



FEBRUARY 2021

CODE OF ETHICS AND STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

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FORWARD

Kenya Institute of Supply Management is a national body for registered professionals in the practice of procurement and supplies management and draws its mandate from the Supplies Practitioners Management Act No.17 of 2007. The institute is enjoined to set and enforce professional and ethical standards governing the practice of Procurement and Supply Chain Management Professionals. In this regard and pursuant to section 23(1)(d) of the Act, the council through a participatory approach, has formulated and approved a code of conduct No.1 of 2020.

The code provides guidance and sets common ethical standards to assist KISM members to deal with the ethical dilemmas they face in the course of their duties. The standards of professional conduct offer consistency in professional behaviors and increase awareness of best practices and excellence that should be incorporated in procurement and supply chain activities.

The Institute is committed to ensuring that its members are dedicated to the progression of this discipline through inculcating ethical principles that govern decisions and behavior. As professionals in SCM members are obliged to comply with the code of ethics, to uphold the integrity of the profession and the institute as a whole. Members conduct will be judged against the code and any breach may lead to disciplinary action.

I wish to register my appreciation to members of the institute and stakeholders for all contributions made towards drafting this code of ethics and standards of professional conduct. It is my appeal that we all ensure adherence to this code in order to uphold professional standards within the PSCM environment



John Karani, MKISM, MCIPS
KISM CHAIRMAN

PREFACE

Procurement and Supply Chain Management (PSCM) system consists of elements of business processes, management components and the network structures. The Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct are fundamental guidelines to PSCM professionals in promoting their integrity and professionalism. This code is a product of in-depth research and stakeholder engagement as guided by

the constitution of Kenya 2010, SPMA 2007 and other applicable laws and regulations. Members are required to exhibit high standards of professional discipline in order to retain public trust and confidence across the entire PSCM value chain. In consideration

of the strategic position of PSCM profession, members have the opportunity and obligation to model and communicate ethical behavior across the entire supply chain. This Code and Standards will serve as a model for measuring the ethical performance of PSCM professionals, regardless of their organization, business sector, or location. The code is in three parts: part one sets out the professional and ethical standards required of a PSCM professional, part two captures the disciplinary framework in dealing with instances of breach of the code and part three deals with main facets of monitoring the Disciplinary process



Dr. Vincensia Apopa- MKISM, MCIPS
CHAIRPERSON, DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

1. MEMBERS PROFESSIONAL OATH: CODE OF ETHICS AND STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

1.1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Procurement and Supply Chain Management systems have been perceived to be most vulnerable to corruption. In addition to the volume of transactions and the financial interests at stake, corruption risks are exacerbated by many activities in the PSCM processes which involve close interaction between PSCM professionals, business organizations and the multitude of stakeholders.

In the recent past, there has been a perception that procurement and supply chain practitioners, to a large extent, employ unethical practices resulting in corruption and unfair business practices. This has led to loss of public confidence in procurement supply chain Management functions and in some instances punitive measures have been taken against PSCM professionals in light of these suppositions.

In view of the above and as outlined in SPMA 2007 and its attendant regulation, KISM has developed the Disciplinary Policy and this Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct to set out values and clear guidance on expected behavior of PSCM professionals. This document will support policy-makers in maintaining public trust in the integrity of the procurement process.

It is envisaged that this code of ethics and standards of professional conduct will set values and clear guidance on expected behavior of PSCM professionals through providing clear and known rules of behavior, fostering mutual respect and increasing public confidence in procurement practitioners. Furthermore, it places emphasis on the risks in different stages of the procurement cycle. This code is binding on all PSCM professionals and breach of any standard thereof shall attract disciplinary action

1.2. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

This code applies to registered procurement and supply chain professionals registered and/or licensed under SPMA 2007 and its attendant regulations. The interpretation and application of the Code shall be in the context of all other relevant Laws.

Areas covered by this code and standards include design, planning, execution, control and monitoring of PSCM. The rationale for the detailed scope of this kind of code is that it will protect the standing of PSCM profession, all stakeholders in the PSCM cycle; while at the same time protecting the reputation of the KISM.

This code of ethics and standards of professional conduct outline the ethical principles that govern decisions and behavior at any organization or system. It gives general outlines of how PSCM professionals should behave, as well as specific guidelines for handling issues within the procurement and supply cycle; and authorized disposals.

Violations to these prescribed ethical and behavioral directives may result in disciplinary sanctions on PSCM professionals by the Institute; and may include revocation of membership and the right to use the KISM designation.

1.3. OBJECTIVES

Key objectives of this code of ethics and standards of professional conduct are:

- i. To promote ethical culture in PSCM systems.
- ii. To establishing principles and values that guide the PSCM activities.
- iii. To specify responsibilities of PSCM professionals in their relationships with their employers, suppliers and customers.
- iv. To form a benchmark against which specific professional practice and performance can be measured

2. ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

Members shall uphold professional values and principles in their conduct in the course of their practice. Their actions must always demonstrate, realize and promote honesty, fairness, accountability, teamwork, confidentiality, professionalism, compliance to legal obligation and environmental sustainability

2.1. HONESTY

Procurement and Supply Chain Management professionals shall maintain an unimpeachable standard of integrity, trustworthiness and sincerity in all their business relationships both inside and outside the organizations in which they are employed.

2.2. FAIRNESS AND OBJECTIVITY - FAIRNESS

Procurement and supply chain Management professionals shall be impartial and unbiased in giving professional advice and avoid actions and relationships that may appear to impair their independence.

2.3. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Supply Chain activities must be carried out in an open and responsible manner with a view to obtaining the best value for money. Supply chain professionals should ensure that resources are used in a responsible, efficient, and effective manner

2.4. TEAMWORK

PSCM professionals will ensure that they develop and sustain trust and commitment within their working groups. In addition, they will, where applicable, nurture reliance on multiple skills sets from all stakeholders within procurement cycle.

2.5. CONFIDENTIALITY

Supply management professionals have an obligation to ensure confidential and proprietary information is adequately protected. Access must meet employer requirements, contractual obligations, industry standards, government regulations and laws. It is the responsibility of organizations and supply management professionals to know the current and applicable laws and standards for confidential and proprietary information.

2.6. PROFESSIONALISM

Professionalism requires that supply chain professionals are competent and render service diligently at all times. They shall provide professional advice to their employer or any other impacted party to the best of their knowledge, and act with courtesy and due consideration in dealings with other professional members and in all business relationships.

2.7. COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL OBLIGATION

PSCM professionals shall be aware of and comply with all laws, regulations, trade agreements at the international, national, county levels, and standards that are relevant to supply chain management practices, contractual obligations that apply to the member or the member's employer they must not engage in or condone any activity or attempt to circumvent the clear intention of the law.

2.8. CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

A PSCM professional shall employ business practices that promote fair and transparent outcomes while interacting with suppliers, customers, working teams and other stakeholders. This will be achieved through providing professional advice at all times, sharing accurate information on procedures; and adhering to legal frameworks, procedures, and contractual obligations in all PSCM assignments.

PSCM professionals shall, through relationships with all stakeholders, focus on reducing conflicts, disputes and inefficiencies and seek to reap long-term cost savings, improved quality and consistency in the supply of goods, works and services. All relationship will solidify rules and expectations; and establish boundaries during engagements thus upholding integrity and improving performance standards.

2.9. SUSTAINABILITY

PSCM professionals will promote the social, environmental and economic well-being of their environments by incorporating such issues in their procurement processes. They shall exercise their responsibilities in a manner that promotes and provides opportunities for the protection and preservation of the natural environment, favour the use and distribution of resources in an efficient, effective, and ethical manner and be cognizant of the social rights extended to all people, and encourage and support supplier diversity. These attributes of sustainability should guide members in their decisions, and in implementing the policies and values of the organizations they represent.

3. STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AND ETHICAL CONDUCT

3.1. FRAUDULENT PRACTICE AND COLLUSION

Interpretation:

Fraudulent practice means any acts, omissions, concealments including misrepresentation, that misleads, or attempts to mislead, a party to obtain a financial or other benefit or to avoid an obligation while collusion on the other hand is a conspiracy between two or more persons with an intention to deceive or defraud

Basics

Section 23 of SPMA 2007 considers fraud as professional misconduct and lays basis for sanctions against fraudulent practices and collusion and therefore authorizes imposition of disciplinary action against members.

Further provisions of the law in respect thereof include but not limited to;

- i. Section 66 of PPADA 2015 outlaws fraudulent practice and collusion and the same can lead to debarment under Section 41(1)(h) thereof.
- ii. Section 202(a) of Public Finance Management Act, 2012 imposes liability upon a public officer for any loss sustained by the National Government that is attributable to the fraudulent or corrupt conduct, or negligence of the officer.
- iii. Section 44 of Anti Corruption and Economic Crimes Act (ACECA) 2003 revised 2016 has criminalized bid rigging.

Rationale

Statutory provisions prohibit practices of a fraudulent nature in that fraud is in itself a criminal offence under the Penal Code Cap 63 Laws of Kenya.

Fraud committed by PSCM professionals may result in loss of life, revenue, poor quality deliveries and unfair competition in bidding.

Obligations

A PSCM Professional shall:

- i. Not engage or be engaged either individually or in collusion with others in any practice which is or might be deemed improper, fraudulent or collusive.
- ii. ensure adherence to rules, regulations, and policies of their specific organizations and not engage in unethical or compromising conduct in relationships actions and communications
- iii. Not unlawfully interfere or influence the procurement process at whatever stage including but not limited to authoring a false document, causing physical disappearance of official documents or destroying evidence
- iv. Not give any unauthorized or authorized professional information that is inaccurate, incomplete and misleading with the intention of favoring a person or defrauding the organization

3.2. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Interpretation:

Conflict of interest arises when a person has a private, financial or professional interest that can influence or be perceived as influencing the impartiality or loyalty that is required from him or her in a given context. With respect to a procurement process it is when a person, or his /her agent or a relative of the person seeks or has a direct pecuniary interest in another person who seeks a contract for the procurement and asset disposal process or owns/ has a right in any property or has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest that results in private interest of the person conflicting with his or her duties.

Basics

Section 23(1) (d)(i)(vii) (viii) of the SPMA allows the Disciplinary Committee to order the removal from the register, suspension of registration, revocation of practicing license or imposition of a fine to a supplies practitioner who willfully fails to follow professional procurement and supplies management standards and ethical guidelines. involved in any corrupt practice; engages in activities which are contrary to those for which registration and or licensing as a supplies practitioner was obtained under this Act.

Further provisions of the law in respect thereof include but not limited to;

- a) Section 42 of Anti-corruption and Economic Crimes Act 2003 makes it an offence for one to be engaged in matters for which they have conflict of interest
- b) Section 16 of Leadership and Integrity Act 2012 directs State officers to put effort in avoiding being in situations of Conflict of Interest.
- c) Section 66 of PPADA 2015 prohibits a PSCM professional who has a conflict of interest with respect to a procurement from taking part in all matters related to the procurement.
- d) Section 12 of the Public Officers Ethics Act 2003 directs a public officer to use his best efforts to avoid being in a position in which his personal interests' conflict with his official duties.

Rationale

Procurement professionals must conduct their business practices in the most ethical manner. There is a lawful legitimate and ethical expectation that any process including professional dispensation in which there is application of skill, expertise, discretion, competencies or duty that such will be managed in an independent, unbiased and honest manner.

Obligations

A PSCM Professional shall:

- i. Declare and disclose personal interests and refrain from taking part in the specific procurement proceedings and the subsequent contract.
- ii. Not use his or her position and information obtained in the course of professional duties for personal, material or financial gain.
- iii. Not engage in outside business or employment by an outside organization which may encroach upon the SCM professional's primary responsibility of loyalty to the employer
- iv. Adhere to published policies on conflict of interest within the organization

3.3. RESPONSIBILITY TO EMPLOYER

Interpretation:

A PSCM professional should act in the best interest of one's employer by handling duties, including preparation and implementation of plans, properties within one's care, contracts and budgets professionally, with reasonable care and with the aim of delivering value for money within laid down procedures and regulations. Professional decisions should be made independent of unethical interference.

Basics

Section 23(1) (d)(i)(ii)(iii) of SPMA cites that the Disciplinary Committee may order the removal from the register, suspension of registration, revocation of practicing license or imposition of a fine to a supplies practitioner who acts unethically, willfully breaches PSCM standards or knowingly procures goods works and services at inflated prices and misappropriates the employer's funds and property.

Further provisions of the law in respect thereof include but not limited to;

- a) Sections 53(9) and 54(2) of PPADA 2015 prohibit PSCM professionals from procuring goods, works and services before ascertaining whether their employer has budgeted for the item; and direct that items with known market prices should be procured within the prevailing market prices respectively.
- b) Section 44(4)(c) of the Employment Act, 2007 states that an employee may be summarily dismissed by an employer if he neglects to perform any work which was part of his duties, or if he carelessly and improperly performs any work assigned to him in his/her contract.
- c) Section 15 (1) of Public Officer Ethics Act 2003, a public officer shall be personally liable for losses resulting from misuse, misappropriation or negligence in protecting property entrusted to his care. Further in section 45(2) guides that a Public Officer shall not make payment to a supplier from his employer's revenue for unsupplied, substandard or defective goods or services.
- d) The First Schedule, the Self Declaration Form of the Leadership and Integrity Act, 2012 requires public officers to state whether they have been engaged in any form of dishonesty as a means of disqualifying anyone from holding public office.

Rationale

The PSCM professionals manage a significant portion of their employers' budgets; hence their negligence can negatively impact business entities. Additionally, they are a key support pillar of their employers through playing the role of eliminating unnecessary costs, adding value and ensuring the quality of procured goods, works and services thereby impacting their employer's guarantee of reliability and timely response to customer needs.

Obligations

A PSCM Professional shall:

- i. Act in the best interest of his/her employer by handling his/her duties, including preparation and implementation of plans, properties within ones care, contracts and budgets professionally and with reasonable care with the aim of delivering value for money.
- ii. Not misrepresent, not commit forgery, give or cause to be given false certification and/or fail to disclose a material fact in PSCM proceedings and contracts
- iii. Not give or cause to be given professional opinions and reports that are not fair, independent, accurate, and comprehensive
- iv. Not fail to carry out their responsibilities or subject their supervision not to comply with their employers guidelines and procedures, applicable laws and regulations whenever these rules are misinterpreted or omitted in their course of their duties
- v. Not engage in improper reciprocal agreements.

3.4. CONFIDENTIAL AND PROPRIETY INFORMATION

Interpretation:

A PSCM professional will protect information regarding procurement processes or related to their organization/ employer's formulas, processes and methods used in the organization's operations. Confidential information means all material, non-public, business related information, written or oral whether or not it is marked as such that if disclosed or made available to the receiving party directly or indirectly through any means of communication or observation will result in un-authorized disclosure of information.

Basics

SPMA 2007 section 23(1)(d)(v) prohibits a member from disclosing information acquired in the course of duty without the consent of the employer or client or other than required by law.

Further provisions of the law in respect thereof include but not limited to;

- a) Section 67 of PPADA 2015 provides that no procuring entity and no employee or agent of the procuring entity or member of a board, commission or committee of the procuring entity shall disclose information on a procurement proceeding that could impede law enforcement, not be in the public interest or reveal details of procurement proceedings unless authorized and legally required to do so.
- b) Section 90 (7) of PPADA 2015 provides that any person carrying his duties or responsibilities under this section shall maintain confidentiality and shall not disclose any information that may otherwise compromise national security

Rationale

Unauthorized sharing or access to confidential information can cause a threat to an individual, organization or country, derail its strategic intent or destroy its rights of privacy.

Obligations

A PSCM Professional shall:

- i. Not disclose information acquired in the course of duty of any other person without the consent of the employer or client or other than required by law.
- ii. Take necessary steps, as per laid down procedure, to protect, secure storage and control access to notes, analyses, compilations, studies, material and documents categorized as confidential information.
- iii. Sign confidentiality declaration form, if provided in the organization's policy or legal framework, and abide thereby.

3.5. REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Interpretation:

A PSCM professional shall maintain high standards of corporate governance and comply with all the applicable rules, laws and regulations.

Basics

Section 23(1) (b) of SPMA 2007 cites that the Disciplinary Committee may order the removal from the register, suspension of registration, revocation of practicing license or imposition of a fine to a supplies practitioner who has been convicted of an offence under the Public Procurement Disposal Act (Cap. 412A), the Anti-corruption and Economic Crimes Act (Cap. 65) or any other existing Law.

Further provisions of the law in respect thereof include but not limited to;

- a) Sections 44 (2) of PPADA 2015 requires Accounting Officers to ensure that procurement and disposal duties are undertaken in compliance with any other responsibilities assigned by this Act or any other Act of Parliament or as may be prescribed in Regulations.
- b) Sections 72 of PPADA 2015 required that all contractors, suppliers and consultants shall comply with the provisions of this Act and the Regulations while dealing while PSCM professionals.
- c) Section 44(4)(e) of the Employment Act, 2007 states that gross misconduct amounting to summary dismissal may apply when an employee knowingly fails, or refuses, to obey a lawful and proper command which it was within the scope of his duty to obey, issued by his employer or a person placed in authority over him by his employer.
- d) Sections 10(1) of Public Officers Ethics Act, 2003 requires a public officer to carry out his duties in accordance with the law

Rationale

It is an obligation of every citizen to keep obeisance and observance of the law. Non-adherence to laws and regulations may also trigger litigation, performance down time, poor contract execution and attract disruptive interference in PSCM activities.

Obligations

A PSCM Professional shall:

- i. Not resort to illegal or unlawful means in conduct of his/her duties in relation to procurement processes and proceedings.
- ii. Adhere to policies, processes and authorization levels within PSCM function.

3.6. COMPETENCE AND PROFESSIONALISM

Interpretation:

A PSCM professional is under a duty to expend his/ her duties and provide services in respect to which he/she is engaged competently, diligently and ethically. Competence and professionalism comprises among others the following elements; qualification to practice as a PSCM professional, necessary professional certification, possession of the knowledge and skills to undertake and deliver on a brief at hand, client care, diligence and indemnification where applicable.

Basics

Section 15(3)(c) of SPMA KISM has the powers to monitor compliance with professional quality assurance and other standards published by the council for observance by the members of the institute

Section 16 and 15(3) (b) of SPMA 2007 cite that KISM shall approve applications for registration and grant of practicing Certificates and licenses to persons who have successfully undergone a prescribed certificate, diploma, degree or research course of instruction at KISM or an Institution recognized by KISM.

Additionally, the person should be well versed with local laws relating to supplies practice, be of good conduct and maintain ethical standards as prescribed under the Act.

Further provisions of the law in respect thereof include but not limited to;

- a) Article 46(1) of the Constitution confers on consumers the right to services of reasonable quality. Clients, as consumers of all including procurement services, therefore have a constitutional right to quality procurement and supply chain services
- b) Sections 2 of PPADA 2015 defines a professional as a person who has professional qualifications in procurement or supply chain management from a recognized institution and is a member of the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management established under the Supplies Practitioners Management Act, 2007.
- c) Section 9(d) of Public Officer Ethics Act 2003 requires a State Officer who is a member of a Professional body, to observe the Ethical and Professional requirements of that body.
- d) Section 2 of Employment Service Rules, 1977, under Chapter 226 of the Employment Act, emphasizes the importance of qualifications by stating that an employer shall state qualifications required in his company or business for each vacancy announced.
- e) Section 11(c) of the Leadership and Integrity Act, 2012 states that a State Officer shall to the extent appropriate to the office, maintain high standards of performance and level of professionalism within the organization.
- f) Section 41 of the Employment Act, 2007 cites poor performance as a ground for termination on grounds of misconduct and requires the employer to explain this reason for termination to the employee then hear and consider any representations from the employee.

Rationale

A Supply Chain Practitioner with relevant certification is assumed to be lawfully qualified to practice as such. However, on account of limited experience and the specialist nature of certain kinds of procurement issues, a Practitioner may not have the competence to undertake specific kinds of work. It is not good professional practice for a practitioner to take up a job for which he/she has no capacity to carry out competently on account of professional qualifications or experience of the practitioner.

Obligations

A PSCM Professional shall:

- i. Not practice without a registration certificate and license.
- ii. Not allow any person to practice in the name of a member as a supplies practitioner unless such a person is the holder of a registration certificate and license.
- iii. If being concerned therein in a professional capacity, shall not express an opinion on a matter without obtaining sufficient information on which to base the opinion.
- iv. Not enter for the purpose of or in the course of practicing as a supplies practitioner, into partnership with a person
- v. who does not hold a license or secures any professional business through the service of such a person or by means not open to a supplies practitioner;
- vi. Not pay or allow or agree to pay directly or indirectly, to any person (other than a partner, a retired partner or the legal representative of a deceased partner) any share, commission or brokerage out of the fees for, or profits of, such member's professional services;
- vii. Carry out to carry out market surveys to inform the placing of orders or adjudication by the relevant awarding authority
- viii. Exercise due diligence in the conduct of their duties.

3.7. RECIPROCITY AND GIFTS

Interpretation:

Exception is given to hospitality and receipt of items of very small value up to a threshold of Kes. 20,000 or as allowed by the member's organization policy on condition that it does not influence the making of PSCM decisions. Any amount above that threshold shall be reported to the member's Organization for approval or rejection prior to receipt.

Basics

Section 23 (1)d (vi)(viii) of SPMA empowers disciplinary committee to order removal from the register, suspension of registration or revocation of the practicing license of a supplies practitioner or the imposition of a fine on a supplies practitioner if that practitioner is involved in any corrupt practice or is found guilty of fraud or any dishonest act.

Further provisions of the law in respect thereof include but not limited to:

- a) Section 11(3) Public Officer Ethics Act 2003 explains that a public officer shall not accept a gift given to him in his official capacity, outside prescribed or regulated limits, from a person who has interests or may be affected by his duties. And neither will he receive gifts from a person who has a contractual or similar relationship with the public officer's organization
- b) Section 14 of the Leadership and Integrity Act, 2012 highlights that a gift or donation given to a State officer on a public or official occasion shall be treated as a gift or donation to the State. However, it allows a State officer to receive non-monetary gifts within the ordinary bounds of propriety, as a usual expression of courtesy or protocol within the ordinary standards of hospitality on condition that the gift is within prescribed or regulated values.

Rationale

Reciprocity and gifts pose a high risk of harming PSCM activities by hampering objectivity when carrying out activities during procurement and contract management processes.

Obligations

PSCM Professionals shall not receive gifts or hospitality offers that could go against their Organization Policy guidelines and exceed acceptable limits in value.

3.8. RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Interpretation:

A PSCM professional shall supervise and administer secure handling and storage of digital or paper records, regardless of format. Records will be managed through supporting their creation, receipt, maintenance, use, security and disposal. In this context, records are made up of all contents that document PSCM transactions.

Basics

SPMA 2007 section 23(1)(d)(iv) states that a member shall be guilty of professional misconduct if he/she deliberately fails to keep proper records of all transactions undertaken in the course of duties.

Further provisions of the law in respect thereof include but not limited to:

- a) Section 44(2) (d) of PPADA 2015 states that an Accounting Officer shall ensure proper documentation of procurement proceedings and safe custody of all procurement records in accordance with the Act.
- b) Section 76 of Employment Act, 2007 explains that a person commits an offence if he/she makes, causes to be made or knowingly allows making of an entry in a register, record, book or other document whatsoever, requiring by this Act to be kept, which that person knows to be false in a material particular.
Additionally, an offence occurs if a person produces, furnishes, causes or knowingly allows be producing or furnishing, to an authorized officer, a register, record, book or other document information which he knows to be false in a material particular.
- c) Section 10 (c) of Leadership and Integrity Act 2012 states that a state officer shall keep accurate records and documents relating to the functions of the office

Rationale

Proper records management protects critical records and improves operational efficiency by ensuring that information can be found, retrieved quickly and effectively shared. Records management, commonly boosted through use of Document Management Systems, minimizes storage space and costs.

Obligations

A PSCM Professional shall:

- i. Take necessary steps to protect, secure storage and control access to records for all transactions undertaken in the course of duties.
- ii. Adhere to document retention and storage policies of their respective Organizations and Statutory requirements.

4. SANCTIONS |

Contravention of the above standards shall constitute professional misconduct which may necessitate removal from the register, suspension of registration or revocation of the practicing license of a supplies practitioner or the imposition of fine on a supplies practitioner as prescribed.

5. ADOPTION AND COMMENCEMENT

This Code of Conduct was adopted by KISM Council Members by a Resolution passed on 24th February, 2021 and shall be deemed to have come into force with immediate effect.

MEMBERS PROFESSIONAL OATH: CODE OF ETHICS AND STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

To be signed by Procurement and Supply Chain Management professional registered by Kenya Institute of Supplies Management.

I, do hereby make this professional pledge and solemnly promise (or affirm) that I shall adhere to the course of professional conduct herein set out and abiding to give no cause for disrespect of the profession through word or deed. I shall abide by conduct consistent with ethical practice whether set herein or not, submit to the ideals of this code; work for the good and fight for the ideals of the profession, both alone and with many, to revere, uphold and obey the ideals set herein and laws governing the profession; and to strive unceasingly to hasten public sense of confidence in the workings of the profession; to abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, nor suggest any such counsel; and to the best of my ability, live up to the expectations/obligations set out under this Code and that I will not bring the profession into disgrace or public odium.

That I further avow that my duties shall not be compromised by administrative exigencies or personal considerations; that I shall act in the interest of my organization; and extend courtesy and professionalism in the performance of my duties at all times.

As such, I accept to be bound as above and submit to the correctional edicts and dictates of the code, should I fall into error; and that I impose this obligation upon myself voluntarily, to keep this oath (affirmation) unviolated, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and by my signature herein below consider this pledge duly administered.

Signed _____

Name _____

Membership No. _____

Practicing License No. (where applicable) _____

Telephone _____

E-mail _____

Date _____



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