


NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)

 Office of the Secretary

'22 JUL 14 P2:16

SENATE
S. No. 619

RECEIVED BY: 

Introduced by SENATOR FRANCIS "TOL" N. TOLENTINO

AN ACT
AMENDING SECTION 53 OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9184, OTHERWISE
KNOWN AS THE "GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT REFORM ACT"

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic served as a wake-up call because it exposed the gaps in our current laws. The pandemic laid bare disparities in our laws, particularly those related to health care, travel, transportation, and procurement, among others. Republic Act No. 9184, or the "Government Procurement Reform Act," is one such law. It should be amended in order for procurement to be more efficient and to promote and sustain good governance.

Section 2 of RA 9184 provides that "[i]t is the declared policy of the State 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." Transparency should always be promoted in all aspects of the procurement process. Equal opportunity should be extended to all who are eligible and qualified to participate in such procurement process.

To do this, it is vital that the law is able to provide in sufficient detail what is

expected of implementing agencies. One of those provisions that should be updated is Section 53 of RA 9184 on negotiated procurement. A negotiated procurement may be had in case of extraordinary circumstances whereby the government directly negotiates a contract with a technically, legally, and financially capable supplier, contractor, or consultant.

However, the law fails to provide how to determine whether a supplier, contractor, or consultant is financially capable. This is important since the government and its instrumentalities should make sure that those that they choose to enter into contract with have the financial capability to fulfill their contractual obligations.

This bill seeks to update the provision of RA 9184 on negotiated procurement to require the presentation of documentation that will prove bidders' financial capacity to fulfill the requirements of the government.

The immediate enactment of this proposed legislation is earnestly sought.



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Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

1 **Section 1.** Section 53 of Republic Act No. 9184, otherwise known as the
2 "Government Procurement Reform Act," is hereby amended to read as follows:

3 "Section 53. *Negotiated Procurement.* – Negotiated
4 Procurement shall be allowed only in the following instances:

5 (a) In cases of two (2) failed biddings, as provided in
6 Section 35 hereof;

7 (b) In case of imminent danger to life or property during a
8 state of calamity, or when time is of the essence arising from natural
9 or man-made calamities or other causes where immediate action is
10 necessary to prevent damage to or loss of life or property, or to
11 restore vital public services, infrastructure facilities and other public
12 utilities;

13 (c) Take-over of contracts, which have been rescinded or

1 terminated for causes provided for in the contract and existing laws,
2 where immediate action is necessary to prevent damage to or loss
3 of life or property, or to restore vital public services, infrastructure
4 facilities and other public utilities;

5 (d) Where the subject contract is adjacent or contiguous
6 to an on-going infrastructure project, as defined in the IRR:
7 *Provided, however,* That the original contract is the result of a
8 Competitive Bidding; the subject contract to be negotiated has
9 similar or related scopes of work; it is within the contracting capacity
10 of the contractor; the contractor uses the same prices or lower unit
11 prices as in the original contract less mobilization cost; the amount
12 involved does not exceed the amount of the ongoing project; and,
13 the contractor has no negative slippage: *Provided, further,* That
14 negotiations for the procurement are commenced before the expiry
15 of the original contract. Wherever applicable, this principle shall also
16 govern consultancy contracts, where the consultants have unique
17 experience and expertise to deliver the required service; or,

18 (e) Subject to the guidelines specified in the IRR,
19 purchases of Goods from another agency of the government, such
20 as the Procurement Service of the DBM, which is tasked with a
21 centralized procurement of commonly used Goods for the
22 government in accordance with Letters of Instruction No. 755 and
23 Executive Order No. 359, series of 1989.

24 **IN ALL CASES OF NEGOTIATED PROCUREMENT, ALL**
25 **SUPPLIERS CONTRACTORS, AND CONSULTANTS ARE**
26 **MANDATED TO SUBMIT DOCUMENTS TO PROVE THEIR**
27 **FINANCIAL CAPACITY. THE PROCURING ENTITY SHALL**
28 **ASCERTAIN THE FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL, AND LEGAL**
29 **CAPACITY OF SUPPLIERS, CONTRACTORS, OR**
30 **CONSULTANTS."**

1 **Section 2. *Separability Clause.*** – If any part or portion of this Act is declared
2 invalid or unconstitutional, such parts or portions not affected by such declaration
3 shall remain in full force and effect.

4 **Section 3. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, orders, rules and regulations, and
5 other issuances, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby
6 repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

7 **Section 4. *Effectivity.*** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
8 publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,