Determinants of Vietnamese Consumers' Cross-border Online Shopping Intentions: Evidence from Chinese E-commerce Platforms

Binh Dang[1], Khanh Do[1], Thang Nguyen[2] and Thinh Cao[3]

Abstract

This study determines the key factors influencing Vietnamese consumers' intentions to shop on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms. Through quantitative methods and survey data from 441 respondents in Hanoi, mainly young people, including students and office staff, the study identified four influencing factors: perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, perceived safety and e-commerce platform factors. This research indicates that perceived safety has the most significant influence on Vietnamese consumers' intention to purchase online on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms. This result also poses many problems for Vietnamese domestic businesses in exploiting the advantages that e-commerce brings and improving their competitiveness in the face of increasing competitive pressure from Chinese e-commerce platforms.

Keywords

Cross-border, e-commerce, Chinese platforms, Vietnam, online shopping, consumer behaviour

Introduction

Internet users have increased significantly from 2.95 billion to 5.56 billion in the last 10 years (from 2015 to 2025) (DataReportal, 2025; Statista, 2025). Similarly, 67.9% of the global population actively use the internet, while 63.9% engage with

[1]Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Dong Da, Hanoi, Vietnam
[2]Trade Union University, Dong Da, Hanoi, Vietnam
[3]Academy of Public Administration and Governance, Dong Da, Hanoi, Vietnam

Corresponding author:

Binh Dang, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, No. 176, Thai Ha Street, Dong Da, Hanoi 100000, Vietnam.
E-mail: dangthaibinh1985@gmail.com

social media platforms. Hence, the internet environment plays an essential role as a platform for shifting the traditional market to a digital era. In addition, boosting internet technology opens a new online shopping source by quickly accessing information (Alharthey, 2020; Ramus & Asger Nielsen, 2005). To take advantage of e-commerce's benefits and improve their competitiveness, businesses are trying to evaluate customers' needs (Alharthey, 2020). As a result, businesses can help improve their performance efficiency and competitiveness when doing business online.

Furthermore, e-commerce plays an essential role in our daily lives. In which cross-border e-commerce has provided customers unprecedented access to products and services worldwide, especially on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms. China leads the Asia-Pacific market with technologically advanced platforms such as AliExpress and Temu, driving cross-border purchasing in neighbouring countries. Chinese e-commerce platforms bring various products at competitive prices, making them immensely attractive to other countries, including Vietnam. In addition, Vietnam is a neighbouring country of China, with growing bilateral trade, which is also a factor that promotes cross-border online shopping on Chinese platforms to become increasingly popular among Vietnamese consumers. For emerging economies like Vietnam, cross-border e-commerce platforms not only expand consumer choice but also introduce complex behavioural dynamics shaped by technology acceptance, perceived risks and digital trust. Therefore, determining the factors affecting Vietnamese customers' cross-border shopping intentions on Chinese e-commerce platforms will bring many scientific and practical meanings.

Literature Review

Background

Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB)

Regarding the TPB, the intention to perform a behaviour is formed by the interaction between personal beliefs, attitudes towards the behaviour and intentions to perform that behaviour. TPB is also applied to understand and predict how individuals are likely to act in specific contexts and environments. According to Ajzen (1991), two key elements of this theory are behavioural intentions and perceived control over actions. It was also recognised as an extension of the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA). Subjective norms, attitudes and perceived behavioural control are the primary factors that influence customer decision-making. Accordingly, this theory is valuable for understanding consumer purchasing behaviour. For example, when customers intend to buy online for an electronic or technology device, they often focus on the product's usefulness, ease of use and recommendations or feedback from friends or colleagues.

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

The TAM has discovered important factors, including perceived ease of use (PEOU) and perceived usefulness (PU), which impact users' acceptance of the new technology (Davis, 1985). Moreover, Ajzen and Fishbein (1977) defined

these terms as the level of a person's belief that using a specific system is free of effort and the level of a person using a particular system to enhance their performance, respectively. In another way, the former one believes that a given application is practical or not, but they do not need as much effort as the others. In contrast, the latter is that people intending to use a new application/technology may help their jobs better Davis et.al., 1989. Furthermore, the development of TRA enhances the TAM. This model describes the components commonly accepted by computers. Many customers, especially young people, like to purchase online due to its convenience and simplicity in recent years (Feng & Ivanov, 2023; Nyrhinen et al., 2024; Ruiz-Herrera et al., 2023). Therefore, many manufacturers have used this model to enhance and optimise online shopping platforms for businesses in order to meet customers' satisfaction, trust and frequency of purchases through understanding consumer adoption patterns.

Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT)

The UTAUT was a framework to explain and predict the acceptance of technology established by Venkatesh et al. (2003). This model indicated that the actual use of technology is based on behavioural intentions and is influenced by four major key factors: performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence and facilitating conditions (Marikyan & Papagiannidis, 2025; Wang et al., 2022). Furthermore, several factors (age, gender, experience and voluntariness of use) can influence these four major key factors differently (Venkatesh et al., 2003). Moreover, several extended researchers, such as Im et al. (2011), Riffai et al. (2012), Al-Gahtani et al. (2007) and Rençber (2020), introduced new contextual and moderating variables. In the actual context of the rapid development of technology, many prominent online markets such as Amazon, eBay, AliExpress and the like integrated elements of the UTAUT model into their e-commerce platforms in many aspects; for instance, choosing better products for marketing, making easy-to-use interfaces, putting user reviews and ratings, and improving secure transactions and delivery services. Hence, clients are familiar with new technologies and are willing to shop online frequently.

Stimulus-Organism-Response (S-O-R) Model

The S-O-R is a theoretical framework for investigating external factors simulating user behaviour response based on three essential elements: stimulus, organism and response (Huang, 2023; Jacoby, 2002). This framework can combine with other models, namely TPB, TAM and TRA, to predict individual user behaviour responses. Moreover, this framework can be applied to e-commerce (Lin et al., 2021), online shopping (Gong et al., 2023) and other aspects. For example, when a Vietnamese customer uses a Chinese e-commerce platform to purchase high-tech electronics. Suppose the website's interface-friendly design (stimulus) creates good emotions and feelings of trust (organism), as well as promotional offers or positive reviews from other clients (stimuli). In that case, they can quickly purchase them (response). By applying this model in the context, enterprises can better understand how external stimuli in an e-commerce environment, like website design, product offers, positive reviews and the like, can impact customers' purchasing decisions on Chinese e-commerce platforms.

Cross-border Online Shopping: An Emerging Trend

Cross-border online shopping or e-commerce has significantly altered the global trading method between enterprises and consumers (Pinson, 2025). E-commerce allows enterprises to sell their products and services both domestically and internationally. Cross-border e-commerce can develop in countries and regions with similar geographical and cultural characteristics. Cross-border e-commerce breaks traditional trading barriers between nations. It enhances world trade by creating a good place for merchants and customers to participate in global business-to-business and business-to-customers (Chen et al., 2022). Cross-border e-commerce platforms bring many benefits to businesses, such as reduced transaction costs, enhanced employee skills, improved consumer rights protection and the reinforcement of foreign trade service infrastructure (Liu, 2023). However, it also has disadvantages, such as network security, logistics costs, imbalance of export product structure (Liu, 2023), payment method, exchange rates and legal regulations (Channelengine, 2025).

China is a global leader in e-commerce in terms of technological innovation and volume. Indeed, China's cross-border e-commerce trade volume was approximately $170.95 billion in the first half of 2024 (Calviño, 2024). In addition, according to Cross-border Commerce Europe (2024), AliExpress is the top global cross-border marketplace operating in Europe, with 90% of third-party sellers in China. Moreover, the promotion of technology adoption and the development of e-commerce platforms have helped China reshape the cross-border e-commerce landscape. This process results from the strong growth of Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms (e.g., AliExpress, Temu and Shein). With technological advantages and low-cost products, Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms are increasingly expanding their global markets and meeting the needs of consumers around the world (Hurricane, 2024). The global cross-border B2C e-commerce market is expected to reach $7.9 trillion by 2030 (Globe Newswire, 2023).

Factors Influencing Cross-border Online Shopping Intentions

Key factors influence cross-border e-commerce, such as PU, perceived safety (PS), PEOU and e-commerce platform factors (ECOM), especially in customers' purchase decisions. The authors aim to understand how these factors affect Vietnamese customers' desire to engage in cross-border e-commerce in the Chinese platform market.

Perceived Usefulness

In the TAM theory, PU and PEOU are the essential keys that significantly impact how consumers behave and use the product (Pratista & Marsasi, 2023). PU reflects the perception of the usefulness of new technology, that through the application of new technology, individuals can improve performance and achieve set goals (Wei et al., 2018). In other words, according to Wang et al. (2020), PU has a significant impact on the user's intentions to use digital technologies. This

factor is critical in cross-border e-commerce because it can build customer trust in the value of products on the e-commerce platform and encourage them to make international transactions based on reliable websites with various payment methods, designed products and efficient customer service.

Perceived Ease of Use

Likewise, PEOU is one of the important factors in the TAM theory. Moreover, this factor and PU formed the customers' attitude towards using the computer system; however, this factor directly impacted PU but not vice versa (Henderson & Divett, 2003). In addition, in cross-border e-commerce, PEOU is related to an effective way of purchasing a product, including technology, price, quantity, quality and the like (Durgabhavani & Krishnan, 2019). For instance, according to Renny et al. (2013), customers were positive when they felt comfortable with online ticket services like faster ticket search engines, low effort and low cost. Customers will purchase airline tickets using online services.

Perceived Safety

On e-commerce platforms, anyone could be a potential trader, buyer or seller, and they can swap their roles; as a consequence, it creates broader awareness related to fraud, illicit trade, data privacy, secure payments, regulations and the like (World Customs Organization, 2022). Furthermore, consumers will face many risks, such as poor-quality products, payment issues, customs procedures, slow delivery and information security when they make transactions on cross-border e-commerce platforms (Jing & Yang, 2022). Hence, PS is an essential factor that directly influences a customer's decision to purchase on cross-border e-commerce platforms. When shoppers use an e-commerce platform, they worry about their data being compromised due to a strange international platform. Therefore, when customers feel comfortable and safe on an e-commerce platform with high levels of security (e.g., encryption, secure payment methods, GDPR standards and two-factor authentication), they are more confident to purchase on that platform. For example, Amazon, eBay, Wish and AliExpress have products with safety guidelines in place and force sellers to follow local laws and safety standards to enhance product safety (SPEAC, 2020).

E-commerce Platform Factors

By doing business on e-commerce platforms, entrepreneurs can establish, manage and grow their businesses effectively, as well as customers who have many options and can purchase domestic and international products. Several factors influence the success of cross-border e-commerce, such as scalability and flexibility, user-friendly interface, mobile responsiveness, payment gateway integration, SEO-friendly features, integration with third-party apps and services (Erik & Giri, 2021), customer support and security, reviews and reputation, and the like (Yellowbrick, 2023). On the one hand, these factors help raise PU, PEOU and PS of e-commerce platforms. On the other hand, they better meet customer needs and improve the operational efficiency of online businesses (Wei et.al., 2018).

The Aim of the Study

This article focuses on determining the key factors influencing Vietnamese consumers' intentions to shop on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms, focusing on PU, PEOU, PS and e-commerce platform. It applies integrated theoretical frameworks (TAM, UTAUT, S-O-R) to explain consumer behaviour and provide practical insights for businesses and policymakers.

Methodology

The authors used quantitative research methods to evaluate the influence of factors on Vietnamese consumers' intentions to shop on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms. Based on the above fundamental theories, this article identifies four factors affecting the online shopping intention of Vietnamese consumers on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms: PU, PEOU, PS and ECOM.

To collect research data, the authors constructed a survey with a five-point Likert scale to examine online shopping behaviour and the factors influencing the online shopping intentions of Vietnamese consumers on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms. The research team conducted an online survey via Google Forms to collect data. As cross-border e-commerce is not yet popular among all consumers in Vietnam, this survey focuses only on Hanoi City, where the level of e-commerce usage and cross-border e-commerce is high. In addition, the subjects of this survey mainly focused on university students and office staff because they are two groups with high e-commerce usage levels and familiarity with Chinese platforms. They represent young urban consumers with higher technological access, making the research results representative and applicable. However, future research should be expanded to include other consumer groups and regions to increase generalisability.

The completed questionnaire was sent to 500 consumers in Hanoi from December 2024 to February 2025. After the data were cleaned, 441 respondents' data were analysed by SPSS 26 software (Table 1).

Table 1. Variables Description.

Variable	Code	Obs.	Mean	Std Deviation	Min	Max
Perceived usefulness	PU	441	3.61	0.930	1	5
Perception of ease of use	PEOU	441	3.72	0.928	1	5
Perceived safety	PS	441	3.07	1.062	1	5
E-commerce platform factors	ECOM	441	3.46	0.978	1	5
Purchase intention on Chinese e-commerce platforms	PICE	441	3.44	0.829	1	5

Table 2. Characteristics of Survey Participants.

Characteristics	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	129	29.3
Female	312	70.7
Age		
18–25 years old	306	69.4
25–35 years old	57	12.9
35–50 years old	69	15.6
>50 years old	9	2
Occupation		
Student	213	48.3
Office staff	228	51.7
Average income per month		
<5 million VND	218	49.4
5–10 million VND	86	19.5
10–20 million VND	72	16.3
20–30 million VND	26	5.9
>30 million VND	39	8.8

Research Results

Sample Characteristics

Table 2 shows that among the 441 participants, 312 were female (70.7%) and 129 were male (29.3%). This shows that female consumers are more interested in shopping on cross-border e-commerce platforms than men. Regarding age, the majority of respondents—306 individuals, or roughly 70%—were between 18 and 25 years old. This shows that cross-border e-commerce platforms are becoming increasingly familiar to young Vietnamese consumers, as they can easily access new technologies and are willing to explore new technologies such as e-commerce platforms.

Regarding occupation, survey respondents were divided relatively evenly between students (48.3%) and office workers (51.7%). However, nearly half of the respondents (49.4%) had a monthly income of less than 5 million VND. This shows that Vietnamese consumers' purchase intention is greatly influenced by the products' price on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms. Besides, with the diversity and convenience, Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms easily attract low-income consumers compared to Vietnamese e-commerce platforms.

Testing the Reliability of Scales

The Cronbach's alpha test results, as presented in Table 3, indicate that all measurement scales exhibit satisfactory internal consistency ($\alpha > 0.7$). Therefore, the factor scales influencing the purchase intention of Vietnamese consumers on Chinese e-commerce platforms meet the criteria for exploratory factor analysis (EFA).

Table 3. Cronbach's Alpha Test.

Determinants	No. of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Perceived usefulness (PU)	3	0.778
Perceived ease of use (PEOU)	3	0.762
Perceived safety (PS)	3	0.767
E-commerce platform factors (ECOM)	4	0.817
Purchase intention on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms (PICE)	3	0.775

Table 4. Results of Exploratory Factor Analysis and Evaluation of the Reliability of the Scale.

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
ECOM5	0.820			
ECOM4	0.786			
ECOM1	0.782			
ECOM2	0.712			
PU3		0.827		
PU2		0.820		
PU1		0.804		
PEOU1			0.815	
PEOU2			0.800	
PEOU3			0.780	
PS3				0.808
PS1				0.788
PS2				0.786

Source: Results of data analysis through SPSS 26 of the authors.

Exploratory Factor Analysis

Regarding the independent variable, Table 4 indicates a Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) value of 0.808, surpassing the commonly accepted threshold of 0.6. This result suggests that the data are appropriate for implementing EFA. Furthermore, Bartlett's test of Sphericity produced a significance value of Sig. = 0.00 (<0.05), rejecting the null hypothesis (H_0) of no correlation among variables and confirming the appropriateness of the data and the extracted factors.

After the first EFA, the observed ECOM3 with a loading factor of less than 0.5 was excluded from the model. The authors conducted a second-factor analysis with 13 indicators in the research model, showing four groups of factors extracted from the 14 indicators (Table 4). The data processing result for the value of eigenvalues = 1.306 > 1; therefore, the number of factors extracted is appropriate.

Table 5. Pearson Correlation Analysis Results.

Pearson Correlation						
Variables		PICE	PU	PEOU	PS	ECOM
Pearson correlation	PICE	I	0.522**	0.403**	0.733**	0.379**
	PU	0.522**	I	0.322**	0.238**	0.135**
	PEOU	0.403**	0.322**	I	0.306**	0.238**
	PS	0.733**	0.238**	0.306**	I	0.390**
	ECOM	0.379**	0.135**	0.238**	0.390**	I
Sig.	PICE		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	PU	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.004
	PEOU	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	PS	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	ECOM	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	
N	PICE	441	441	441	441	441
	PU	441	441	441	441	441
	PEOU	441	441	441	441	441
	PS	441	441	441	441	441
	ECOM	441	441	441	441	441

Source: Results of data analysis through SPSS 26 of the authors.

Notes: **Significant at the 0.01 level (two-tailed). ECOM: E-commerce platform factors; PEOU: Perceived ease of use; PICE: Purchase intention on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms; PS: Perceived safety; PU: Perceived usefulness.

Data processing results show an eigenvalue of 1.306, which exceeds the threshold of 1, confirming that the number of extracted factors is appropriate. The factor analysis shows that total variance explained is 67.227% > 50%. This means that the extracted factors explain 67.227% of the observed variables included in the EFA.

For the dependent variable, the EFA results indicated that KMO = 0.698 > 0.5 and Sig. (Bartlett's test) = 0.000 < 0.05. This indicates that the observed variables in the EFA are correlated.

Correlation Analysis

Table 5 presents correlations between the variables, with the strongest correlation between PS and purchase intention of Vietnamese consumers on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms (PICE).

Regression Analysis

After removing unsuitable observations through Cronbach's alpha testing and EFA, regression analysis was conducted to evaluate the factors influencing Vietnamese consumers' purchase intentions on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms. With an adjusted R^2 of 0.677 (Table 6), the analysis of variance

Table 6. Regressions.

R = 0.825, R^2 = 0.680, Adjusted R^2 = 0.677
Durbin Watson (d) = 1.917, F = 34231.999

Model		Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
I	(Constant)	0.350	0.127		2.758	0.006		
	PU	0.333	0.028	0.340	11.758	0.000	0.875	1.143
	PEOU	0.090	0.029	0.093	3.113	0.002	0.827	1.210
	PS	0.483	0.025	0.593	19.387	0.000	0.784	1.276
	ECOM	0.072	0.026	0.080	2.707	0.007	0.833	1.201

Source: Results of data analysis through SPSS 26 of the authors.

Notes: Dependent Variable: Purchase intention on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms (PICE). Predictors: (Constant), Perceived usefulness (PU), Perceived ease of use (PEOU), Perceived safety (PS), E-commerce platform factors (ECOM). VIF: Variance inflation factor.

(ANOVA) results indicated an *F*-value of 231.999, statistically significant at $p < .05$, presenting a robust association between the independent and dependent variables. The Durbin–Watson value is 1.917, ranging from 1.5 to 2.5, so the regression results do not have first-order serial autocorrelation. This confirms the reliability of the research model.

Table 6 clearly demonstrates that among the key factors, PS has the strongest impact on Vietnamese consumers' purchase intention on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms ($\beta = 0.593$, $p < .001$). This highlights consumers' concerns when shopping on cross-border e-commerce platforms in emerging markets like Vietnam, that safety and security must be top priority. Vietnamese consumers also expressed concerns about product authenticity, payment security and seller reputation when engaging in cross-border online transactions. Due to the many issues related to fraud and account and personal data theft, safety is a major factor influencing consumers' purchase intentions (Yi & Moon, 2024). Vietnam has an incomplete legal system related to consumers, especially online transactions. Vietnamese consumers typically depend on word-of-mouth recommendations, social media reviews and buyer-protection policies to mitigate transaction-related risks. Therefore, to effectively exploit the Vietnamese e-commerce market, cross-border e-commerce platforms, as well as domestic e-commerce platforms, need to implement solutions to improve transaction safety and consumer protection policies. In addition, relying on an informal assessment mechanism reflects Vietnamese consumers' lack of trust in official protection mechanisms and state management agencies regarding e-commerce. For Vietnamese state management agencies, it is necessary to have a legal framework to protect consumers who buy goods across borders, control the quality of goods on e-commerce platforms and create trust in the market.

Moreover, these findings may add evidence to the S-O-R model. In the case of e-commerce, security-related features of e-commerce platforms are extrinsic factors that can stimulate consumers' emotions and cognitions. This once again confirms that Vietnamese consumers put safety first when shopping online on cross-border e-commerce platforms.

PU is the second most important factor influencing Vietnamese consumers' intention to shop on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms. This result shows that Vietnamese consumers highly value Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms' benefits, such as product diversity, competitive prices and fast delivery. On the other hand, this also shows that Vietnamese consumers' behaviour and perception are quite pragmatic when shopping on e-commerce platforms. This result is similar to the TAM, highlighting that higher perceptions of benefits and usefulness strongly correlate with consumer intentions and behaviour. In addition, the current trend is that Vietnamese consumers are increasingly actively looking for products with good deals in both price and free shipping on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms compared to Vietnam's e-commerce platforms. This competitive advantage comes from the fact that China's cross-border e-commerce platforms sell a wide range of products; complete, up-to-date and attractive product information and images; fast, convenient and affordable delivery services, including providing a wide range of products, providing comprehensive and up-to-date product information, as well as providing affordable, fast and convenient shipping services.

Meanwhile, PEOU and ECOM positively impact Vietnamese customers' intention to shop online on Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms, but they have relatively minor impacts. They still meaningfully enhance the overall user experience. Vietnamese consumers, particularly younger segments such as students, prefer platforms featuring mobile-friendly interfaces, localised customer support and seamless payment integration. Consequently, Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms that provide Vietnamese language support integrate local payment methods (e.g., MoMo and ZaloPay). The findings align with the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT), which acknowledges that usability factors may interact with age, experience and context. Besides, the cooperation of Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms with effective domestic logistics service providers (e.g., Giaohangnhanh, Giaohangtietkiem, Viettelpost) will help these platforms reach Vietnamese consumers more efficiently. In addition, recognising these demographic statistics' high level of technical literacy, Chinese e-commerce companies implemented the target marketing strategy through public social networks, customised advertising campaigns and brand positioning for young Vietnamese consumers.

Furthermore, the research results also show that the success of cross-border e-commerce platforms in accessing markets depends not only on the products but also on the localisation strategy. As Vietnamese consumers, especially young ones, become more experienced across various e-commerce platforms, their online shopping intentions go beyond tangible benefits to include expectations of customer support, data privacy and after-sales service. Therefore, in today's context of rapid technological development, e-commerce platforms' competitive advantage depends on balancing the provision of tangible and intangible benefits and the preferences and trust of local consumers.

Conclusions

This study points out that Vietnamese customers intend to purchase across the border on Chinese e-commerce platforms, which is affected by PU, PEOU, PS and ECOM. The results of this study affirm the dominant role of PS factors on consumers' online shopping intentions on cross-border e-commerce platforms. This study also highlights many problems in the Vietnamese e-commerce market in the coming time. The first is the competition and invasion of the Vietnamese e-commerce market by cross-border e-commerce platforms, such as Chinese cross-border e-commerce platforms. Second, the increasing number of consumers shopping through cross-border e-commerce platforms in China poses many challenges for e-commerce and domestic Vietnamese businesses operating on Vietnamese platforms. This is to improve the ability to meet the needs of Vietnamese consumers in terms of safety, usefulness, ease of use, ECOM, and integrating other platforms for transportation and payment conveniently and smartly. Third, this result opens up strategic adjustments for domestic and foreign e-commerce businesses when approaching consumers in emerging markets. Future research could expand to other demographic groups or regions to validate these findings further and enhance the generalisability of the results.

Authors' Contributions

Conceptualisation, Do Ta Khanh and Dang Thai Binh; methodology, Dang Thai Binh and Nguyen Manh Thang; validation, Do Ta Khanh; formal analysis, Dang Thai Binh; investigation, Nguyen Manh Thang and Cao Anh Thinh; resources, Cao Anh Thinh; data curation, Nguyen Manh Thang and Cao Anh Thinh; writing – original draft preparation, Dang Thai Binh; writing – review and editing, Do Ta Khanh and Nguyen Manh Thang; supervision, Nguyen Manh Thang; project administration, Do Ta Khanh; funding acquisition, Do Ta Khanh.

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