



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

IN THE DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE COMPLAINT NO: 007 OF 2022

**IN THE MATTER OF CELESTINE AISHA NAHASHON: PRACTISING
WITHOUT BEING PROPERLY LICENSED CONTRARY TO SECTION 20 OF
THE SUPPLIES PRACTITIONERS' MANAGEMENT ACT, CAP 537**

JUDGMENT

1. This judgment is the decision of the Disciplinary Committee and is issued pursuant to Regulation 43 of the Supplies Practitioners Management (Discipline) Regulations (2015) of the Supplies Practitioners Management Act, Act No. 17 of 2007.
2. The following summary of the facts does not purport to include every single contention put forth by the actors at these proceedings. However, the Committee has thoroughly considered any and all evidence and arguments submitted, even if no specific or detailed reference has been made to those arguments in the following outline of its position and in the ensuing discussion on the merits.

BACKGROUND

3. The present matter was instituted through a complaint letter dated **June 13, 2022**, directed at supply chain officers working by the County Government of Homa Bay. The complaint letter, dated June 13, 2022, included six charges

of improper conduct. In particular, the complaint made the following charges against the county government:

- I. The Chief Officer has assigned one procurement officer to carry out functions of the Director Procurement against the law.
- II. The department of Agriculture is alleged to have lost a lot of money through irregular procurement process in procuring motor cycles at exorbitant prices which also do not follow the due process of the law on NARIC project which was a donor fund.
- III. There seems to be two parallel factions at the procurement department with a lot of impersonation which should also be investigated findings shared.
- IV. It is also sad to report that while all these are happening the internal mechanisms have equally failed to solve or handle the matter because most of the “big fish” are parties involved.
- V. It is also in the public domain that Homa Bay County government is one of the counties that have employed nearly 95% of the procurement staffs who are unqualified and are not in regular standing with unlicensed practitioners’ despite of official communication from KISM warning them over unskilled staff handling procurement assignments. This also should be taken seriously and be investigated
- VI. Other issues of concern which must be looked into by the Institute are:
 - a. Forged procurement document,
 - b. Procurement processes conducted by unauthorized and unlicensed officer who could be in no regular standing.
 - c. Sources of fund is donor fund under NAREG project

The Institute, through its Disciplinary Committee established under Section 22 of the Supplies Practitioners Management Act (the Act), and in accordance with its mandate under Section 23 of the Act and Rules 17 and 42 of the Supplies Management (Disciplinary) Regulations, 2015, **determined in a meeting on 12th September 2023 that allegations Nos. (5) and (6) constituted a prima facie case within its authority. However, allegations**

Nos. (1), (2), (3), and (4), while raising serious concerns involving bad faith and potential criminality, fall outside the committee's jurisdiction.

5. Pursuant to **Rule 9 (2) (b)** the DC determined **that allegations Nos. (5) and (6) established a prima facie case in line with its mandate and that allegations numbers (1), (2), (3) and (4) though they raised serious issues the same bordered on malpractices and criminality which are not within its mandate.**
6. In exercise of its powers under Section 22 (3) & (4) of the Act, as read with Regulations 9 (2) (b) and 10 (4) of the Disciplinary Regulations, 2015, and by extension, Regulation 12 (3) which is *in pari materia*, the DC made Orders directing the Institute to conduct further investigations on the two allegations pursuant to its wide mandate under **Section 3 of the Supplies Practitioners' Management Act No. 17 of 2007.**
7. The Institute through its Standards and Compliance Directorate conducted visits to the County and conducted investigations on **27th & 28th November 2023** with the primary objective of **ascertaining** the compliance status of the SCM staff within the County in line with the allegations subject of the Complaint.
8. The comprehensive audit yielded the findings of the report dated **19th January 2024** and the DC considered and adopted the same. Concurrently, the DC determined *suo motu* that the Complaint raised novel issues, in particular, the DC's jurisdiction to handle anonymous Complaints and the manner of exercise of the DC's investigative powers and authority donated under the Act and the Disciplinary Regulations, 2015. Consequently, the DC considered the matter as an interlocutory point of law and issued a Ruling on the 20th of June, 2024 directing *inter alia* that: -

- a. In the event of a Complaint subject of which Investigations do ensue, the DC shall receive and consider the findings same in line with Section 23 of the Act and Regulation 9 of the Disciplinary Regulations, 2015 and determine whether to dismiss the matter or fix hearings.
 - b. Accordingly, Proceedings be taken out and notices for hearing do issue against persons adversely mentioned and suspected of violations in the Report.
 - c. The Institute do prosecute the Complaint as the same would be deemed to have arisen from the investigations which is a process of the law expressly provided for under Statute.
 - d. The Council be at liberty to take appropriate action against other persons adversely mentioned but against whom the DC had no jurisdiction to discipline.
9. The anonymous Complaint, the Investigative Report and the Ruling of 20th June, 2024 accordingly formed the basis upon which the DC directed the institution of proceedings against the Respondent herein.
10. The Parties' respective cases are set out below.

Complainants Case

11. The complainant is the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management through its Directorate of Standards and Compliance represented by Ms. Mutugi.
12. Ms. Mutugi submitted that investigations were commenced pursuant to the orders of the Disciplinary Committee.
13. She submitted that they received the complaint against the respondent on 13th June 2022. They subsequently conducted investigations which were concluded in **November, 2023**.

14. She submitted that upon investigation, it was discovered that the respondent herein was an employee of the procurement department and was tasked and involved in procurement duties.
15. She further tendered that the complainant had tendered the investigation report dated **23 November 2023** and the anonymous complaint letter dated 13th June 2022.
16. The complainant's counsel stated that consequently, the Respondent received summons and hearing notices for the hearing.
17. Counsel for the complainant further noted that practicing without a valid license for that practice year was in contravention of the Supplies Management practitioners act, 2007.

Respondent's case

18. The respondent appeared in person and gave her testimony under oath.
19. She testified that she is an employee of the procurement department of Homabay County government. That she was employed by the Homabay County Government and was redesignated in the year 2021 to the job description of Supply Chain Officer within the procurement department of the county government. She stated that her duties included evaluation of tenders and opening tenders.
20. The respondent also submitted that she was a registered and licensed member of KISM under License No. **K2868/2022** and Membership No. **78667**.
21. It was the Respondent's testimony that professional training fees ought to be reduced as an incentive for application for licenses.

22. On re-examination, the Respondent admitted that it was her individual responsibility to ensure that she had a valid license. It was also submitted that the CPD points had been since waived by the institute.

23. The respondent admitted to having engaged in the practice of supplies management without a valid license. She explained that this was due to personal financial challenges.

24. The Respondent admitted that it was her individual responsibility to ensure that she had a valid license. It was also submitted that the CPD points had been since waived by the institute.

Determination

A. Jurisdiction

25. The Supplies Practitioners Management Act (hereinafter "the supplies act") and its accompanying Rules establish a comprehensive framework for the training, regulation, registration and licensing of supplies practitioners. By setting clear educational, experiential, and ethical standards for supplies practitioners, these regulations help uphold professionalism, integrity, and accountability in the field of supplies management.

26. The Disciplinary committee of the council is established under Section 22 of the Supplies Practitioners management act with the mandate of receiving and investigating complaints against practitioners in accordance with the act.

27. Section 23 of the act empowers the disciplinary committee with disciplinary powers of 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 may be prescribed by the Council where that practitioner willfully fails to follow standards and ethical guidelines.

28. The respondent herein is therefore well within the jurisdiction of the disciplinary committee for reason that she is a registered member of the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management under membership no. **78667**.

29. Section 20 of the SPMA prohibits practice by any person without a valid Registration Certificate. The said provision reads thus: -

“20. (1) After the expiry of twelve months from the commencement of this Act, no person shall engage in the business of a supplies practitioner unless he has been duly issued with a registration certificate and a practicing license by the Institute in accordance with this Act.”

30. Accordingly, the said provision also provides a mandatory requirement for a license to practice as a Supplies Practitioner.

31. Under Section 20 (3) of the said Act, registration (valid registration Certificate) is one of the mandatory prerequisites for application and issuance of a Practicing License.

32. Section 20 (6) creates a criminal offence for engagement in the business of a Supplies practitioner without valid registration Certificate and valid practicing License. The said Section provides: -

“(6) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.”

33. It is therefore only upon the satisfaction of the abovementioned qualifications can a supplies practitioner practice validly. This is in line with the institute’s mandate of regulating the qualifications of suppliers and ensuring professionalism and integrity in the field of supplies management.

34. Section 21 of the Act provides validity period of a license issued under the Act to be one year and provides for renewal on annual basis.

35. Section 30 of the SPMA provides that: -

“Any person who, though eligible to be registered or licensed under this Act, is not so registered or licensed and practices as a supplies practitioner commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both”

36. Section 32 on its part states as follows: -

“(1) Any employer who employs an unregistered or unlicensed person as a supplies practitioner shall be guilty of an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both.

(2) Where the employer provided in subsection (1) is a body corporate, the Chief Executive Officer of that corporation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to the penalties provided in subsection (1).”

37. The Act therefore makes it an offence of a criminal nature to practice without valid registration and licence. Accordingly, an unqualified person is liable to prosecution and criminal sanctions with **hefty fines set at Kshs. 100,000/=**

38. The KISM Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct No. 1 of 2020 to which every Supplies Practitioner subscribes, outlines the code and standards to which each of supplies Practitioners is bound.

39. **Standard 3.6 of the said Code of Conduct** prohibits practice without a Registration Certificate and Licence.
40. The Supplies Practitioners Management (Registration and Licensing) Regulations, 2015 (hereinafter “Registration and Licensing Regulations”) reinforce the requirement for registration and licensing.
41. **Regulation 12** thereof provides that registration shall confer membership while **Section 13** provides that validity shall remain in force for one year. **Regulation 16** provides that a person shall be removed from the Register if that person fails to pay the prescribed fee but only upon Notice of 14 days and an opportunity to be heard before the Registration Committee established under Section 15 of the SPMA.
42. **Regulation 38** of the said Registration and Licensing Regulations is pertinent to the Complaint before this Committee. The Regulation provides: -
“A person who carries on the business of Supplies Practitioner commits professional misconduct if such person practices, attempts to practice or permits any person to practice without holding a valid registration Certificate.”
43. The collective import of the legal provisions set out above is the unequivocal conclusion that practice without requisite renewal of registration and a valid licence is expressly proscribed by the relevant laws and punishable as both a criminal and professional misconduct.
44. It is instructive to note that the institution of proceedings of professional misconduct does not preclude the criminal prosecution of accused and/or implicated persons. The Institute reserves the liberty to choose the disciplinary route or criminal proceedings or both.

45. The law however limits exercise of authority and jurisdiction of the DC to disciplinary action against supplies practitioners only. Section 2 of the Act defines a “supplies practitioner” as a person registered as a supplies practitioner under section 16 of the Act.
46. In the premises a foregoing, it is the determination of the DC that the Respondent herein being a Supplies Practitioner is therefore properly within the purview and jurisdictional reach of the DC. The Respondent did confirm that she is a registered member of the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management under membership no. **78667**.
47. Consequently, the duty of the DC remains the determination of the singular issue as to whether the Respondent herein engaged in the business of a supplies practitioner without a valid registration and practice license for the relevant period or at all and if so the legal ramifications of such acts.
48. In her evidence in chief before the Committee, the Respondent expressly admitted that for the year 2023, she did not take out a licence and neither did she renew her membership as required by law established.
49. In consideration thereof, it is a dictate of the law that the Respondent, being a registered supplies practitioner by the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management, was unequivocally bound by the laws governing the profession as well as the Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct, No. 1 of 2020.
50. The Practitioner's registration as a professional mandated strict adherence to these ethical standards and regulations. The failure to comply with these provisions, particularly in renewing her license and maintaining her membership under the assigned number, constitutes a clear breach of professional duty.

51. It is not in contention, whether in fact or law, that the practitioner's failure to renew her license and membership as required under the Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct directly contravenes the obligations imposed on all registered professionals by the law established.
52. This deviation not only undermines the integrity of the profession but also amounts to professional misconduct as defined by the regulatory framework. The law, therefore, unequivocally deems this non-compliance a violation that warrants appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the established legal and ethical standards.
53. It is imperative to note that the employment of a professional to the Department concerned with procurement presupposes the proper qualification of such an individual. It is imperative therefore that the said person is duly registered and licensed and maintains the said registration and licences throughout the period of employment. It matters not that someone is actively engaged or not.
54. The Respondent attributed her failure to comply, to personal issues. The Respondent contended that the failure to take out a licence was occasioned by her inability to obtain Continuing Professional Development (CPD) points due to financial constraints.
55. We must caution that such does not suffice as a Defense to non-compliance with statutory requirements. Financial constraints, while unfortunate, do not negate the requirement to fulfill professional obligations, including the acquisition of CPD points necessary for maintaining licensure. Accordingly, the Respondent's financial circumstances do not provide a valid justification for her failure to comply with this mandatory requirement, and thus, her argument is without merit.

56. Statutory obligations are not mere lofty aspirations that persons to whom an obligation is set in law may choose to or not to obey or when to comply. Obeisance to the law is the cornerstone of societal order and the fraternity of Procurement and Supplies Practitioners demands no less.
57. It is imperative to note that in the wisdom of Parliament it imposed strict compliance and even imposed hefty fines and sentences including the possibility of incarceration and denial of liberty for non-compliance. Even this Committee has no latitude to excuse non-compliance as, itself, it is bound to act as dictated by the law.
58. It is therefore professional misconduct where it is proven that a registered member engages in the business of a Supplies practitioner without a valid license and maintaining her membership under the assigned number.
59. Further to the above, upon careful consideration of the proceedings, the committee also finds the Respondent's employer, the County Government of Homa Bay, at fault for employing and retaining unregistered and unlicensed procurement staff, in clear violation of Section 32 of the Supplies Practitioners Management Act. This constitutes a serious breach of statutory obligations. The committee, therefore, recommends that relevant regulatory and enforcement agencies undertake appropriate legal action against the County Government of Homa Bay to address this contravention and ensure compliance with the law.
60. This Committee finds the respondent guilty of practicing without a valid license in contravention of Section 20 and other applicable legislation, given the respondent's admission to the allegations.
61. This committee is empowered under rule 42 to make a determination in the matter of the complaint dated **13th June 2022** wherein the Respondent

herein is alleged to lack valid licenses and/or registration certificates despite being supplies practitioners in contravention of the Supplies Practitioners management act, Act No. 17 of 2007.

62. **Rule 42** prescribes as follows with regard to the powers of this committee when making a determination in complaints in exercise of its jurisdiction under Section 23 of the Supplies practitioners management act, Act No. 17 of 2007.

Rule 42 provides:

“2. Decisions of the Committee

(1) After the hearing the complaint, the Committee may determine or order—

(a) that the complaint be dismissed;

(b) that the member of the Institute be reprimanded;

(c) that the member of the Institute be suspended from practice for a specified period not exceeding two years;

(d) that the name of the member of the Institute be struck off the register of members;

(e) that the member of the Institute pay to the aggrieved person compensation of such amount as the Committee may determine, but limited to the extent of loss incurred taking into account all other prudent mitigating measures at the claimant's disposal; or

(f) make such order as the Committee considers fit.”

63. In exercise of its mandate under Sections 23 of the Supplies practitioner’s management act, Act No. 17 of 2007 and Rule 42 & 43 of the Supplies practitioner’s management rules this committee hereby orders as follows:

64. The Respondent is found to have violated Section 20 of the Supplies Practitioners Management Act No. 17 of 2007 by engaging in supplies

business without a valid license during the 2023 practicing year. The Respondent acknowledged the violation and expressed remorse.

65. It is therefore Ordered as follows: -

a. In light of the above and the totality of the circumstances, the DC doth hereby issue a severe REPRIMAND to **MS. CELESTINE AISHA NAHASHON** with strict caution that any other cited instances of non-compliance may and shall albeit without prejudice to the right to defence, attract more severe sanctions including the possibility of suspension from practice and criminal prosecution.

b. No order as to costs.

66. The DC notes that, comparably the criminal sanctions set for non-compliance include a fine of Kshs. 100,000/= or a jail sentence of a term not exceeding 3 years.

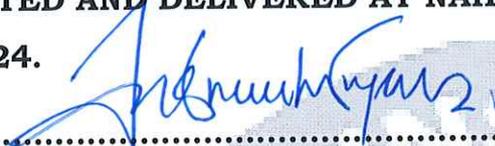
67. It is so ordered.

68. The Respondent is further reminded of the obligation to adhere strictly to the rules of practice and is cautioned that any future violations may result in more severe disciplinary actions. The Disciplinary Committee will be forced to initiate removal proceedings for non-compliant staff members pursuant to Section 23(d) of the Supplies Practitioners Management, 2007.

Pursuant to the authority granted under Section 23(7) of the Supplies Practitioners Management Act, 2007, the parties are hereby informed of their right to appeal this decision to the High Court. Any party aggrieved

by this decision may exercise this right within the statutory period prescribed by law.

DATED AND DELIVERED AT NAIROBI THIS 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2024.



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CM. MARYANNE KARANJA
CHAIRPERSON



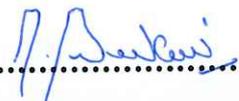
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KENNEDY ARIEMBI
MEMBER



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JUDITH CHIMAU ADVOCATE
MEMBER

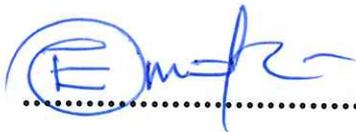


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SAMSON NYAMAI MASILA ADVOCATE
MEMBER



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FCPA PARAAG DEVANI
MEMBER





EVANCE ONGATI

MEMBER



DR. REBECCA MUTIA

MEMBER

