

Factors Affecting the Implementation of E-Procurement for Government Sector in Sri Lanka

BJ Kanaheraarachchi^{1#}, WLGD Weerasinghe¹, IA Aryaratne¹, LPMI Jayaweera¹,
HMUSR Samarasinghe¹ and N Karunaratne¹

¹*Business School, Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology, Sri Lanka*

#bm19515922@my.sliit.lk

Procurement is known as a substantial instrument in both public and private sector organisations. However, the manual procurement system creates considerable issues, and it can affect the country. Therefore, the countries are tempted to implement the E-Government Procurement (E-GP) system since it helps to generate an income more effectively. E-procurement was built to reduce corruption and conspiracies, increase public accountability, and enable the purchase of goods and services in a more effective, efficient, and affordable manner. The main purpose of this study is to measure the relationship between E-GP implementation and technology, organisational and environmental factors. The population for this study included procurement divisions in Departments, State Managed Boards, Authorities, Commissions, Corporations, Bureaus, Institutes and Institutions, and Government Banks. Data were collected via a cross-sectional questionnaire-based survey. Relevant respondents were chosen from a sample of 162 firms using a convenient and random sampling techniques. This resulted in an overall response rate of 43%. This study uses quantitative research methods to identify the variables affecting the adoption of e-procurement. All variables from technology, organizational and environmental contexts are positively correlated with the dependent variable of E-GP implementation. Results revealed that human capacity and awareness was the most important factor. This study suggests further researches to determine other independent factors which influence implementation of electronic procurement.

Keywords: *procurement, promise system, E-GP implementation*