



**REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE SUPPLIES  
PRACTITIONERS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUOUS  
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES) GUIDELINES,  
2024**

Prepared by the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management pursuant to sections 6 and 7 of  
the Statutory Instruments Act, No. 23 of 2013.

**JANUARY, 2024**

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND .....	3
1.1 Regulatory Impact Statement.....	3
1.2 Requirement to prepare RIS under Statutory Instruments Act .....	4
CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON REGULATION OF SUPPLIES PRACTITIONERS IN KENYA.....	6
2.1. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.....	6
2.2. Supply Management Practitioners Act, 2007.....	7
2.3. Public Finance Management Act, 2012.....	7
2.4. Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 .....	8
2.5. HCCHRPET/E023/2021 Okiya Omtata Okoiti versus KISM and 4 others .....	8
CHAPTER THREE: SUPPLIES PRACTITIONERS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES) GUIDELINES, 2024 .....	9
3.1. Arrangement of the Guidelines.....	9
3.2. Objectives of the Guidelines.....	10
3.3. Benefits of the proposed Guidelines. ....	10
CHAPTER FOUR: CONSULTATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE GUIDELINES.....	12
4.1. Approach to public participation.....	12
4.2. Internal Consultations.....	13
4.3. Consultations with supplies practitioners in Kenya .....	13
4.4. Consultations with other professional regulatory bodies.....	13
4.5. Consultations with relevant government agencies. ....	13
CHAPTER FIVE: COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS .....	15
5.1. Impact of the proposed Guidelines .....	15
5.2. Analysis of the impact of the proposed Guidelines on various sectors .....	15
5.3. Financial Cost.....	16
5.4. Consideration of Alternatives to adoption of the proposed Guidelines.....	16
5.5. Conclusion Recommendation. ....	18

## CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

---

### 1.0. Introduction

Supply Chain Management (SCM) is identified as a strategic tool to improve organizational performance and increase accountability. Supply chain practitioners therefore occupy a position of great importance in the society because they deliver esoteric services to individuals, organisations and the government.

The practice of supply chain management operates in an environment that is fast-evolving, dynamic, volatile, complex and uncertain. To keep up with the dynamic environment of supply chain management, it is critical for supplies practitioners to continually equip themselves with the necessary knowledge and expertise required to effectively perform their duties.

The Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (the Institute) is the statutory agency mandated to train, register, license, discipline and regulate supply chain practitioners in accordance with the Supplies Practitioner Management Act, 2007. As the premier professional body for supply chain practitioners in Kenya, the Institute is obligated to monitor and enforce standards to maintain the competence of supply chain practitioners through continuous development of their knowledge and skills in the practice of supply chain.

The Institute has since inception offered continuous development programmes to its members to build their capabilities and competencies in the practice. Through the CPD programmes members are able to attain the required professional competence to execute their duties seamlessly and address emerging issues within the supply chain arena.

To enhance the Institute's efficiency in delivering the CPD programmes, and derive maximum benefit to the members, the Institute has developed the Supplies Practitioners Management (Continuous Professional Development Programmes Guidelines) 2024, (the Guidelines) to regulate conduct of the CPD programmes. The Guidelines seek to ensure that the programmes are structured, flexible, cost-effective and accessible to all supplies practitioners in Kenya.

---

### 1.1 REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT.

---

Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) is a systematic policy tool used to examine and measure the likely benefits, costs, and effects of a new or existing regulation. RIS is an analytical

report to assist policy makers to arrive at an informed policy decision. As an aid to decision making RIS includes an evaluation of possible alternative regulatory and non-regulatory approaches with the overall aim of ensuring that the final selected regulatory approach provides the greatest net public benefit. Typically, the structure of a RIS contains the following elements:

- (a) title of the proposal;
- (b) the objective and intended effect of the regulatory policy;
- (c) an evaluation of the policy issue;
- (d) consideration of alternative options;
- (e) assessment of all their impacts distribution;
- (f) results of public consultation;
- (g) compliance strategies; and
- (h) processes for monitoring and evaluation.

RIS is conducted before a new government regulation is introduced to provide a detailed and systematic appraisal of the potential impact of a new regulation to assess whether the regulation is likely to achieve the desired objectives. RIS promotes evidence-based policymaking as new Guidelines typically lead to numerous impacts that are often difficult to foresee.

From a societal viewpoint, the RIS should confirm whether a proposed regulation is welfare-enhancing, in that, the benefits will surpass costs. RIS therefore has objectives of improving understanding of the real-world impact of regulatory action, including both the benefits and the costs of action, integrating multiple policy objectives, improving transparency and consultation and enhancing governmental accountability.

## 1.2. REQUIREMENT TO PREPARE RIS UNDER STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS ACT

---

The Statutory Instruments Act, No. 23 of 2013 (SIA) is the legal framework governing the conduct of Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) in Kenya. Sections 6 and 7 require that *if a proposed statutory instrument is likely to impose significant costs on the community or a part of the community, the regulation-making authority shall, prior to making the statutory instrument, prepare a regulatory impact statement about the instrument.*

The Act further sets out certain key elements that must be contained in the RIS namely:

- (a) a statement of the objectives of the proposed legislation and the reasons;
- (b) a statement explaining the effect of the proposed legislation;

- (c) a statement of other practicable means of achieving those objectives, including other regulatory as well as non-regulatory options;
- (d) an assessment of the costs and benefits of the proposed statutory rule and of any other practicable means of achieving the same objectives; and
- (e) the reasons why the other means are not appropriate.

Prior to making a statutory instrument, section 6 and 7 of the Statutory Instruments Act, No. 23 of 2013 (SIA) mandates the Council to prepare a Regulatory Impact Statement in circumstances where the proposed statutory instrument is likely to impose significant cost on the community, or part of the community.

Under the Act, a regulatory impact statement shall contain;

- (a) a statement of the objectives of the proposed legislation and the reasons;
- (b) a statement explaining the effect of the proposed legislation;
- (c) a statement of other practicable means of achieving those objectives, including other regulatory as well as non-regulatory options;
- (d) an assessment of the costs and benefits of the proposed statutory rule and of any other practicable means of achieving the same objectives; and
- (e) the reasons why the other means are not appropriate.

## CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON REGULATION OF SUPPLIES PRACTITIONERS IN KENYA

---

### 2.0. Introduction

The practice of supply chain management requires the application of specialized skills and a high degree of integrity as it involves direct or fiduciary relations with clients. The practitioners are called upon to exercise good judgement as individual and collective responsibility to uphold the integrity and culture of the profession.

To ensure the professional standards are met, the Kenyan law regulates the conduct of supply chain practitioners whether practicing as public officers or in the private sector.

This chapter examines the legal framework on regulation of supply chain management in Kenya. It analyses the Constitutional and statutory framework on the practice of supply chain management.

### 2.1. THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA, 2010

---

The Constitution of Kenya is the supreme law of the Republic and binds all persons and all State organs at both levels of Government. Article 10 of the Constitution sets out the national values and principles of governance which are to be observed by all state organs, state officers, public officers and all persons whenever any of them apply or interpret the Constitution, any law, make or implement public policy decisions.

The national values and principles include patriotism, national unity, sharing and devolution of power, the rule of law, democracy, participation of the people, equity, non-discrimination, protection of the marginalised, good governance, integrity, transparency, accountability and sustainable development.

Management of public funds is regulated under Article 201 of the Constitution which sets out sets out the principles of public finance. Specifically, Articles 201(a) and (d) call for openness and accountability in financial matters prudent and responsible use of public money.

In relation to procurement of public goods and services, Article 227 requires public entities to contract for goods or services within a system that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.

Further, the conduct of public officers is further regulated by Articles 232 (a), (c), (e) and (f) of the same Constitution, which calls upon public officers to uphold high standards of

professional ethics, provide services in a prompt, effective, impartial and equitable manner, take accountability for administrative acts and provide information to the public in a transparent and timely manner.

The upshot of the cited Constitutional provisions is that, supplies practitioners obligated to uphold integrity and exercise high levels of professionalism whether practicing in the public, private, non-governmental or any other sector.

## 2.2. SUPPLY MANAGEMENT PRACTITIONERS ACT, 2007

The Supplies Practitioners Management Act is the primary legislation regulating the supply chain management profession in Kenya. The Act makes provision for the training, registration, licensing and overall regulation of supplies practitioners in Kenya.

Section 3 establishes the Kenya Institute of Supplies Management as the agency responsible for the regulation of the practice of supply chain in Kenya.

Section 5(b) of the Act obligates the Institute to make provision for the training and instruction of persons seeking registration under the Act. Similarly, Section 16(10) of the Act, 2007 requires members of the Institute to undergo such continuous professional development programmes as may be prescribed by the Council.

## 2.3. PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2012

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) provides for the effective management of public finances by the national and county governments, guides on the oversight responsibility of Parliament and county assemblies and assigns different responsibilities to government entities in relation to utilization of public funds.

Pursuant to sections 30 and 121 of the Procurement at the National and County levels is expected to be carried out in with Article 227 of the Constitution and the relevant legislation on procurement and disposal of assets.

Similarly, by dint of sections 68 and 149 of the same law, accounting officers at the National and County Governments are required to ensure that all applicable accounting and financial controls, systems, standards, laws and procedures are followed when procuring or disposing of goods and services and that, in the case of goods, adequate arrangements are made for their custody, safeguarding and maintenance.

#### 2.4. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND ASSET DISPOSAL ACT, 2015

The Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 seeks to give effect to Article 227 of the Constitution by providing procedures for efficient public procurement and disposal of assets by public entities.

Section 47 of the Act restricts management of the process of procuring and disposing off assets within public entities to persons with professional qualifications in procurement or supply chain management from a recognized institution who are members of the Institute or any other procurement or supply chain professional body recognized in Kenya.

#### 2.5. HCCHRPET/E023/2021 OKIYA OMTATA OKOITI VERSUS KISM AND 4 OTHERS

In 2021, the Council developed a Continuous Professional Development Policy to guide the conduct of CPD programmes for the Institute. On 18<sup>th</sup> January 2021, Okiya Omtata Okoiti (the petitioner) filed a Petition against the Institute. ( **HCCHRPET/E023/2021 Okiya Omtata Okoiti versus KISM \$ 4 Others**).

In the petition, the Petitioner challenged the Institute's authority to offer Continuous Professional Development Programmes to its members in view of its role as the regulator of the supply chain management profession. Additionally, the petitioner contended the adequacy of the consultative process before the adoption of the Policy by the Institute.

In its determination, the Court found that the Institute had an obligation to provide guidelines on CPD programmes.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, the Court found that provision of CPD programmes is left to the discretion of the Council.<sup>2</sup>

In finding Continuous Professional Development Policy, 2021 fell short of the established legal threshold on public participation, the Court noted that the Policy qualified as a statutory instrument having been enacted under the authority of the Supplies Practitioners Management Act, 2007 and ought to have adhered to the principles of making a statutory instrument laid out in the Statutory Instruments Act.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Para 58

<sup>2</sup> Para 58

<sup>3</sup> Para 66 and 67



## CHAPTER THREE: SUPPLIES PRACTITIONERS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES) GUIDELINES, 2024

---

### 3.0. Overview of the Guidelines

The Supplies Practitioners Management (Continuous Professional Development Programmes) Guidelines, 2024, seek to operationalise section 16 (10) of the Supplies Practitioners Management Act, 2007 which provides that a member of the Institute shall be required to undergo Continuous professional development programmes.

### 3.1. ARRANGEMENT OF THE GUIDELINES

---

The proposed Guidelines contain four Parts.

Part I of the Guidelines provides for preliminary matters which include the citation, interpretation and purpose of the Guidelines.

Part II of the Guidelines proposes for the establishment of the Professional Standards Committee which shall comprises of three members of the Council, appointed by the Council. The functions of the Professional Standards Committee include offering strategic direction to the Institute on continuous professional development programmes, oversight on the implementation of continuous professional development programmes at the Institute and to accrediting providers of CPD programmes. Further under this Part CPD programmes are categorised into either structured or unstructured.

Part III of the Guidelines establishes requirements for the accreditation of a CPD provider. Specifically, the Guidelines proposes that the person *must inter alia*; be a member of the Institute; hold a valid practicing licence, whether practicing as a sole practitioner, in partnership or as a body corporate; have the relevant academic qualifications and meets the requirements of integrity stipulated in chapter six of the Constitution.

This part further provides for the accreditation period, which requires that an application for accreditation be made to the Council, by the thirtieth day of August in every CPD year.

Part IV of the Guidelines provides for Miscellaneous provisions including failure to acquire CPD hour, transferability of CPD hours and the treatment of excess CPD hours

### 3.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE GUIDELINES

---

The underlying value of the proposed Guidelines is to entrench a framework for promotion of professional standards through regular and coordinated CPD programmes. Supplies practitioners must keep abreast with new developments with the law and the practice of supply chain and this is only achievable through regular training. Through well-regulated and coordinated CPD programmes members knowledge and skills are enhanced and professional standards and ethics are maintained.

Implemented effectively, the Guidelines will ensure the supplies practitioners—

- (a) build knowledge, skills and competencies in supply chain management;
- (b) improve service delivery to clients, individuals and organizations;
- (c) facilitate reflective practice;
- (d) keep abreast of current trends, research and developments in the profession;
- (e) keep motivated to continue practising and developing the profession;
- (f) be supported by and network with other professionals;
- (g) reduce occupational stress risk;
- (h) provide professional identity and market/brand recognition;
- (i) gain a competitive edge and enhance performance and marketability;
- (j) identify and address any gaps or weaknesses in skills and competence to improve professionalism;
- (k) demonstrate commitment and professionalism to employers, clients, and peers, which can increase credibility and reputation; and
- (l) seek new opportunities for career advancement, such as promotions, pay raises, or new roles, which can increase your satisfaction and motivation.

### 3.3. BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES.

---

The approval of the proposed Guidelines is envisaged to have the following accruing benefits to the supply chain management profession:

**(a) Improved service delivery by the Institute.**

The Guidelines provide clear provisions on the application for accreditation by providers and timelines regarding applications for CPD programmes thus promoting the Council's effective and efficient service delivery.

**(b) Compliance with professional standards.**

The aim of the CPD programmes is to equip supply chain practitioners with relevant and appropriate skills to improve their output in current positions as well as develop them to provide innovative strategic leadership including value-based decision-making.

Improved provision and monitoring of the conduct of CPD programmes by the Institute will enhance members' compliance professional standards of the supply chain management profession.

**(c) Complementing existing legal frameworks:**

The draft Guidelines do not propose the enactment of new legislation or amendment of the existing law. They complement the primary legislation other laws making their implementation more effective.

**(d) Incorporation of international best practice into the supply chain management.**

It is envisaged that the implementation of the Guidelines shall put the supply chain profession at par with similar professions locally, regionally and globally.

It is therefore clear that the Guidelines are in harmony with the Constitution, the principal legislation, laws in *pari materia* and other existing legislations. Additionally, the guidelines do not have a retrospective effect on any constitutional provisions.

## CHAPTER FOUR: CONSULTATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE GUIDELINES

---

### 4.0. Introduction

Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 obligates State Organs to apply the national values and principles of governance while making or implementing a policy decision. The national values and principles include non-discrimination, transparency and participation of the people.

With regard to the subsidiary legislation, the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013 mandates the authority responsible for developing the subsidiary law to undertake consultations before making statutory instruments and in particular, where the proposed Guidelines are likely to have a direct or a substantial indirect effect on the community.

Additionally, the Act requires that the regulation-making authority to conduct public consultations drawing on the knowledge of persons having expertise in fields relevant to the proposed statutory instrument and to ensure that persons likely to be affected by the proposed statutory instrument are given an adequate opportunity to comment on its proposed content.

An evaluation of the public consultation process is necessary to ascertain whether the relevant stakeholders were given an opportunity to present their views which will ameliorate the proposed Guidelines.

### 4.1. APPROACH TO PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

---

To fulfil the requirements of the Constitution and the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013 in relation to public participation, the Institute will adopt various approaches to publicise the draft Guidelines and receive input from its stakeholders. Specifically, the Institute will—

- (a) Issue a notice inviting for submissions on the draft Guidelines and the Regulatory Impact Statement from members of the public through an advertisement in a newspaper of nation-wide circulation;
- (b) hold physical meetings with supplies practitioners, select stakeholders and the general public;
- (c) publish the Regulatory Impact Statement in the *Gazette*;
- (d) write letters and email to supplies practitioners and other stakeholders requesting for input on the draft Guidelines and Regulatory Impact Statement within a specified time; and
- (e) publicize the draft Guidelines and the draft Regulatory Impact Statement on the Institute's website and other platforms.

#### 4.2. INTERNAL CONSULTATIONS.

---

The development of the Guidelines was spearheaded by the Institute’s Professional Standards Committee. The Committee adopted the draft Guidelines on 11<sup>th</sup> December 2023 and presented the Guidelines to the Council on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2023 where the Council deliberated and approved the Guidelines for dissemination to other stakeholders.

#### 4.3. CONSULTATIONS WITH SUPPLIES PRACTITIONERS IN KENYA

---

To give full effect to the requirements of the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013, the Institute shall invite supplies practitioners to make submissions on the proposed Guidelines in public hearings to be held in the following regions of Kenya—

Eldoret	Kitui	Kilifi
Kisumu	Wajir	Nairobi
Embu	Nakuru	Mombasa

The invitation to attend the public hearings will be issued by the Institute at least fourteen days before the date of the public hearing to afford adequate opportunity for review of the draft Guidelines and RIS.

#### 4.4. CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER PROFESSIONAL REGULATORY BODIES.

---

In addition to the input received from supplies practitioners, the Institute shall seek further input from other comparable professional regulatory bodies in Kenya such as the Law Society of Kenya, the Engineers Board of Kenya, the Institute of Human Resource Management, the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya and the Institute of Certified Secretaries among others. The aim of the consultations will be to establish best practices in provision of continuous professional development programmes.

#### 4.5. CONSULTATIONS WITH RELEVANT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

---

Supplies practitioners offer a critical service to the government and facilitate the realisation of constitutional imperatives relating to use of public finances. Effective regulation of the

professional is therefore essential to the prudent and efficient management of public resources at both levels of government.

The Institute will therefore engage key government institutions responsible for fiscal matters notably the National Treasury and the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority among others.

#### **4.6. Conclusion**

Section 5 and 6 of the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013 obligates a regulatory making authority to make appropriate consultations with persons who are likely to be affected by a proposed statutory instrument.

The Act calls for prioritisation of persons with knowledge and expertise in the field relevant to the proposed statutory instrument and allocation of adequate time for submission of input.

By publicising the proposed Guidelines in different media and affording adequate opportunity to supplies practitioners, other professional regulatory bodies, government entities and the general public to give input, the Institute seeks to meet this requirement.

## CHAPTER FIVE: COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

---

### 5.0. Introduction

Section 7(2) of the Statutory Instruments Act requires that an assessment of the costs and benefits of a proposed statutory instrument is undertaken. The assessment should include the economic, environmental and social impact and the likely administration and compliance costs including resource allocation costs.

This chapter examines the anticipated impact of the proposed Guidelines against the expected cost of implementation. The Chapter additionally explores other alternatives to the adoption of the proposed Guidelines and the effect of adopting the alternatives.

### 5.1. IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES

---

Generally, the proposed Guidelines are neither in contravention of any constitutional provisions nor do they have any retrospective effect on any constitutional provisions.

Additionally, the Guidelines neither infringe on the public's fundamental rights and freedoms. The guidelines are thus but giving operational procedures in regards to the conduct of CPD programmes as contemplated under section 16(10) of the Act.

### 5.2. ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES ON VARIOUS SECTORS

---

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• enhanced compliance with Constitutional and Statutory dictates on prudent management of financial resources;</li><li>• enhanced service delivery in procurement of goods and services;</li><li>• increased transparency and competitiveness in procurement of goods and services; and</li><li>• harmony with best practice in professional regulation.</li></ul>
<b>Professional environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• improved compliance with professional standards in supply chain management;</li><li>• enhanced skills and competencies in supply chain management;</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improved confidence in the supply chain management profession;</li> <li>• elevation of the status of the supply chain management profession amongst other professional regulators; and</li> <li>• effective delivery of services by the Institute to its members.</li> </ul>
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• well coordinated and regulated supply chain management profession</li> </ul>

### 5.3. FINANCIAL COST

---

The Supplies Practitioners Management (CPD Programmes) Guidelines 2024 have attributed the following financial costs that will support the implementation of the continuous professional development programmes:

- a. A professional indemnity cover of KShs. 1,000,000 which is a form of liability insurance which helps protect members from acts of negligence, error or omission in the rendering of or failure to render the accredited CPD programmes. The cost of KShs. One Million is reasonable in comparison to the irreparable damage and harm that can be inflicted upon members should the providers collect funds for provision of programmes and failure to render and deliver the services as accredited.
- b. Annual accreditation fees of KShs. 300,000 to be paid by applicants of accreditation to facilitate quality assurance and costs in relation to review of the proposed programmes by the Professional Standards Committee.
- c. CPD Access Fee of KShs. 250 per hour per member to facilitate allocation of hours to members who have undergone programmes delivered by accredited providers.

Members will be required to pay to attend the programmes delivered by the Institute or its accredited providers.

### 5.4. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO ADOPTION OF THE PROPOSED GUIDELINES

---

The Statutory Instruments Act requires a Regulatory Making Authority to carry out an informed evaluation of a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory policy measures by considering relevant issues such as costs, benefits, distributional effects and administrative requirements. Statutory instruments should be the last resort in realizing any policy objectives. The options considered under this part are: maintenance of the status quo, administrative measures and adoption of the proposed guidelines.



**(a) Maintenance of the *Status Quo***

Maintenance of the status quo means retaining the situation as is and taking no further action in relation to provision of continuous professional development programmes to supplies practitioners.

Maintenance of the *status quo* will lead to various inadequacies impeding on effective provision of CPD programmes.

First, the Council will have failed to realise its obligations under provisions of section 16(10) in relation to prescribing the requisite CPD programmes to be undertaken by the members of the Institute.

Secondly, by maintaining the *status quo*, there would arise a legal vacuum on the appropriate instrument for the implementation of CPD programmes by the Institute, the earlier policy having been declared a nullity in ***HCCHRPET/E023/2021 Okiya Omtata Okoiti versus KISM and 4 others.***

**(b) Option two: Administrative Measures**

The second option that may be used to implement section 16(10) of the Act is through administrative measures. This usually takes the form of issuance of ministerial orders, circulars and administrative measures to address the identified challenges. The issuance of such measures is not only cheap but also time saving. However, the implementation of administrative measures is dependent on the good will of those concerned and may not be sustainable since they do not have the force of law.

This presents a major risk in terms of enforcement and the possibility of not getting implemented at all. The non-binding nature of administrative measures suggests that it cannot be a reliable avenue to give full effect to the salient provisions contained in the Constitution and the Act of Parliament.

**(c) Option three: Formulating the Proposed Supplies Practitioners Management (Continuous Professional Development Programmes) Guidelines, 2024.**

The Supplies Practitioners Management (Continuous Professional Development Programmes) Guidelines, 2024 will yield the following benefits:

- promotion of best professional standards;
- preparation of the supply chain professionals to deal with any emerging issues in the constant evolving technological space and
- monitoring accredited firms to ensure maintenance of high standards of professionalism and integrity in the discharge of their duties under the Guidelines and the Act.

The assessment of the cost and benefits therefore, indicates that the benefits of formulating the Guidelines outweigh the costs. Therefore, option three was selected as the preferred option.

### 5.5. CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATION.

Supplies practitioners owe it to themselves, and their fellow professionals, to ensure that they are professionally relevant and that the reputation and value of their qualification is safeguarded.

The proposed Guidelines, if effectively implemented will provide a framework for the continuous enhancement of the skills and competencies of supply chain management practitioners and the maintenance of the desired professional standards.

In view of the above conclusion, it is recommended that the Supplies Practitioners Management (Continuous Professional Development Programmes) Guidelines, 2024, be adopted for public participation.

**Date 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2024**



John Karani

Chairperson

Kenya Institute of Supplies Management

## ANNEXURES

- (a) Supplies Practitioners Management (Continuous Professional Development Programmes) Guidelines, 2024
- (b) Schedule of public hearings