



**ANTI-CORRUPTION
COMMISSION**



2020

Annual Report



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2020 Annual Report

Contents

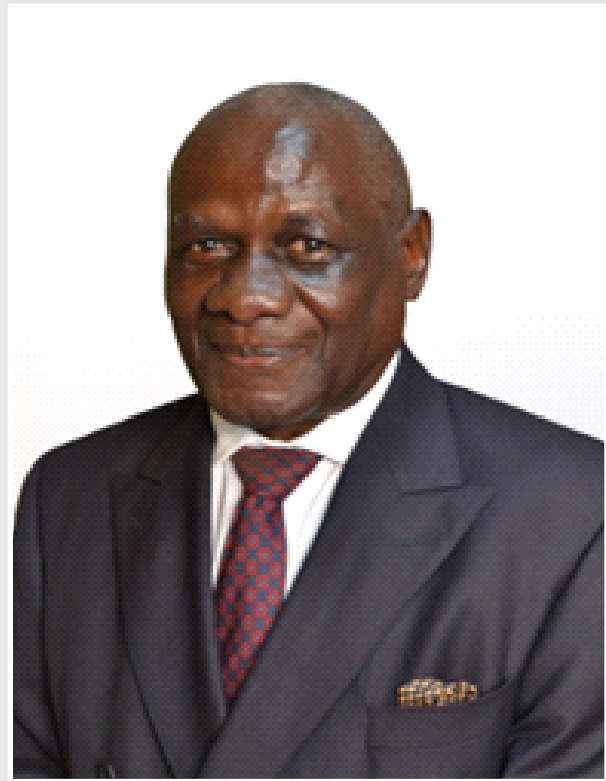
Foreword From The Board Chairperson	Iv
Executive Summary	V
The ACC Board Of Commissioners	Vi
The ACC 2020 Executive Management Team	Vii
ACC Regional Managers	Viii
Chapter One: Mandate And Organisational Structure	1
Chapter Two: Strategic Focus And Corporate Philosophy	5
Chapter Three: Human Resource, Finance And Administration	8
Chapter Four: Enforcement	10
Chapter Five: Integrity Building	15
Chapter Six: Anti-Corruption Education	19
Chapter Seven: Monitoring And Evaluation	24
Chapter Eight: Financial Report	25
Annual Financial Statements	25
1.1.1 Statement Of Responsibility For The Financial Statements	29
1.1.2 Report Of The Auditors	29
1.1.3 Financial Statements:	33
Appendices	48
Appendix I: Training, Workshops and Conferences attended during the year 2020	48
Appendix II: Detailed List of Corruption Reports in 2020	50
Appendix III: Detailed Schedule of 2020 Convictions and Acquittals	52
Appendix IV: List of Institutions with Integrity Committee as at Dec 2020	57
Appendix V: Lectures conducted in 2020	60

Foreword from the Board Chairperson

I am pleased to present the Annual Report for Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) for the year 2020.

In the year under review, the Commission implemented various programmes under the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 with key stakeholders in the fight against corruption in the face of the ravaging effect of the Covid-19 pandemic. The 2017-2021 Strategic Plan was well utilised in order for the Commission to execute its mandate.

In line with its mandate, the Commission carried out corruption sensitization programmes through its education portfolio and also undertook corruption prevention programmes such as Corruption Risk Assessments, Systems Studies and facilitated the formation of Integrity Committees in some public institutions. The Commission also carried out investigations on a number of suspected cases of corruption. Arrests were made and suspects were brought before court.



Justice Anderson Ray Zikonda (Rtd)

The onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, however, slowed down and affected the smooth operations of the Commission, especially in the last two quarters of the year. This posed a challenge particularly with activities that required physical contact such as public lectures, Integrity Committee trainings, investigations and prosecutions. Nevertheless, various innovations were used to reach out to the public such as the use of virtual platforms, where possible. The need to adhere to the Covid -19 Health Guidelines by members of the public also resulted in the low number of corruption cases being reported.

The Commission will endeavour to devise alternative means of ensuring that it executes its mandate amidst the Covid -19 Pandemic.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zikonda'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Justice Anderson Ray Zikonda (Rtd)
BOARD CHAIRPERSON

Executive Summary

The Anti-Corruption Commission is mandated to combat and prevent corruption through law enforcement, educating the public and enlisting their support against corruption and providing anti-corruption advisory services. This mandate is derived from the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 under Section 6.

During the year under review, the staff establishment for the Commission was 368 positions. The Commission lost six (6) officers through resignations, three (3) through natural wastage, three (3) retired and one (1) was dismissed. Thirteen (13) positions were filled, which brought the total number of filled positions to 321.

A total of 536 reports were received during the year. Out of these, 196 were corruption related reports and 340 were non-corruption related reports. From the 196 corruption related reports, the Commission authorized 145 reports for investigations and 1 report for a corruption prevention exercise. The remaining 50 corruption related reports were not authorized for investigations or corruption prevention exercises. These were either closed with no further action after advising the complainants or referred to relevant institutions for appropriate action.

With regards to the investigations workload, the Commission had a total of 684 cases at the beginning of the year carried forward from 2019. The 2020 authorized cases were 196 and this brought the total investigations workload to 880. The concluded cases during the year under review were 74. The Commission carried forward 806 cases to the year 2021.

The Commission also had a total of 78 cases before court in the year under review. Of these, 7 were civil cases and 71 cases were criminal. Of the criminal cases, the Commission secured 12 convictions, eight (8) acquittals and the remaining 51 cases were carried forward. From the eight (8) acquittals, six (6) were appealed bringing the total number of criminal cases carried forward to 57. All the seven civil cases were also carried forward.

The Commission carried out a number of corruption prevention activities in both public and private institutions through two broad programmes which are Corruption Risks Assessments and Integrity Building in Institutions. Under the Corruption Risk Assessment, five (5) Systems Studies were undertaken while three (3) Managerial Accountability Workshops were also conducted. The Commission facilitated the formation of an additional twenty (21) Integrity Committees under the programme of Integrity Building in Institutions which brought the cumulative total of existing ICs to 117 during the year under review. Nine (9) institutions had Ethics and Integrity lectures while four (4) institutions developed best practice documents.

Anti-corruption sensitization among members of the public on the ills of corruption were also conducted. However, the Commission was limited in conducting physical sensitization programmes due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, an estimated 127,424 people were reached countrywide through various activities which included: lectures and talks; exhibitions; distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) publications; media programmes; and anti-corruption school programmes.

In spite of the achievements scored, the Commission encountered some challenges. Apart from the Covid 19 Pandemic, some challenges such as inadequate funding, low staffing levels and high staff turnover persisted, significantly affecting the effective discharge of its functions.

The ACC Board of Commissioners



Justice Anderson Ray Zikonda (Rtd)
Chairperson



Mrs. Yvonne Chibiya
Vice Chairperson



Mr. Mwiche Kafula
Commissioner



Mrs. Maimbo Ziela
Commissioner



Mr. Hlobotha Nkunika
Commissioner

The ACC 2020 Executive Management Team



Mr. Kapetwa Phiri
Director-General



Mrs. Rosemary Nkonde-Khuzwayo
Deputy Director-General



Mr. Clifford Moonga
**Acting Secretary
To The Commission**



Mr. Isaac Chilanga
Director Investigations



Mr. Zondwayo Soko
**Director Corruption
Prevention**



Mrs. Dorothy Hadunka-Cheelo
Director Community Education



Mr. Silumesi Muchula
**Acting Director Legal
& Prosecutions**

ACC Regional Managers



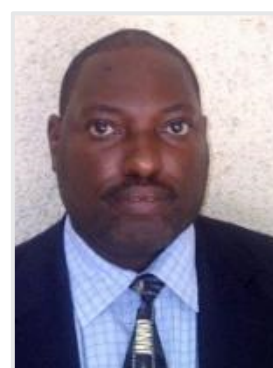
Mr. Roy Kakoma
Copperbelt



Mrs. Mweemba H. Mwape
Southern



Mr. Humphrey Mwiinga
North-Western



Mr. Charles Mwanda
Central



Mr. Joshua Kakoshi
Western



Mr. Gibson Chizanda
Northern



Mr. Howard Nyambe
Luapula



Ms. Nkandu Chipinda
Eastern

1. Mandate and Organisational Structure

1.1 Mandate

The Anti-Corruption Commission is mandated to combat and prevent corruption through law enforcement, educating the public and enlisting their support against corruption and providing anti-corruption advisory services. This mandate is derived from the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 under section 6 (1), whose specific functions are to:

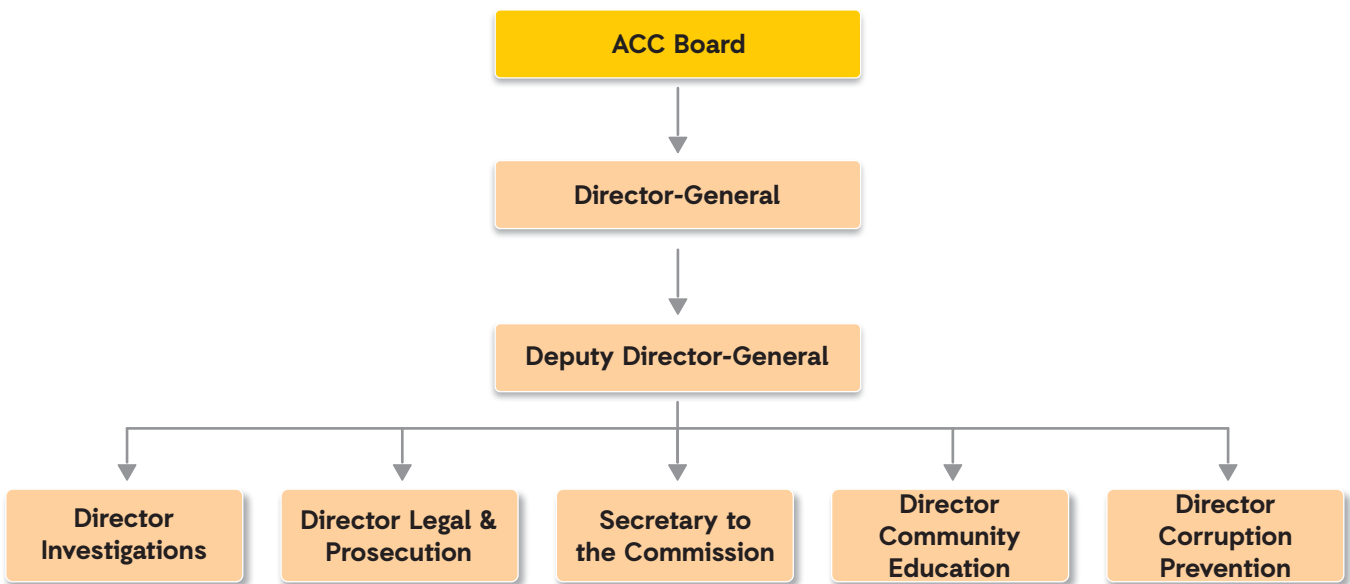
- a) Prevent and take necessary and effective measures for the prevention of corruption in public and private bodies. These measures include:
 - i. Examining the practices and procedures of public and private bodies in order to facilitate the discovery of opportunities of corrupt practices and secure the revision of methods of work or procedures which in the opinion of the Commission, may be prone or conducive to corrupt practices;
 - ii. Advising public bodies and private bodies on ways and means of preventing corrupt practices;
 - iii. disseminating information on evil and dangerous effects of corrupt practices on society.
 - iv. Creation of committees in institutions for monitoring corruption in the institution; and,
 - v. enlisting and fostering public confidence and support against corrupt practices;
- b) Initiate, receive and investigate complaints of alleged or suspected corrupt practices, and, subject to the directions of the Director of Public Prosecutions, prosecute –
 - i. offences under this Act; and
 - ii. such other offence under any other written law as may have come to the notice of the Commission during the investigation of an offence under the Act.
- c) Investigate any conduct of any public officer which the Commission has reasonable grounds to believe maybe connected to corrupt practices.
- d) Be the lead agency in matters of corruption.
- e) Co-ordinate or co-operate, as applicable, with other institutions authorised to investigate, prosecute, prevent and combat corrupt practices so as to implement an integrated approach to the eradication of corruption;
- f) Consult, co-operate and exchange information with appropriate bodies of other countries that are authorised to conduct inquiries or investigations in relation to

corrupt practices;

- g) Adopt and strengthen mechanisms for educating the public to respect the public good and public interest and, in particular:
 - i. create awareness among members of the public on measures and efforts being implemented in the fight against corruption and related offences;
 - ii. disseminate information and sensitize the public on the negative effects of corruption and related offences on society;
 - iii. enlisting and fostering public confidence and support against corrupt practices;
 - iv. develop educational and other programmes for the sensitization of the media.

1.2 Governance

The Anti-Corruption Commission is a body corporate, governed by a Board. The Commission functions are implemented by a Directorate. The Board comprises of five (5) Commissioners who include a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three (3) members. The Directorate is headed by a Director-General who is assisted by a Deputy Director-General, Secretary to the Commission and four (4) Directors.



1.3 The Board of Commissioners

The President of the Republic of Zambia appoints the Board of Commissioners, subject to ratification by the National Assembly. This is in accordance with Section 2 of the Schedule of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. The Board is responsible for policy formulation and strategic direction of the Commission.

The following were members of the Board in the year under review:

(i)	Justice Anderson Ray Zikonda (Rtd)	Chairperson
(ii)	Ms. Yvonne Chibiya	Vice Chairperson
(iii)	Ms. Maimbo Ziela	Commissioner
(iv)	Mr. Mwiche Kafula	Commissioner
(v)	Mr. Hlobotha Nkunika	Commissioner

1.4 Board Committees

The Board is empowered under the Act to establish Committees for the purposes of performing its functions. In November the Board constituted committees as follows:

1.4.1 Community Education Committee

Mr. Hlobotha Nkunika	Commissioner	Chairperson
Ms. Queen Chilobwa	NGOCC	Member
Mr. George Chibwana	Council of Churches	Member
Ms. Nora Mumba	National Arts Council	Member
Mr. Edward Musosa	Civil Society for Poverty Reduction	Member

1.4.2 Corruption Prevention Committee

Mrs. Yvonne Chibiya	Commissioner	Chairperson
Mr. Chimuka	Transparency International	Member
Mr. Alex Chileshe	Law Association of Zambia	Member
Mr. Moses Mtonga	Office of the Auditor General	Member
Mr. Winner Kanyembo	United Church of Zambia	Member

1.4.3 Corporate Affairs Committee

Ms. Maimbo Ziela	Commissioner	Chairperson
Ms. Sabina M. Luputa	Institute of Directors	Member
Mr. Owen Kanyanta	Cabinet Office (MDD)	Member
Ms. Janis Nduli	Zambia Institute of Marketing	Member
Bishop Joseph Moola	Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia	Member

1.4.4 Audit and Risk Committee

Mr. Mwiche Kafula	Commissioner	Chairperson
Mr. Danny Luswili	Institute of Directors	Member
Ms. Christabel Ngoma	Civil Society for Poverty Reduction	Member
Ms. Miriam Munyinda	Zambia Institute of Certified Accountants	Member
Mr. Chifumu Mtonga	Office of the Auditor General	Member

1.5 The Directorate

The Deputy Director-General Mrs. Rosemary Nkonde-Khuzwayo continued to act as Director-General in the absence of Mr. Kapetwa Phiri who was on sick leave during the year under review. In order to execute its mandate, the following Departments were in place:

- (i) Investigation;
- (ii) Legal and Prosecutions;
- (iii) Corruption Prevention;

- (iv) Community Education; and
- (v) Human Resource, Finance and Administration.

In addition, the Commission continued to maintain its offices in all Provinces with the exception of Muchinga. The two (2) district offices in Livingstone and Chirundu also continued to discharge their functions.

1.5.1 Management Committees

The Commission maintained two management committees, namely; Procurement Committee and Integrity Committee.

1.5.1.1 Procurement Committee

This committee is charged with the responsibility of supervising procurements in accordance with the provisions of the Public Procurement Act No 8 of 2020. In 2020, the following were the members:

Mrs. Rosemary Nkonde - Khuzwayo	Chairperson
Mr. Clifford Moonga	Member
Mr. Raymond Banda	Member
Mrs. Dorothy Hadunka - Cheelo	Member
Mr. Zondwayo Soko	Member
Mr. James Njolomba	External Member
Mr. Jason Songwe	External Member
Mr. Bornwell Kapapa	ACC Ex Officio

1.5.1.2 Integrity Committee

The Integrity Committee is charged with the function of mainstreaming prevention of corruption and other malpractices. The following were the members:

Mr. Zondwayo Soko - Director Corruption Prevention	Chairperson
Mrs. Glenda Mungalaba Chief Corruption Prevention	Member
Mrs. Dorothy Mwanza	Member
Mr. Greenwell Ngomi	Secretary

2. Mandate and Organisational Structure

2.1 Strategic Plan

The Commission continued to implement its Strategic Plan for the period 2017 to 2021. The Plan provides the strategic framework for curtailing corruption in Zambia with a comprehensive approach through its Mission, Vision and Goal.

2.2 Mission Statement

The mission for the Commission is: "To effectively and impartially prevent and combat corruption in order to promote integrity, transparency and accountability for the attainment of a corruption-free Zambia".

2.3 Vision

Under the 2017-2021 Strategic Plan, the vision is: "A proactive, impartial and professional anti-corruption agency that promotes the attainment of a corruption free Zambia."

2.4 Goal

The Commission's goal under this Strategic Plan is: "To enhance and strengthen the capacity of the ACC to prevent, detect and combat corruption and build public confidence in the Commission." In order to achieve this goal, the Commission developed three sub-goals which are; Preventive, Punitive, and Promotional (3Ps).

- i. Preventive: "To reduce corruption by preventing it in the first place in both public administration and society at large".
- ii. Punitive: "To make corruption a high-risk activity in that the perpetrators will be caught and severely punished, irrespective of their status or standing in society".
- iii. Promotional: "To publicise the work of the commission to enhance public trust and confidence and to develop partnerships and networks with stakeholders for resource mobilisation and to support the work of the Commission".

2.5 Strategic Objectives:

The strategic objectives as outlined in the Strategic Plan 2017-2021 are as follows:

- i. To strengthen the human and institutional capacity of the Commission to deliver on its mandate.
- ii. To increase the population/stakeholders' access to corruption information and anti-corruption education and training.

- iii. To enhance accountability and transparency in the provision of services in public and private institutions.
- iv. To strengthen the current enforcement regime of the Commission.
- v. To strengthen and promote targeted and integrated research and monitoring and evaluation.

2.6 Corporate Philosophy

There are ten (10) core values which form part of the Anti-Corruption Commission corporate philosophy. These values are the Commission's Code of Ethics. These principles provide guidance on ethical and professional conduct to officers in their performance of duties. These are:

(i) Integrity:

Being honest and having the strong moral principles, being faithful to ones' deepest beliefs, and acting in accordance with one's convictions.

(ii) Excellence:

Striving to be good as one can be. It means being diligent, committed, well informed and well prepared to do a job properly and honestly.

(iii) Accountability:

Accepting the consequences of one's actions and accepting the responsibility of one's decisions and their consequences.

(iv) Respect:

Being courteous and decent in word and action, recognizing and accepting the differences as well as similarities with others and acknowledging each person's right to privacy and self-determination.

(v) Confidentiality:

Showing and keeping the trust by not revealing or disclosing what is privileged and private, or secret.

(vi) Collaboration:

Co-operating by playing one's role along with others in harmony and unity to achieve the purpose of the work at hand.

(vii) Impartiality:

Being just, unbiased, open minded, treating people equally and fairly, and willing to admit error.

(viii) Loyalty:

Being faithful and committed to a cause, idea or ideal, person, community, country and to those with whom one has dealings.

(ix) Responsibility:

Having the capacity to make moral or ethical decisions and ability to discharge obligations and speak out on the same without fear or favour.

(x) Patriotism:

Allegiance to society and its values in exchange for its protection.

3. Human Resource, Finance and Administration

The Human Resources, Finance and Administration functions provide support services to the core functions of the Commission. These enable the Commission to efficiently and effectively discharge its mandate. In view of the above, the Commission undertook to implement strategic objective No. 1 which is, "To strengthen the human and institutional capacity of the Commission to deliver on its mandate."

3.1 Staff Establishment

During the year under review, the staff establishment for the Commission was 368 positions. The Commission lost six (6) officers through resignations, three (3) through natural wastage, three (3) retired and one (1) was dismissed. Thirteen (13) positions were filled, which brought the total number of filled positions to 321.

3.2 Performance Management System

The Commission has an Annual Performance Appraisal system in place to monitor the performance of members of staff in achieving targets. During the year under review, the performance assessment was implemented accordingly.

3.3 Training Programmes

During the year under review, there was a reduction in the number of training opportunities for members of staff due to the onset of Covid-19 pandemic. However, the following trainings were undertaken:

3.3.1 Local Training and Conferences

Two training programmes were undertaken during the year. The first training was an induction programme for 18 newly recruited officers and the second was an induction for 13 newly appointed Board Technical Committee members.

3.3.2 Foreign Training and Conferences

There were three (3) international training programmes and five (5) conferences in which Commission officers participated virtually and one (1) was physical. A total of four (4) officers participated in the training programmes while five (5) officers also attended the conferences.

3.3.3 Long Term Trainings

The Commission had a total of eight (8) officers undergoing training in various studies locally and abroad. Of these, five (5) were studying abroad and three (3) were pursuing studies locally. At Appendix I is a detailed table of the trainings undertaken.

3.4 Finance

The total budget approved by Parliament was K82,552,238. This amount

comprised of K79,052,238 as ordinary budget and K3,500,000 as supplementary budget. The total budget was allocated as follows:

i. Personal Emoluments (PEs)	-	K61,456,020;
ii. Goods and services	-	K17,249,218; and
iii. Assets	-	K3,847,000.

The above budget was funded as follows:

i. Personal Emoluments (PEs)	-	K61,456,020;
ii. Goods and services	-	K12,318,056; and
iii. Assets	-	K3,847,000.

3.5 Internal Audit

During the period under review, the Commission through its Internal Audit Unit conducted seven (7) audit assignments and formal recommendations were made to Management. Of the 7 audit assignments, five (5) were undertaken in accordance with the 2020 Internal Audit Work Plan and two (2) were adhoc assignments. The adhoc assignments included Review of the ACC Medical Account Reconciliations and the Report on the Covid-19 Pandemic, as a directive by the Office of the Controller of Internal Audit at Ministry of Finance.

In summary the following are the audit activities undertaken:

- (i) Special and Accountable Imprest
- (ii) Report on Covid-19 Pandemic
- (iii) Medical Account Reconciliations
- (iv) Management of the Payroll
- (v) Implementation of the 2017-21 Strategic Plan
- (vi) Rewards and Special Service Imprest (RSSI)
- (vii) Regional Audit- Solwezi Office
- (viii) Regional Audit – Kasama Office

3.6 Information and Communication Technology

The Electronic Case Management System (goCase) which handles the Commission's investigations and prosecutions case files was operational. However, an upgrade was not done due to the Covid-19 pandemic as the consultants were unable to travel to Zambia. All Provincial and District offices were connected to Headquarters through a Wide Area Network (WAN).

The website for the Commission was functional, though it still needed to be upgraded to handle more information and be more interactive. Other social media platforms for the Commission such as Facebook and Twitter handler were also in operation.

CHAPTER FOUR: ENFORCEMENT

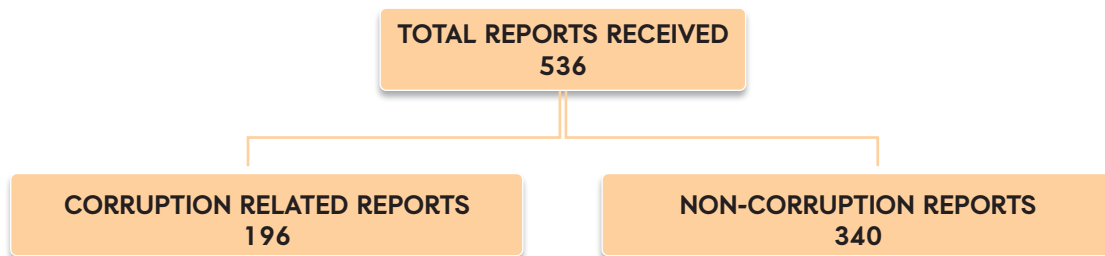
4. Investigations and Prosecutions

Section 6 of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 mandates the Commission to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption and related offences. This is achieved under Strategic Objective 4 which is “To strengthen the current enforcement regime of the Commission.”

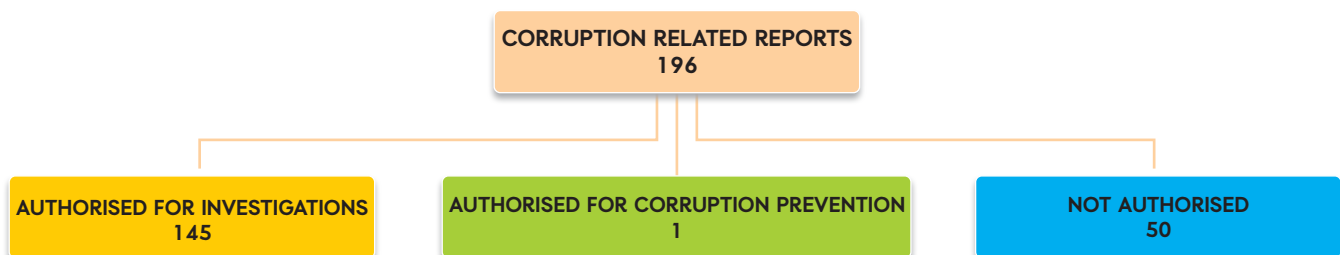
During the year under review, the Commission continued to investigate and prosecute suspected cases of corruption received through various reports from members of the public as well as those initiated from within the institution.

4.1 Reports Received in 2020

A total of 536 reports were received, out of these, 196 were corruption related reports and 340 were non-corruption related reports. See diagram below.



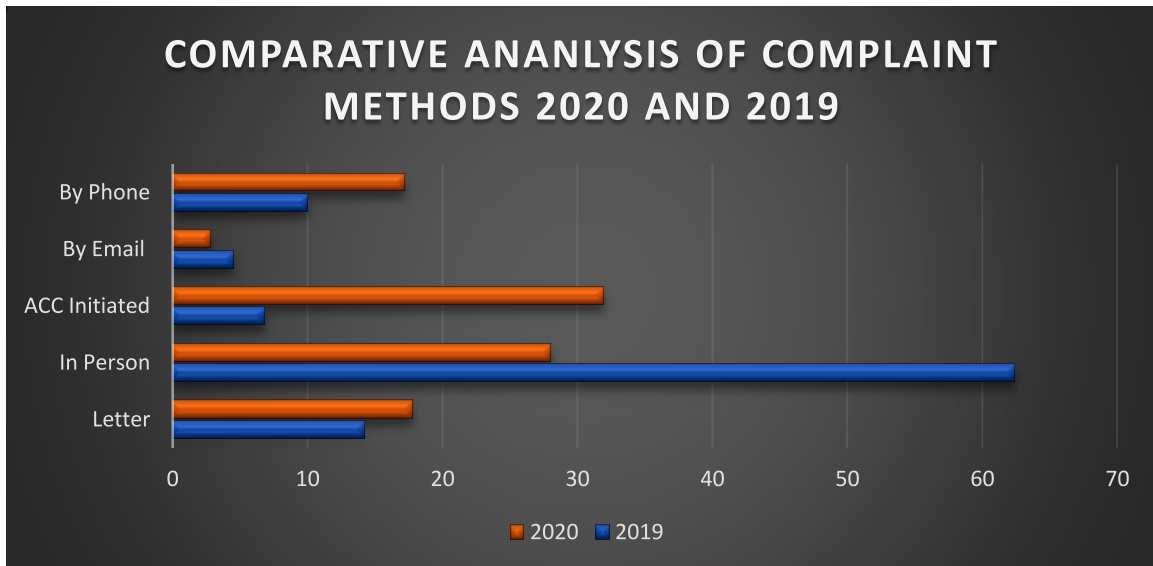
From the 196 corruption related reports, the Commission authorized 145 reports for investigations and 1 report for a corruption prevention exercise. The remaining 50 corruption related reports were not authorized for investigations or corruption prevention exercises. See diagram below.



The **50** non-corruption related reports were either closed with no further action after advising the complainants or referred to relevant institutions for appropriate action.

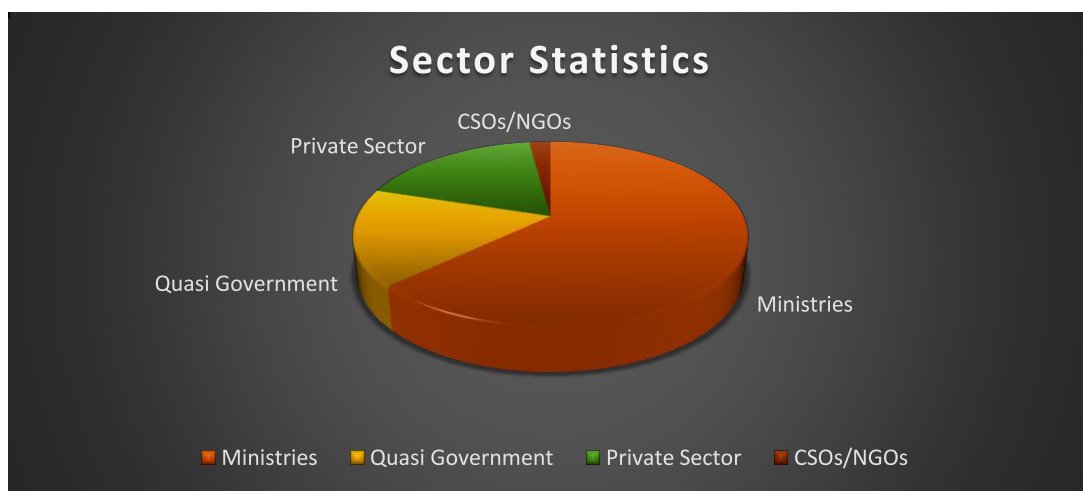
4.2 Methods utilized for incoming corruption reports

The year 2020 saw a shift in the way corruption reports were received as most of the reports were ACC initiated or anonymous. This was a departure from the trend in the last five years where the highest number of reports received were in person. The decline in in-person reports can be attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, there was an increase in reports received by letters, phone and email in comparison to the previous year.



4.3 Sector Statistics for Reports Received in the Year 2020

The 536 reports received were categorized into sectors in which the person or persons alleged to have committed the acts of corruption worked or conducted their trade. See the pie chart below:



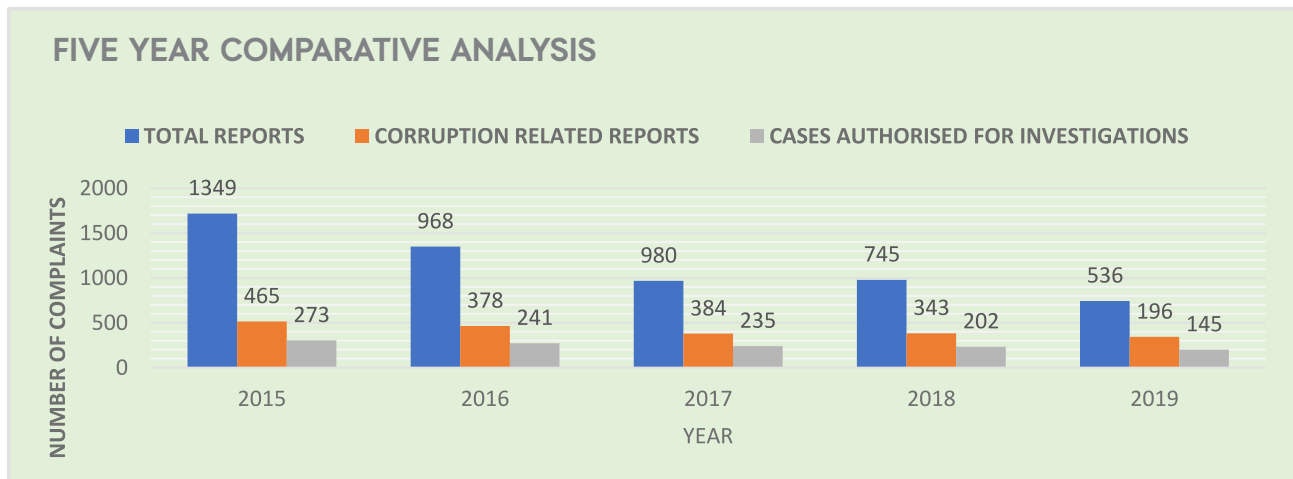
From the above pie chart, out of the 536 reports received, 428 were on officials working in the public service, representing 80% of the total while 108 reports were on private sector entities representing 20%. The highest number of corruption reports were received from institutions that have regular interaction with members of the general public.

The public sector comprises Ministries at 63% and Quasi Government institutions and agencies at 17%, whilst the private sector comprises private companies at 18% and CSOs at 2%. At Appendix II is a detailed sector statistics.

4.4 Trend Analysis Of Reports - 2016 to 2020

The last five years has continued to show a decline in the total number of reports received and this is also evident in the corruption reports received and authorised for investigations. The decline in the number of reports received during the year can be attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic as the Commission had reduced interaction with the public to enable officers receive reports. There was also reduced economic activities. The trend is illustrated in the graph below.

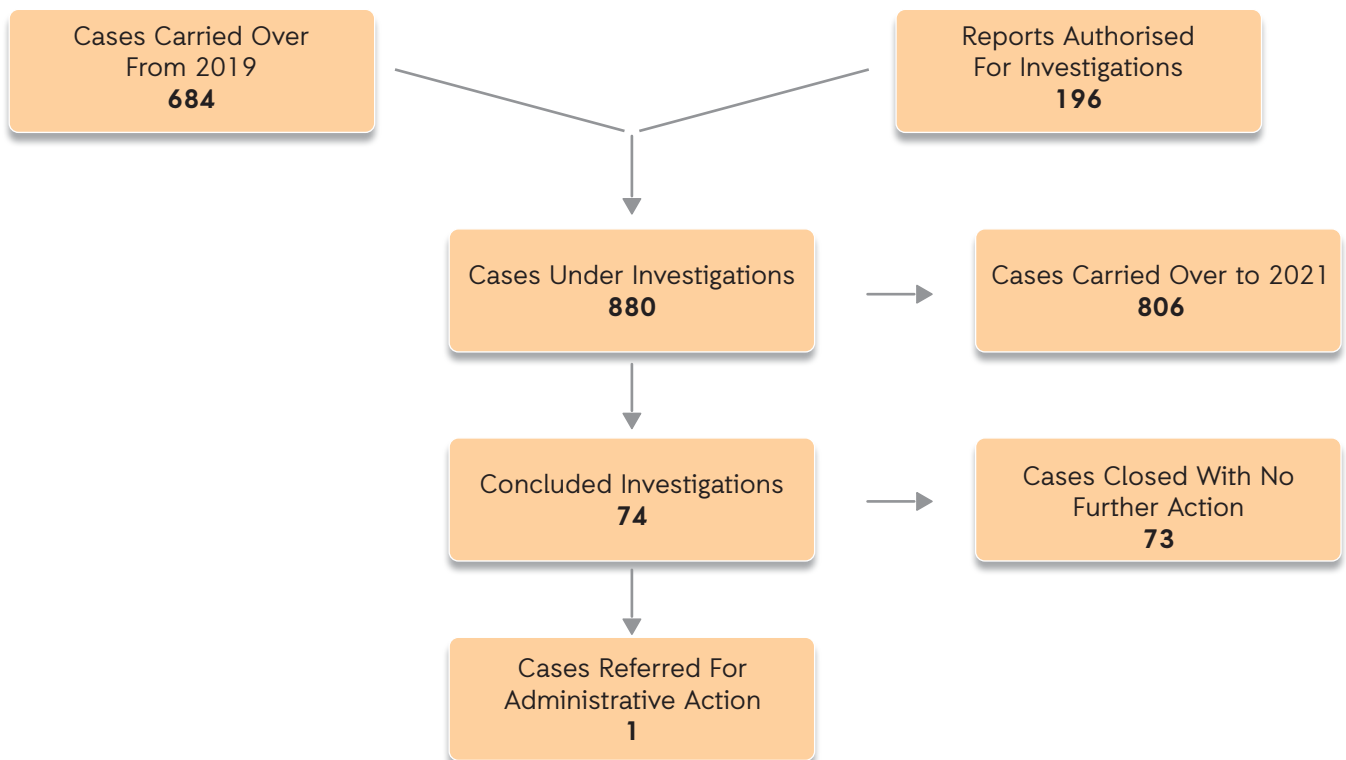
Graph III: Five Year Comparative Analysis 2016 – 2020



4.5 Enforcement Workload

The Commission had a total of 684 cases at the beginning of the year carried forward from 2019. The 2020 authorized cases were 196 bringing the total investigations workload to 880. The concluded cases during the year under review were 74. The Commission carried forward 806 cases to the year 2021.

Chart: 2020 Cases



With regard to cases before court, the Commission had a total of 78 in the year under review. Of these, 7 were civil cases and 71 cases were criminal. Of the criminal cases, the Commission secured 12 convictions, eight (8) acquittals and the remaining 51 cases were carried forward.

From the eight (8) acquittals, six (6) were appealed bringing the total number of criminal

cases carried forward to 57. All the seven civil cases were also carried forward. See table below illustrating cases in court in the last 5 years.

Table. Convictions and Acquittals in last five years.

Year	Total Cases Concluded in Court	Convictions	Acquittals
2016	25	19	6
2017	25	18	7
2018	43	25	12
2019	23	16	7
2020	20	12	8

Find at Appendix III a detailed list of convictions secured in 2020.

4.6 Restrictions, Seizures and Forfeiture

The Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 under Section 58 provides for seizure of properties or assets that may be suspected to be proceeds of crime. Further, the Act under Section 60(1) empowers the Commission to restrict the disposal of any such properties or asset under investigation.

The Forfeiture of Proceeds of Crime Act No. 19 of 2010 also empowers Law Enforcement Agencies to forfeit to the State any properties or assets which after investigations or otherwise are linked to proceeds of crime.

4.7 Restrictions

This is a process where the Director-General issues a notice to a person who is the subject of an investigation in respect of an offence alleged or suspected to have been committed under the AC Act No. 3 of 2012, or against whom a prosecution for an offence has been instituted, direct that such person shall not dispose of, or otherwise deal with, any property specified in such notice without his consent.

4.8 Seizures

Where in the course of an investigation into an offence under this Act, an officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that any movable or immovable property is derived or acquired from corrupt practices, is the subject matter of an offence or is evidence relating to an offence, the officer shall, with a warrant, seize the property.

4.9 Forfeiture

The Forfeiture of Proceeds of Crime Act No. 19 of 2010 provides for criminal and administrative forfeiture. Under criminal forfeitures, the courts may order

that such properties be forfeited to the State once the suspect has been found guilty and the properties are deemed to have been acquired illegally.

Administrative forfeitures may also be executed if the suspect alleged to have acquired property illegally, surrenders such properties to the State before any court proceeding.

During the year under review, a total of **ZMW72,491,046** worth of assets was forfeited to the state.

5. Corruption Prevention

The Commission is mandated under the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012, to develop and implement interventions aimed at preventing corruption in public and private institutions. Section 6 (1) of the same Act provides for the Commission to:

- a) prevent and take necessary and effective measures for the prevention of corruption in public and private bodies, including, in particular, measures for—
 - (i) examining the practices and procedures of public and private bodies in order to facilitate the discovery of opportunities of corrupt practices and secure the revision of methods of work or procedures.
 - (ii) advising public bodies and private bodies on ways and means of preventing corrupt practices
 - (iv) creation of committees for monitoring corruption in public and private institutions;

This mandate is actualized through the implementation of Strategic Objective 3 in the ACC Strategic Plan 2017-2021 which is “To enhance accountability and transparency in the provision of services in Public and Private Institutions.”

Under this strategic objective, the Commission carried out a number of activities through two broad programmes which are Corruption Risks Assessments and Integrity Building in Institutions.

5.1 Corruption Risk Assessments (CRAs)

The Commission conducts CRAs in identified institutions with Integrity Committees in order to identify areas that are or may be vulnerable to corruption, and other related malpractices, and to draw up recommendations on how to eliminate or seal those vulnerabilities. A CRA is a comprehensive process involving a number of key steps and these include:

- i. Inception meeting with the Management of an organization;
- ii. Focus Group Discuss (FGD) with members of staff of an organization;
- iii. Focus Group Discussion with the Organization’s stakeholders;
- iv. Managerial Accountability Workshops (MAWs);
- v. Site visits
- vi. Integrity checks
- vii. Report writing highlighting recommendations of the CRA;
- viii. Formulation of a workplan for action and implementation of the

recommendations

- ix. Review, Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of recommendations of CRA.

Some steps above can be conducted as independent activities to facilitate the quick identification of risks to corruption and other malpractices and mitigation measures can be developed from each single activity.

Inception Meetings were held with Zambia Revenue Authority and Drug Enforcement Commission Management teams to commence the process of conducting the CRAs at the two Institutions CRAs.

5.1.1 Systems Studies

A System Study is an examination of an organizations methods of work procedures and practices in order to facilitate the discovery of corrupt practices and secure the revision of methods of work which in the opinion of the Commission, may be prone or conducive to corrupt practices.

Five (5) system studies in the following Institutions were conducted:

- i) Chisamba Town Council;
- ii) Namwala Secondary School;
- iii) Namwala Town Council;
- iv) Ministry of Lands;
- v) Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries;

5.1.2 Managerial Accountability Workshops

A Managerial Accountability Workshop (MAW) is a tool by which a cross section of members of staff of an organization are brought together in a workshop so that they identify procedural practices within the operations of their organization that are vulnerable to corruption and other related malpractices and make recommendations for sealing the identified loopholes.

The Commission conducted MAW at the Zambia Information Communication Technology Agency (ZICTA), Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS) and Zambia Revenue Authority during the year under review.

5.2 Integrity Building in Institutions

During the year under review, the Commission conducted various programmes aimed at building integrity within institutions. Integrity building involves creating mechanisms which make an institution commit to its values in order to improve its image and enhance service delivery. This include creation of Integrity Committees in order to spearhead the prevention of corruption and related malpractices or maladministration within institutions.

5.2.1 Establishment and Training of Integrity Committees.

The Commission facilitated the formation of an additional twenty (21) Integrity Committees which brought the cumulative total of existing ICs to 117 during the year under review. All the members of these ICs were trained in corruption prevention strategies. The institutions in which ICs were established are as follows:

1. Ministry of Finance (MoF)
2. Copperbelt Provincial Administration
3. Competition and Consumer Protection Commission (CCPC)
4. Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE)
5. Choma General Hospital
6. Southern Provincial Administration
7. North Western Provincial Administration
8. Chipata City Council
9. Kalomo Town Council
10. Mwandia Town Council
11. Kazungula Town Council
12. Livingstone Central Hospital
13. Gwembe Town Council
14. Sinazongwe District Administration
15. Namwala Town Council
16. Zimba Town Council
17. Sinazongwe Town Council
18. Civil Aviation Authority (CAV)
19. Lusaka Provincial Administration
20. Ministry of Community Development (MoCD)
21. Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs

At Appendix IV is a list of all Institutions with existing ICs as at the end of year.

5.2.2 Integrity Committee Training

The Commission also conducted Integrity Committee training for the following Institutions whose Integrity Committee members were replaced as a result of either transfers or resignations:

1. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
2. Livingstone City Council
3. Mazabuka Town Council
4. Cabinet Office
5. Kafubu Water and Sewerage
6. Zambia Revenue Authority
7. Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure Development
9. Ministry of Local Government
10. Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs
11. Road and Traffic Safety Agency
12. National Road Fund Agency
13. Road Development Agency

5.2.3 Inception Meetings

These are meetings held between the Commission and a client institution before an Integrity Committee is established. The meetings are aimed at

guiding the client institutions on the formation of the Integrity Committee and also to get management buy-in into the programme. During the year under review, the Commission held Inception Meetings with Muchinga Provincial Administration, Luangwa District Council, Zambia Credit Guarantee Scheme and Examinations Council of Zambia.

5.2.4 Annual Corruption Prevention Action Plan (ACPAP) and Quarterly Progress Reports

Meetings were held with various Institutions with Integrity Committee on the submissions of the Annual Corruption Prevention Action Plans (ACPAPs) and Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) and a total of twenty-two (22) ACPAPs and thirteen (13) QPRs and were received by the Commission during the year under review.

5.2.5 Development of Best Practice Documents

During the year under review, the Commission facilitated the development of Best Practice Documents such as Gift Policies, Whistle Blower Policies, Complaints Handling Policies, Conflict of Interest Policies and Codes of Ethics in the following institutions:

1. Zambia Police Service
2. Energy Regulations Board
3. Road Transport and Safety Agency
4. Public Service Management Division

5.2.6 Sensitizations on Ethics and Integrity

The Commission conducted various sensitization programmes on the need to uphold integrity and ethical conduct among members of staff in an institution. The lectures were also aimed at linking ethical conduct to enhancement of service delivery. The lectures were delivered at the following institutions:

1. Ministry of Higher Education
2. Ministry of Health
3. Ministry of Commerce and Trade
4. Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) – Victoria Falls Customs Office, Kasama Office, Livingstone Port Office, Kazungula Customs Office and Kabwe Office
5. Rural Electrification Authority
6. Ministry of Mines and Minerals Development
7. Chongwe District Hospital
8. Chongwe District Education Board Secretary (DEBS)
9. Ministry of General Education

Other activities conducted during the year under review include; the Launch of the Local Authority Superannuation Fund (LASF) Integrity Committee, Voter Education Sensitizations with Electoral Commission of Zambia, a retreat for the Road Sector Integrity Committees which include Road Development Agency (RDA), National Road Fund Agency (NRFA) and Road Transport and Safety Agency whose objective was to share ideas on Integrity Development in the road sector.

CHAPTER SIX: ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION

6. Anti-Corruption Education

6.1 Public Awareness

Anti-corruption sensitization is critical in raising awareness among members of the public on the ills of corruption. This calls for heightened public awareness activities such as public rallies, workshops, lectures and participation in public events. Additionally, it entails engaging stakeholders and encouraging whistleblowers to report incidences of corruption. The above interventions were achieved through Strategic Objective 2 which is **“To increase the population/stakeholders’ access to corruption information and anti-corruption education and training.”**

In the year under review, the Commission was limited in conducting physical sensitization programmes due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, an estimated 127,424 people were reached countrywide through the following activities; lectures and talks; exhibitions; distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) publications; media programmes; and anti-corruption school programmes.

6.2 Lectures and Talks

The Commission targets different audiences for specific lectures and talks to be delivered either in the public or private sector. While the Commission initiates these lectures and talks, a few institutions request for such talks to be delivered to their members or stakeholders. During the year under review, a total of 65 lectures and talks were conducted where a total of 6,550 people were in attendance. See **Appendix V** for a list of institutions where lectures and talks were conducted.



Participants during a lecture delivered at Chalimbana Local Government Training Institute in Chongwe District

6.3 Exhibitions

Exhibitions provide an opportunity for the Commission to reach out and interact with members of the public. During the year, the Commission participated in ten (10) exhibitions reaching a total of 683 people. The exhibitions were conducted at selected colleges, universities and public offices. Below is a list of institutions where the exhibitions were conducted.

- i) Chalimbana University, Chongwe;
- ii) Evelyn Hone College of Applied Arts, Lusaka;
- iii) Eden University -Kalundu Campus, Lusaka;
- iv) Eden University – Barlastone Campus, Lusaka;
- v) Cavendish University – Longacres Campus, Lusaka;
- vi) Cavendish University – Emmasdale Campus, Lusaka;
- vii) Lusaka Business and Technical College, Lusaka;
- viii) University of Lusaka – Leopards Hill Road Campus, Lusaka;
- ix) Zambian Open University, Lusaka;
- x) Transparency International Zambia Offices , Lusaka; and,
- xi) Cabinet Office, Lusaka.

6.4 Media Programmes

Radio and Television outreach programmes are another avenue through which the Commission sensitizes the public on its operations and on the ills of corruption. During the year, the Commission participated in 18 radio programmes on Community Radio stations across the country. These included: Radio Mano in Kasama; Beats FM and Kabanga-banga Radio in Solwezi; YAR FM in Kitwe; and Feel Free Radio and 3 FM in Chipata. The Commission also aired 210 anti-corruption radio adverts on various community radio stations and participated in one (1) television programme on ZNBC.

In addition, a total of 20 Press Releases were issued which arose from various Commission activities. These resulted into news items which were carried by various media agencies. A total of 93 news items on corruption were monitored in the press during the year. Through these media programmes, an estimated 119,200 people were reached countrywide.

6.5 Youth Anti-Corruption Engagements

The Commission recognizes the importance of young people as key stakeholders in the anti-corruption fight. The involvement of young people in building a citizenry that abhors corruption and upholds integrity cannot be over emphasized. The Commission has established over 100 anti-corruption clubs across the country as a means for young people to participate in various anti-corruption activities. In the year under review, sixteen (16) school anti-corruption clubs were engaged through which 575 learners were reached.

6.6 Commemoration of the International Anti-Corruption Day

Every year the Commission joins the global community in commemorating International Anti-Corruption Day which falls on 9th December. The theme for the commemoration was “United Against Corruption: For Development, Peace and Security.”

The event was officially launched on ZNBC TV by the Justice Minister Hon. Given Lubinda on behalf of the Republican President His Excellency Dr. Edgar Chagwa Lungu. However, the event was not commemorated in the usual manner due to Covid-19 pandemic health guidelines. Nonetheless, some stakeholders conducted selective sensitization activities within the premises of their respective organisations. Exhibitions were held at Cabinet Office and Transparency International Zambia (TIZ) at which the Commission participated. A total of 54 people were reached through the two (2) information displays.



Community Education Officer Prisca Chisha interacting with visitors to the ACC Information desk at Cabinet Office in Lusaka during the 2020 IACD Commemoration

6.7 Billboards

In order for the Commission to be visible and accessible by members of the public, several office billboards were erected during the year. Twelve double-faced billboards were erected, two (2) in Kasama, two (2) in Chipata, two (2) in Choma, two (2) in Livingstone, two (2) in Kabwe and two (2) in Solwezi.

6.8 Website and Social Media Platforms

The ACC website was operational during the year and Information uploads and news updates were made. Facebook Page was updated with 19 posts and had 30,719 followers at end of the year. The Twitter Handler equally had 15 tweets and 272 followers.

6.9 Distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Publications and Anti-Corruption Branded Materials

In an effort to raise awareness and enlist public support against corruption, a total of 1,435 IEC materials were distributed to the public. These included: English and local language leaflets, youth booklets, posters, car stickers and branded rulers. The Commission also produced 21,550 IEC materials during the year under review as shown in the table below.

Table: List of IEC materials distributed

TYPES OF IECs PRODUCED	No. PRODUCED
Agriculture Leaflets in English	2,000
Agriculture Posters in English	2,610
Health Posters in English	1,810
Agriculture Posters in Citonga	1,000
Agriculture Posters in Icibemba	1,000
Agriculture Posters in Cinyanja	1,000
Agriculture Leaflets in Citonga	500
Agriculture Leaflets in Icibemba	500
Agriculture Leaflets in Cinyanja	500
Examination Posters	3,000
General Education Posters	3,000
Braille Booklets	630
National Anti-Corruption Slogan Car Stickers	1,000
Branded ACC Folders	500
TOTAL	22,050

6.10 Newsletters

The Commission continued to produce the ACC e-Newsletter which was circulated to various stakeholders. The Newsletter covered anti-corruption events and activities of the Commission. The newsletter was produced bi-annually and distributed electronically to various institutions and individuals across the country.

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Commission's monitoring and evaluation function contribute to Strategic Objective 5 which is "To Strengthen and promote Targeted and Integrated research and monitoring and evaluation." To achieve this, the Commission has in place an institutional monitoring and evaluation framework which tracks programme implementation, quarterly and annually. It further undertakes targeted research in collaboration with other stakeholders as well as evaluation of the impact of selected programmes. During the year under review, the following programmes were undertaken:

7.1 Monitoring Implementation of the ACC 2017 to 2021 Strategic Plan.

In the year under review, the Commission continued monitoring implementation of its programmes through tracking departmental workplans. This is undertaken through regular quarterly monitoring of progress reports to ensure that the Commission remains focused in attaining the set targets and objectives.

A midterm evaluation of the Strategic Plan was also conducted to ascertain whether the Commission was on course towards achieving the overall Strategic Objectives.

7.2 The 2019 Zambia Bribe Payers Index (ZBPI)

The Commission continued to disseminate the report findings of the ZBPI which was conducted in 2019 to various stakeholders in all Provinces. The ZBPI is a survey that is conducted every two years in collaboration with Transparency International-Zambia (TIZ). The Index produced from this survey ranks institutions in terms of the probability of public service seekers experiencing a bribe seeking behavior when obtaining a public service. The significance of the ZBPI is to provide useful evidence regarding identifying priority institutions for anti-corruption intervention.

Annual Financial Statements



For the year ended 31st December 2020

Anti – Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2020

GENERAL INFORMATION

Principal Activities:	As per the Anti-Corruption Act, Number 3 of 2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prevent corruption in public and private bodies▪ Initiate, receive, and investigate complaints of corrupt practices▪ Prosecute offenses of corruption▪ Co-ordinate or co-operate with institutions that investigate, prosecute, prevent and combat corrupt practices▪ Educate the public to respect the public good and interest
Physical Address:	Anti-Corruption House Corner Katunjila/Chachacha Roads Central Business District Lusaka
Auditors:	Office of the Auditor General P.O Box 50071 Lusaka
Bankers:	Bank of Zambia Standard Chartered Bank Zambia plc Zambia National Commercial Bank plc
Measurement and Presentation Currency:	Zambian Kwacha (ZMW)

Anti – Corruption Commission

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31st December 2020

Statement of Management Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

It is the responsibility of the Commission, to maintain or cause the records and accounts maintained to reflect adequately, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Commission management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Commission and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of errors, fraud and other irregularities.

We, the management of the Commission are of the opinion that:

- (a) The Statement of Financial Position is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Commission as at 31st December 2020.
- (b) The Statement of Comprehensive Income is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the deficit of income over expenditure of the Commission for the year ended 31st December 2020.
- (c) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Commission will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due,

Signed on their behalf by:



Rosemary Nkonde Khuzwayo
Acting Director General
Anti-Corruption Commission

Date: 30.06. 2021



Ivor Mukwanka
Secretary to the Commission
Anti-Corruption Commission

Date: 30.06. 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

STAND No. 7951

HAILE SELASSIE AVENUE,

LONGACRES

P.O BOX 50071

LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

E-mail: auditorg@ago.gov.zm

Website: www.ago.gov.zm

Telephone: +260252611/252771

To the Commission Secretary – Anti Corruption Commission

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Anti – Corruption Commission which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash flow for the year ended 31st December 2020 and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 9 to 23.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects the financial position of the Anti-Corruption Commission as at 31st December 2020, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Anti- Corruption Commission in accordance with the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) Code of Ethics together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Zambia, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the INTOSAI Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for an independent audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), suitable accounting and legislation and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Anti-Corruption Commission's ability to continue as a going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Commission or cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Commission's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Anti-Corruption Commission's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Anti-Corruption Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Corruption Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit. I also provide those charged with governance with a Statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In my opinion, the Financial Statements of the Anti-Corruption Commission have been properly prepared in accordance with the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.


Dr. Dick Chellah Sichembe
AUDITOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL



Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31st December 2020

	Notes	2020 K	2019 K
Income			
Government funding	3	79,783,132	73,113,237
Other income	4	1,048,663	663,490
Total income		80,831,795	73,776,727
Expenditure			
Staff costs	5	65,854,472	57,886,240
Administration and operating costs	6	13,589,454	14,131,564
Total expenditure		79,443,925	72,017,804
Operating surplus/deficit		1,387,870	1,758,923
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		-	-
Surplus/deficit for the year		1,387,870	1,758,923
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be transferred to surplus/(deficit) in subsequent periods:</i>			
Amortisation of capital grant		34,160	34,160
Other comprehensive income for the year		34,160	34,160
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,422,030	1,793,083

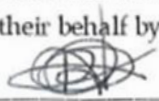
The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Anti-Corruption Commission

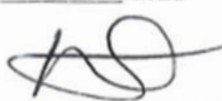
**Statement of Financial Position
As at 31st December 2020**

	Notes	2020 K	2019 K
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	7	<u>8,604,359</u>	<u>5,471,170</u>
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	4,801,230	3,191,183
Staff Receivables	9	380,967	379,819
Other Receivables	10	503,493	174,660
Prepayments	15	<u>379,838</u>	<u>21,000</u>
		<u>6,065,528</u>	<u>3,766,662</u>
Total Assets		<u>14,669,887</u>	<u>9,237,832</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund and Capital grants			
Accumulated Fund		5,631,521	4,209,491
Capital Grants		1,144,175	1,178,335
Revaluation Reserve		-	-
		<u>6,775,696</u>	<u>5,387,826</u>
Current liabilities			
Accounts Payable	11	3,104,650	502,114
Asset Recovery Account	12	<u>4,789,541</u>	<u>3,347,892</u>
		<u>7,894,191</u>	<u>3,850,006</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>14,669,887</u>	<u>9,237,832</u>

These financial statements were approved by management on 30.06.2021 2021
and signed on their behalf by



Rosemary Nkonde Khuzwayo
Acting Director General



Ivor Mukwanka
Secretary to the Commission

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31st December 2020

	<u>Accummulated fund</u>	<u>Capital grants</u>	<u>Revaluation Reserve</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>K</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>K</u>
Balance at 1 January 2020	4,209,491	1,178,335	-	5,387,826
Reversal of revaluation reserve			-	-
Surplus for the year	1,387,870	-	-	1,387,870
Other comprehensive income	34,160	(34,160)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	5,631,521	1,144,175	-	6,775,696
Balance at 1 January 2019 as previously stated	2,416,408	1,212,495	534,368	4,163,271
Reversal of revaluation reserve			(534,368)	(534,368)
As restated	2,416,408	1,212,495	-	3,628,903
Surplus for the year	1,758,923	-	-	1,758,923
Other comprehensive income	34,160	(34,160)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	4,209,491	1,178,335	-	5,387,826

The Capital Grant represents funds received from the Government of the Republic of Zambia in May 2000 under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative as a poverty reduction programme (PRP) for the construction of offices in Solwezi.

The land and buildings were restated to original cost, resulting in the reversal of the past revaluation surplus that was recognised in the Revaluation Reserve.

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Anti - Corruption Commission

Statement of cash flow For the year ended 31st December 2020

	Notes	2020 K	2019 K
Cash generated from operating activities	13	5,190,129	2,480,088
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		<u>(3,580,082)</u>	<u>(154,761)</u>
Cash utilised in investing activities		<u>(3,580,082)</u>	<u>(154,761)</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents		<u>1,610,047</u>	<u>2,325,327</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>3,191,183</u>	<u>865,856</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>4,801,230</u>	<u>3,191,183</u>
Bank and cash balance		<u>4,801,230</u>	<u>3,191,183</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Anti – Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2020

1. MANDATE OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

The Anti– Corruption Commission is an autonomous institution established by Act No. 3 of 2012. The functions of the Commission are detailed in part II section 6 of the Anti – Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012 and include the following:

- Preventing and taking necessary and effective measures for the prevention of corruption in the public and private bodies;
- Initiating, receiving and investigating complaints of alleged or suspected corrupt practices;
- Prosecuting, subject to the directions of the Director of Public Prosecutions, offences under the Anti-Corruption Commission Act number 38 of 2010 and any other written law, that may come to the notice of the Anti – Corruption Commission during an investigation;
- Investigating any conduct of any public officer which in the opinion of the Commission, may be conducive to corrupt practices;
- Be the lead agency in matters of corruption;
- Co-operating with other institutions authorised to investigate, prosecute, and prevent and combat corrupt practices;
- Consulting, cooperating, and exchanging information with appropriate bodies of other countries that are authorised to conduct inquiries or investigations in relation to corrupt practices; and
- Doing all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the functions of the Anti – Corruption Commission as stipulated in the Anti – Corruption Act No 38 of 2010.

Anti – Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2020

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

i) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are stated in Zambian Kwacha (ZMW), denoted by K, which is also the functional currency. All values are rounded to the nearest K1 except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

ii) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies throughout the year are converted into Zambian Kwacha at the rate of exchange ruling on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into Zambian Kwacha at rates of exchange ruling at that date. The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Zambian Kwacha which are stated at historical cost, are translated to Zambian Kwacha at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Anti – Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2020

iii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term constructing projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Motor vehicles	25% per annum
Computer equipment	20% per annum
Furniture and fittings	20% per annum
Office equipment	20% per annum
Buildings	2% per annum

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Anti – Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2020

iv) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The entity assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the entity estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating units (CGU) fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are considered. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The entity bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the entity's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for an asset previously revalued when the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the entity estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Anti – Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2020

v) Government grants

Government grants represent amounts received from the Government of the Republic of Zambia and Cooperating Partners either for the purchase or construction of non-current assets or to fund personal emoluments and recurrent departmental charges. The grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Commission will comply with all the attached conditions.

Grants relating to capital expenditure are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in equity in a Capital Grants reserve as deferred grants and are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

vi) Interest received

Interest received is recognised on a time proportion basis, taking account of the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity, when it is determined that such income will accrue to the organisation using the effective interest rate method on the original settlement amount.

vii) Revenue recognition

The Commission derives revenue through annual appropriations by the Government of the Republic of Zambia for the provision of services on behalf of the Government. Such revenue is recognised when received and is reported in the financial period to which it relates. Revenue also includes grants provided by the Cooperating Partners. Revenue is recognised in the income statement when the following conditions have been satisfied:

- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the commission;
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably; and
- The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

Anti – Corruption Commission

Financial statements

For the year ended 31st December 2020

viii) Donor income

Donor income is credited to the income statement when these amounts are received and banked. Donor income for future use is recorded as a liability on receipt. The liability is deferred income and when the costs are incurred the deferred income is amortised and recognised in income statement and costs expensed in income statement.

ix) Employee benefits

The Commission does not have a retirement benefit scheme of its own but makes pension contributions to the National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA) and the Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF). Employee entitlements to annual leave, and other personnel entitlements, are recognised when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability as a result of services rendered by the employee up to the reporting date.

Termination benefits are recognised at the earlier of when the offer of termination cannot be withdrawn, or when the related restructuring costs are recognised under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The distinction between short-term and other long-term employee benefits is based on the expected timing of settlement rather than the employee's entitlement to the benefits.

Anti - Corruption Commission

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31st December 2020

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	K	K
3 Government funding		
Funds received from the Government comprise:		
Personal emoluments	63,618,076	57,639,250
Recurrent departmental charges	<u>16,165,056</u>	<u>15,473,987</u>
	<u>79,783,132</u>	<u>73,113,237</u>
4 Other income		
Amortisation of capital grant	(34,160)	(34,160)
Contributions into staff medical scheme	<u>1,082,823</u>	<u>697,650</u>
	<u>1,048,663</u>	<u>663,490</u>
5 Staff costs		
Salaries	63,618,076	57,639,250
Other benefits	<u>2,236,395</u>	<u>246,990</u>
	<u>65,854,472</u>	<u>57,886,240</u>
Number of persons employed by the Commission at the end of the year:		
Full time	<u>330</u>	<u>330</u>
6 Administration and operating expenses		
Purchase of services	6,879,565	8,003,503
Purchase of goods	1,848,817	1,377,267
Allowances	4,150,643	3,956,668
Depreciation	446,893	551,256
Training	<u>263,536</u>	<u>242,870</u>
	<u>13,589,454</u>	<u>14,131,564</u>

Anti - Corruption Commission

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31st December 2020

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Land & Buildings K	Motor Vehicles K	Office Equipment K	Office Furniture K	Total K
COST/VALUATION					
At 1 January 2020	4,721,488	11,709,596	6,147,682	1,092,199	23,670,965
Additions	-	2,979,021	595,469	5,592	3,580,082
At 31 December 2020	4,721,488	14,688,617	6,743,151	1,097,791	27,251,047
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 January 2020	953,009	10,892,170	5,262,417	1,092,199	18,199,795
Charge for the year	119,256	241,308	86,329	-	446,893
At 31 December 2020	1,072,265	11,133,478	5,348,746	1,092,199	18,646,688
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 December 2020	3,649,223	3,555,139	1,394,405	5,592	8,604,359
At 31 December 2019	3,768,479	817,426	885,265	-	5,471,170

Included in the gross carrying amount of buildings is property with a carrying amount of K4,723,819 that was acquired or transferred to the Commission but for which the process of converting title is still in progress.

Included in the gross carrying amount of property, plant and equipment are fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in use with the following gross carrying amounts:

	2020 K	2019 K
Motor vehicles	11,574,506	11,574,506
Office equipment	4,785,867	4,785,867
Furniture and fittings	1,092,199	1,092,199
	17,452,572	17,452,572

Anti - Corruption Commission

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31st December 2020

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	K	K
8 Cash and cash equivalents		
<i>Cash at banks and on hand as at 31st December comprises:</i>		
Medical Scheme Bank Account	11,687	(159,110)
Acc/ Client Bank Account - USD	3,789,201	-
Acc/Dfid - Kwacha Bank Account	-	2,401
Acc/ Client Bank Account - ZMW	1,000,341	3,347,892
	<u>4,801,230</u>	<u>3,191,183</u>
9 Staff receivables		
Salary advances	314,729	319,771
Travel imprest	32,565	31,974
Tuition advances	33,673	28,074
	<u>380,967</u>	<u>379,820</u>

Salary advances, Travel Imprest and Tuition loans are non-interest bearing staff receivables. Salary advances are recoverable over six months and Tuition loans over thirty months. Travel imprest is retireable and expensed upon completion of the purpose for which it is drawn.

Anti - Corruption Commission

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31st December 2020

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	K	K
10 Other receivables		
Ministry of Finance	<u>503,493</u>	<u>174,660</u>
	<u>503,493</u>	<u>174,660</u>

Other receivables mainly comprise money owed from Ministry of Finance in terms of unremitted payroll deductions.

11 Accounts payable

Employee liabilities	3,104,650	431,332
Accrued supplier expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>70,782</u>
	<u>3,104,650</u>	<u>502,115</u>

Other payables mainly relate to outstanding employee liabilities such as leave pay and terminal benefits. They also include supplier and utility bills received and paid for after the year under review.

Other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally on 30 - 60 day terms.

12 Asset recovery account

Opening balance	3,347,892	680,342
Net receipts	<u>6,546,560</u>	<u>12,834,774</u>
	9,894,451	13,515,116
Payments	<u>(5,104,910)</u>	<u>(10,167,224)</u>
Balance	<u>4,789,541</u>	<u>3,347,892</u>

The Asset Recovery Account represents funds held in trust by the Anti-Corruption Commission in respect of rental and other income from seized property pending the outcome of court cases. Not included in the Assets Recovery Account is rent receivable amounting to **K805,412** (2019 - K2,883,310). This amount has not been recognised because the assets's recovery is very doubtful due to the nature of the case such that had it been recognised, it would have required a 100% provision against doubtful recovery resulting in a nil impact on the financial statements

Anti - Corruption Commission

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31st December 2020

13 Cash generated from/(utilised by) operating activities	2020	2019
	K	K
Operating activities:		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,387,870	1,758,923
Depreciation	446,893	551,256
Net fixed assets adjustment	-	-
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/decrease in staff receivables	(1,148)	(75,331)
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables	(328,834)	60,830
Increase in prepayments	(358,838)	-
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable	2,602,537	(2,483,140)
Increase in Asset Recovery Account	1,441,650	2,667,550
	5,190,129	2,480,088

14 Related party disclosures

The related parties are institutions under common control and/or ownership and directors. Transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business. The Commission is a Government funded organisation owned by the Government of the Republic of Zambia. Therefore the Commission and other publicly funded and owned organisations are related parties including the Board of Commissioners and key management personnel.

Related party transactions entered into during the year are as follows:

	2020	2019
Government funding through the Ministry of Finance (note 3)	79,783,132	73,113,237
Board members expenses	662,132	397,354
Amounts due from Ministry of Finance (note 10)	503,493	174,660

Key management personnel includes all senior management. The summary of compensation of key management personnel for the year is as follows:

Short-term employee benefits	3,196,867	3,196,867
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Anti - Corruption Commission

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31st December 2020

15 Prepayments	2020	2019
	K	K
Anti-corruption policy consultancy	379,838	21,000
	<u>379,838</u>	<u>21,000</u>

16 Financial risk management

The organisation is exposed to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk including primary changes in interest rates and exchange rates. The Commission does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for operations.

Interest rate risk

The organisation manages and monitors daily funding requirements. The organisation's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rate relates primarily to the organisation's bank balances subject to floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is insignificant.

Foreign currency risk

The Commission is exposed to the foreign currency risk for transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the reporting currency of the Commission, the Zambian Kwacha. Other than foreign incurred expenses, all other expenses consist of costs paid and denominated in ZMW.

Revenue consists of amounts denominated in ZMW.

Therefore, foreign currency risk exposure is insignificant.

9. Appendix I: Training, Workshops and Conferences attended during the year 2020

(a) Short-term Training - Virtual

Date	Designation	Location	Training Program
5 th -11 th September, 2020	One (1) Investigations Officer (Asset Management Unit)	(Virtual)Anti-Corruption House, Lusaka	Online Summer Academy hosted by the International Anti-Corruption Academy of Austria
30 th November – 4 th December, 2020	Two (2) Investigations Officers	(Virtual)Anti-Corruption House, Lusaka	Online Advanced Operational Analysis Training sponsored by the Commonwealth
	One (1) Community Education Officer	(Virtual)Anti-Corruption House, Lusaka	Online Anti-Bribery (Public Education & Corruption Course) sponsored by the Commonwealth

(b) Local Training

Period	Designation	Location	Training Program
16 th – 17 th November, 2020	Thirteen (13) Board Technical Committee Members	Ndozo Lodge, Lusaka	Induction Program for newly appointed Board Technical Members
23 rd – 11 th December, 2020	Investigations Officers, Legal and Prosecutions Officers, Corruption Prevention Officers, Community Educations Officers and Corporate Affairs Officers	Anti-Corruption House, Lusaka	In-house Induction Program for 18 newly appointed officers

(c) Long Term Training Abroad

Date	Designation	Location	Training Program
Jan 2018 - Jan 2020	Investigations Officer	Australia	Master of Applied Economics
Jan 2018 - Jan 2020	Investigations Officer	Australia	Master of Governance & Public Policy
Completed September, 2020	Investigations Officer	China	Master of Public Policy & Finance
Completed Jan 2020	Senior Investigations Office	Australia	Master of Governance & Public Policy
Completed Aug 2020	Investigations Officer	South Africa	Master of Governance & Public Policy

(d) Long Term Training Local

Date	Designation	Location	Training Program
2020/2021 Academic Year	Investigations Officer -	University of Zambia, Lusaka Zambia	Master of Economics & Public Policy
Jul 2020 – Aug 021	Investigations Officer	University of Zambia, Lusaka Zambia	Master of Economics & Public Policy
	Senior Investigations Officer	Zambia Institute of Advanced Legal Education	Advanced Legal Practicing Certificate
	Investigations Officer	Zambia Institute of Advanced Legal Education	Advanced Legal Practicing Certificate

(e) Conferences and Meetings

Date	Designation	Location	Program
7 th – 9 th September, 2020	Acting Director General & Director Community Education	Anti-Corruption House, Lusaka	Online Commonwealth Heads of Anti- Corruption Africa Meeting
30 th November – 4 th December, 2020	Two Chief Investigations Officers	Anti-Corruption House, Lusaka	Online Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group Meeting

10. Appendix II: Detailed List of Corruption Reports in 2020

No.	NAME OF SECTOR	CASES RECORDED
1	Councils	44
2	Zesco	2
3	Provincial Education Office	3
4	Public Service Commission	1
5	Zambia Police Service	33
6	Ministry of Lands	7
7	Zambia Correctional Service	2
8	Ministry of Health	22
9	Water Resources Mgt. Authority (WARMA)	1
10	Konkola Copper Mines (KCM)	1
11	National Prosecution Authority (NPA)	4
12	Zambia Agency for Persons with Disabilities(ZAPD)	1
13	The Judiciary	14
14	Ministry of Justice	1
15	Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	3
16	Zambia Revenue Authority(ZRA)	6
17	Chambeshi Water & Sewerage	1
18	NAPSA	2
19	PACRA	1
20	University Teaching Hospital	1
21	Ministry of Finance	1
22	Engineers Institute of Zambia	1
23	Public Service Mgt. Division	1
24	Cabinet Office	1
25	Disaster Mgt. and Mitigation Unit (DMMU)	1
26	Ministry of Local Govt. and Housing (MLGH)	2
27	Ministry of Works and Supply	1
28	National Sports Council of Zambia	1
29	District Education Board Secretary (DEBS)	6
30	Zambia Railways Limited	2
31	Livestock Development Trust	1
32	Ministry of Defence	1
33	Ministry of Water Devt, Sanitation and Environmental Protection	1
34	Ministry of Community Devt. and Social Services	2
35	Ministry of Education	19

36	Mount Makulu Research Station	1
37	Ministry of Agriculture	18
38	Radiation Protection Authority	2
39	Geological Survey Department	1
40	Ministry of Mines and Minerals Devt.	2
41	Ministry of Lands	5
42	Road Development Agency (RDA)	3
43	National Food and Nutrition Commission	1
44	Pensions and Insurance Authority	1
45	Teaching Service Commission	1
46	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1
47	Zambia Medicines Regulatory Authority (ZAMRA)	1
48	Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA)	2
49	Professional Teachers' Union of Zambia (PROTUZ)	1
50	Zambia National Service	1
51	Ministry of Tourism	2
52	Levy Mwanawasa Teaching Hospital	1
53	Department of Immigration	2
54	Department of Water Affairs	1
55	Ministry of Works and Supply	3
56	University of Zambia (UNZA)	1
57	Ministry of Defence	1
58	Ministry of Justice	1
59	Provincial Administration	3
60	Development Bank of Zambia	2
61	Drug Enforcement Commission	1
62	ZAMTEL	1
63	Department of National Registration	1
64	Zambia Red Cross	2

11. Appendix III: Detailed Schedule of 2020 Convictions and Acquittals

CONVICTIONS

1. THE PEOPLE v. DANIEL MWAMBA-LUSAKA

The accused was charged with the offence of corrupt practices by a public officer contrary to section 19(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. He has been convicted and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment with hard labor.

2. THE PEOPLE v. STEPHEN MULONGOTI-LUSAKA

The accused was charged with 1 count of corrupt practices by a public officer contrary to section 19(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. He has since been convicted and sentenced to 1-year imprisonment with hard labor.

3. THE PEOPLE v KABUSWE MWANSA

2 The accused was charged with on one count of Theft by Public Servant contrary to section 272 as read with 277 of the Penal Code and Fraudulent false accounting contrary to section 326(b) of the Penal Code CAP 87 of the Laws of Zambia. When the matter came up for commencement of trial, the accused informed the Court that he wished to change his plea from not guilty to guilty. He was accordingly convicted on both counts on his own admission and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment with hard labor on each count. However, the court suspended the sentence to 12 months.

4. THE PEOPLE v. VICTORIA MWANAUMO, EDINA MWENYA SAKALA AND DANIEL MAPULANGA-KABWE

The accused persons were charged with the offence of abuse of authority of office contrary to section 21(1) (a) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. Accused persons have since been convicted.

5. THE PEOPLE v. TIMOTHY GONDWE –KASAMA

The accused was charged with (3) counts of obtaining money by false pretenses contrary to section 309 of the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia and (1) count of Corrupt Practices contrary to section 19(2) of the Anti- Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012.

Judgment was delivered in the absence of an officer from the Commission and the accused was convicted. However, when officers went to the prisons to check on the convict, he was nowhere to be found.

6. THE PEOPLE v. RONALD MEKI-LUSAKA

The accused was charged with one count of failure to declare interest in writing contrary to Section 28(3) of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012. The matter came up for judgment on 11th July, 2019. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.

7. THE PEOPLE v. THOMAS NSWIMA AND ANOTHER-KASAMA

The accused were charged with the offence of corrupt Practices by private persons contrary to section 19(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. The matter came up for judgment on 13th October, 2019 and the accused persons were convicted to one (1) year six (6) months imprisonment suspended for three (3) years.

8. THE PEOPLE v BUPE KAYOLA

Bupe Kayola was charged with one count of corrupt transactions contrary to section 20(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No.3 of 2012 of the Laws of Zambia. The accused was convicted on his own admission by Honourable D. Lesa in Kitwe on Wednesday 1st April, 2020 and immediately remanded in custody pending mitigation and sentencing. On behalf of the convict who was a first offender, Legal Aid Counsel put up a spirited mitigation. In addition, the court (which also took judicial notice of the need to decongest correctional facilities in the wake of Covid-19 decided to exercise maximum lenience on the convict and discharged him absolutely on Friday 3rd April 2020.

9. THE PEOPLE v. ROBERT CHILESHE AND PETER TEMBO

3 The accused persons were jointly charged them with one (1) count of Corrupt Practices with Public Officer contrary to Section 19 (2) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. They have since been convicted and sentenced to nine (9) months imprisonment with hard labor.

10. THE PEOPLE v PATRICK MWESHI

The accused was charged with Corrupt Practices by Public Officer, contrary to section 19(1) of the Anti- Corruption Act no. 3 of 2012. On 7th February 2020, he was convicted and sentenced to Six (6) years imprisonment with hard labor with effect from 07/02/20, date of judgement.

11. THE PEOPLE v CATHERINE NAKAMBA

The accused was charged with one count of uttering a false document contrary to section 352 and 347 of the Penal Code chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia and one count of obtaining pecuniary advantage by false pretenses contrary to section 309(a) of the Penal Code chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia. The accused was convicted and sentenced to Twelve (12) months simple imprisonment to run consecutively for both counts (sentence suspended) with effect from 7th February 2020 and also ordered her to pay K 60,000 within 6 months failure to which she will serve the last six months in prison.

12. THE PEOPLE v. JACOB SHAWA-LUSAKA

The accused was charged with One (1) count of Corrupt Practices by Public Officer contrary to Section 19 (1) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. The Accused was convicted and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment with hard labor.

ACQUITALS

1. THE PEOPLE v. PROFESSOR MWANGA -CHOMA

The accused was charged with the offence of conflict of interest contrary to section 28(2) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. The matter was concluded and judgment was delivered on 11th December 2020. Accused was Acquitted. The State is yet to peruse the record and determine whether to appeal or not.

2. THE PEOPLE v. CHABALA CHANDA AND FRED LUTANGA- LIVINGSTONE

The accused were charged with the offences of making of a false document without authority contrary to section 344(a) and 356(a) and obtaining money by false pretenses contrary to section 309 of the Penal

Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia. The matter last came up on 17th July, 2019 for judgment and the accused person was acquitted.

3. THE PEOPLE v. KENNEDY MUTILA AND FRANK KAMPAMBA – LIVINGSTONE

The accused stand charged with the offence of fraudulent false accounting contrary to section 326 of the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia. Matter was concluded on 5th March 2020 and the accused person were Acquitted. The State appealed the acquittal to the High Court and the appeal was heard on 7th December 2020. Judgment date is yet to be delivered.

4. THE PEOPLE v. JOSEPH CHITI AND DANNY MUCHIMBA-KASAMA

The accused stands charged with the offence of theft by public servant contrary to section 277 as read with section 265 of the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia. The matter last came up on. The matter last came up on the 4th January, 2020. The Court delivered judgment and the accused was acquitted. We have since lodged an appeal.

5. THE PEOPLE v CHIBILU CHILUFYA

The accused was charged with the offence of possession of good reasonably suspected to be proceeds of crime contrary to section 71 of the Forfeiture of Proceeds of Crime Act No. 19 of 2010. Accused was acquitted.

6. THE PEOPLE v. CHRISPINE KALENGA-KAFUE

The accused stands charged with the offence of willful failure to follow procedure contrary to section 34(2)(b) of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 3 of 2012. The matter in March 2020 and the accused was acquitted.

7. THE PEOPLE v MCBRIDE KAMBEU AND KEBBY SIKAGILA-LUSAKA

The accused was charged with unauthorized interference with data contrary to section 99 of the Electronic Communications and Transactions Act and uttering of false documents contrary to section 352 of the Penal Code Cap 87 of the Laws of Zambia. The matter last came up on 30th June 2020 and the accused was acquitted.

8. THE PEOPLE v MUTWAMO NYAMBE

The accused was charged with aiding and abetting under the Penal Code Cap 87 of the Laws of Zambia. The matter last came up on 19th November, 2020 and the accused was acquitted.

12. Appendix IV:

List of Institutions with Integrity Committees as at Dec 2020

Year Established	Institution
2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-Corruption Commission 2. Zambia Revenue Authority 3. Zambia Police 4. Ministry of Lands 5. Lusaka City Council 6. Immigration Department 7. Public Service Pension Fund 8. Ndola City Council
2008	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lstone City Council 2. Kitwe City Council 3. National Registration, Passports and Citizenships 4. Road Transport and Safety Agency 5. Judiciary
2010	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pension and Insurance Authority 2. Citizen Economic Empowerment Commission 3. National Institute of Public Administration 4. National Road Fund Agency (NRFA) 5. Konkola Copper Mines *(Private Sector).
2011	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Kalulushi Municipal. Council 2 Luanshya Municipal Council 3 Ministry of Health 4 Road Development Agency (RDA)
2012	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Medical Stores 2 Zambia Public Procurement Authority (ZPPA) 3 Ministry of Mines 4 DEC 5 Solwezi Municipal Council
2013	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 National Council for Construction 2 Zambia Information Communication and Technology Authority (ZICTA) 3 Zambia Bureau of Standards 4 Auditor General's Office 5 Workers Compensation Fund Control Board 6 Mufulira Municipal Council 7 Kawambwa District Council 8 Mansa Municipal Council 9 Kasama Municipal Council 10 Ministry of Energy

2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 ZESCO 2 Electoral Commission of Zambia 3 Zambia Sugar Plc* (Private Sector). 4 Zambia Daily Mail 5 Ministry of Education 6 Ministry of Labour 7 Mazabuka Municipal Council 8 Choma City Council
2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) 2 Chingola Municipal Council 3 National Pensions Scheme Authority (NAPSA)
2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Cabinet Office 2 Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) 3 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting 4 Kafubu Water 5 Chambeshi Water 6 Ministry of Agriculture 7 Kabwe Municipal Council
2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Lusaka Water 2 Lukanga Water 3 Kabwe General Hospital 4 Ministry of Housing & Infrastructure 5 Ministry of Transport 6 Ministry of Commerce 7 Monze District Council
2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ministry of Justice 2 Zambia Development Agency (ZDA) 3 Ministry of Tourism 4 University Teaching Hospital (UTH) 5 National Savings Bank (NATSAVE) 6 Public Service Management Division (PSMD) 7 Zambia Compulsory Standards 8 Ministry of Water Development. 9 Chirundu District Council 10 Siavonga District Council 11 Mbala Municipal Council
2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Rural Electrification Authority (REA) 2 Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (LASF) 3 Energy Regulation Board (ERB) 4 Kafue District Council 5 UTH- Eye Hospital 6 Development Bank of Zambia 7 Zambia National Building Society 8 UTH- Women and Newborn 9 Lufwanyama District Council 10 Mpongwe District Council 11 Chililabombwe Municipal Council 12 Masaiti Municipal Council 13 Chainama Hills Hospital

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 Chipata General Hospital 15 Provincial Health Office- Eastern 16 Chipata District Health Office 17 Ministry of Gender 18 Ministry of National Development Planning 19 Zambia Metrology Agency 20 Ministry of Works and Supply 21 Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs 22 Ministry of Local Government and Housing 23 Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs 24 UTH- Children's Hospital 25 Ministry of Defence 26 Zambia Industrial Commercial Bank
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ministry of Finance 2 Provincial Admin- Copperbelt 3 CCPC 4 Ministry of Higher Education 5 Choma General Hospital 6 Provincial Admin- Southern 7 Provincial Admin- North Western 8 Chipata City Council 9 Kalomo Town Council 10 Mwandit Town Council 11 Kazungula Town Council 12 Livingstone Central Hospital 13 Gwembe Town Council 14 Sinazongwe District Admin 15 Namwala Town Council 16 Zimba Town Council 17 Sinazongwe Town Council 18 Civil Aviation Authority 19 Provincial admin- Lsk 20 Ministry of Community Development
Total ICs established as at December 2020 - 117	

13. Appendix V:

Lectures conducted in 2020

REGION	INSTITUTION	TARGET		TOPIC COVERED	NUMBER REACHED
Lusaka	University of Zambia	First Students	Year	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	500
Lusaka	Evelyn Hone College	First Students lectures)	Year (4	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	1,450
Lusaka	National Institute for Public Administration (NIPA)	First Students	Year	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	300
Lusaka	Natural Resources Development College (NRDC)	First students	Year	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	250
Lusaka	Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC)	Staff		Prevention and Detection of Corruption in Law Enforcement	34
Lusaka	Willows Secondary School	Learners		An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Young People	45
Lusaka	Kafue District Administration	Staff in the Health Sector		An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Public officers	33
Lusaka	Lusaka District Administration	Staff in the Education and Health Sectors		An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Public officers	76
Lusaka	Ministry of Education sponsored by USAID/AGIS	Deputy teachers and Guidance teachers	Head and	An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Public officers he Fight Against Corruption in Zambia and the Role of Trade Unions in Fighting Corruption	56
Lusaka	Ministry of Health (Lusaka District)	HR, Accounting Officers and Procurement Officers		An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Public officers	43
Lusaka	Ministry of Health (Muchinga Province)	HR, Accounting Officers and Procurement Officers		An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Public officers	56
Lusaka	Ministry of Health (Lusaka District)	Staff		An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Public officers	70
Lusaka	Ministry of Health (Muchinga Province)	Staff		The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	52
Lusaka	Zambia Air Force	Junior Student Officers		Corruption in Zambia and the Role of Public officers	56
Lusaka	Ministry of Education (Lusaka and Muchinga Provinces)	Administration Staff		An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Public officers (2 lectures)	79

Lusaka	Ministry of General Education (Lusaka and Muchinga Provinces)	GCE Coordinators drawn from various Schools in Lusaka and Muchinga Provinces	The Role of Public Officers in the Fight Against Corruption	59
Lusaka	Ministry of Health Selected Facilities in Lusaka	Staff and other officers	The Role of Public Officers in the Fight Against Corruption	34
Lusaka	Chalimbana Local Government Training Institute	Administrative Officers and Heads of HR from Local Authorities across the Country	"Combating Corruption in Local Authorities	50
Lusaka	Plan International Zambia.	Staff	Role of NGOs in the fight against corruption.	35
Lusaka	Chalimbana Local Government Training Institute	HR staff and Administrative Officers	Combating Corruption in Local Authorities	57
Lusaka	Lusaka Youth Resource Centre	Students and members of staff	Role of Youths in the fight against corruption	70
Lusaka	Chalimbana Local Government Training Institute	HR Directors and Administrative Staff from Local authorities	The Role of Public Officers in the Fight Against Corruption.	63
Lusaka	Road Development Agency and NTU Consultants	Key officers in the infrastructure value chain mostly Engineers from RDA and selected councils	Corruption and the Road Sector	23
Lusaka	Auditor General's Office under AGIS and Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health	Headteachers, Procurement officers, Teachers responsible for procurement, Accountants) and MOH (Accountants, Stores/Procurement officers), members of staff, of Chongwe District	The Role of Public Officers in the Fight Against Corruption	54
Lusaka	Chalimbana Local Government Training Institute	Human Resource Directors and Administrative Officers from Local Authorities	Combating Corruption in Local Authorities	63
Lusaka	Hostels Board of	Hotel Managers	The Role of Public Officers	25

	Management		in the fight against Corruption	
Lusaka	Ministry of Defence	Ministry of Defence Officers	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	73
Choma	Choma School of Nursing	Students	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	135
Choma	Chordot Training Centre	Students	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	25
Choma	Choma Correctional Facility	Prison Inmates	The Fight against Corruption in Zambia	480
Choma	Choma West Community Agriculture Committee	Members	An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Community members	40
Choma	Chief Mapanza area	Senior Headmen and Chief's Council Representatives	Role of the General Public in the fight against corruption	230
Chipata	Chipata College of Education	First Year Students	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	290
Chipata	Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health (Petauke District) sponsored by USAID/AGIS	Heads of Government Departments	The Integrity Committee Programme in Zambia	38
Chipata	Provincial Administration	Heads of Government Departments	Formation and Role of Integrity Committees	35
Chipata	Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health (Chipata District) sponsored by USAID/AGIS	Heads of Government Departments	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	40
Chipata	Kalindawalo General Hospital (Petauke)	Staff	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	42
Chipata	District Administration sponsored by USAID/AGIS	Procurement, Stores, Human Resource and Accounts Personnel	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption (2 Lectures)	60
Chipata	Petauke District Administration sponsored by USAID/AGIS	Procurement, Stores, Human Resource and Accounts Personnel	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	61
Chipata	Ministry of Education (Chipata and Petauke Districts) sponsored by USAID/AGIS	Staff	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	57
Chipata	Ministry of Health and Education (Chipata and Petauke Districts) sponsored by USAID/AGIS	Staff	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption (2 lectures)	135

Chipata	Zambia Revenue Authority	Staff at Chipata Office	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	24
Chipata	Zambia Revenue Authority	Staff at Chanida Border and Clearing agents	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	67
Chipata	Chief Mnutwa's Villages	Community members	The Role of the Community in Fighting Corruption	22
Chipata	Ministry of Education and Health (Under AGIS Project)	Special Education Teachers, Education Standards Officers and Senior Education Standards Officers	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	33
Chipata	Ministry of General Education	Ministry of General Education staff (DEBS, Accounting, Procurement, Stores and HR staff from various schools from Katete District under the AGIS Programme	The Role of Public Officers in the Fight Against Corruption	24
Kasama	Chengelo School of Nursing	Students	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	45
Kasama	Zambia Revenue Authority	Senior Management Staff	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	07
Kitwe	Voice of Arts Agriculture Cooperative	Members	An Overview on Corruption and the Role of Community members	27
Kitwe	Youth Up-coming Entrepreneurs sponsored by Churches Health Education Project (CHEP) and PACT Zambia	Youth	An Overview on Corruption and the Role of the Youth	30
Kitwe	Zambia Community HIV/AIDS Dream project	Youth	Prevention of corruption and Fraud. (four lectures)	66
Kitwe	Zambia Correctional Service	Correctional Service Managers from Central and Copperbelt Regions of the Zambia Correctional Service	The Role of Public Officers in the fight against corruption	26

Solwezi	Solwezi School of Nursing	Students	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	115
Solwezi	Solwezi College of Education	Students	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	142
Solwezi	Zambia Revenue Authority	Senior Management Staff and other officers	The Role of Public Officers in Fighting Corruption	28 (two lectures)
Solwezi	Solwezi Nursing School	Registered Nursing students (First Year's)	Role of the Youth in the Fight against Corruption.	176
Solwezi	Solwezi Nursing School	Midwifery students	Role of the Youth in the fight against Corruption	65
Mongu	Youth Dialogue	Youths in the District	The Role of Young People in Fighting Corruption	19
Mongu	Seventh Day Adventist Church	Congregation Members	Corruption in Zambia and the Role of Church	17
Mongu	Zambia Youth League	Provincial Executive Members	The Fight Against Corruption in Zambia	5
Mongu	Zambia Youth League	Executive Committee Members	The fight Against Corruption in Zambia	8
Mongu	Limulunga District Education Board (DEBS)	Limulunga DEBS Office members of staff	Role of Public Officers in the fight against corruption	8
Mongu	Young Women Christian Association (YWCA)	YWCA stakeholders	The Fight Against Corruption in Zambia	12
Mongu	Senanga School of Nursing	Students	The Role of the Youth in the Fight Against Corruption	220
TOTAL				6,550

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