

Report On
Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system in Bangladesh
and its impact as well as future prospects

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An internship report submitted to the BIGD in partial fulfillment of the
requirement for the degree of MPSM

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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The internship report submitted is my own original work while completing degree at Brac University.
2. The report does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The report does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all main sources of help.

Student's Full Name & Signature:

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Approval

This is my pleasure to certify that the dissertation entitled ‘Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system in Bangladesh and it’s impact as well as future prospects’ is the original work of Md Kamal Hossain Talukder (Student ID-21382003) that is completed under my direct guidance and supervision. The dissertation is an individual achievement of the candidate’s own efforts. I also certify that I have gone through the draft and final version of the dissertation and found it satisfactory for submission to the BRAC Institute of Governance and Development, BRAC University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters in Procurement and Supply Management.

Supervisor’s Full Name & Signature:

Inthaqab Wahid Ruso, MCIPS
BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD)
BRAC University

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At the very beginning, I would like to express my gratefulness to Almighty Allah for giving me the wisdom, strength and patience for the successful completion of the report. Hereinafter, my heartiest gratitude is also to my beloved wife for her relentless support and care in all the situation and for tolerating all the negligence I did during the time of studying MPSM and report writing. I also like to convey my gratefulness to my organizational colleague and MPSM classmate Md. Asadul Haque and Ariful Islam for their continuous support from the very beginning of my study in MPSM. I am working as director in Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division commonly known as IMED. This is a division headed by a secretary under the Ministry of Planning. In this regard, I also grateful to my superior authority, particularly to the secretary of IMED, for giving me official permission to get admission of this course.

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Md Kamal Hossain Talukder

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Executive Summary

The aim of this report is a critical analysis of Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system in Bangladesh and its impact as well as future prospects. To illustrate the view the whole dissertation is divided subsequently into seven chapter.

In first chapter it has been discussed the background of study, where it is mentioned that in the past few decades Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in different areas including economic, social, cultural, infrastructure to name just a few. In this regard, it is said that a sustainable foundation is laid for a developed, prosperous, smart Bangladesh by 2041, when per capita income in Bangladesh will stand 125000 US dollar (**Source: perspective Plan-2021-41**). The dream of smart Bangladesh will be formulated on four pillars: Smart Citizen, Smart Government, Smart Society and Smart Economy. To reach the four pillars of smart Bangladesh it is significantly important to ensure value for money. It is important to mention that a paperless and cashless transaction in every sector need to be profoundly important for a smart Bangladesh. After independence Bangladesh had a GDP of only US\$ 6.3 billion. Hereinafter, 38 years of independence in FY2008-09 the GDP of Bangladesh became 100 billion. It is really tremendous achievement that since then the GDP of Bangladesh has Quadrupled, which is US\$ 460.2 billion in present FY2023-24. The development of the country is being implemented through different development projects which are being implemented by different government agencies'. In present fiscal year, FY2023-24, the number of development projects are around 1491 and a vast portion of budget of development projects concern with procurement (**Source: ADP:20323-24**).

In the second chapter illustrates that e-Government procurement (e-GP) as the collaborative use of Information and communications Technology in different aspect of life. Generally it is said that e-GP is a web-based technological activities which cover the total procurement lifecycle and records the all procurement activities of procuring entities. The ultimate purpose of this technological system is to maintain a complete and up-to-date Public Procurement activities of all public sector agencies and with an aim to provide opportunities to all potential tenderers from Bangladesh or any corner of the globe.

Third chapter is associated with the procurement reform activities of Bangladesh. Over the last two decades different reform initiative were taken by the government of Bangladesh. Initially as part of reform activities a permanent unit namely Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU)

was established in 2002 under Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division in the ministry of Planning.

Some of salient feature of e-GP is mentioned in fourth chapter. The vision of the e-GP is to enhance the efficiency, fair competition and transparency in public procurement through the implementation of a comprehensive e-GP solution to be used by all government agencies in the country. Fifth Chapter discussed with the difference between manual and e-GP system tendering. Chapter six is associated with present status and progress of e-GP. e-GP portal was inaugurated on 2 June, 2011 in Bangladesh. From the beginning of e-GP portal inauguration up to August 2023 the number of total registered tenderer in e-GP system is 107569, registered Banks 52, number of agencies 1438, tender invited 7,28,494, contract awarded 5,22,649, participants in e-GP training is 31390 (**Source: Quarterly Newsletter of CPTU-August-2023**).

Conclusion and recommendations are mentioned in chapter seven. The aim of this dissertation was to critically analyze the factor on Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system in Bangladesh and its impact as well as future prospects. From the analysis, the following pivotal issues are recommended to meet eGP's future prospects and impacts as well:

- In this technologically advancing world e-GP is a significant breakthrough of modern technology. Prior to decade earlier in our country the practice of manual procurement tendering method was questionable from different aspects including: transparency, fair competition, accountability. Nowadays the practice of e-GP has the potential to ensure transparency, accountability and fair completion. In this regard, it is recommended to government of Bangladesh to take necessary steps to connect all the government agencies with e-GP.
- The supply of electricity across the country is not in stable position until now. Some parts of the country the supply of electricity is still poor. The frequent disruption of electricity in some remote parts hampers online works. So, necessary steps need to take for stable electricity supply to ensure e-GP in all government agencies across the country.
- High speed internet is a pre-requisite element of e-GP. Although, any individual can avail internet facilities from any corner of the country; but high-speed internet is yet to available across the country. So, it is urgently important to ensure high speed internet all over the country.

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List of Acronyms:

ADP	Annual Development Program
BAFO	Best And Final Offer
CA	Contract Administration
CPTU	Central Procurement Technical Unit
DG	Director General
DC	Design Contest
DPM	Direct Procurement Method
DOFT	Delegation of Financial Power
EOI	Expressions of Interest
GCC	General Conditions of Contract
IFT	Invitation For Tender
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
INCOTERMS	International Commercial Terms
ITC	Instructions to Consultant
LTM	Limited Tendering Method
LCC	Life Cycle Costing
NOA	Notification of Award
OTM	Open Tendering Method
PE	Procuring Entity
PPA	Public Procurement Act
PPR	Public Procurement Rules
PP	Procurement Plan
PS	Performance Security
PDS	Proposal Data Sheet
PCC	Particular Conditions of Contract
POC	Proposal Opening Committee
PEC	Proposal Evaluation Committee
PPW	Procurement Post Review

PMS	Procurement Management System
QCBS	Quality and Cost Based Selection
RFQ	Request for Quotation
RFP	Request for Proposal
SSS	Single Source Selection
SIC	Selection of Individual Consultant
SRFP	Standard Request for Proposal
STD	Standard Tender Document
ToR	Terms of Reference
TOC	Tender Opening Committee
TOS	Tender Opening Sheet
TEC	Tender Evaluation Committee
TS	Tender Security
TD	Tender Document
TCO	Total Cost of Ownership
TET	Technical Evaluation Team
TSTM	Two Stage Tendering Method
WLC	Whole Life Costing

Chapter 1

Background of the Study concept of e-GP

In the past few decades Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in different areas including infrastructure, social, economic, cultural to name just a few. In this regard, the foundation is laid for a developed, prosperous, smart Bangladesh by 2041, when per capita income in Bangladesh will stand 125000 US dollar (**Source-Perspective Plan-2041**). It is important to mention that the vision of smart Bangladesh will be formulated on four pillars: Smart Citizen, Smart Government, Smart Society and Smart Economy. To reach the four pillars of smart Bangladesh it is significantly import to ensure value for money. After independence Bangladesh had a GDP of only USS 6.3 billion. Hereinafter, 38 years of independence in FY2008-09 the GDP of Bangladesh became 100 billion. It is really tremendous achievement that since than the GDP of Bangladesh has Quadrupled, which is USS 460.2 billion in present FY2023-24 (Source: ADP-2023-24). Nowadays, it is estimated that nearly 80% of total Annual Development Budget is spent for the procurement purposes. In this regard, to ensure value for money different initiative has been taken by the government for government procurement. Out of many initiative the inauguration of e-GP is one of the tremendous achievement of the government of Bangladesh. Due to the gradual progress recently Bangladesh has become a middle income country having a robust annual GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth rate of around 7.5%. It is important to mention that the development of the country is being implemented through different government agencies' development projects. In present fiscal year, FY2023-24, the number of development projects are around 1491 (**Source: ADP-2023-24**). In general, the majority portion of the total annual ADP has been utilized for procurement purposes. To ensure value for money, different worthwhile initiative has taken by the government to make transparent the procurement activities in public sector organization. At the very beginning of procurement reform activities Central Procuring Technical Unit (CPTU) was established in 2002, under Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) of the Ministry of Planning. Hereinafter, CPTU had given the administrative authority to take necessary steps for the reformation existing regulations. As such the inauguration of Public Procurement Act-2006 and subsequently later Public Procurement Rules-2008 were implemented properly. Following the successful implementation of Public Procurement Act and Rules in Bangladesh in 2 June 2011 e-GP was inaugurated comply with Article 65 (1) and (2) of "Public Procurement Act-2006" with an aim to enhance the efficiency and transparency in public sector procurement.

Overall progress of e-GP is illustrated below by pie chart:

Overall Progress of e-GP



Research Objective

The aim of this dissertation was to critically analyze the factor on Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system in Bangladesh and its pros and cons as well as future prospects. Generally it is said that e-GP is a web-based technological system by which all sort of procurement activities are surrounded and recorded. The aim of this research is to identify to what extent the e-GP will play its role to ensure transparency, fair competition and to ensure tender opportunities to all potential tenderers who would like to participate in bidding competition from Bangladesh or any corner of the globe.

Methodology

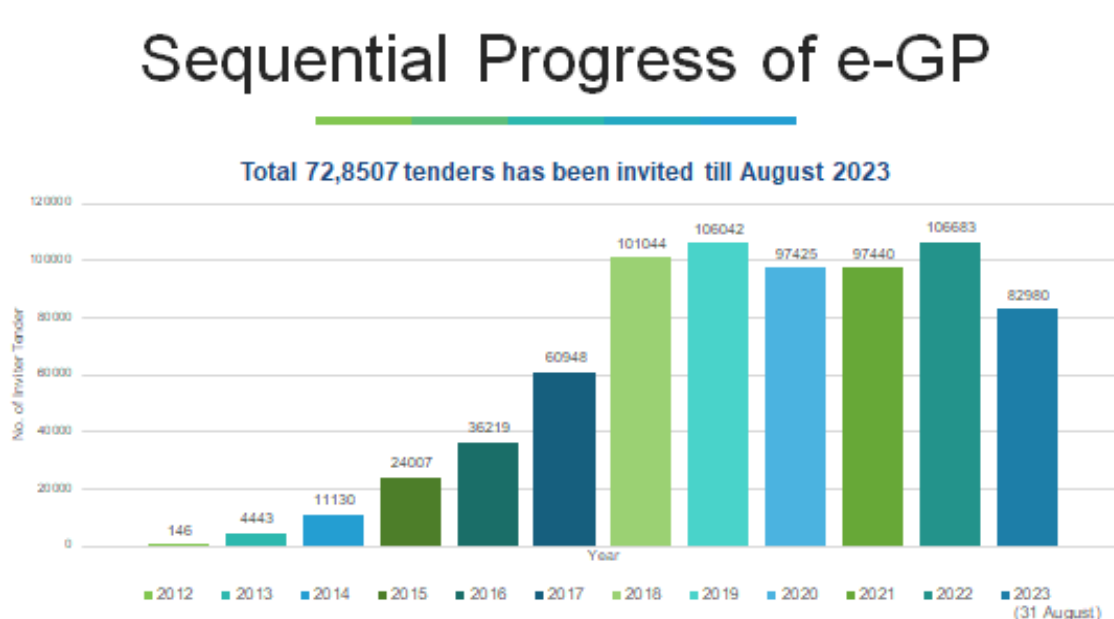
For any research, research methodology is considered specific procedures and technique used to identify, process and analyze the information about a topic. It is important to mention that in any research, the methodology part influences the reader to evaluate critically overall validity and reliability of the study. In this regard, to write this dissertation the following activities were done by the researcher for successful completion:

Review of secondary literature: To prepare the report various types of secondary procurement related documents such as journals, articles, research papers, Public Procurement Act-2006, Public Procurement Rules-2008 have been studied. Furthermore, various types of official documents including circulars, explanations and clarifications issued by CPTU. Moreover, information was also collected from numerous types of articles published in daily newspapers to write this report.

Personal experience and observation: The author of this study is a government employee and has been doing the job since 2006 in Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division.

commonly known as IMED under the ministry of planning. Central Procurement Technical Unit, which is the main regulatory authority for public procurement of Bangladesh, is a wing of IMED. As the author were posted in CPTU for 8 years he had the opportunity to explore firsthand experience of procurement reform in Bangladesh as well as to see the attitude of the targeting agencies how they excepted the procurement reform and e-GP in Bangladesh.

Rationale of this study: Over the last couple of years due to the significant economic growth public sector development and expenditure has tremendously been progressed and as such nowadays the country has been experiencing a satisfactory economic growth. It is estimated that nearly 80% of total Annual Development Budget is spent for the procurement purposes. In this regard, to ensure value for money different initiative has been taken by the government for government procurement. The sequential progress of e-GP is illustrated below by bar chart (source: <https://eprocure.gov.bd>).



From the forgoing explanation, e-GP has been chosen as dissertation topic considering the pros and cons of aforesaid explanation.

Chapter 2

Public Procurement Reform in Bangladesh

To improve the public procurement performance the government of Bangladesh has taken a comprehensive effort as part of strengthening overall organizational capabilities. With an aim of achieving the objectives, a permanent regulatory body namely Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU) was established in 2002 under the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division in the Ministry of Planning. It is important to mention that the reform initiative was taken with an ultimate aim of formulation and issuance of a unified procurement system. Prior to the 2003 there was no any unified procurement guideline for government purchase in Bangladesh. The slow performance of development project led to the policy maker to rethink the strategy by which a unified public procurement system will be developed. As part of this initiative with the collaboration and financial support of World Bank a Country Procurement Assessment Report (CPAR) was prepared by a team World Bank representative in 2001. In this report different types of shortfall, including the following deficiencies are found in procurement system of the government of Bangladesh.

- There is no any sound legal framework in public sector procurement in Bangladesh.
- Complexity of bureaucratic procedure lead to the procurement delay
- There is no any stipulated timeline for completing the whole procurement process.
- Multiple layer of approval process lead to procurement process delay
- Lack of professional staff to operate procurement process and manage public procurement
- Poor quality bidding document lead to bidder confusion and manipulation.
- Lack adequate mechanism for fair competition, transparency as well as accountability.

From the aforesaid backdrop, for the development of the country it is urgently important to improve the public procurement system in Bangladesh. With an aim of this ‘Public Procurement Reform Project’ with the financial support of World Bank was approved on 14 February 2002. The ultimate aim of this project was to improve the public procurement system in line with international standard, norms and efficiency, transparency, accountability.

The first step of this initiative is to introduction of Public Procurement Regulation-2003. Due it gradual progress in public sector organization subsequently in 2006 Public Procurement Act-2006 (PPA-2006) was passed in national parliament. Hereinafter, Public Procurement Rules-2008 was passed by national parliament and made effective on 31 January 2008. In a nutshell, e-GP system model acquisition is illustrated below by the following model:

e-GP Acquisition Model



The Public Procurement Regulation 2003 was replaced by the inauguration of Public Procurement Rules 2008, which was framed by the Public Procurement Act-2006

Following the positive response of PPRP Subsequently later, in June 2007, a technical project titled 'Public Procurement Reform Project-II' was inaugurated by the government of Bangladesh with the financial support of World Bank. The four major components of PPRP-II are given below:

Component 1: Furthering Policy Reform and Institutionalizing Capacity Development

Component 2: Strengthening Procurement Management at Sectoral Level & CPTU/IMED

Component 3: Introducing e-Government Procurement (e-GP)

Component 4: Communication, Behavioral Change, and Social Accountability

According to the World Bank final review mission report the project achievement was satisfactory and it achieved all the components in line with its desired expectation.

Hereinafter, to expedite the procurement reform on 29 August 2017 collaboration with International Development Agency (IDA) of the World Bank a new project namely "Digitizing Implementation Monitoring and Public Procurement Project (DMAPPP)" with duration of 5 years, from July 2017 to June 2022. The project is implemented by Central Procurement Technical Unit

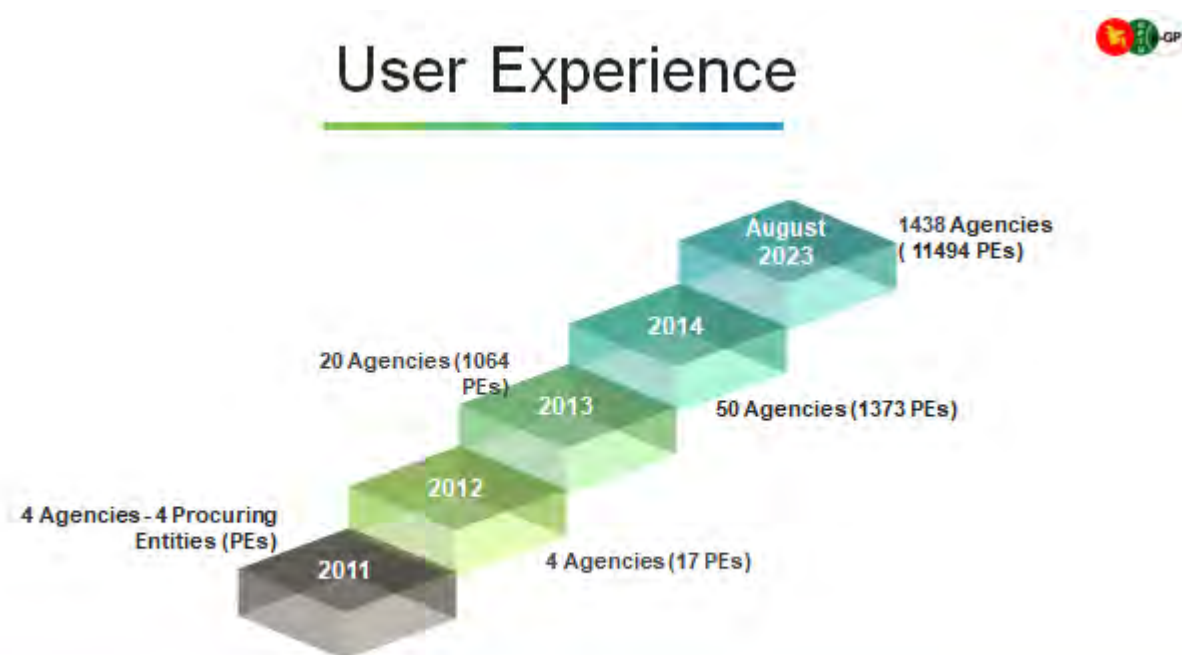
(CPTU) under Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division of Ministry of Planning. Due to the gradual progress of its activities the project is extended up to June 2024 with some new activities.

The DIMAPPP has four Components:

- i. Restructuring CPTU and Institutionalizing e-GP
- ii. Enhancing Digitization of Public Procurement
- iii. Professionalization Procurement and Citizen Engagement (CE), and
- iv. Digitizing Project Implementation Monitoring.

In DIMAPP project in addition to 32 Selected Public Sector Organizations (SPSOs) with previous four target agencies will be the integral part of procurement management as well as monitoring and e-GP implementation.

From the inauguration of e-GP the overall progress including target agencies involvement are illustrated by the chart below:



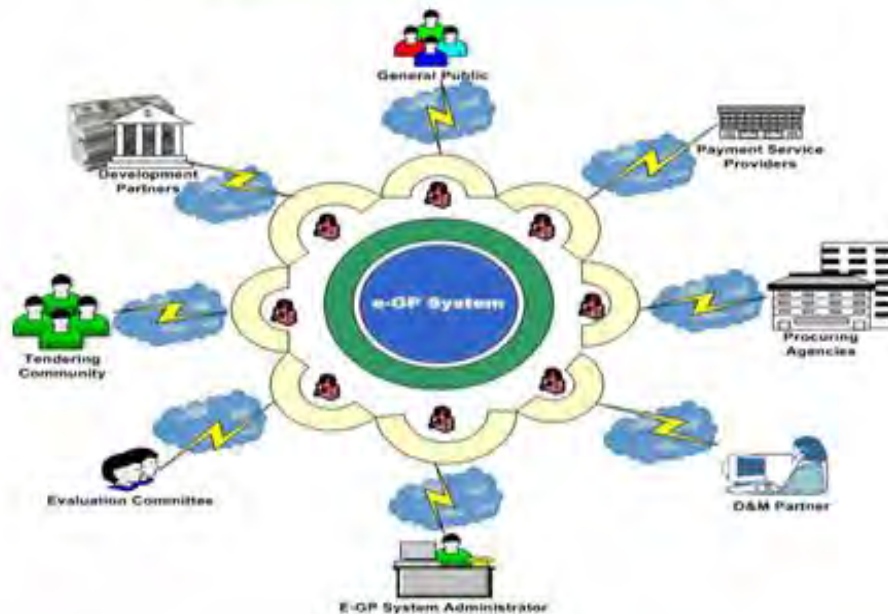
For its gradual success it is expected that all the procuring entities of government organization in near future will be registered with e-GP system to fully digitize public procurement activities of Bangladesh.

Chapter 3

Features of e-GP System in Bangladesh

The vision of the e-GP is to enhance the equal opportunity for all, efficiency and transparency in public procurement through the implementation of a comprehensive e-GP solution to be used by all government organizations in the country. In this technological advancement world e-GP is a significant breakthrough of modern technology. Prior to decade earlier in our country the practice of manual procurement tendering method was questionable from different aspects including: transparency, fair competition, accountability. The practice of e-GP has the potential to ensure transparency, accountability and fair completion. Access diagram of e-GP system is depicted bellow:

e-GP System Access Diagram



The salient features of e-GP are illustrated bellow:

e-GP Portal

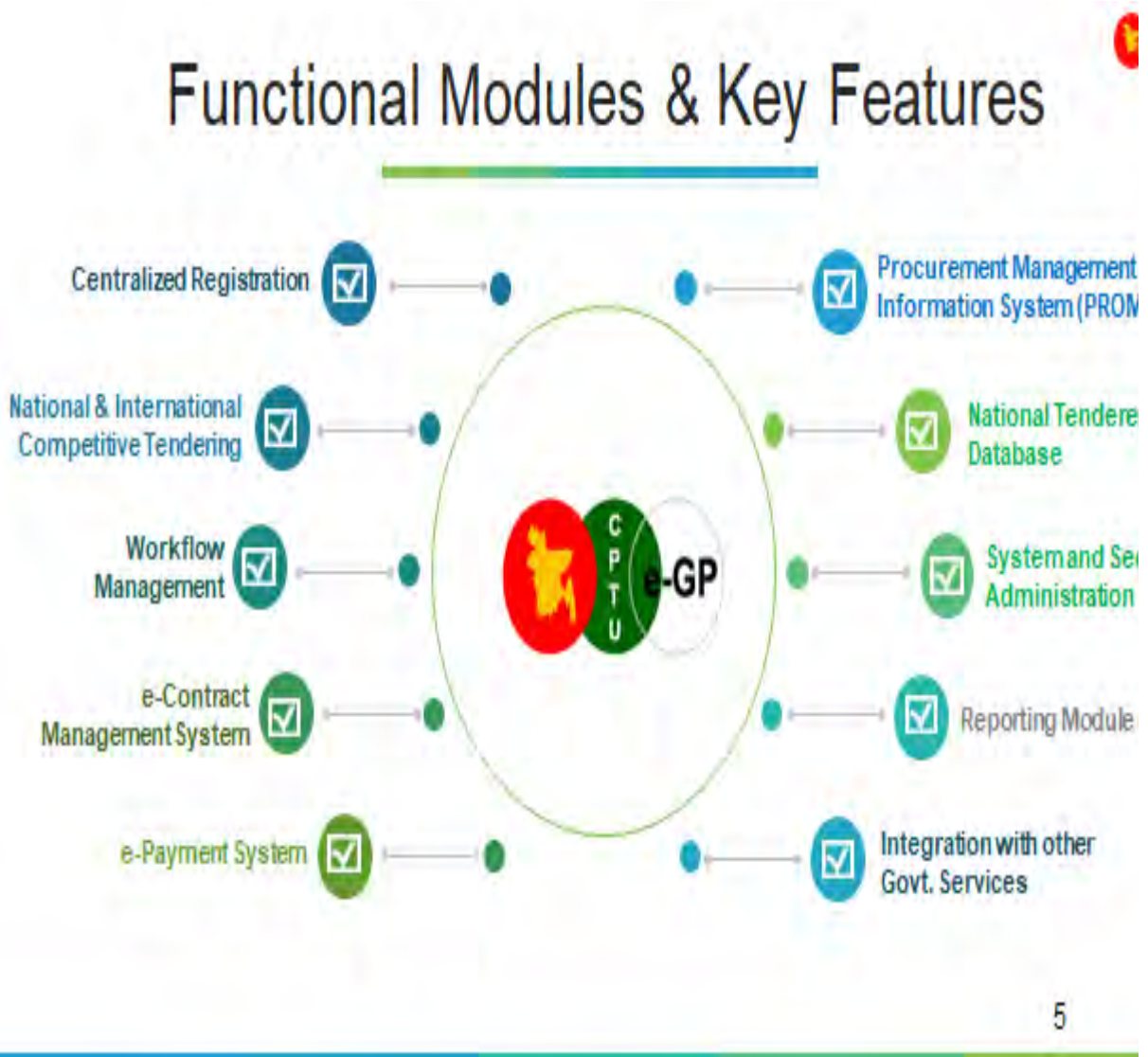
Access to Public Procurement Information

In e-GP system all the registered user have the access to public records and information though the e-GP portal consistent with applicable rules and acts as well as other government instruction circulated by government. Applicable act and Rules refer to Public Procurement Act-2006 and Public Procurement Rules-2008 (PPR-2008). Furthermore, subsequent amendment circulated by government will also come in consideration.

Access to e-GP System features

In e-GP system registration all user must accept the terms and conditions of e-GP system and they also must abide by the rules and act. Another important thing is that CPTU has the authority to modify, correction of any terms and condition without prior notice.

To get access e-GP system user need to use appropriate web browsers and other security settings. In case of rapid development of new browsers users need to update new configuration settings . Some key features of e-GP is shown below:



Disclaimer and Privacy policy:

Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU) has given the authority to make correction of any errors or omissions of any part of e-GP system in respect of demand without prior notice.

Common Registration

In e-GP system all users must be registered following the common guideline in order to get appropriate access points and to work with dashboards with appropriate and smooth functions.

In e-GP system all the intended tenderer must be registered following the guideline of CPTU along with all the required information. Furthermore, the user must be consent with the disclaimer policy of e-GP system. In this regard, any misinformation is noticed or identified or any fabricated document is uploaded, which is already submitted, appropriate action will be taken following prescribed rules PPA-2006 and PPR-2008.

Due to the violation of any terms and conditions of e-GP guideline registration shall be cancelled.

Registration of schedule Bank: In e-GP system transaction a number of schedule bank has been authorized by Bangladesh Bank for collecting fees and selling of procurement documents as well as other applicable fees including Bank Guarantees tender security, performance security.

e-Contract Management:

Nomination of individuals shall be selected by the procuring entities in respect of knowledge, skills, experience and ability to carry out their responsibilities by using the prescribed Dashboard which is provided by the CPTU in e-GP system. In e-GP system different standard forms and entry spaces to be recorded under the e-Contract Management System (e-CMS). Procuring entities should preserve updated contract with the stipulated time and deliverables. Furthermore, service level agreement including specifications and other information fit with e-GP system.

Payment processing in e-GP system is shown below by a diagram:



Certification and payment processing

In e-GP system different types of certification including acceptance certificate, quality certificate can provides to the concern stakeholder who would like to get such certificates. In e-GP system the designated officers are responsible to evaluate the performance of the contract. In this respect, the documents submitted by the contractors must be evaluated by the designated persons as e-GP system does not have any automated tools to verify the physical performance in the filed.

Authority registration:

Procurement process approval in e-GP system is formulated based on the delegation of financial power (DoFP). As such the e-GP system workflow verifies the appropriate person to whom approval will be taken in compliance with the DoFP and indication defined in PPR-2008. Digital signature, e-Signature (Whichever is applicable) of the contractor is captured in e-GP system.

Chapter 4

Difference between manual and e-GP in respect of PPR-2008 and e-GP guideline:

The inauguration of e-GP and its gradual progress is a significant achievement for Bangladesh without question. As part of this initiative Public procurement Act-2006 and Public Procurement Rules-2008 was inaugurated and hereinafter in 2 June 2011 the web portal of e-GP was introduced in Bangladesh with an aim of enhancing the efficiency and transparency in public procurement.

Now I am going to describe some basic difference between manual and e-GP in respect of PPR-2008 and e-GP guideline.

Text in PPR-2008	Text of e-GP Guideline
Customizing the Standard Tender Document issued by CPTU any Procuring Entity need to prepare the STD for any Procurement for purchasing of goods works and services.	• The STD available in online library of CPTU website any PE will prepare the required tender document of Pre-qualification, tender or proposal for purchasing of goods, works and services.
• In manual tendering Procuring Entity need to keep record of bidder detail communication information including contract number, mailing address and so forth. • Payment of bidding document is paid by person at the time of purchasing.	• In e-GP system all the information of potential bidders are recorded automatically. • Payment of document selling is collected automatically from e-GP member Bank network using e-GP payment module.
In manual tendering process Tender Opening Committee is formed comprising 7 members where 2 members will be from the representative of other ministry as specified in schedule 2 of PPR-2008.	• In e-GP system in Tender Opening Committee there will be 2 members of TOC. For Tender or Proposal evaluation Committee there will be only 3 members committee and no requirement any member from other organization.

Text in PPR-2008	Text of e-GP Guideline
In pre-bid meeting the representatives of potential bidders or their appropriate must be present in person to ask questions or seek any clarification regarding the tender. Tenderers who have purchased the Tender Documents and even did not attend the meeting, the decision of the pre-bid meeting to be informed to them by post or by messenger	• Pre-tender meeting will be held online on stipulated date and time as specified in the bidding document and all sort of clarification will be share in dashboard as well as notify the message with all the potential bidder by email.
Before of the signing of the contract the performance security submitted by the bidders will be verified by written request or by sending a messenger to the branch manager of the bank by Procuring Entity.	• Verification of the Authenticity of Performance Security/ tender security need not to be verified by sending representative or by official letter as the same will be issued by authorized Bank.
Prior to the deadline of the submission of tender at any time the Procuring Entity may take initiative to make correction/addendum of the bidding document in respect of the decision of pre-bid meeting .	• In e-GP system the amendment will be published under the corresponding tenders, which will be the integral part of the tender and this will be sent to the bidders via email Alert/ SMS if the bidders preferred to receive. • E-GP System will internally keep track of the acknowledgements by tenderers of amendment issued, but will not be disclosed to the PE until tender opening
Tender opening will be done by the procuring Entity following the time and place specified in the IFT in presence of bidders or their appropriate representative.	• Members of the Tender Opening Committee may log in in stipulated time and date and tender opening sheet will be generated automatically following the .

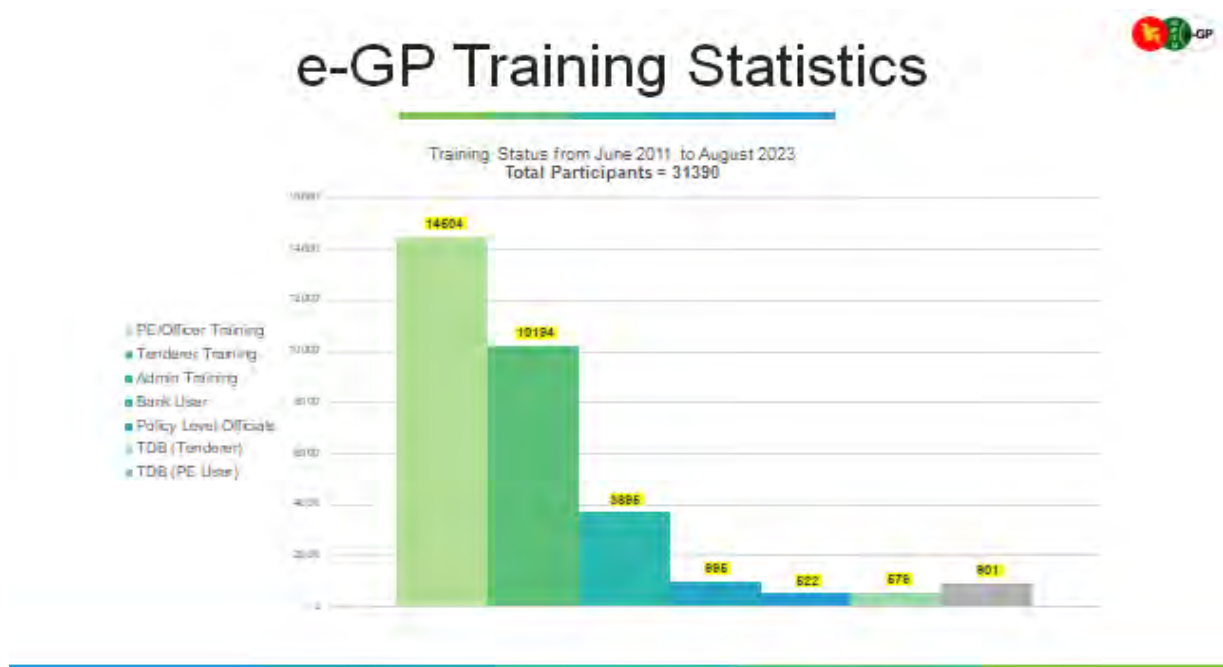
Chapter -5

Present status of e-GP

In the past few decades Bangladesh has made unprecedented progress in different areas including economic, social. Cultural, infrastructure to name just a few In this regard, a sustainable foundation is laid for a developed, prosperous, smart Bangladesh by 2041, when per capita income will reach 12,500 US dollar (**Perspective Plan-2021-41**). In near future to make mart Bangladesh it is significantly import to ensure value for money.

The author of this study is an government employee and have been doing job since 2006 in Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division commonly known as IMED under the ministry of planning. Central Procurement Technical Unit, which is the main regulatory authority for public procurement of Bangladesh, is a wing of IMED. As the author were posted in CPTU for 8 years he had the opportunity get information from the employees of CPTU. Furthermore, to prepare the report various types of secondary procurement related document such as journal, articles, research papers, Public Procurement Act-2006, Public Procurement Rules-2008 have been studied. In addition to that, information also collected from various types of official documents including circular, explanation and clarification issued by CPTU, numerous types of article published in daily newspaper, to write this report.

Some of e-GP progress has been illustrated by the bar chart below:



e-GP portal was inaugurated in 2 June, 2011 in Bangladesh. e-GP embarked on it's journey by four target agencies LGED, RHD, BWDB and REB and with an aim of gradually covering all procuring entities across the country..Over a decade significant progress has already been made in public sector organization due to the gradual progress of e-GP system. From the beginning of e-GP portal inauguration up to August 2023 the number of total registered tenderer in e-GP system is 107569, registered Banks 52, number of agencies 1438, tender invited 7,28,494, contract awarded 5,22,649, participants in e-GP training is 31390 (www.eprocure.gov.bd).

From the very beginning to August 2023 total 728507 have been invited by e-GP system.

In addition to that different categories of other progress are mentioned below:

- Percentage share of rejected bids decreased from 8% (FY12) to 3% (FY19).
- Estimated 497 million km. of travel distance reduction and as a result Decrease 153,559 tons of CO2 emission
- 1,053 million pages of papers savings.
- Integration with Achallan System.
- Implementation of Tenderer Database.
- Integration with iBAS++ System.
- Financial Year wise Annual Procurement Plan.
- Development of International Competitive Tender

Overall progress of e-GP is shown below by a pie chart (source: <https://www.eprocure.gov.b>):

Overall Progress of e-GP



New initiative of e-GP system:

- Electronic Project Management System (e-PMIS).
- Life-Cycle Cost Analysis for Evaluation of Tenders.
- Emergency Procurement Guidelines.
- Establishment of Procurement Cell in Large Spending Target Agencies.
- Citizen Engagement in implementation.
- Formation of Govt-Tenderers forum to speed up implementation of contract

Achievement: In this technological advancement world e-GP is a significant breakthrough of modern technology. Prior to decade earlier in our country the practice of manual procurement tendering method was questionable from different aspects including: transparency, fair competition, accountability. Nowadays the practice of e-GP has the potential to ensure transparency, accountability and fair completion. Due to successful implementation of e-GP across the country over the years e-GP has obtained some tremendous achievement, some of which is illustrated below:

- e-GP: ISO 27001 Certification on information security management system e-GP IT Operations & Data Center.
- ISO 14001:2015 Certification on Environmental Management System for e-GP Operation and Management.
- ISO 9001:2015 Certification on Quality Management System (QMS) for e-GP Operation and Management.
- ISO 22301:2019 Certification on Business Continuity Management Systems (BCMS) for e-GP Operation and Management.

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Recommendations

The aim of this dissertation was to critically analyze the factor on Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system in Bangladesh and its impact as well as future prospects. e-GP System is a web based system which encompasses the total procurement lifecycle and records the all procurement activities. The purpose of this system is to maintain complete and up-to-date Public Procurement System activities of all public agencies as well as provide tender opportunities to all potential tenderers from Bangladesh and abroad. Overall progress of e-GP is shown below by a pie chart (source: <https://www.eprocure.gov.bd>):

From this aforesaid explanation researcher wanted to explain and illustrate the following recommendation to meet its future prospects and impacts as well:

1. In this technological advancement world e-GP is a significant breakthrough of modern technology. Prior to decade earlier in our country the practice of manual procurement tendering method was questionable from different aspects including: transparency, fair competition, accountability. Nowadays the practice of e-GP has the potential to ensure transparency, accountability and fair completion. In this regard, it is recommended to government of Bangladesh to take necessary steps to connect all the government agencies with e-GP.
2. The supply of electricity across the country is not in stable position until now. Some part of the country the supply of electricity is very poor. The frequent disruption of electricity hampers daily activities of basic human life. So, necessary steps need to take for stable electricity supply to ensure e-GP in all government agencies across the country.
3. High speed internet is a pre-requisite element of e-GP. Although, any individual can avail internet facilities from any corner of the country but high speed internet is not available across the country. So, it is urgently important to ensure high speed internet all over the country.
4. CPTU has given the administrative authority to operate e-GP. In relation to the activities of e-GP the skilled manpower of government is small in number. From the inauguration of e-GP (2011), operational and daily maintenance activities have been performed and updated by the contractual consulting firm's skilled employees. So, to minimize the

dependency of consulting firm government should take necessary steps to make skilled manpower to perform all the activities of e-GP.

5. Although government has a strong determination to bring all the government agencies in e-GP system, but some of the agencies has a tendency not to come in e-GP system. So, there must be a deadline by the government to come all the agencies in e-GP system and failure to do so there must be necessary action.
6. In different steps in e-GP system, procuring entities often encounter with some sort of problems and most often it's really difficult to solve the problem by procuring entities self- manpower. So necessary steps need to take to make skilled manpower to handle the difficulties arises in different phases of e-GP system.

From the aforesaid explanation and recommendations, the researcher believe that the ultimate aim of this study has already met up. If the factors identified and recommendations are implemented by the competent authorities there must be a significant positive result on Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system to establish a smart Bangladesh.

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