

# How RA 9184 and RA 12009 Can Improve Government Logistics Accountability and Transparency via Simplifying Procurement Procedures

**Pablo M. Ramos Jr.**  
**Isabela State University**  
[pablo.m.ramosjr@isu.edu.ph](mailto:pablo.m.ramosjr@isu.edu.ph)



**Pablo M. Ramos Jr.** is an esteemed Instructor in the College of Business, Accountancy, and Public Administration at the Isabela State University, Echague, Isabela.

Mr. Ramos holds a strong academic background rooted entirely in ISU, having completed his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, major in Management, and subsequently earning a Master of Management degree with a specialization in Public Management. He is also a Licensed Professional Teacher (LPT).

Before committing fully to the academe, Mr. Ramos applied his expertise in key administrative functions, notably serving as the Campus Procurement Officer for the ISU Main Campus. Currently, he balances his instructional duties with his role as a Member of the Bids and Awards Committee (BAC), where he continues to contribute his administrative expertise to the institution.

## Introduction

Republic Act No. 9184, known as the Government Procurement Reform Act (GPPRA), was enacted in 2003 to revamp the public procurement system in the Philippines. It aims to establish a more transparent, efficient, and accountable process for government purchases. The law introduced various reforms, such as the creation of the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) and the integration of electronic procurement systems, which help simplify and modernize procurement procedures. Effective implementation of RA 9184 is essential for enhancing government logistics, as it sets standards that promote fair competition and reduce corruption in procurement.

Recently, Republic Act No. 12009, also known as the E-Government Act, was introduced to further strengthen the governance framework by promoting the use of technology in government operations, including procurement. This act supports the objectives of RA 9184 by streamlining processes and enhancing transparency, making it easier for citizens to access information about government purchases. Together, these laws have the potential to transform

how logistics and procurement are managed within government agencies, ensuring that resources are utilized effectively.

However, challenges remain in the current procurement procedures. Issues such as non-compliance, unclear policies, and inefficient processes hinder the potential benefits of these reforms. Addressing these challenges is crucial to unlocking the full advantages of RA 9184 and RA 12009 ([Gabiana et al., 2023](#)).

## Challenges in Current Procurement Procedures

Current procurement procedures face significant challenges that impede the efficiency of government logistics. One major issue is the complexity of existing processes, which often involve multiple layers of regulations and documentation. This complexity can lead to delays, increased costs, and confusion among stakeholders. When procurement procedures are not straightforward, it can be difficult for suppliers to navigate the system, resulting in fewer bids and ultimately limiting competition.

Accountability issues also arise within the procurement framework. The lack of transparency in decision-making processes permits the potential for corruption and favoritism. When procurement decisions are obscured, it becomes challenging to hold individuals accountable for their actions, leading to mistrust in the system. This lack of accountability can further exacerbate inefficiencies, as poor choices may go unchecked, jeopardizing the integrity of government logistics.

These procurement challenges directly impact logistics efficiency. Delays caused by complex processes can hinder the timely delivery of goods and services, which is particularly detrimental in public health or emergency situations. When procurement is not streamlined, it can result in budget overruns and misallocation of resources, undermining the very goals that RA 9184 and RA 12009 aimed to achieve (Soekarno et al., 2024).

Addressing these challenges through simplified procurement procedures can significantly enhance accountability and transparency, improving logistics efficiency and delivering better outcomes for government operations. Simplifying processes will help create a more effective framework that supports the goals of these regulations. Furthermore, a critical examination of procurement methods could reveal the need to incorporate more structured strategies that prioritize long-term benefits and innovative solutions to enhance public health objectives.

## Simplification of Procurement Procedures

Simplifying procurement procedures is a critical step in enhancing government logistics and can directly improve accountability and transparency. Under RA 9184, streamlined processes were introduced to reduce the burden of complex requirements that often hinder timely and cost-effective procurement. By eliminating unnecessary layers of documentation, the procurement process becomes more accessible to suppliers, encouraging a broader range of bids. This openness fosters competition, leading to better pricing and quality for public projects.

RA 12009 builds on this foundation by introducing innovative practices that further simplify procurement. For instance, it emphasizes the use of electronic platforms, allowing for real-time

updates and communication between government agencies and suppliers. This innovation not only saves time but also minimizes errors that can arise from outdated paper-based systems. Moreover, integrating technology enhances transaction traceability, which is crucial for ensuring procurement processes are conducted transparently.

The benefits of these simplified procedures extend beyond just efficiency. They create an environment where stakeholders, including citizens, can easily access information about government spending. This increased visibility holds agencies accountable, as it makes it easier to track how public funds are used. Consequently, the movement towards simplified procurement serves as a stepping stone towards enhancing accountability and transparency in government operations, ensuring that public resources are managed effectively and responsibly.

## **Enhancing Accountability and Transparency**

Enhancing accountability and transparency in government logistics relies heavily on effective mechanisms embedded in RA 9184 and RA 12009. Accountability mechanisms in RA 9184 are designed to ensure that procurement processes are not only compliant with established regulations but also open to scrutiny. This framework includes provisions for audits, performance reviews, and public reporting to track the use of public funds and ensure responsible management.

On the other hand, RA 12009 introduces transparency measures that require government agencies to disclose procurement activities openly. This includes publishing bids, contracts, and procurement process results in accessible formats. By making this information available to the public, these measures foster a culture of openness that encourages citizen engagement and oversight.

Successful case studies from various local government units demonstrate the positive impact of these laws on accountability and transparency. For instance, some municipalities have successfully implemented online portals that allow citizens to view real-time updates on procurement activities and expenditures. This accessibility not only empowers citizens but also deters potential corruption by making it difficult for agencies to mismanage funds without public notice. These mechanisms take root, and they pave the way for a more accountable government that can foster trust among citizens. The broader implications of these enhancements in procurement processes signal a shift towards a more engaged citizenry and a more responsive government, ultimately preparing the ground for deeper reforms in public service delivery.

## **Conclusion and Future Implications**

In conclusion, the implementation of Republic Act No. 9184 and RA 12009 presents a promising pathway to enhancing accountability and transparency in government logistics through simplified procurement procedures. Key findings indicate that these laws can streamline the procurement process, reducing complexities that often lead to inefficiencies. By fostering an environment where more suppliers can participate, these reforms can lead to better pricing and quality for public projects.

Looking ahead, the future of procurement in government logistics appears to be shaped by the growing integration of technology. E-procurement systems can further simplify processes, allowing for real-time tracking and management of procurement activities. This digital shift not only enhances transparency but also helps in building trust within communities, as citizens can easily access information regarding public spending.

To ensure continued improvement, recommendations include investing in training programs for procurement personnel to better utilize electronic systems and develop a culture open to innovation. Additionally, establishing stronger oversight mechanisms will help address any potential issues that may arise. Emphasizing collaboration between different government entities can also enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the procurement process ([Mwangata & Hapompwe, 2024](#)) ([Mwansa & Hapompwe, 2024](#)).

By embracing these recommendations, the government can significantly improve not just procurement practices but also overall public service delivery, ultimately contributing to a more accountable and transparent administration that meets the needs of its citizens.

## References

- Dagohoy, A. M. V., Salvatierra, A. C., Constantino, M. L. L., Matudan, N. M., & Malang, B. (2023). Level of Awareness and Challenges in Republic Act 9184 Procurement Procedures: A Basis for Training and Internal Policy Development. In *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research. <https://doi.org/10.11594/ijmaber.04.12.13>
- Gabiana, K. D. E., Polinar, M. A., & Baquero, G. C. H. (2023). The Bidding Process of The Cebu Provincial Government: A Case Study. In *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research*. International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research. <https://doi.org/10.11594/ijmaber.04.05.07>
- Mwangata, M. M., & Hapompwe, C. C. (2024). An Assessment of the Effect of E-Procurement on Procurement Processes and Efficient Performance in Zambia's Government Institutions: A Case Study of the Local Government Service Commission. In *Journal of Economics, Finance And Management Studies*. Journal of Economics, Finance And Management Studies. <https://doi.org/10.47191/jefms/v7-i7-91>
- Mwansa, S., & Hapompwe, C. C. (2024). Impact of the Zambian Government's Liberalized Bulk Petroleum Products Procurement Policy on Service Efficiency and Effectiveness: A Case Study of the Ministry of Energy. In *Journal of Economics, Finance And Management Studies*. Journal of Economics, Finance And Management Studies. <https://doi.org/10.47191/jefms/v7-i7-64>.
- Nuruly, S. (2023). Logistics: Analysis of Procurement, Distribution, Warehousing, and Transportation (Mini Review). In *Indonesian Journal of Business Analytics*. Indonesian Journal of Business Analytics. <https://doi.org/10.55927/ijba.v3i3.4566>

Soekarno, S., Kharohmayani, D., Zulqiyami, A. B., Chandra, F., & Indriawati, N. (2024). Evaluating the Impact of Mini-Competition on Pharmaceutical Procurement: Challenges, Risks, and Regulatory Implications in Indonesia. In *International Journal of Current Science Research and Review*. International Journal of Current Science Research and Review. <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijcsrr/v7-i10-33>

