
H6	There is a positive relationship between compatibility and EC adoption by SME's
H7	There is a negative relationship between cost and EC adoption by SME's
H8	There is a positive relationship between well-defined organizational information strategy and EC adoption by SME's
H9	There is a positive relationship between well-defined organizational information politics and EC adoption by SME's
H10	There is a positive relationship between well-defined organizational information behaviour, culture and EC adoption by SME's
H11	There is a positive relationship between well-defined organizational information architecture and EC adoption by SME's
H12	There is a positive relationship between E-commerce adoption and organizational performance

Information Intensity and EC Adoption

The literature related to information systems recommends that the rationale for the adoption of information systems (EC applications) by SMEs is to deal with the experienced information intensity (Al-Qirim, 2007). Information intensity is the extension of available information to the business according to its products and services. Since firms in specialized business sectors have different information processing requirements, companies related to Information-intensive industries are more intended to adopt information systems (Thong and Yap, 1995). Information processing requirements stem from internal and environmental confusions (Anandarajan and Arinze, 1998). Investment on more developed information systems has aim to increase information processing capacity and flexibility, so as businesses can efficaciously sustain and manage uncertainties and promote decision-making (Karimi *et al.*, 2004). So, it could be implied that firms that have high information processing requirements and are active in intensive information usage environment, are more intended to adopt and use information system innovations (Ghobakhloo *et al.*, 2011; Aziz and Jamali, 2013). Thus, the following hypothesis is posited:

H1: There is a Positive relationship between Information intensity of environment and EC adoption by SME's.

CEO's IS knowledge and EC Adoption

The knowledge of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) on Information System (IS) is another factor that affects the adoption of IS (Fink, 1998). According to the idea of "knowledge barriers" defined by Attewell (1992), "user skill and knowledge development can facilitate and speed up the adoption of new technologies, such as IS". Due to their inadequate knowledge of information systems SMEs can face serious risks and problems related to their computerization (Caldeira and Ward, 2003). So, the degree of uncertainty associated with IS adoption will be less with sufficient knowledge of CEOs, which will lead to the lower risk of IS adoption. Similarly, another determinant of EC applications adoption attributable to the characteristics of top management is CEO innovativeness (Lee, 2004). Thus, the following hypothesis is posited:

H2: There is a Positive relationship between CEO's IS knowledge and EC adoption by SME's.

CEO's Innovativeness and EC Adoption

It was revealed that small companies with innovative CEO's have more chances to progress toward IS adoption (Fink, 1998). Some studies (Ghobakhloo *et al.*, 2011; Araste *et al.*, 2013; Aziz and Jamali, 2013) found that CEO innovativeness will positively affect the

implementation of EC by the SME segment. Specific and risky solutions such as information systems are preferable for innovative CEOs to modify the structure with generated problems. Therefore, CEO innovativeness will hasten the process of information systems implementation (Thong and Yap, 1995). Thus, the following hypothesis is suggested:

H3: There is a Positive relationship between CEO's innovativeness and EC adoption by SME's.

Business Size and EC Adoption

Previous literature on information systems implementation within SMEs supposed that the size of a business is one of the most significant determinants of information systems implementation which can be defined by turnover and/or number of employees (Premkumar and Roberts, 1999; Love *et al.*, 2005). The significance of firm size is important factor that plays specific role as the source of firm's capabilities and firm's resources, including financial and human capital (Mole *et al.*, 2004). It is shown that in small business groups larger firms compare to small firms are more intended to communication technologies implementation (Premkumar and Roberts, 1999; Premkumar, 2003). Likewise, in SME business group larger businesses that have more resources are inclined to adopt a more developed form of information systems (Thong, 1999). It was also proposed that business size is an important factor for the adoption or non-adoption of EC applications (Al-Qirim, 2007). Thus, the following hypothesis is suggested:

H4: There is a negative relationship between Business size and EC adoption by SME's.

Technology Perspectives

This factor can be considered as an important one that have a powerful effect on EC implementation by SMEs (Davis, 1989; Premkumar, 2003). Very few studies have investigated the effect of technological characteristics on ICT implementation by SMEs. Perceived relative advantage, perceived compatibility and costs are important factors that affect the SMEs' adoption of EC.

Perceived Relative Advantage and EC Adoption

Perceived relative advantage (or perceived benefits) is the view that definite benefits will be gained by the behavior performance. It is one of the characteristics that frequently used in the studies related to EC adoption (Kuan and Chau, 2001; Seyal *et al.*, 2004). Most studies found out that perceived relative advantage is a significant factor for the adoption of information technologies (Kaynak *et al.*, 2005; Al-Qirim, 2007; Ahmad *et al.*, 2014). Many studies have stated that the implementation of e-commerce affects an organization's

performance, especially growth, (Raymond *et al.*, 2005; Qureshi *et al.*, 2010), financial gain (Johnston *et al.*, 2007) and competitive advantage (Teo, 2007). Thus, the following hypothesis is suggested:

H5: There is a Positive relationship between Perceived relative advantage and EC adoption by SME's.

Perceived Compatibility and EC Adoption

Perceived compatibility refers to the compatibility between e-commerce and the current business processes (i.e., suppliers and customers). Grandon and Pearson (2004) considered this compatibility as an important factor in determining adoption. Some studies related to the implementation of EC adoption within SMEs showed significant effect of EC compatibility on e-commerce adoption and usage (Hong and Zhu, 2006; Saffu *et al.*, 2008; Ahmad *et al.*, 2014). Therefore, organizational compatibility deficiency may cause constraints on the level of used EC (Gibbs and Kraemer, 2004). Thus, the following hypothesis is suggested:

H6: There is a Positive relationship between Compatibility and EC adoption by SME's.

Cost and EC Adoption

The costs of information systems adoption is one of the important technological factors that have impact on the implementation of EC by SMEs (Tan *et al.*, 2009). Lack of financial resources enforces SMEs to be careful about their investment and capital spending, thus; only for SMEs with suitable financial resources the adoption of information systems can be considered as an executable project (Thong and Yap, 1995). Indirect costs of information systems implementation (human factors (e.g., training) and early cost of temporary loss in firm's productivity) also affect IS adoption (Love and Irani, 2004) and may higher impact than direct costs (Love *et al.*, 2005). Consequently, total costs of EC development can be an important influential factor of EC adoption. Hence, the following hypotheses are stated:

H7: There is a negative relationship between Cost and EC adoption by SME's.

Organization Information Ecology Perspectives

Another factor that may affect EC initiatives and plans is an organization's information ecology (Detlor, 2001). The organization information ecology construct refers to "the internal information environment within the firm, comprising of many interdependent social and cultural systems, which affect the creation, distribution and use of information" (Davenport and Prusak, 1997). Nardi and O'Day (1999) proposed that information sharing, reduce information overload, promote a positive attitude towards the use of information are the factors, that can be facilitated by organizations with "healthy

information ecologies". Davenport and Prusak (1997) recommend organizations to be cautious about their internal information environments, because it can facilitate information management. Davenport's model based on the context of information ecology within organization. Davenport differentiates several components of information ecology within organization, which are information strategy, information politics, information behaviour and culture and information architecture.

Information Strategy and EC Adoption

Information Strategy is a comprehensive strategy related to information management which is the best support for the goals and strategies of the business (Howard, 2008). Information strategy also related to making choices, not carving out a master plan set in stone. "Ecologically minded managers will strategize about which information to focus on, what information activities to emphasize and how information will help their organization meet its objectives" (Davenport and Prusak, 1997). Consequently, Information Strategy will not be related just to technology and tools, it will also include people and organization. Hence, the following hypotheses are stated:

H8: There is a positive relationship between well-defined organizational information strategy and EC adoption by SME's.

Information Politics and EC Adoption

Information politics is defined as the usage of power derived from information and its responsible use (Davenport and Prusak, 1997). Information is influenced by power, politics and economics on a frequent basis in all organizations. However, it is well known that many managers try to actively avoid dealing with information politics, as it is assumed to undercut an organization's hierarchy. Therefore, power plays or political wrangling over information when they do muscle themselves into managerial awareness have been treated as an aberration rather than as a natural and necessary component of information management and the all-important economic ramifications of information politics are often dismissed, since it's hard to quantify information value. Hence, the following hypotheses are stated:

H9: There is a positive relationship between well-defined organizational information politics and EC adoption by SME's.

Information Behaviour, Culture and EC Adoption

Information behavior it is personal approach of individual to handle, to search, to use, to modify, to share, to hoard and even to ignore the information. Consequently, handling information behavior implies that we are attempting to increase the effectiveness of information environment within organization via

concerted action (Davenport and Prusak, 1997). Information culture includes a firm's information behavior and specifies "how much those involved value information, share it across organizational boundaries, disclose it internally and externally and capitalize on it in their businesses" (Davenport and Prusak, 1997). Thus, the following hypothesis is suggested:

H10: There is a positive relationship between well-defined organizational information Behaviour, Culture and EC adoption by SME's.

Information Architecture and EC Adoption

Information architecture, is simply a set of supports by which the information needs and information resources can be matched (Davenport and Prusak, 1997). A well-designed architectural approach arranges information within organization by the help of certain formats, categories and relationships. From the perspective of information ecology, architecture includes engineer models and maps, directories and standards. These aids may be automated, document-based, or in the mind of a single expert. Thus, the following hypothesis is suggested:

H11: There is a positive relationship between well-defined organizational information architecture and EC adoption by SME's.

EC Adoption and Organizational Performance

An organization performance is a significant business result measured according to its planned outputs. This factor is affected by the development of information and communication technologies and faces changes in business environment. The enhancement of the organization performance is based on the rising development of ICT. Organizational performance is obtaining exceptional improvement from the growth of information and communication technologies in business and trade (Jahanshahi *et al.*, 2012). In this study, we have targeted the effect of the EC adoption on the organizations performance. Thus, the following hypothesis is suggested:

H12: There is a positive relationship between E-commerce adoption and organizational performance.

Summarized Hypothesis

The development of the different hypothesis and the direction of their effect on EC adoption are shown in Table 1.

Concluding Remarks

This research contributes to both academic research and management practice, as it provide a theoretically

comprehensive influence on the adoption of EC on organization performance. This paper proposed a conceptual model that includes multidimensional perspectives in investigating the adoption of EC and its effect on organizational performance. These multidimensional perspectives are namely, organizational, technological and organization information ecology. This paper contributes a useful guide for the companies that have already implemented EC technology in their businesses to estimate their EC strategies and development and to identify the areas that need to be revised in the context of taking potential feedback from their EC investments. Besides, this paper also inspires the non-adopter of EC technology to embark their organizations into e-commerce. The opportunities for future research for this paper should continue the empirical research by validate the model by conducting a quantitative study on ICT based SMEs in Palestine. Based on the analyses and opinion of those SMEs, the model will be further modified. The other, to consider in some variable factors that can be adopted for future studies for test the other dimensions and the study should be able to replicate the process in other type of e-commerce such as B2B, B2C. Finally, we encourage this research work will be more beneficial if it is expanded in the future to test the relationships in our suggested model by using the empirical data or other techniques.

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Author's Contributions

All authors equally contributed in this work.

Ethics

This article is original and contains unpublished material. The corresponding author confirms that all of the other authors have read and approved the manuscript and no ethical issues involved.

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