
COMPLIANCE OF CAGAYAN STATE UNIVERSITY IN THE 2016 REVISED IMPLEMENTING RULES AND REGULATIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT 9184 – GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT REFORM ACT

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ABSTRACT

One of the primary responsibilities of government institutions like state universities is the procurement of goods, consulting services, and infrastructure projects. Despite clear regulations, challenges in the proper implementation of procurement laws remain, as observed by officials and implementers. This study aims to examine the level of awareness and implementation of the 2016 Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act 9184, also known as the Government Procurement Reform Act, among selected personnel of Cagayan State University (CSU). Using a descriptive-correlational method, data were gathered through a validated questionnaire. A total of 1,283 respondents from eight CSU campuses—Andrews, Carig, Piat, Lallo, Gonzaga, Lasam, Sanchez Mira, and Aparri—participated in the study. Weighted mean was used to assess levels of awareness and implementation, while the t-test measured differences between two groups of respondents per campus. Results revealed significant differences in awareness in key areas, including Procurement Planning, Preparation of Bidding Documents, Receipt and Opening of Bids, and Alternative Methods of Procurement. In terms of implementation, significant disparities were also noted in most campuses, except for Carig and Lallo. These findings indicate inconsistencies in understanding and applying procurement procedures, emphasizing the need for targeted training, stricter enforcement, and continuous capacity-building initiatives. Strengthening procurement knowledge and compliance across all campuses is essential to promote transparency, accountability, and effective use of public funds.

Keywords: Republic Act 9184; Government Procurement Reform Act; Procurement Process, End- Users; Transparency

INTRODUCTION

The Philippine government, as a procuring entity, spends hundreds of billions of pesos to procure goods, consulting services and infrastructure to carry out projects and deliver services to its citizens. The money it spends comes from the budget that it funds out of its own revenues and from loans and grants extended by foreign sources such as multilateral development banks and bilateral donors.

Deciding how to judiciously spend the money is a crucial responsibility of the government, particularly that it owes the sovereign the public trust. The government is duty-bound to faithfully embrace the cardinal principle of public service: “public office is a public trust.” Taxpayers have the right to know and demand their government to spend their hard-earned contribution honestly and judiciously for general welfare.

In relation, transparent and accountable procurement is the fulfilment of getting the best value for the people’s peso. The procurement system involves announcing or advertising what the government needs, inviting qualified bidders to offer their bids, evaluating those bids, awarding contracts to the lowest and responsive bidders or highest rated bid, monitoring their delivery and performance, paying them and recording the results for others to see. It also involves making the bidding fair and transparent to the public. This shows the value of bidding in the procurement process. According to Royse, et.al. (2001 pp. 1-2), the program of bidding is an organized collection of activities to reach objective but some programs have interventions or services that are expected to have some kind of impact on the program participants. He also emphasized that for it to have “good programs”, the following must be present: staffing, budgets, stable funding, recognized identity, evidence based research foundation, conceptual or theoretical foundation and service philosophy.

This is in connection to the study of Kiage 2013 wherein his study emphasizes the importance of annual procurement planning, staff competency, and effective contract management in influencing procurement performance. He also

underscore the significance of legislative compliance and the challenges faced in the implementation of procurement practices.

In the past, an average of Php121 billion worth of infrastructure, equipment, materials, supplies and services passed through this process each year which is about 15 percent of the country's total annual budget, equivalent to about 3 percent of its Gross Domestic Project. Thus, procurement is a major government activity.

While the procurement process is straightforward enough on paper, it has met many difficulties and problems in its operation. Corruption, inefficiency, ignorance, and disorganization have resulted in the loss of billions of pesos and in the procurement of substandard materials and services. By one estimate, an average of 20 percent to 30 percent of every contract goes to leakages or about Php 30 billion annually.

Year 2003, the Philippine Government enacted the Government Procurement **Reform Act or Republic Act No. 9184**, AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE MODERNIZATION, STANDARIZATION AND REGULATION OF THE PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, with a policy to promote the ideals of good governance in all its branches, departments, agencies, subdivisions, and instrumentalities, including government-owned and/or -controlled corporations and local government units.

The procurement (acquisition of goods, services and contracting for infrastructure project) law was enacted to lay down rules and regulations and to modernize, standardize, and regulate the procurement activities of the government. It is a response to the clamor of the citizenry to provide value for taxpayer's money and show government's commitment to good governance, transparency, accountability, equity, efficiency, and economy in the procurement process.

The law wanted to deter corruption. The law tried to answer the unending agony of the government on conflicting rules on procurement, corruption, suspicious transactions, and anomalous government bidding. The law was designed to streamline the Philippine procurement system, patch holes for graft and corruption, harmonize the system with international standards and practices and to promote transparency, competitiveness, streamlined procurement, public monitoring and accountability. The GPRA included anti-corruption provisions, stiff penalties and sanctions administrative, civil, and criminal against offenders who are found guilty, with a minimum criminal penalty of six years in prison.

However, the 2003 GPRA and government's attempt to reduce corruption and promote transparency on its procurement process appeared to be insufficient. Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009 claimed that public officials and civil servants are perceived to be the most corrupt in the Philippines. As claimed by watchdog organizations, our tendency to tolerate the keeping of public information secret and information cleansing aggravated the corruption in government. In fact, according to March 2010 survey of 2,000 businessmen by the Political and Economic Risk Consultancy group, Philippines is the fourth most corrupt. Moreover, Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI), Philippines still ranked 139th in 2007, 141st in 2008, 139th in 2009, 134th in 2010, 129th in 2011, 105th in 2012, 94th in 2013, 85th in 2014, and 95th in 2015 with a score ranging from of 2.4 to 3.3 on a scale from 0 (perceived to be highly corrupt) to 10 (perceived to have low levels of corruption). This scenario was consistent with data released by World Bank Group: Enterprise Surveys – Philippines 2015, that there is a very high risk of corruption in the public procurement sector, which is subject to rampant corruption, irregularities, and inconsistent implementation of legislation. Likewise, more than a fifth of businesses report they expect to give gifts in order to win a government contract (ES 2015).

Most recent corruption perception surveys indicate that perception of corruption in the Philippines remains very high. Nevertheless, procurement is ranked as strong indication of good procurement processes. Evident progress has been made in procurement reform in terms of rules and regulations however implementation and enforcement are still perceived weak, and the objectives of the reform have not been fully achieved.

From the overall findings of the Country Procurement Assessment Report (CPAR), the key reasons why the system, despite considerable efforts in the past, do not function well include proliferation of outdated and fragmented laws and the multiplicity of uncoordinated executive issuances; inadequate dissemination and updating of procurement rules and regulations; serious weakness in the capacity of members of Bids and Awards Committees (BACs) as well as those of Technical Working Groups (TWGs); treatment of Annual Procurement Plans as mere compliance with budgetary requirements; allowing the practice of negotiation with the lowest calculated or evaluated bidder to meet budgetary ceiling requirements; serious delays in registration and licensing of contractors and suppliers; political interference in the bidding process when funding comes from congressional insertions and Countryside Development Funds (CDF) of politicians; procrastination by bidding committee members due to risk awareness when evaluating complicated or controversial procurements; serious weaknesses in monitoring and enforcing procurement rules and regulations; insufficient advertisement for small and medium-sized contracts at the LGU level; and surety law does not provide security for contracts callable on demand. Allowing unsolicited proposals does not promote transparency in the privatization process and inadequate mechanism for encouraging legitimate complaints and lack of efficient administrative procedures for handling them (Hofman, Bert et.al 2008).

Regrettably, studies show that the law tends to compromise quality of goods and services in favor of complex bid procedures. Hence, some government agencies have low satisfaction with the worth of procured products and services. Among the reasons are: lack of organic procurement body in the agency, low vendor turnout because regularly bided contracts are not posted ahead of time, and absence of contract administration mechanism within the solicitation system itself. Besides, a procurement system that is slow and inefficient sends a strong signal to the business community that the government is unable or unwilling to compete in today's fast-paced economy. As some affected agencies observe, without spending, crucial infrastructures are not built and basic services are not

delivered.

Conditions of weak competition that prevailed in the pre-GPRA era continue to persist. A few private companies tend to corner the biddings for specific types of infrastructures and goods. Many companies who are not aware of the new public procurement system said they prefer not to deal with government due to its cumbersome and difficult procurement processes.

In a case decided by COA vs. RTC, GR 85285 et al., the Supreme Court has acknowledged the problem of corruption in government procurement. Admittedly, it did so before the new law, but the problems it found then still happen today. Specifically, the Court found the following manipulation of the bidding process: (1) Agreement to combine interest and divide the profit; (2) Agreement to withdraw from the bidding; (3) Agreement to bid on separate portion of the work; (4) Pre-arranged or rigged bidding; (5) Combination among bidders and a public official; and (6) Agreement to submit identical or uniform bids.

In respond to these recurring problems, the government introduced revision to the implementing rules and regulations of procurement process. The 2016 Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9184 was brought to life to counter the culture-rooted problems of red tape, collusion, corruption, negotiation, illegal subcontracting, and bidding suppression. To comply fully with RA 9184, every branch or agency of the government through the head of a procurement entity (HOPE) forms a bids and awards committee (BAC) to conduct competitive and transparent purchases by means of public bidding. An Approved Budget for the Contract (ABC) is indicated as the ceiling or upper limit for bid prices that must be within the approved Annual Procurement Plan (APP). In the preliminary examination of bids, the BAC uses non-discretionary pass/fail criteria. Numerous revisions are introduced to answer the failure of previous rules and regulations. Activities that are not procurement activities are included; new guidelines for APP formulations and revisions and Registration, Eligibility Requirements and Submission of Bids under the PhilGEPS are introduced, functions of BAC are improved and so on.

Alternative ways to make purchases may be resorted to at exceptional times. For violations of the law, an imprisonment in the maximum period of 15 years maybe imposed without prejudice to any warranted administrative sanctions and civil liability in the form of damages.

The procurement system under the 2016 Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of REPUBLIC ACT 9184, like any system, can fall prey to deliberate abuse through inappropriate use of power. By themselves, the law and the new procurement system alone may not be sufficient to control either the grand corruption, the theft of large sums by high-level politicians or officials or even political corruption misuse of state power by officials who shape the rules of the game to benefit them and those who pay them that prevailed prior to procurement reform. The success of procurement reform will require measures to stimulate strong public awareness and support for procurement reform.

OBJECTIVES

This study aimed to look into the compliance of 8 campuses of CSU in the IRR of the Government Procurement Reform Act of 2016 (R.A.9184).

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the College officials, Bids and Awards Committee (BAC) Members, Technical Working Groups, Faculty Members and End Users of the 8 campuses in terms of?
 - 1.1 Age;
 - 1.2 Sex;
 - 1.3 Civil status;
 - 1.4 Monthly gross income;
 - 1.5 Highest educational attainment;
 - 1.6 Number of years as member of the BAC; and
 - 1.7 Seminars and trainings attended on the procurement law.
2. **What is the level of awareness on government procurement or R.A. 9184 of the 8 campuses as to:**
 - 2.1. The Two groups of respondents (College Officials, Bids and Awards Committee members, Technical Working Group; and Faculty Members, End-users) on government procurement or R.A. 9184 in terms of?
 - 2.1.1. Government procurement objectives;
 - 2.1.2. Procurement planning;
 - 2.1.3. Procurement by electronic means;
 - 2.1.4. Bids and awards committee;
 - 2.1.5. Preparation of bidding documents and invitation to bid;
 - 2.1.6. Receipt and opening of bids and bid evaluation;
 - 2.1.7. Post qualification, award implementation and termination of the contract; and
 - 2.1.8. Alternative methods of procurement
3. Is there a significant difference between the assessments of the two groups of respondents on the level of awareness of the provisions of the procurement law or R.A. 9184?
4. **What is the extent of compliance with the provisions of the R.A.9184 as assessed by:**
 - 4.1. The two groups of respondents in the 8 campuses of Cagayan State University, in terms of?
 - 4.1.1. Government procurement objectives
 - 4.1.2. Procurement planning
 - 4.1.3. Procurement by electronic means
 - 4.1.4. Bids and awards committee

- 4.1.5. Preparation of bidding documents and invitation to bid
- 4.1.6. Receipt and opening of bids and bid evaluation
- 4.1.7. Post qualification, award implementation and termination of the contract and
- 4.1.8 Alternative methods of procurement
- 5. Is there a significant difference between the assessments of the two groups of respondents on the extent of compliance to the provisions of the Procurement law or R.A.9184 in the 8 campuses of CSU?
- 6. What are the problems with the extent of compliance of the procurement law RA 9184 among the 8 campuses of Cagayan State University?
- 7. What action plan may be developed to solve the problems?

Hypothesis

The following hypothesis will guide the researchers in conducting the study:

- 1. There is no significant difference between the assessments of the two groups of respondents on the extent of awareness of the provisions of the Procurement law or R.A. 9184
- 2. There is no significant difference between the assessments of the two groups of respondents on the extent of compliance of the provisions of the Procurement law or R.A. 9184.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Design

The study made used of the descriptive correlational method in the conduct of this research because the study describes the nature of the situation as it exists at the time of the study and it involves the collection of data on the awareness and extent of compliance of the Procurement Law (R.A.9184) by the 8 campuses of Cagayan State University.

The study made used of the questionnaire as the main instrument in gathering the needed data and information as to the level of awareness of the respondents on the provisions of the Procurement Law (R.A.9184) and the extent of compliance of this law (R.A.9184).

Sampling Technique

Random Stratified Proportional Sampling was utilized to ensure that different subgroups within the population from the 8 campuses are adequately represented according to their actual proportion in the overall population.

Locale of the Study

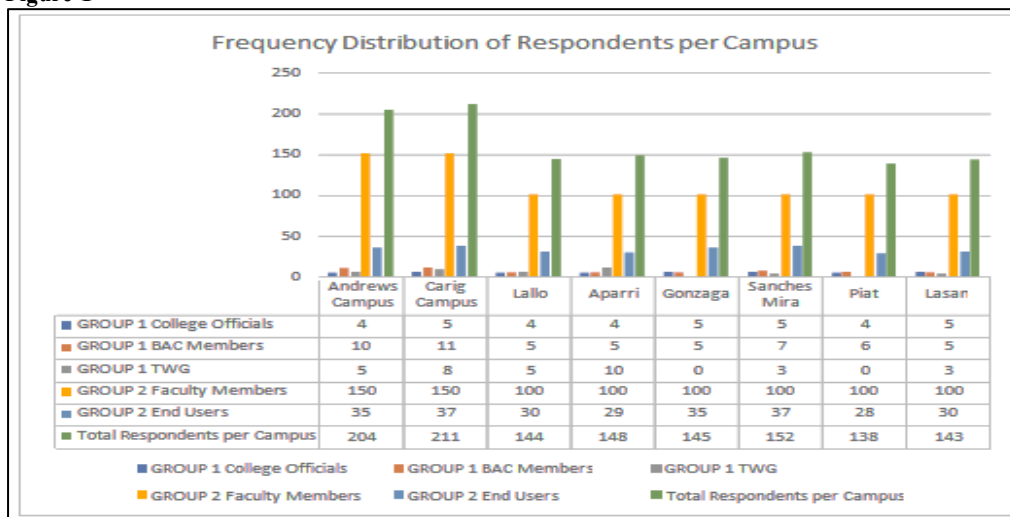
A study on the compliance of Cagayan State University (CSU) with the 2016 Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act 9184 (the Government Procurement Reform Act) have its locale within Cagayan State University itself, across its various campuses. Specifically, this includes: Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, where CSU has its main campuses (Andrews and Carig). Other campuses of Cagayan State University located throughout the Cagayan Valley region Cagayan State university is a system with multiple satellite campuses such as Gonzaga Campus, Aparri Campus, Sanches Mira Campus, Lallo and Lasam Campus. The study examined the procurement processes, policies, and practices implemented by the university's central administration, its Bids and Awards Committees (BACs) at different levels (e.g., system-wide, campus-level), and relevant offices responsible for procurement, accounting, and legal matters across all its operational units.

Respondents of the Study

This study involved the 8 campuses of Cagayan State University and the two groups of respondents from university. The 8 campuses are the following: CSU Andrews Campus, CSU Carig Campus, Gonzaga Campus, Aparri Campus, Sanches Mira Campus, Lallo and Lasam Campus.

The first group of respondents includes the college officials, BAC members and Technical Working Group while the second group consists of the Faculty members and end users of each of the mentioned Campuses of Cagayan State University.

Figure 1



Research Instruments

The questionnaire-checklist is the main tool used by the researchers in gathering the data needed for the study. The questionnaire consisted of two (2) parts. The first part consisted of the personal profile of respondents considering their age, sex, civil status, monthly gross income, highest educational attainment, number of years as member of the BAC and number of seminars and training attended on the procurement law.

The second part is the questionnaire proper of which the following questions are asked: 1) The level of awareness of the College Officials, BAC Members, Technical Working Group; and faculty members and end users on the provisions of the procurement law R.A.9184 in Cagayan State University and 2) The extent of the compliance on the provisions of the Procurement law (R.A.9184) in Cagayan State University. Lastly the problems encountered by the college officials, BAC members, Technical Working Group, Faculty and End users on the extent of compliance of the procurement law among the 8 campuses in CSU.

Data Gathering Procedure

The data gathering procedure used to assess the compliance of Cagayan State University with the 2016 IRR of RA 9184 involved the following steps: First, a questionnaire was carefully created based on key provisions of the law. Second, it was validated by experts to ensure accuracy and relevance. Third, the questionnaire was distributed to selected respondents, including BAC members and procurement staff across 8 CSU Campuses. Fourth, respondents were given enough time to answer completely and honestly. Fifth, completed questionnaires were collected and checked for completeness. Sixth, the answers were tallied and analyzed to measure CSU's compliance. Lastly, the results were summarized in a report highlighting strengths and areas for improvement.

Analysis of the Data/Statistical Treatment

Frequency counts and percentage was used to categorize the respondents.

To analyze the awareness and level of compliance of RA 9184 in CSU, the weighted mean was used.

The T-test was used in finding the significant differences of the level of awareness and extent of implementation by the two groups of respondents in this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1: Profile of Respondents Across All Campuses

CAMPUS	ANDRE WS		CARIG		LALLO		APARRI		GONZAG A		SANCHEZ MIRA		PIAT		LASAM		
	f	P	f	P	f	P	f	P	f	P	f	P	f	P	f	P	
A. AGE																	
25-34	101	49.51%	66	31.28	93	64.58	63	42.57	63	43.45	74	48.68	37	28.81	75	52.45	
35-44	30	14.71%	35	16.59	13	9.03	35	23.65	27	18.62	32	21.05	63	45.65	35	24.48	
45-54	39	19.12%	47	22.27	13	9.03	20	13.51	27	18.62	19	12.50	22	15.94	20	13.99	
55-64	34	16.66%	63	29.86	25	17.36	30	20.27	28	19.31	27	17.76	16	11.59	13	09.09	
B. SEX																	
Male	93	45.59%	111	52.61	57	39.58	79	53.38	76	52.41	88	57.89	85	61.59	76	53.15	
Female	111	54.41%	100	47.39	87	60.41	69	46.62	69	47.59	64	42.11	53	38.41	67	46.85	
C. CIVIL STATUS																	
Single	61	29.90%	113	53.55	41	28.47	68	45.95	64	44.14	86	56.58	89	64.49	53	37.06	
Married	133	65.20%	91	43.13	101	72.22	80	54.05	76	52.41	61	40.13	47	34.06	88	61.54	
Widow/er	10	4.90%	7	03.32	2	01.39			5	03.45	5	03.29	2	01.45	2	01.40	
D. MONTHLY INCOME																	
10,000-20,000	5	2.45%					26	17.50	0				9	06.52			
21,000-31,000	19	9.31%	22	10.43	7	4.86	26	17.57	32	22.07	2	01.32	53	38.41	25	17.48	
32,000-42,000	30	14.71%	51	24.17	73	50.69	27	18.24	57	39.31	55	36.18	9	06.52	45	31.47	
43,000-53,000	56	27.45%	109	51.66	48	33.33	18	12.16	20	13.79	27	17.76	26	18.84	16	11.19	
54,000-64,000	32	15.68%	14	06.64	5	03.47	18	12.16	12	8.28	28	18.42	17	12.32	16	11.19	

65,000-75,000	22	10.78%	10	04.74	5	03.47	11	07.43	15	10.34	13	08.55	8	05.80	19	13.29
76,000-86,000	15	7.35%	4	01.90	4	02.77	8	05.41	9	6.21	20	13.16	12	08.70	10	06.99
87,000-97,000	6	2.94%	1	0.47	2	01.89					7	04.61	4	02.90	8	05.59
98,000-108,000	8	3.92%							126	86.90					2	01.40
109,000-119,000	6	2.94%	158	74.88	103	71.53	104	70.27	19	13.10	110	72.36	103	74.64	2	1.40
120,000-130,000	2	0.98%	53	25.12	41	28.47	44	29.73			40	26.32	35	25.36		
131,000-141,000	1	0.49%							60	41.38					0	
142,000-152,000	2	0.98%	123	58.30	74	51.39	61	41.22	27	18.62	54	35.52	78	56.52	95	66.43
E. HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			34	16.11	41	27.78	28	18.92	27	18.62	43	28.29	37	26.81	48	33.57
MA/MS Graduate	102	50%	21	09.95	29	20.14	28	18.92	21	14.48	28	18.42	10	07.25		
Ph.D Graduate	102	50%	20	09.47			13	08.78	10	06.90	13	08.55	8	05.80	74	51.75
F. YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE INSTITUTION			13	06.16	104	72.22	18	12.16			14	09.21	5	03.62	50	35.97
1-8	77	37.75%			21	14.58			71	48.97					13	09.09
9-16	48	23.53%	168	79.62	19	13.19	110	74.32	37	25.52	104	68.42	57	41.30	6	04.20
17-24	23	11.27%	25	11.85			18	12.16	32	22.07	32	21.05	32	23.19		
25-32	34	16.67%	17	08.06			8	05.41	5	03.45	9	05.92	32	23.19	121	84.62
33-40	22	10.78%	1	047			10	06.76			4	02.63	9	06.52	20	13.99
G. NUMBER OF TRAININGS ATTENDED ON PROCUREMENT LAW							2	01.35			3	01.97	7	05.07	2	01.40
1-5	187	91.67%														
6-10	6	02.94%														
11-15	4	01.96%														
16-20	5	02.45%														

The table presents demographic data for respondents across several campuses, including Andrews, Carig, Lallo, Aparri, Gonzaga, Sanchez Mira, Piat, and Lasam.

Age Distribution: The workforce across most campuses is predominantly young to middle-aged, with the 25-34 age group having the highest representation, particularly notable in Lallo (64.58%) and Piat (52.45%).

Civil Status: A significant majority of employees across all campuses are married, suggesting a generally mature and settled workforce.

Monthly Income: There's a highly skewed distribution in several campuses (Carig, Lallo, Aparri, Sanchez Mira, Piat, Lasam) where a very large percentage of employees (often over 70%) fall into the higher income brackets (\$109,000-\$119,000 or \$142,000-\$152,000). This concentration in higher income ranges is unusually pronounced and might warrant further review of the data.

Educational Attainment: Andrews campus stands out with a 50/50 split between MA/MS and Ph.D graduates, indicating a highly educated workforce. Lasam also shows a high percentage of Ph.D graduates (51.75%).

Years of Service: Campuses like Carig (79.62%), Aparri (74.32%), and Sanchez Mira (68.42%) have a large proportion of employees with 9-16 years of service, suggesting an experienced mid-career demographic. Lasam is notable for an exceptionally long-tenured workforce, with 84.62% having 25-32 years of service.

Procurement Law Training: Andrews campus shows a very high rate of basic training, with 91.67% of employees having attended 1-5 procurement law trainings. Data for this category is largely incomplete for other campuses. The data highlights variations in workforce demographics across the campuses, particularly in terms of income distribution and years of service, while showing common trends in age and civil status. The extreme income percentages for several campuses are a striking feature.

Figure 2.a.1

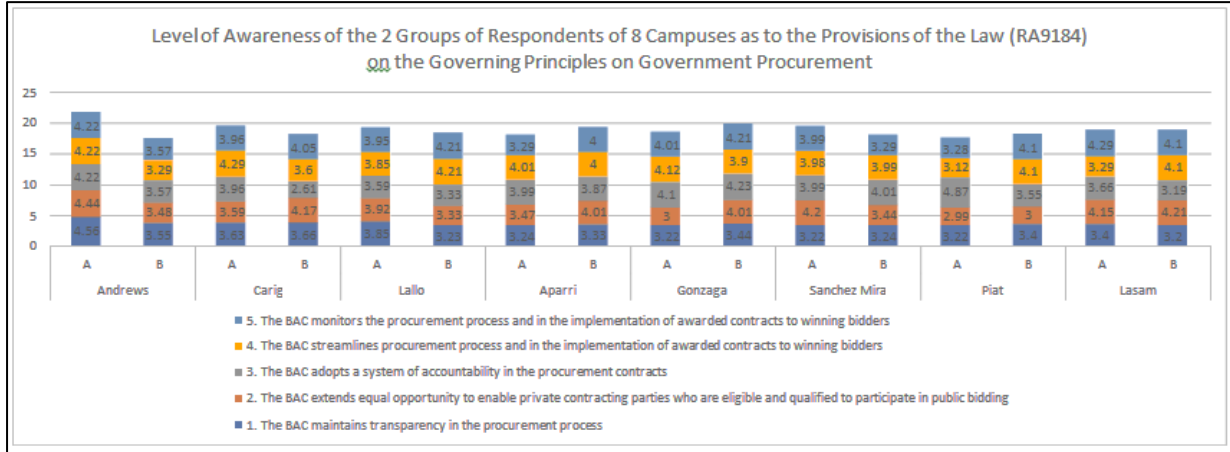
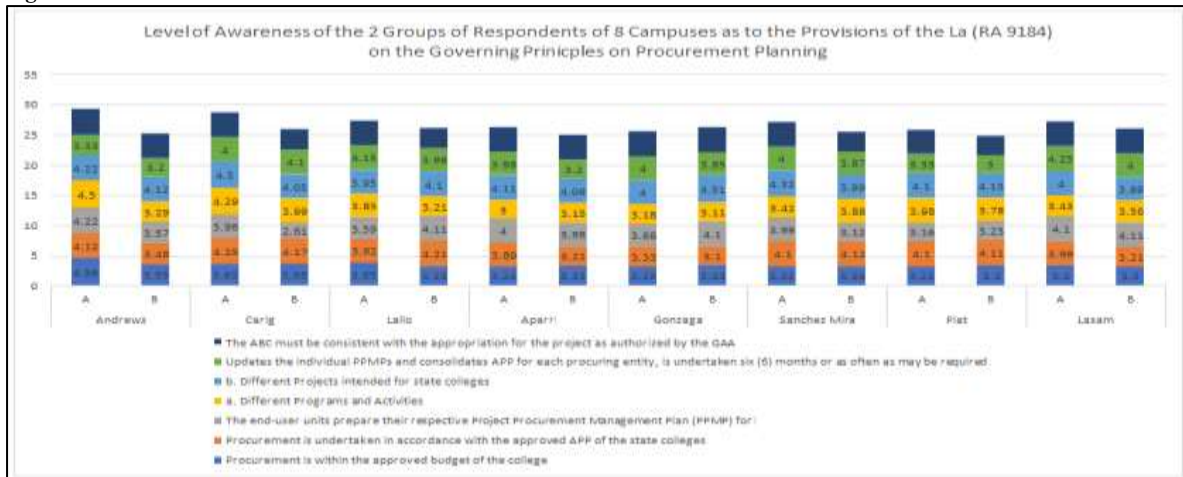


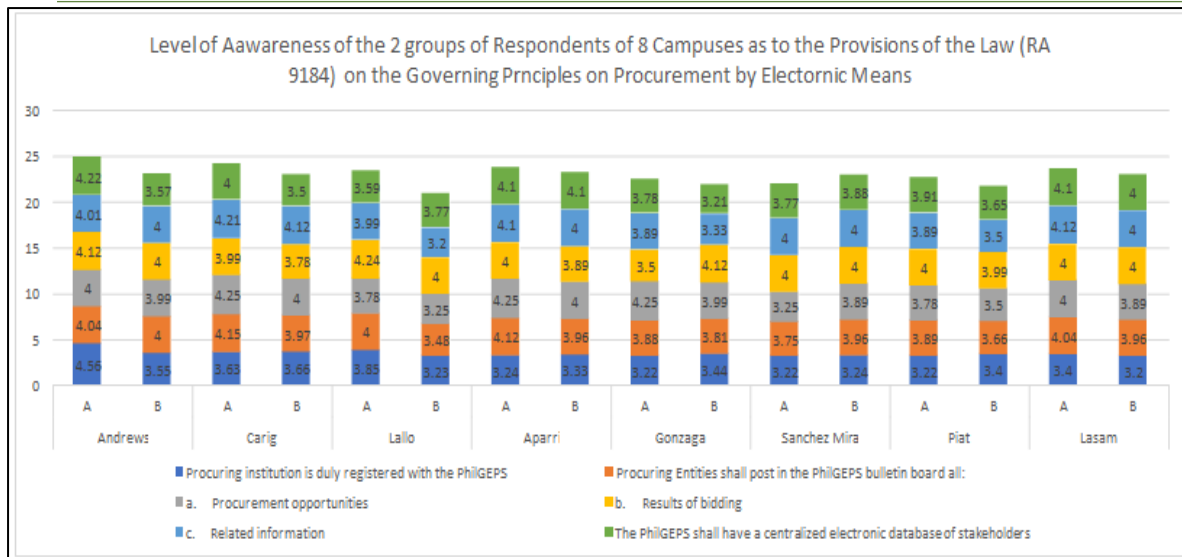
Figure 2.a.1 reflects the level of awareness on Procurement law by the respondents in terms of the Governing Principles on Government Procurement which shows that they are much aware in all areas. The table further shows that the respondents of group A has the highest level of awareness in adopting a system of accountability in the procurement contracts with a mean score of 4.05. While group B shows highest level of awareness in monitoring the procurement process and in the implementation of awarded contracts to winning bidders with a mean of 3.94 or much aware. As indicated in RA 9184, agencies are now mandated to invite spectators in all stages of procurement and spectators may report factual anomalies to the proper officials. Also, all procurement opportunities of government are required to be posted in the Government Electronic Procurement System (G-EPS). The respondent's mean score of 4.05 and 3.94 indicates that they are much aware of these mandates.

Figure 2.a.2



As seen in figure 2.a.2, the respondents are much aware in all areas of Procurement Planning. Their mean score of 4.15 and 4.11 shows that the respondents are much aware that the end user should prepare the PPMP for different projects intended for the office particularly under the area of Different Projects intended for state colleges. This is true since the respondents are affiliated with a State University.

Table 2.a.3



In relation to the respondents' awareness on procurement by electronic means, table 3.a.3 implies that in terms of the respondents' awareness level on posting in the PhilGeps bulletin, all results under related information has the highest mean of 4.03 for group A while Group B has a highest mean of 3.97 in all results related to bidding. This is in accordance to Sec. 8 which states that "to promote transparency and efficiency, information and communication technology shall be utilized in the conduct of procurement procedures. Accordingly, there shall be a single portal that shall serve as the primary source of information on all government procurement. The G-EPS shall serve as the primary and definitive source of information on government procurement." However, Prospect bidders not included in the registry system should not be prohibited from participating in any procurement opportunity.

Figure 2.a.4

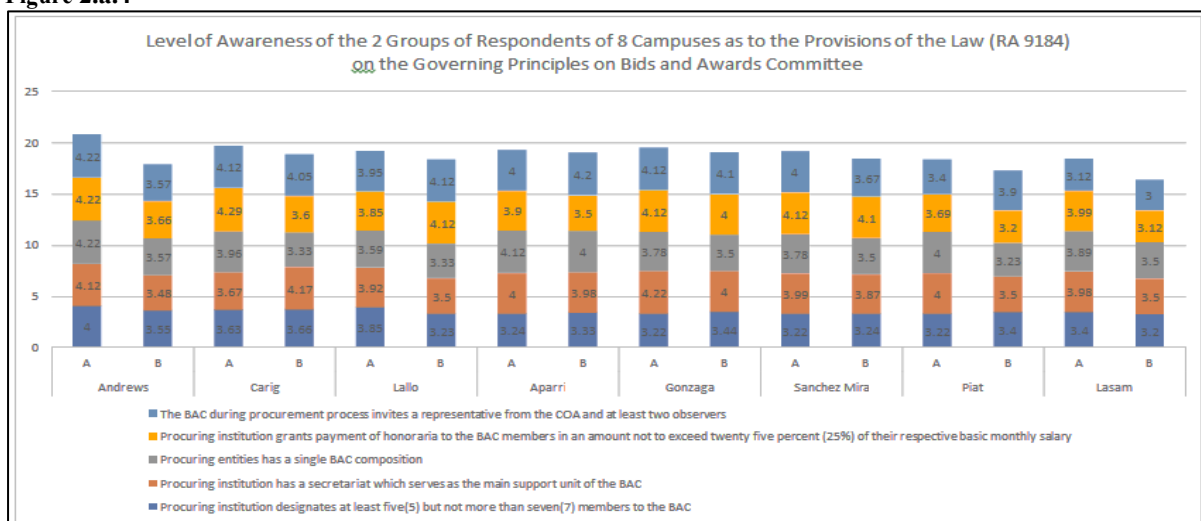
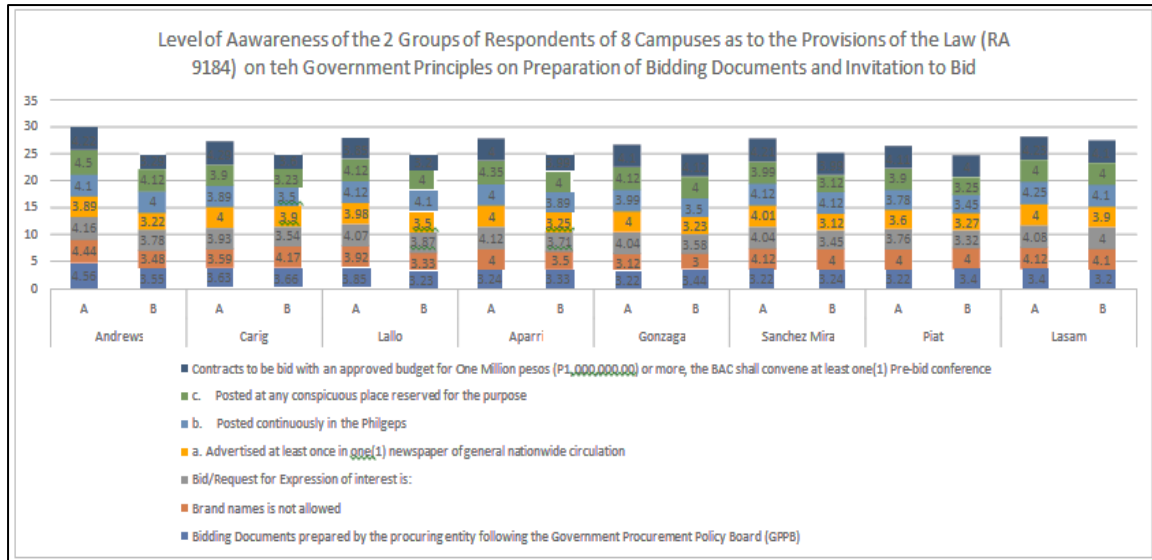


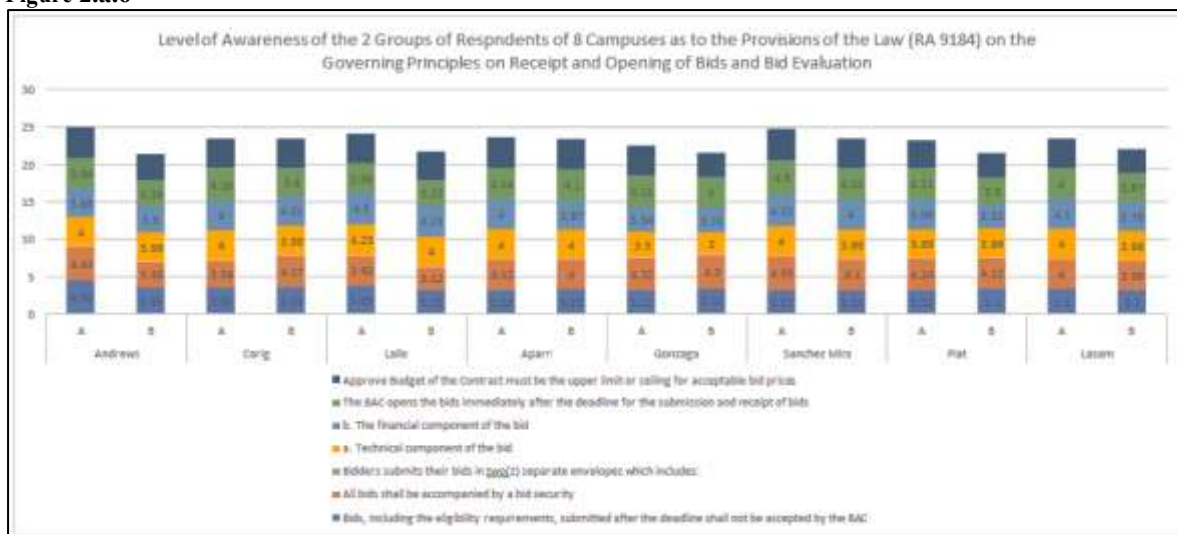
Figure 2.a.4 shows that the respondents of Group A have the highest mean score of 4.02 or an equivalent of much aware on the rule that Procuring institution grants payment of honoraria to the BAC members in an amount not to exceed twenty five percent (25%) of their respective basic monthly salary while Group B has a mean score of 3.66 on this area. This is true since Group A is composed of BAC personnel while majority of Group B are faculty members. Therefore, awareness on this area is expected for group A. Furthermore, both respondents are still much aware on their awareness that BAC during procurement process should invite a representative from COA. The law provides that the BAC shall, in all stages of the procurement process, invite observers to sit in its proceedings.

Figure 2.a.5



As shown in Figure 2.a.5, Group A level of awareness on Contracts to be bid with an approved budget of One Million pesos (P1,000,000.00) or more, the BAC shall convene at least one(1) Pre-bid conference has the highest mean of 4.13 or Much Aware while group B has a highest mean of 3.83 or Much Aware in area b posted continuously in the PhilGEPS. Generally respondents’ awareness on the Preparation of Bidding Documents and Invitation Bid is Much Aware, this is inline with sec 21 which states that “In line with the principle of transparency and competitiveness, all Invitations to Bid for contracts under competitive bidding shall be advertised by the Procuring Entity in such manner and for such length of time as may be necessary under the circumstances, in order to ensure the widest possible dissemination thereof, such as, but not limited to, posting in the Procuring Entity’s premises, in newspapers of general circulation, the G-EPS and the website of the Procuring Entity, if available.”

Figure 2.a.6



In the Provisions Governing Principles on Receipt and Opening of Bids and Bid Evaluation, Table 3.a.6 shows that the respondents got the highest mean score of 4.15 and 3.94 or much aware which means that they are much aware that all bids shall be accompanied by a bid security. This only reflects that respondents are much aware on the provision of sec 27 which states that “All Bids shall be accompanied by a Bid security, which shall serve as a guarantee that, after receipt of the Notice of Award, the winning bidder shall enter into contract with the Procuring Entity within the stipulated time and furnish the required performance security.”

Figure 2.a.7

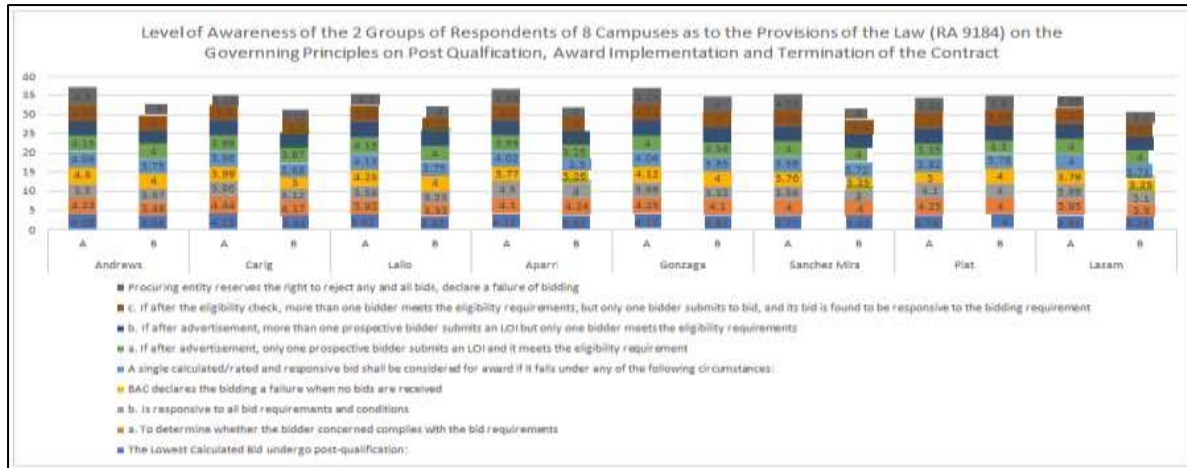
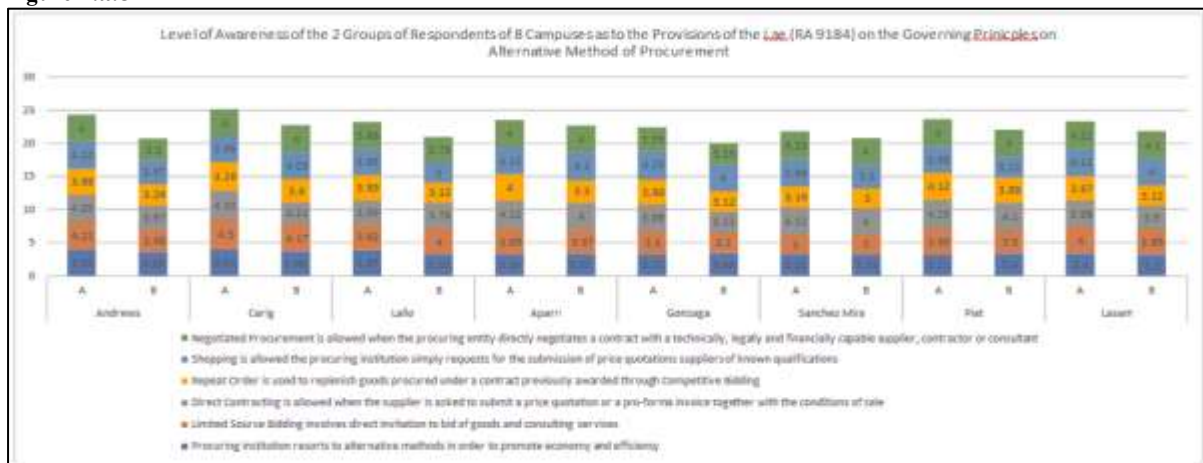


Figure 2.a.7 reflects that in terms of Post Qualification, Award Implementation and Termination of the Contract, respondents' awareness level is much aware. Specially both respondents has the highest mean of 4.14 and 3.85 or Much Aware respectively on area related to determine whether the bidder concerned complies with the bid requirements. This implies that respondents are much aware of the provision of Sec 34 wherein post-qualification is the stage when the bidder with the Lowest Calculated Bid, in the case of Goods and Infrastructure Projects, or the Highest Rated Bid, in the case of Consulting Services, undergoes verification and validation whether he has passed all the requirements and conditions as specified in the Bidding Documents.

Figure 2.a.8



It can be seen in Table 3.a.8 that Group A has a mean of 4.06 or Much Aware on the provision that Shopping is allowed the procuring institution simply requests for the submission of price quotations from suppliers of known qualifications and 4.05 or much aware on Direct Contracting is allowed when the supplier is asked to submit a price quotation or a pro-forma invoice together with the conditions of sale while group B has a mean 3.79 or much aware on area that Negotiated Procurement is allowed when the procuring entity directly negotiates a contract with technically, legally and financially capable supplier, contractor or consultant. This shows that respondents are much aware on the alternative method of procurement to ensure that most advantageous price for the Government is obtained.

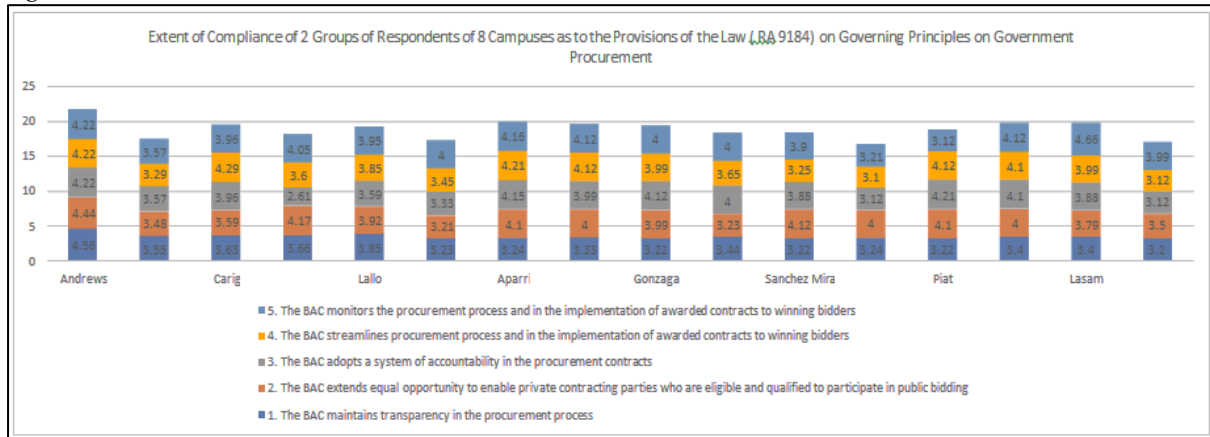
Table 2: Significant differences on the Assessment of the Two Groups of Respondents of 8 Campuses as to their Awareness on the Provisions of RA 9184

Campus	Groups		Mean Difference	p-value	Decision
	CO BAC TWG	Faculty End User			
Andrews	4.03	3.41	0.613	0.0468	Reject Ho at 0.05
Carig	3.74	3.51	0.22649	0.4302	Accept Ho at 0.05
Lallo	3.7040	3.4033	0.30067	0.2854	Accept Ho at 0.05
Aparri	3.7338	3.5182	0.21558	0.3418	Accept Ho at 0.05
Gonzaga	3.6805	3.4811	0.19935	0.3639	Accept Ho at 0.05
Sanchez Mira	3.7974	3.4730	0.32444	0.1320	Accept Ho at 0.05
Piat	3.7204	3.4606	0.25987	0.2094	Accept Ho at 0.05
Lasam	3.8811	3.4829	0.39825	0.0502	Accept Ho at 0.05

The table shows that there is a significant difference on the Assessment of the Two Groups of Respondents of Andrews Campus as to their Awareness on the Provisions of RA 9184. Since, the T-computed for Andrews Campus is 2.18 with a critical value of 0.0468 falls below the rejection region - thus, the null hypothesis was rejected at 0.05 alpha level of

significance. While other campuses have a critical value which are above the rejection region - thus, the null hypothesis was accepted at 0.05 alpha level of significance. Furthermore, a thorough analysis on the areas of RA 9184 for Andrews Campus show that the two respondents exhibit significant differences on the following areas: “Procurement Planning”, “Preparation of Bidding Documents and Invitation to Bid”, “Receipt and Opening of Bids and Bid Evaluation”, and “Alternative Methods of Procurement”. In other words, the two groups of respondents have different levels of awareness in relation to these areas. This implies that the “CO BAC TWG”, having a greater mean score compared to the “Faculty End User”, exhibits a higher level of awareness on the provisions of RA 9184.

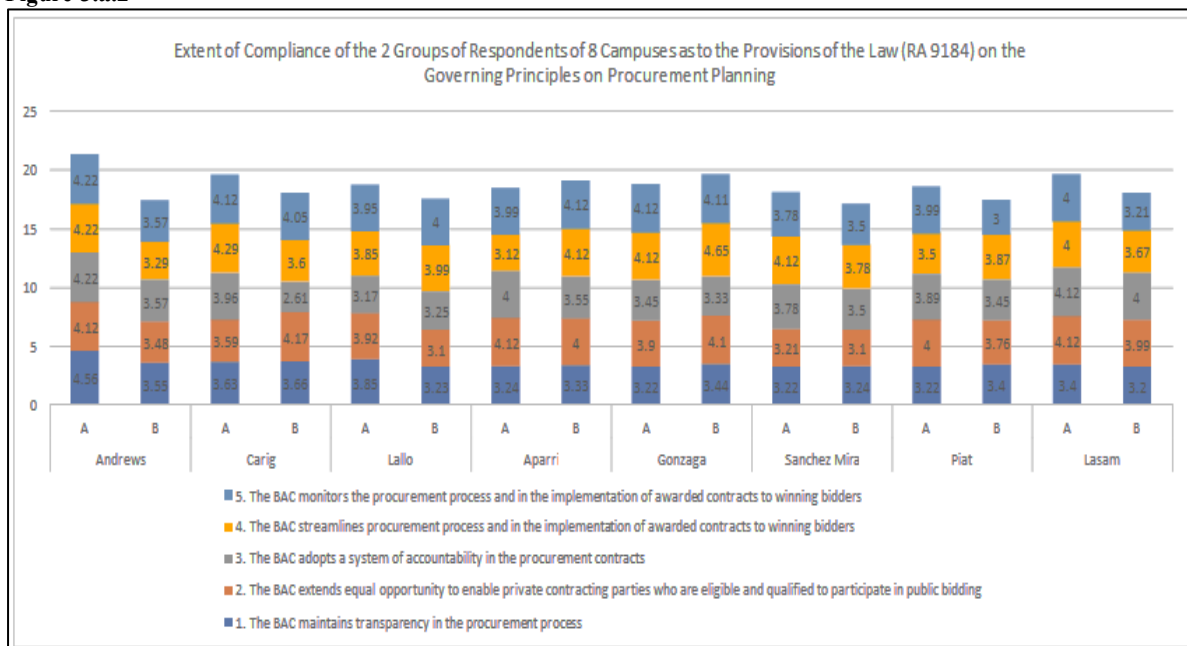
Figure 3.a.1



The given table presents the results of a survey conducted on the Extent of Compliance of the 2 Groups of Respondents of 8 Campuses as to the Provisions of the Law (RA 9184) on the Governing Principles on Government Procurement. The mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups. The two group of respondents considered the governing principles on government procurement is implemented to a great extent as indicated by the general average weighted mean 3.91 and 3.60.

Of the five indicators on the extent of implementation it is the second indicator which states that the BAC extends equal opportunity to enable private contracting parties who are eligible and qualified to participate in public bidding is implemented to a great extent as rated by the first group of respondents while the second group of respondents rated the fifth indicator as the highest. On the other hand, both claimed the first indicator which states that the BAC maintains transparency in the procurement process got the lowest ratings with a mean of 3.54 and 3.38 respectively. This implies that there is still doubt in the respondents as to transparency on procurement.

Figure 3.a.2



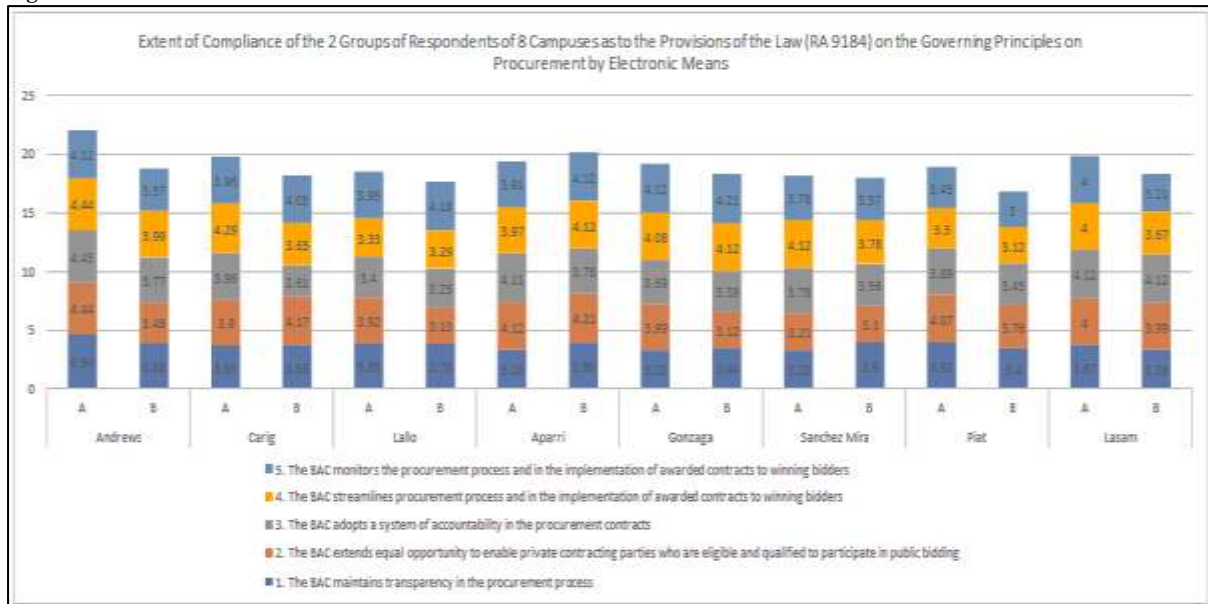
Extent of Compliance of the 2 Groups of Respondents of 8 Campuses as to the Provisions of the Law (RA 9184) on the Governing Principles on Procurement Planning is presented in table

5.a.2. The mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups. The general average weighted mean of 3.83 for the first group of respondents and 3.61 for the second group of respondents.

Of the five indicators on the extent of implementation it is the fifth indicator that states that the BAC monitors the procurement process and in the implementation of awarded contracts to winning bidders was rated 4.02 by the first group of respondents while second group of respondents rated the fourth indicator as their highest. On the other hand, both group of respondents rated indicator no.1 which is on transparency as the lowest on the extent of compliance on procurement

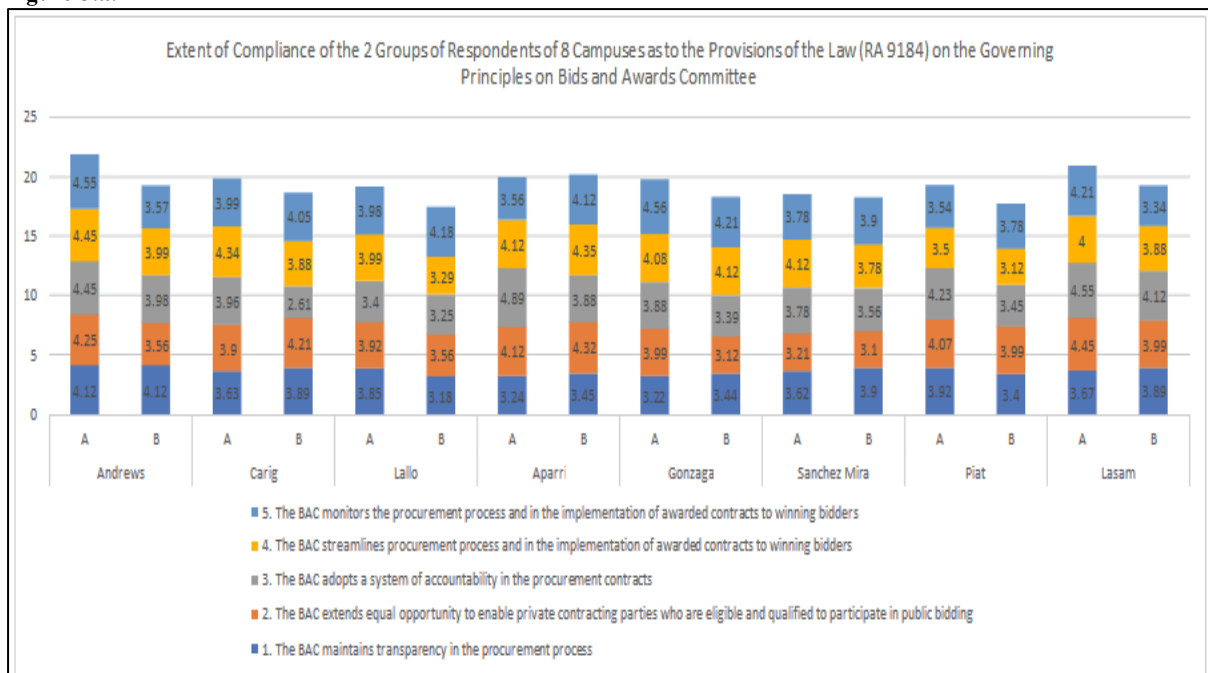
planning which may be caused by the delay on submission or requests which are not in their PPMP.

Figure 3.a.3



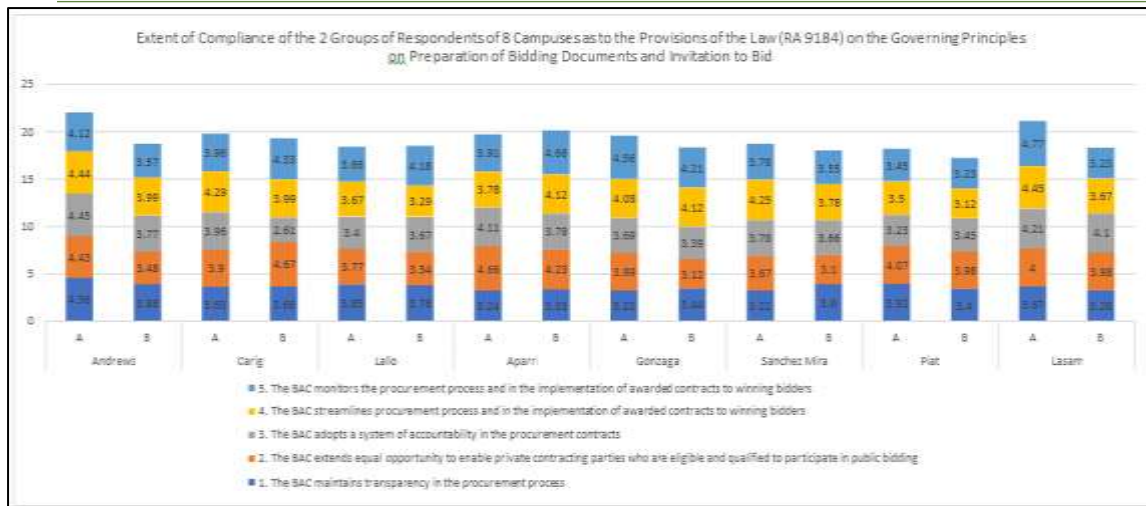
The 2 group of respondents have rated their extent of compliance on the provisions of the law on the governing principles on procurement on electronic means as great extent. However, the first group of respondents considered indicator number 4 as their highest while the other group of respondents had indicator 5 as their highest. The response of the second group indicates that the first group of respondents are excelling in their assignments. Based on the responses on the first group, they rated that the BAC maintains transparency in the procurement process as the lowest while the second group of respondents rated indicator 3 as the lowest.

Figure 3.a.4



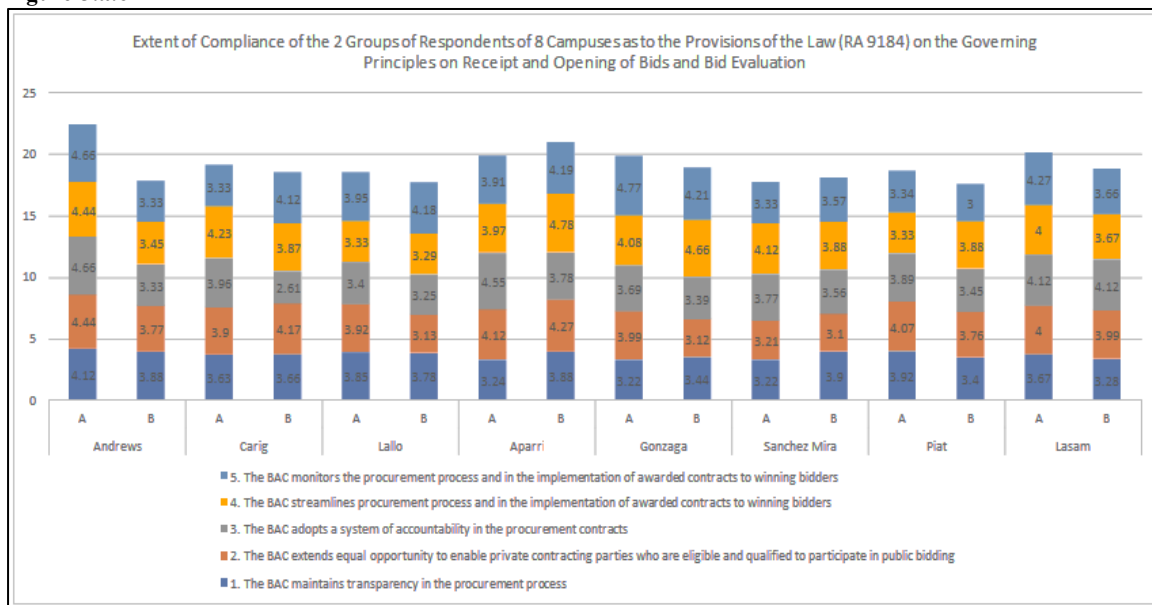
The given table presents the results of a survey conducted on the Extent of Compliance of the 2 Groups of Respondents of 8 Campuses as to the Provisions of the Law (RA 9184) on the Governing Principles on Bids and Awards Committee. The mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups but both respondents rated it as to a great extent. However, on the different indicators, the two group of respondents vary on their ratings such that the first group of respondents had indicator 4 as their highest while the 2nd group have indicator 5 as their highest. As to the lowest rated indicator, the first group rated the governing principle on the maintenance of transparency while the second group had the BAC accountability on the procurement contract as the lowest.

Table 3.a.5



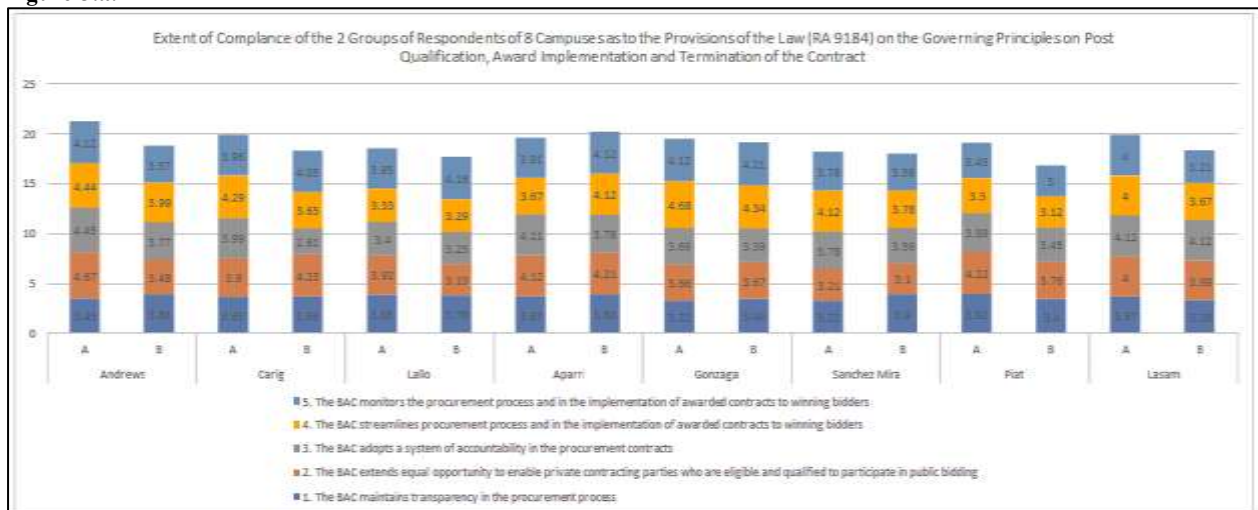
The table shows that two group of respondents rated the extent of compliance on the governing principles on the preparation of bidding documents and invitation to bid as to a great extent as a whole. However, on the different indicators, the two group of respondents vary as to their highest and lowest indicators.

Figure 3.a.6



The given data presents the results of a survey conducted on the Extent of Compliance of the 2 Groups of Respondents of 8 Campuses as to the Provisions of the Law (RA 9184) on the Governing Principles on Receipt and Opening of Bids and Bid Evaluation. The mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups. However, it was consistent that the lowest rated indicators are on the transparency and the accountability of the BAC on the procurement contracts.

Figure 3.a.7

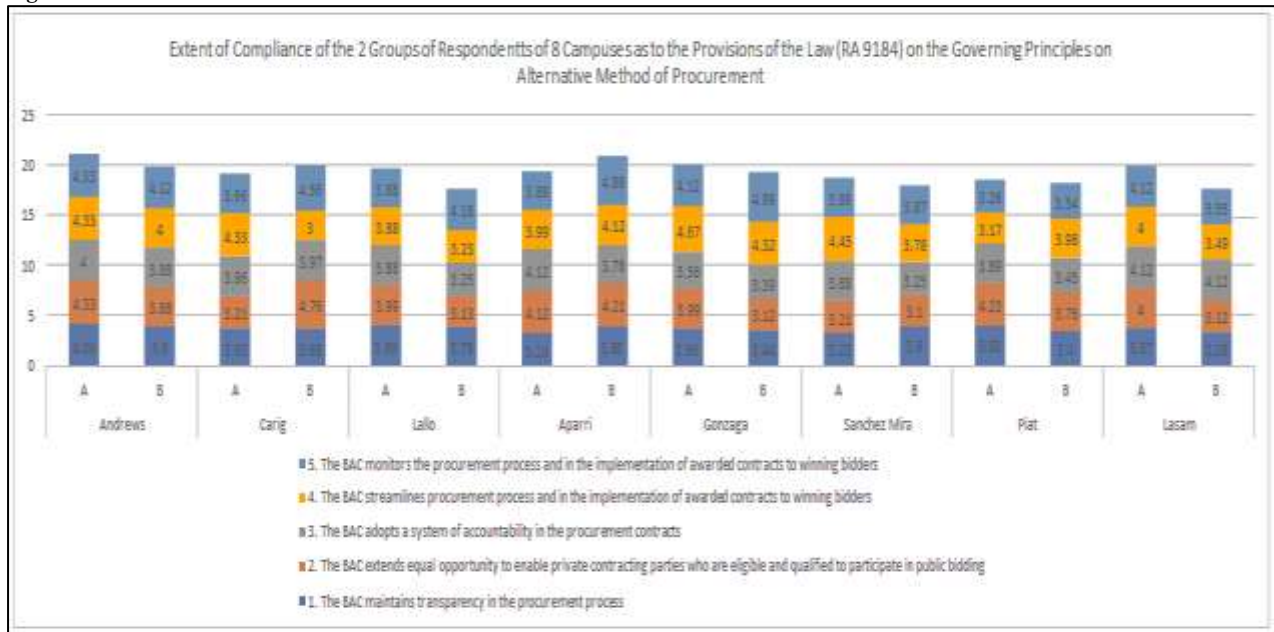


The given data presents the results of a survey conducted on the Extent of Compliance of the 2 Groups of Respondents

of 8 Campuses as to the Provisions of the Law (RA 9184) on the Governing Principles on Post Qualification, Award Implementation and Termination of the Contract. The mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups.

On the Governing Principles on Post Qualification, Award Implementation and Termination of the Contract, it can be gleaned from the table that the two group of respondents' compliance is to a great extent with the 3rd indicator as the highest rated by the first group of respondents while the second group of respondents rated it as the lowest and with indicator 4 as their highest.

Figure 3.a.8



The given table presents the results of a survey conducted on the Extent of Compliance of the 2 Groups of Respondents of 8 Campuses as to the Provisions of the Law (RA 9184) on Alternative Method of Procurement the Governing Principles on Alternative Method of Procurement. The mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups.

With regards to extent of compliance on the Governing Principles on Alternative Method of Procurement, the two group of respondents have the same claim that it was implemented to a great extent. Indicator 4 was claimed to have the highest rating for the first group of respondents and indicator 5 for the second group of respondents.

Table 3: Significant differences on the Extent of Compliance of the Two Groups of Respondents of the 8 Campuses as to their Awareness on the Provisions of RA 9184

Campus	Groups		Mean Difference	P-value	Decision
	CO BAC TWG	Faculty End User			
Andrews	4.33325	3.72150	0.611750	1.19E-06	Reject Ho at 0.05
Carig	3.88900	3.76375	0.125250	0.059	Accept Ho at 0.05
Lallo	3.78775	3.78775	0.000000	1.0000	Accept Ho at 0.05
Aparri	3.89525	4.04125	-0.146	0.0222	Reject Ho at 0.05
Gonzaga	3.90625	3.75300	0.153250	.0078	Reject Ho at 0.05
Sanchez Mira	3.66875	3.54350	0.125250	.0159	Reject Ho at 0.05
Piat	3.72750	3.56550	0.162	.0308	Reject Ho at 0.05
Lasam	4.02500	3.61450	0.410500	1.69E-05	Reject Ho at 0.05

The given information presents the results of an independent samples t-test, which is used to compare the means of two independent groups. The t-test is used to determine if there is a significant difference between the means of two groups. In this case, the null hypothesis (H0) is that the two-group means are equal, and the alternative hypothesis (H1) is that the two-group means are not equal.

The t-values and p-values provided in the results help determine whether the difference between the means of the two groups is statistically significant. In the case of Andrews, the t-value is 0.611750, and the p-value is 0.029813. Since the p-value is less than the significance level (0.05), we can reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant difference between the means of the two groups. Similarly, for the other cases, the t-values and p-values can be used to make decisions about whether to reject or accept the null hypothesis. For Carig and Lallo, it shows no significant difference and the rest of the campuses such as Andrews, Sanchez Mira, Aparri, Gonzaga, Lasam and Piat have a significant difference on the extent of implementation on the two groups of respondents.

6. The following are the Problems encountered in the extent of implementation of the Government Procurement Reform Act of 2003 (R.A.9184) in Cagayan State University:

1. Procurement papers stay long at the BAC and in the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement

- System (PhilGEPS) which cause the delay of the transaction;
2. There is no proper information and dissemination and coordination from the requisition unit;
 3. During inspection, there is difficulty in assessing fabricated items or difficulty in identifying items that are substandard;
 4. Delayed delivery of procured materials;
 5. Attitudes of bidders;
 6. Posting through PhilGEPS delay procurement especially goods and services (that) are much needed;
 7. Lack of trainings provided for BAC officers and staff and different officers concerning RA9184 that would update them on new policies concerning bidding. They observed that the process was too long which resulted to the delay of purchase of supplies that could cause poor delivery of services;
 8. Limited options for emergency purchase;
 9. Delay in the procurement of goods and services;
 10. Not all employees have background on this matter;
 11. Lack of RA9184 Seminars;
 12. Knowledgeable end users need follow-up seminars for updates and reminders of the procurement process;

7. Action Plan proposing Solutions to Identified problems in Extent of Implementation of the Government Procurement in Cagayan State University

I. Title of the Project: Proposed Solutions to Identified Problems in the Implementation of the Government Procurement in Cagayan State University.

II. Identifying Data:

Proponents: Ma, Victoria C. Gannaban, Edlyn R. Narag,

Anthony Cesar F. Zambale Beneficiaries: The 8 Campuses of CSU

III. Introduction

The procurement readiness on an institution is a major concern of all officials and employees who are involved in the procurement process as well other stakeholders in the educational institution. The procurement readiness of an institution is a barometer of an institution's performance in its diverse activities.

In this endeavor, the challenge moves towards enhancing the procurement activities of the 8 campuses in order improve the services they are mandated to deliver.

IV. Rationale

The Procurement of goods, consulting services and infrastructure project is a vital service performed by government institutions like state colleges. Data shows that there are still many problems in the implementation of the procurement law as identified by the implementers thereof. The findings signify that there is a need for the officials to provide interventions in order to enhance as well as to improve the procurement activities of the different institutions involved in the study.

Failure to address this concern, there is high probability that there will be more wastage in the government funds because of failure to follow rules and procedures on the procurement law or the tendency and as well the commission of graft and corruption if problems remain unchecked or unresolved.

Hence, the concern for the holistic approach to solve the problems on the procurement of the different state colleges becomes the basic concern of this action plan.

V. Objectives

To solve the problems with regards to the implementation of the procurement law and enhance the knowledge of officials and employees through various activities and/or strategies related to the procurement process.

VI. Budget

The needed materials and other incidental expenses that will be incurred during the conduct or implementation of the action plan will be charged against local funds with the approval of the president.

VII. Proposed Action Plan to solved identified problems in relation to the implementation of the procurement law:

Table 4: Proposed Action Plan to solved identified problems in relation to the extent of implementation of the procurement law

Areas of concern	Objective	Strategies	Time frame	Persons Involved	Source of fund	Expected Outcome
1. Procurement papers stay long in the BAC and in the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS) which cause the delay of the	To decrease time where procurement papers stay in the BAC/PhilGEPS	Strict observance on the timelines on the bidding process	Publication/ Posting	BAC/BAC Secretariat	None	Lesser delay of procurement papers in the BAC/PhilGEPS

transaction						
2. There is no proper information dissemination and coordination from the requisition unit	To provide information to other offices with regards to procurement	Strict attendance during pre-procurement conference/ Review the minimum requirements or specifications required by the requesting office	Preparation of bidding documents and Pre-procurement Conference	The end-user/ Supply Office	None	Information is channeled to proper government office
3. During inspection, there is difficulty in assessing fabricated items or difficulty in identifying items that are substandard	To lessen fabricated and substandard items	Review the minimum requirements or specifications required by the procuring entity	Completion of Contract and Inspection	Technical Working Group (TWG)/ Supply Office/ End user	None	Goods procured are in accordance with the specifications as required by the procuring entity
4. Delayed delivery of procured materials	To decrease delay in the delivery of procured materials	Strict observance on procurement timelines	Completion of Contract and Inspection	Supply Office	None	Less delay and on time delivery of procured materials
5. Attitudes of bidders	To strictly follow bidding process	The BAC shall open the first bid envelopes of prospective bidders in public to determine each bidder's compliance with the documents required to be submitted for eligibility and for the technical requirements, as prescribed in this IRR	Receipt and Opening of Bids	BAC/ BAC Secretariat	None	Transparency and openness in bidding process
6. Posting through PhilGEPS delay procurement especially goods and services (that) are much needed	To strictly follow rules with regards to posting with the PhilGEPS	Improved internet connectivity	Publication/ Posting	BAC Secretariat / Technical Working Group	None	Lesser delay in posting
7. Lack of trainings provided for BAC officers and staff and	To conduct in house trainings or send personnel to	Conduct / send personnel to trainings and seminars on the provisions of	Before Bidding	BAC and TWG	MOOE	Empowered and updated officers and staff on the procurement law

different officers concerning RA9184 that would update them on new policies concerning bidding.	trainings on procurement	RA 9184				
8. They observed that the process was too long which resulted to the delay of purchase of supplies that could cause poor delivery of services	To observed the shortest periods allowed for in the bidding process	Observance of the latest allowable time in procurement	In all stages of the procurement process	BAC/ BAC Secretariat/ Supply Office	None	Less delay in the bidding process
9. Limited options for emergency purchase	To make use of the different alternative modes of procurement	Encourage the use of the alternative methods of procurement	During Alternative method of procurement	BAC/ Supply Office	None	Broaden the options of the Procuring entity in its procurement activities
10. Delay in the procurement of goods and services	To lessen delay in the procurement of goods and services	Strict observance on procurement timelines	In all stages of the procurement process	BAC/ Supply Office	None	Less delay in the procurement of goods and services
11. Not all employees have background on this matter	To conduct/send employee to trainings on the procurement law	Conduct / send employees on trainings and seminars on the provisions of RA 9184	Before Bidding	BAC and TWG	MOOE	Empowered and updated officers and staff on the procurement law
12. Lack of RA9184 Seminars	To conduct/send employee to trainings on the procurement law	Attend and Conduct seminars on the provisions of RA 9184	Before Bidding/ Alter bidding	GPPB/ BAC/ TWG	MOOE	Empowered and updated officers and staff on the procurement law
13. Knowledgeable end users need follow-up seminars for updates and reminders of the procurement process	To conduct/send employee to trainings on the procurement law	Attend seminars on the provisions of RA 9184	Before Bidding/ Alter bidding	GPPB	MOOE	Empowered and updated officers and staff on the procurement law

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Profile of the College officials, Bids and Awards Committee (BAC) Members, Technical Working Groups, Faculty Members and End Users of the 8 campuses.

In terms of age most of the respondents belong to **age bracket 25-34** who are predominantly **male** and **married**. The **monthly income of 43-53 thousand** prevails when it comes to the respondents' salary and all of them are **MA/MS graduates**. All the respondents are members of BACC from **1-8 years** and have attend **1-5** seminars and trainings on Procurement

Law.

2. Level of awareness on government procurement or R.A. 9184 of the 8

First **Government Procurement Objective**, the respondents of group A has the highest level of awareness in adopting a system of accountability in the procurement contracts with a mean score of 4.05. While group B have the highest level of awareness in monitoring the procurement process and in the implementation of awarded contracts to winning bidders with a mean of 3.94 or much aware. The respondent's mean score of 4.05 and 3.94 indicates that they are much aware of these mandates. Second is **Procurement Planning**, wherein the respondents are much aware in all areas of Procurement Planning. Their mean score of 4.15 and 4.11 shows that the respondents are much aware that the end user should prepare the PPMP for different projects intended for the office particularly under the area of Different Projects intended for state colleges. Third is **Procurement by Electronic Mean**, in terms of the respondents' awareness level on posting in the PhilGeps bulletin, all results under related information have the highest mean of 4.03 for group A while Group B has a highest mean of 3.97 in all results related to bidding. Fourth is **Bids and Awards Committee**, the respondents of Group A have the highest mean score of 4.02 or an equivalent of much aware on the rule that Procuring institution grants payment of honoraria to the BAC members in an amount not to exceed twenty five percent (25%) of their respective basic monthly salary while Group B has a mean score of 3.66 on this area. Fifth is the **Preparation of Bidding Documents and Invitation to Bid**, group A level of awareness on Contracts to be bid with an approved budget of One Million pesos (P1,000,000.00) or more, the BAC shall convene at least one (1) Pre-bid conference has the highest mean of 4.13 or Much Aware while group B has a highest mean of 3.83 or Much Aware in area b posted continuously in the PhilGEPS. Generally, respondents' awareness on the Preparation of Bidding Documents and Invitation Bid is Much Aware. Sixth is **Receipt and Opening of Bids and Bid Evaluation**, wherein the respondents got the highest mean score of 4.15 and 3.94 or much aware which means that they are much aware that all bids shall be accompanied by a bid security. Meanwhile along **Post Qualification, Award Implementation and Termination of the Contract**, respondents' awareness level is much aware. Specially both respondents has the highest mean of 4.14 and 3.85 or Much Aware respectively on area related to determine whether the bidder concerned complies with the bid requirements. Lastly is **Alternative Method of Procurement**, wherein Group A has a mean of 4.06 or Much Aware on the provision that Shopping is allowed the procuring institution simply requests for the submission of price quotations from suppliers of known qualifications and 4.05 or much aware on Direct Contracting is allowed when the supplier is asked to submit a price quotation or a pro-forma invoice together with the conditions of sale while group B has a mean 3.79 or much aware on area that Negotiated Procurement is allowed when the procuring entity directly negotiates a contract with technically, legally and financially capable supplier, contractor or consultant.

3. Significant differences on the Assessment of the Two Groups of Respondents of 8 Campuses as to their Awareness on the Provisions of RA 9184

There is a significant difference on the Assessment of the Two Groups of Respondents of Andrews Campus as to their Awareness on the Provisions of RA 9184. Andrews Campus show that the two respondents exhibit significant differences on the following areas: "Procurement Planning", "Preparation of Bidding Documents and Invitation to Bid", "Receipt and Opening of Bids and Bid Evaluation", and "Alternative Methods of Procurement". In other words, the two groups of respondents have different levels of awareness in relation to these areas.

4. Extent of Compliance of the 2 Groups of Respondents of 8 Campuses as to the Provisions of the Law (RA 9184)

In terms of **Governing Principles on Government Procurement**. The two group of respondents considered the governing principles on government procurement is implemented to a great extent as indicated by the general average weighted mean 3.91 and 3.60. On **Principles on Procurement Planning**, the mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups. The general average weighted mean of 3.83 for the first group of respondents and 3.61 for the second group of respondents. Moreover, in line with **Procurement by Electronic Means**, the mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups. Meanwhile, in terms of **Bids and Awards Committee**, the mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups but both respondents rated it as to a great extent. Along **Preparation of Bidding Documents and Invitation to Bid**, on the different indicators, the two group of respondents vary as to their highest and lowest indicators. In like manner, **Receipt and Opening of Bids and Bid Evaluation** has the mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups. When it comes to **Post Qualification, Award Implementation and Termination of the Contract**, the mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups. The mean values for each campus and group varies across the campuses and groups along **Alternative Method of Procurement**.

5. Significant difference on the Extent of Compliance of the Two Groups of Respondents of the 8 Campuses as to their Awareness on the Provisions of RA 9184

The null hypothesis is rejected and conclude that there is a significant difference between the means of the two groups. For Carig and Lallo, it shows no significant difference and the rest of the campuses such as Andrews, Sanchez Mira, Aparri, Gonzaga, Lasam and Piat have a significant difference on the extent of implementation on the two groups of respondents.

6. Problems with the extent of compliance of the procurement law RA 9184 among the 8 campuses of Cagayan State University

7. Action plan that may be developed to solve the problems

CONCLUSIONS

The study aimed to determine the compliance of the 8 campuses of Cagayan State University (CSU) in the

Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Government Procurement Reform Act of 2016 (R.A.9184). The study found that the respondents are much aware of the governing principles on government procurement, procurement planning, procurement by electronic means, bids and awards committee, preparation of bidding documents and invitation to bid, receipt and opening of bids and bid evaluation, post-qualification, award implementation, and termination of the contract, and alternative methods of procurement. However, there are significant differences in the assessment of the two groups of respondents from Andrews Campus as to their awareness on the provisions of RA 9184. The study also revealed problems with the extent of compliance of the procurement law RA 9184 among the 8 campuses of Cagayan State University.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the findings, the following recommendations can be made to address the compliance issues with the IRR of the Government Procurement Reform Act of 2016 (R.A.9184):

Streamline Procurement Process: Address the delays in the procurement process by streamlining the procedures and reducing the time taken for the approval of procurement papers and posting through the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS).

Enhance Information Dissemination and Coordination: Improve information dissemination and coordination from the requisition unit to ensure that all stakeholders are well-informed and involved in the procurement process. **Training and Education:** Provide regular and comprehensive training for Bids and Awards Committee (BAC) officers and staff, as well as end users, to ensure that they are updated on new policies and procedures concerning bidding and procurement.

Quality Control and Inspection: Implement robust quality control measures to address difficulties in assessing fabricated or substandard items, which can lead to delayed delivery of procured materials.

Address Limited Options for Emergency Purchases: Explore and implement additional options for emergency purchases to address the limited choices currently available.

Improve Compliance Monitoring: Establish a robust compliance monitoring system to ensure that all employees are well-versed in the provisions of R.A.9184 and are consistently adhering to them.

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