

ABSTRACT

Information Communication Technology (ICT) applications are used in public and private sector organizations and E- procurement is one of the key ICT applications utilized in both public and private sector organizations. Many countries all over the world including certain countries like Bangladesh, South Korea, Mexico and Philippine have been benefited through government procurement using electronic means as it enables the government to offer more convenient and widespread accessible government services in an efficient, cost-effective and participatory manner.

To fulfill the objectives of the study it was selected the national level public sector entities such as, Ministries, Departments, Statutory Boards and Public Companies as the population of the study. A sample of 174 officers were considered as the sample of the population who were involved in the procurement activities and from that 74 responses were received. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in this study. Quantitative data were collected through a questionnaire to identify the determinants of successful e-procurement adoption and the level of e-procurement usage. The qualitative data were collected through interviews to identify the barriers in e-procurement adoption. The study found that, Job Insecurity, Complexity, Employee e literacy and Professional Qualification, Cooperation from Supplier, Institution intervention and Government Investments are statistically significant determinants of e-procurement adoption. Low IT knowledge and experiences of employees, Weak legal system, Weak procurement guidelines and Weak ICT infrastructure are the barriers to e-procurement adoption in public sector organizations in Sri Lanka. Lastly recommend policy makers to make proper policies for adoption of e-procurement.

Key Words: E-procurement, Factors, E-Procurement adoption, Public procurement