



BE PART OF THE FIGHT!

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

<p>JOIN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION</p>	<p>JOIN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION</p>
<p>Bribery is a crime!</p>	<p>Corruption hurts EVERYBODY...</p>
<p>Offering or receiving a bribe is a crime. DO NOT PAY FOR YOUR RIGHTS</p>	<p>ONE DAY IT COULD AFFECT YOU! If you see corruption report it before you or someone else falls victim to it</p>
<p>Report corruption to the ACC's toll-free hotline 0800 222 888</p>	<p>Report corruption to the ACC's toll-free hotline 0800 222 888</p>
<p><small>* Physical Address: 12th Floor St. Francis Heritage Building, St. Francis Heritage St, Windhoek e-mail: acc@acc.gov.na</small></p>	<p><small>* Physical Address: 12th Floor St. Francis Heritage Building, St. Francis Heritage St, Windhoek e-mail: acc@acc.gov.na</small></p>

Anti-Corruption Commission



Commemoration of the International Day Against Corruption on 5th December 2007 at the UN Plaza, Katutura-Windhoek. Seated from left to right: His Excellency, President Hifikepunye Pohamba; the Director-Anti-Corruption Commission, Mr. Paulus K Noa; and the Founding Father of the Namibian Nation, His Excellency Dr. Sam Nujoma.

Anti-Corruption Commission

CONTENTS

FOREWORD-----	8 -
VISION-----	10 -
MISSION-----	10 -
CORE VALUES-----	10 -
1. WHAT IS THE ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION (ACC)?-----	11 -
2. WHEN AND HOW WAS IT ESTABLISHED? -- 11 -	
3. WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION?-----	11 -
4. WHAT IS CORRUPTION?-----	12 -
5. DOES THE ACC ONLY INVESTIGATE CORRUPT PRACTICES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR?-----	13 -

Anti-Corruption Commission

6. HOW IS THE COMMISSION MANAGED ON A DAY TO DAY BASIS?----- 13 -
7. HOW ARE THE DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR APPOINTED? ----- 14 -
8. WHEN DID THE COMMISSION BECOME OPERATIONAL? ----- 14 -
9. HOW DOES THE COMMISSION RECEIVE COMPLAINTS ABOUT CORRUPTION? -- 15 -
10. IS THE COMMISSION ACCESSIBLE TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WHO DO NOT LIVE IN WINDHOEK?----- 15 -
11. IS THE EXISTENCE OF THE COMMISSION GUARANTEED?----- 16 -
12. IS THE COMMISSION AN INDEPENDENT BODY?----- 16 -
13. WHAT ARE THE MAJOR MILESTONES ACHIEVED BY THE COMMISSION SINCE IT BECAME OPERATIONAL?----- 17 -
14. WHAT ARE THE MAIN STRATEGIES FOR THE NEAR FUTURE THAT THE COMMISSION HAS PUT IN PLACE? ----- 18 -

15. WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF CORRUPTION IDENTIFIED SO FAR?----- 19 -
16. WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF CORRUPTION?----- 20 -
17. DOES THE COMMISSION PROSECUTE THE CASES IT INVESTIGATES? ----- 21 -
18. CAN A PERSON BE PROSECUTED UNDER THE ANTI-CORRUPTION ACT, 2003 FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED BEFORE THE ACT CAME INTO FORCE? ----- 22 -
19. DO ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS BIND NAMIBIANS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED OUTSIDE NAMIBIA?----- 22 -
20. WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES FOR CORRUPTION UNDER THE ANTI-CORRUPTION ACT, 2003?----- 23 -
21. DOES THE COMMISSION DISCLOSE THE SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS TO THIRD PARTIES? ----- 23 -
22. CAN I LODGE A COMPLAINT TO THE ACC IF I SUSPECT A PERSON OF CORRUPTION

Anti-Corruption Commission

**BUT DO NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE
AT HAND?----- 24 -**

**23. IS IT COMPLICATED AND TIME-
CONSUMING TO LODGE A COMPLAINT? -- -
24 -**

**24. WILL THE ACC CONTACT ME AGAIN
DURING THE INVESTIGATION? ----- 24 -**

**25. IF I CANNOT PROVIDE SUFFICIENT
INFORMATION WHEN LODGING A
COMPLAINT, WILL I BE CHARGED WITH
MAKING A FALSE ACCUSATION? ----- 24 -**

26. DO I HAVE TO TESTIFY IN COURT? ----- 25 -

**27. WILL THE ACC INFORM ME OF THE
OUTCOME OF AN INVESTIGATION? ----- 25 -**

**28. WHOM SHOULD I CONTACT IF I HAVE
QUESTIONS AFTER LODGING A
COMPLAINT? ----- 25 -**

**29. DOES THE COMMISSION COOPERATE
WITH OTHER AGENCIES IN CARRYING
OUT ITS MANDATE? ----- 26 -**

30. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COMMISSION (ACC) AND OTHER COMMISSIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES IN NAMIBIA? ----- 26 -
31. IS THERE ANY LEGAL PROTECTION FOR PEOPLE WHO MAY ASSIST THE COMMISSION IN ITS WORK?----- 27 -
32. WHAT ROLE CAN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS PLAY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION?----- 27 -
33. WHAT ABOUT THE MEDIA? ----- 28 -
34. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION?----- 29 -
35. WHAT CAN INDIVIDUALS DO TO HELP FIGHT CORRUPTION? ----- 29 -
36. WHERE CAN THE ACC BE REACHED? - 30 -

Anti-Corruption Commission

FOREWORD

The Anti-Corruption Commission is constituted through an Act of Parliament, the Anti-Corruption Act, No. 8 of 2003. The Act provides for the ‘prevention *and punishment of corruption*’.

The Commission became fully operational on 1 February 2006. Since then, it has been executing its mandate of enforcing the Anti-corruption Act and preventing corruption in various ways. In order to increase awareness to the public on its mandate and what constitutes corruption, and enlist public support in the fight against corruption, the Commission has developed this booklet entitled ‘*Frequently Asked Questions*’. The booklet will assist the Commission in disseminating anti-corruption messages and help Namibian citizens and residents in developing an intolerant spirit against corruption.

The booklet has been developed with the understanding that a sustainable fight against corruption can only be

Anti-Corruption Commission

achieved if we all work together in fighting it. Corruption always involves at least two people-the giver and the taker. In most cases, a corrupt transaction takes place in the dark but its consequences may be devastating and far-reaching. It is therefore incumbent upon us all to get involved in the fight if the war against it is to be won.

It is the hope of the Anti-Corruption Commission that this booklet will reach out to many people and answer most of the questions which the public have on its operations. The Commission will however continue with its open-door policy by welcoming all people to its offices to lodge complaints and ask questions on any areas of concern and interest.

Paulus Kalombo Noa

Director: Anti-Corruption Commission

February 2008

Anti-Corruption Commission

Vision

To be a world class Anti-Corruption Commission

Mission

To fight corruption in Namibia through effective law enforcement and preventative measures in a professional manner for the good of society

Core Values

Integrity

Accountability

Courage

Transparency

Excellence

Fidelity to the law

Fairness and impartiality

Anti-Corruption Commission

1. What is the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)?

The Anti-Corruption Commission is an independent and impartial agency established under Section 2(1) of the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 (Act No.8 of 2003) with a statutory mandate to fight corruption. The Commission, however is not a body corporate and hence cannot sue in its name and acquire and/or dispose of property. The Commission is an agency in the Public Service as contemplated in the Public Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 13 of 1995).

2. When and how was it established?

The Commission was established under Section 2 by the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003. The Act came into force on 15 April 2005.

3. What are the functions of the Commission?

The function of the Commission is to combat corruption. The Commission uses a three-pronged approach for fighting corruption through investigation, prevention and public education. The Commission is mandated under Section 3 of the Act to:-

- a. receive or initiate and investigate allegations of corrupt practices;
- b. refer an allegation to any other appropriate authority for investigation or action;

Anti-Corruption Commission

- c. consult, co-operate and exchange information with appropriate bodies or authorities, including bodies or authorities of other countries that are authorized to conduct investigations in relation to corrupt practices;
- d. investigate any conduct of a person employed by a public body or private body; and
- e. prevent the occurrence of corrupt practices by:-
 - i. examining the practices, systems and procedures of public bodies and private bodies;
 - ii. advising public bodies and private bodies on ways of preventing corrupt practices;
 - iii. educating the public on the dangers of corruption; and
 - iv. enlisting and fostering public confidence and support in combating corruption.

4. What is corruption?

The Anti-Corruption Act defines “corrupt practice” as any conduct contravening Chapter 4 of the Act which deals with the various offences. Under Chapter 4, the Act uses the word “corruptly” together with the term “gratification”. The term “corruptly” is defined as a *“contravention of or against the spirit of any law, provision, rule, procedure, process, system, policy, practices, directive, order or any other term or condition pertaining to (a) any employment relationship; (b) any agreement; or (c) the performance of any function in whatever capacity”*. “Gratification” has

Anti-Corruption Commission

been broadly defined and covers things like *gifts loans, fees rewards, commissions, rights, privileges, influences, promises*, etc which may influence decision-making processes.

The Act does not however differentiate between the various types or levels of corrupt practices.

5. Does the ACC only investigate corrupt practices in the public sector?

No. The Act empowers the Commission to investigate corrupt practices involving officials in both public and private bodies. The Act defines a "public body" as:-

- a. any ministry, office or agency of government;
- b. any regional council or local authority council;
or
- c. any corporation, board, council, institution or other body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any functionary- (i) exercising any power or performing any duty in terms of the Namibian Constitution; or (ii) exercising a public power or performing a public function in terms of any law or the common law.

6. How is the Commission managed on a day to day basis?

The Commission is headed by a Director who is responsible for the direction, control and

Anti-Corruption Commission

management of the Commission. The Director is assisted by a Deputy Director who performs the functions conferred by the Act on the Deputy Director or as may be assigned to him or her by the Director. In addition, the Commission has officers on its establishment who are responsible for the Directorates and Divisions.

7. How are the Director and Deputy Director appointed?

The Director and Deputy Director are appointed by the National Assembly upon nomination by the President. The Director and Deputy Director are appointed on a full-time basis for five years and may be reappointed upon expiry of their term of office. The President determines their conditions of service which are confirmed by the National Assembly.

8. When did the Commission become operational?

The first Director and Deputy Director were appointed to the Commission in November 2005. However, the Commission became operational on 1 February 2006 after its inauguration by His Excellency, President Hifikepunye Pohamba.

9. How does the Commission receive complaints about corruption?

The Commission receives oral and written complaints from members of the public and other institutions. Some members of the public prefer to report anonymously or give an indication that their identities should be protected. The Commission has also mandate to initiate investigations.

Complaints may be submitted:-

- a. In person to ACC office;
- b. By post or email;
- c. By phoning or faxing us; or
- d. By using any method convenient to you.

The Commission has developed a website, www.accnamibia.org, through which complaints may be submitted.

10. Is the Commission accessible to members of the public who do not live in Windhoek?

The Commission has established a Free Hotline number 0800 222 888 that the public can use free of charge when submitting complaints. It has a regional office in Oshakati in Oshana Region. In addition, the Commission intends to establish more regional offices through which it will be reached. The Commission intends to introduce mobile report centres to make itself more accessible to the public.

Anti-Corruption Commission

This depends on the availability of funding. The Commission vigorously conducts public outreach programmes with a view to increase anti-corruption awareness, and solicit public support.

11. Is the existence of the Commission guaranteed?

The Commission is established by an Act of Parliament and it will thus exist as long as the Act is still in force.

12. Is the Commission an independent body?

Yes. The Commission is an independent and impartial body. The Commission is not subject to the direction or control of any other person, body or authority in the performance of its function, except that of the Director. The Director is only accountable to the Namibian people through the National Assembly by way of an annual report that is submitted to the Prime Minister, not later than 31 March of each year. This guarantees the Commission's independence and enables the Director and the entire Commission to operate without fear or favour and without any interference.

13. What are the major milestones achieved by the Commission since it became operational?

At the time the Commission was commissioned by the Head of State, only the Director and Deputy Director were on the staff complement of the Commission. Since then the Commission embarked on recruitment and capacity building drive. Today, both Directorates of the Commission are fully operational.

The Directorate of Investigation and Prosecution has been carrying out many investigations. In some of the instances the culprits were brought to justice. Some of the cases were referred to relevant authorities for appropriate action. Some cases were simply closed due to lack of supporting evidence.

The Directorate of Public Education and Corruption Prevention has since vigorously embarked on public awareness campaigns. Many workshops and seminars have been held in all thirteen regions of the country. The aim is to inform the public about the danger of corruption and to solicit public support in fighting corruption

14. What are the main strategies for the near future that the Commission has put in place?

The Commission believes that educating the public on corruption is the best method to reduce corruption. Public intolerance towards corruption will result in stronger public demands for institutional changes to guarantee transparency and accountability in public institutions.

In order to prevent corruption the Commission will:-

- a. continuously campaign against corruption and encourage all Namibians to speak out against corruption without reservation;
- b. hold workshops and seminars to educate the public on the negative effects of corruption;
- c. frequently hold integrity workshops and seminars for targeted sectors and institutions;
- d. develop a five-year Strategic Plan to guide the ACC in executing its mission in the short-term and assist in monitoring its activities; and
- e. develop a national anti-corruption strategy in order to have a coordinated and sector-wide approach to fighting corruption.

In pursuing these strategies, the Commission will cooperate with other law enforcement agencies, government institutions, civil society organizations, the media and individuals committed to expose

Anti-Corruption Commission

corrupt practices. The ACC will thus launch a number of initiatives, including:-

- a. initiate the formation of anti-corruption clubs, associations, coalitions and integrity committees;
- b. vigorously use the media to disseminate anti-corruption messages;
- c. target students- the future of Namibia - as a crucial segment of ACC's awareness campaign; and
- d. strive for the introduction of anti-corruption modules in the curricula of all educational institutions.

15. What are the causes of corruption identified so far?

It is appropriate to first state that corruption is a manifestation of institutional weakness, poor ethical standards, skewed incentives and insufficient enforcement of laws, policies and regulations. Therefore ethical conduct and accountability in public life is a cornerstone for the elimination of corruption and the misconceptions that go along with it. For that sole reason, as part of our national crusade against corruption, it is now a time that in our quest to enforce ethical conduct, transparency and accountability, legislation that provide for the minimum standard of behaviour and conduct for public officials should be enacted. The legislation will reaffirm Government's commitment to move

Anti-Corruption Commission

towards increased accountability and transparency in the conduct of public affairs. It will oblige senior public officials, including politicians, to declare their assets and liabilities.

Briefly, the causes of corruption generally include:-

- a. Lack of adherence to laws, policies and regulations;
- b. Lack of serious programme of combating corruption in various institutions;
- c. Failure to develop proper ethical and business standards for the public and private sectors;
- d. Lack of transparency and accountability in decision making process;
- e. Lengthy and cumbersome procedures in the decision making process;
- f. Absence of adequate internal control to prevent bribery, nepotism and abuse of public properties; and
- g. Poor remuneration of employees.

The Commission plans to conduct a national anti-corruption baseline survey to assist in understanding the extent of corruption and real causes of corruption in Namibia.

16. What are the consequences of corruption?

Corruption has many corrosive effects, such as:-

Anti-Corruption Commission

- a. Government failure to provide essential social services such as schools, school learning materials, hospitals, drugs and medical equipment;
- b. Insufficient public facilities and amenities;
- c. Declining of economic development;
- d. High rate of unemployment;
- e. Poverty and inequality;
- f. Increase in organized crimes such as drugs, arms trade and money laundering which are often facilitated by corruption;
- g. Violation of human rights;
- h. Undermining the rule of law and representative democracy; and
- i. Increases political instability.

In a corrupt society only a few will benefit at the expense of the majority.

17. Does the Commission prosecute the cases it investigates?

No. The Act explicitly states that if upon completion of an investigation by the Commission, it appears to the Director that a person has committed an offence of corrupt practice under Chapter 4 or any other offence discovered during the investigation, the Director must refer the matter and all relevant information and evidence assembled by the Commission in connection with the matter to the Prosecutor-General. The power to prosecute is a constitutional authority that vests in the Prosecutor-

Anti-Corruption Commission

General. A staff member of the Commission who possess the required legal qualifications to appear in the courts of Namibia may however prosecute if the Prosecutor-General in consultation with the Director, delegates authority to conduct criminal proceedings in court in respect of that matter. The staff member will exercise the powers under that authority subject to the control and direction of the Prosecutor-General.

18. Can a person be prosecuted under the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 for offences committed before the Act came into force?

No. The Act has no retrospective effect. The Prosecutor-General may decide to prosecute that person under the Prevention of Corruption Ordinance, 1928 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1928) as amended by the Prevention of Corruption Amendment Act, 1985 (Act No 21 of 1985) or with a common law offence of fraud or bribery or any other offence as the case may be.

19. Do Anti-Corruption laws bind Namibians for offences committed outside Namibia?

Yes. Under Section 50 of the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003, Namibian citizens and persons domiciled or permanently resident in Namibia may be brought before Namibian courts for corruption offences committed in a foreign country if the conduct in

Anti-Corruption Commission

question would amount to corrupt practice under this Act.

20. What are the penalties for corruption under the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003?

A person convicted of an offence under any provision of Chapter 4 is liable to a fine not exceeding N\$ 500 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 25 years or both such fine and such imprisonment.

21. Does the Commission disclose the source of complaints to third parties?

The Commission does not disclose the source of reports on corruption. This is done to safeguard confidentiality of information and to protect the ACC's informers or whistleblowers. In cases where complainants feel that they do not wish to disclose their identities, the Commission allows such complainants to submit reports on corruption anonymously. In such cases, the Commission requests complainants to furnish it with sufficient information and documents relating to the matter.

To safeguard confidentiality and promote integrity and trust, only those officers responsible for the case are allowed to know the content of a complaint, i.e. access to all confidential files on a 'need-to-know' basis. The identity of a complainant is treated in strict confidence.

22. Can I lodge a complaint to the ACC if I suspect a person of corruption but do not have sufficient evidence at hand?

Yes. You can first make an enquiry with the ACC based on what you know. After that, you may decide whether you want to lodge a complaint or not.

23. Is it complicated and time-consuming to lodge a complaint?

No. Lodging a complaint is simple and convenient. There is no need to make an appointment or registration or to fill in any forms. All you have to do is to report the incidence of corruption you suspect has taken place. The Commission will then explain to you what corruption is and the steps in lodging a complaint.

24. Will the ACC contact me again during the investigation?

If the Commission needs further information, you will be contacted. On the other hand, if you want to know the progress of the case, you can directly contact the ACC.

25. If I cannot provide sufficient information when lodging a complaint, will I be charged with making a false accusation?

Anti-Corruption Commission

No. Failure to provide sufficient information while lodging a complaint does not mean that you are making a false accusation. It is only an offence if you knowingly make a false accusation and give false information to the ACC.

26. Do I have to testify in court?

Not necessarily. If the defendant denies having committed the offence and your evidence can help the court determine whether the defendant is guilty or not, then under normal circumstances, the court will require you to give evidence in court. If the defendant pleads guilty or the court accepts your written statement as evidence, there is no need for you to go to court.

27. Will the ACC inform me of the outcome of an investigation?

The Commission is obliged to inform complainant of the outcome of the investigation.

28. Whom should I contact if I have questions after lodging a complaint?

You can always contact the ACC officer dealing with your case or call the ACC Report Centre at 061 370 600.

Anti-Corruption Commission

29. Does the Commission cooperate with other agencies in carrying out its mandate?

Yes. Under Section 3 of the Act, the Commission has to consult, co-operate and exchange information with appropriate bodies or authorities, including authorities or bodies of other countries that are authorized to conduct inquiries or investigations in relation to corrupt practices. The Commission cooperates with other national law enforcement agencies when conducting its work. For example, it refers cases to the Namibian Police for investigation which may fall outside the Commission's mandate. This is in view of the fact that some individuals prefer to report pure complaints of fraud or theft to the Commission rather than to relevant agencies like the Namibian Police. Other bodies the Commission works with include the Office of the Ombudsman, the Office of the Auditor-General, and the Office of the Prosecutor-General. The Commission is also in the process of building partnerships with other institutions in the public service, business community and civil society with a view of sustaining the fight against corruption.

30. What is the relationship between the Commission (ACC) and other Commissions and law enforcement bodies in Namibia?

The ACC has specific mandate to deal with corruption. Corrupt practices for which ACC is mandated to deal with are defined under Sections

Anti-Corruption Commission

32-47 of the Act. The ACC may cooperate with any other Commission or law enforcement bodies in the discharge of its mandate.

31. Is there any legal protection for people who may assist the Commission in its work?

Yes. The law says no action or proceedings of a disciplinary, civil or criminal nature may be instituted or maintained by any person or authority against any informer or a person who has assisted the Commission in an investigation into an alleged or suspected offence under this Act. The Commission is however of the opinion that a fully fledged Whistle Blower Act should be enacted to extend more protection to people volunteer information about corruption to the Commission. This will help remove the fear of victimization that people may have should they report corruption. It should also be noticed that protection against action or proceedings of a disciplinary, civil or criminal nature is not extended to those who maliciously give false information against others. Preventing and fighting corruption is the civic duty of every Namibian.

32. What role can civil society organizations play in the fight against corruption?

Anti-Corruption Commission

Civil society has an important role in the fight against corruption. It is a vehicle to reach out to ordinary citizens. It can play a crucial role in raising awareness on corruption in the conduct of government business. Civil society can develop educational materials on anti-corruption as part of sensitization programme of the community. It can educate the public to demand quality goods and services, and ensure there is transparency and accountability in public service delivery. Transparency and accountability can be easily realized when the civil society is engaged in oversight programmes. The civil society can however accomplish the oversight and advocacy tasks if it is freely allowed to take part in reshaping attitudes, reverse public apathy and tolerance for corruption. It has to organize and speak out freely without legal prohibitions restricting its capacity to operate.

33. What about the media?

In a democratic society like ours where freedom of expression is guaranteed in the Constitution, the media can play a vital role in exposing corruption, raising public awareness on, and enforcing and maintaining professional standards. The media has the responsibility of keeping the three pillars of the State (executive, legislature and judiciary) monitored against corruption and malpractices. The role the media plays in enhancing good ethical values can thus not be over-emphasized. In brief,

Anti-Corruption Commission

the media has a significant role in reducing the rate of corruption.

34. What is the role of government in fighting corruption?

The three arms of government (executive, judiciary and legislature) are at the core of a successful anti-corruption drive. The executive is there to ensure that appropriate laws and policies are in place and that they are effectively implemented. The judiciary has to ensure that laws on corruption and related crimes are interpreted properly and cases are speedily and fairly adjudicated. The legislature has to see to it that laws for fighting corruption and promoting transparency, accountability and integrity are passed. Above all, an agency like the ACC which is tasked with the immense responsibility of fighting corruption needs the support of Parliamentarians. Political will is *sine qua non* for meaningful anti-corruption drive. Failure by one arm of government will lead to weaknesses in the fight against corruption.

35. What can individuals do to help fight corruption?

Preventing and fighting corruption is not the sole responsibility of the Anti-Corruption Commission.

Anti-Corruption Commission

It is the responsibility of every Namibian and those who live in Namibia. The Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 even places a duty on a public officer to whom any gratification is promised, offered, or given to report to the Commission. The Act places the same duty to any other person from whom gratification is demanded.

NB: Failure to report to the Commission is an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding N\$500 000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 25 years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

36. Where can the ACC be reached?

Currently, the Commission has one Office in Windhoek and the regional office in Oshakati in Oshana Region. The public can therefore visit or write the Commission through:-

12th Floor, Dr Frans Indongo Gardens
Dr. Frans Indongo Street
PO Box 23137
Windhoek
Namibia.

Tel: 061-370 600

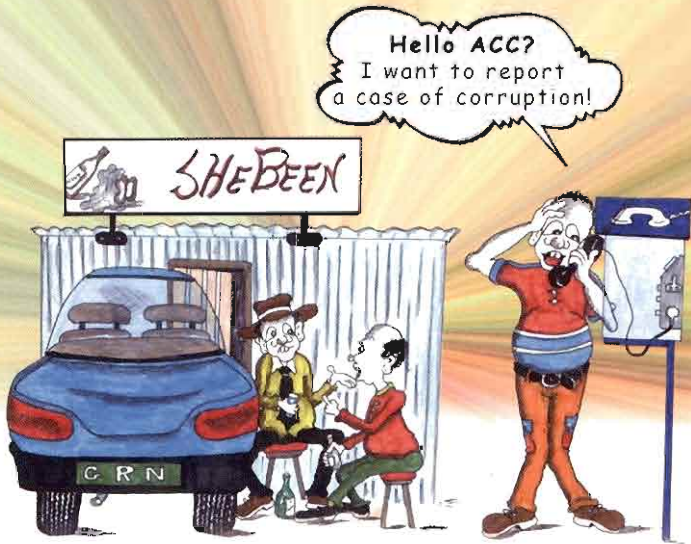
Fax: 061-300 952

Free Hotline No: 0800 222 888

Email Address: anticorruption@accnamibia.org

JOIN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Don't ignore corruption.



RESIST, REJECT and REPORT it.



Report corruption to the ACC's
toll-free hotline **0800 222 888**



• PO Box 23137 Windhoek • Tel.: (061) 370-600 • Fax: (061) 300-952
• Physical Address: 12th Floor Dr. Frans Indongo Building, Dr. Frans Indongo St, Windhoek
• E-Mail: anticorruption@iway.na

Anti-Corruption Commission

Toll Free Line: 0800 222 888
Email: anticorruption@acc.org
Website: www.accnamibia.org

ACC HEADQUARTERS

12th Floor
Frans Indongo Gardens
Dr Frans Indongo Street
Windhoek

P O Box 23137
Windhoek

Tel: +264 61 370600
Fax: +264 61 300952

ACC Erongo Office

Corner of Anton Lubowski and
Tobias Hainyeko Streets
Swakopmund

P O Box 8008
Swakopmund

Tel: +264 64 418300
Fax: +264 64 463221

ACC Oshakati Office

1st Floor
Social Security Commission Building
Social Security Street
Oshakati

P O Box 533
Oshakati

Tel: +264 65 222150
Fax: +264 65 222154



BE PART OF THE FIGHT!