

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICES AND
OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION

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GLOSSARY

ACCRONYM	MEANING
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
CEPTI	Constituency and Executive Projects Initiative
CPROA	Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act
CRA	Corruption Risk Assessment
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EICS	Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard
EU	European Union
FEC	Federal Executive Council
IATT	Inter- Agency Task Team
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission
JAMB	Joint Admissions and Matriculations Board
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NABTEB	National Business and Technical Examinations Board
NACC	National Anti-Corruption Coalition
NAD C	National Anti-Corruption Debating Competition
NAPPS	National Association of Proprietors of Private Schools
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NEIP	National Ethics and Integrity Policy
NSIO	National Social Investment Office
NURTW	National Union of Road Transport Workers
OSGF	Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RTEAN	Road Transport Employers Association of Nigeria
SAC	Students Anti-Corruption Club
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SAV	Student Anti-Corruption Vanguard
SCUML	Special Control Unit Against Money Laundering
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIP	Social Investment Programme
SSR	Systems Study and Review
SSRM	System Study and Review Manual

TUGAR	Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms
UBEC	Universal Basic Education Commission
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WAEC	West African Examinations Council

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DR. MUSA ADAMU ALIYU, SAN
CHAIRMAN, ICPC

BOARD MEMBERS



HON. ALHAJI GONI ALI GUJBA



HON. ABDULAHI MAIKANO SAIDU

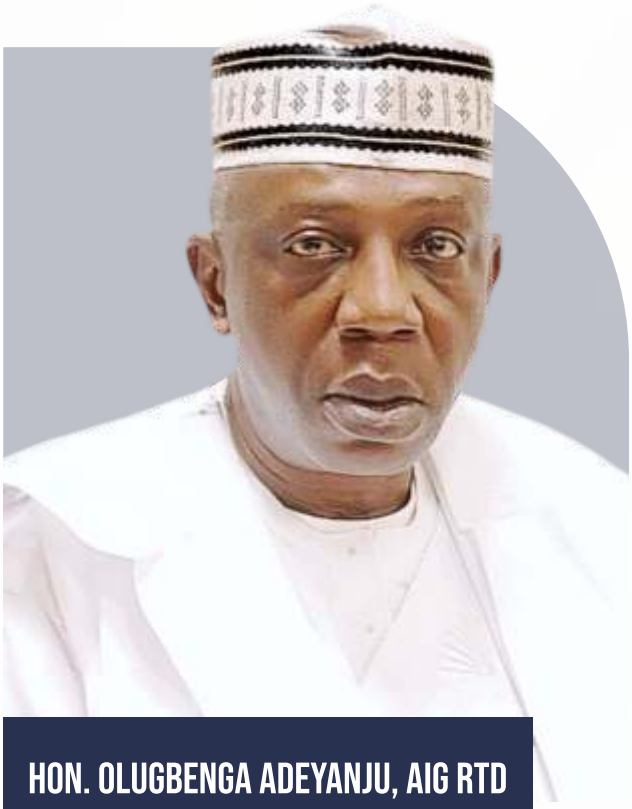


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SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION

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AG. DIRECTOR, PROCEEDS OF CRIME (RECOVERY & MANAGEMENT)



ALKALI MUSA IBRAHIM *mni*
DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION & HUMAN RESOURCES

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IDRIS TUKUR GARBA *mni, fsi*
DIRECTOR, ACAN



PROF. SHERIFF GHALI I
PROVOST, ACAN

HEADS OF UNITS



ABDUL AHMED
HEAD, EXTERNAL COOPERATION



AHMAD LABARAN
HEAD, PROTOCOL



AMBROSE SONGO
HEAD, INTERNAL AUDIT



DR. EBENEZER OZOMATA
HEAD, CLINIC



ADAMU BASHIR DAGARO
HEAD, ICT



JOHN O. ODEH
HEAD, MEDIA & PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS



OGUGUA AZUKA CHINELO
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GARBA IBRAHIM ABUBAKAR
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IKEMBA NWOSU
HEAD, INTERNAL SECURITY SUPPORT

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ADAMAWA OFFICE



BABA ALARO SHUAIB
AKWA IBOM OFFICE



DIO A. EMMANUEL
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MAHDI MOHAMMED LAWAL
BAUCHI OFFICE



WALA MUSTAPHA ABUBAKAR
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ELELU KABIR FOLORUNSHO
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FOREWORD



Twenty-five years ago, Nigeria took a bold step to confront a challenge that had long undermined public trust and national development: corruption. The country was consistently stigmatized as one of the world's most corrupt nations. Some nationals were also not spared as they faced diverse layers of humiliation and intimidation. Therefore, this anniversary marks not just a milestone in years but a testament to persistence, reforms and the belief that a corruption-free Nigeria is possible.

As the foremost anti-corruption agency in the country, our mandate over the past quarter-century has rested on three pillars: Enforcement, Prevention and Mass Mobilisation. Each pillar is distinct, yet none can stand alone.

Just as with every anti-corruption agency, enforcement remains the backbone of our work. For twenty-five years, we have investigated, prosecuted and secured convictions against individuals and networks who believed they were above the law. High-profile recoveries, asset forfeitures and diligent prosecution have sent a clear message: impunity has an expiry date. The statistics in this report reflect our resolve to follow the money, no matter how complex the trail and to ensure that stolen wealth is returned to the people.

But arrests and prosecutions alone cannot win this fight. That is why prevention is now central to our strategy. Corruption thrives where systems are weak and oversight is absent. Over the last year, we have deepened collaboration with MDAs, covering the three arms and three-tiers of government, without leaving out financial institutions and the private sector. This has helped us to close loopholes, strengthen internal controls and build integrity systems that stop corruption before it starts. Although prevention is less dramatic than a courtroom, it has proven to be more lasting, resource saving, confidence restoring and institutions protecting.

The third pillar, mass mobilization, recognizes a fundamental truth: no agency can rid a nation of over two hundred million of corruption. Citizens must own the fight. Through the infusion of national ethics and values into the curriculum of primary and secondary schools; establishment of students' anti-corruption clubs in secondary schools and anti-corruption vanguards in tertiary institutions; creation of NYSC CDS Groups and Lecture Series; initiation of youth-focused programmes; sensitisation of communities; and partnerships with civil society, media and faith-based groups; we are changing the narrative. We are moving from silence and resignation to vigilance and accountability. When Nigerians understand the menace of corruption, refuse to accept or give bribes, reject acts of corruption and report suspicious activities, corruption loses its oxygen.

The 25th year has tested us, but it has also renewed us. The challenges are evolving: digital fraud, cross-border corruption-related crimes, and sophisticated concealment methods, but so is our capacity, technology and partnerships. The recoveries, convictions and initiatives recorded in these pages are not the end of the story. They are proof that the work continues.

Our utmost gratitude goes to God Almighty for taking us thus far. To our staff whose dedication drives this mandate daily, to Mr. President, the judiciary, legislature, law enforcement, sister agencies, national and international partners who stand with us, and most importantly to the Nigerian people whose trust we serve: thank you. The next twenty-five years will demand even more courage, innovation and unity. Together, we will build institutions that are more difficult to corrupt and a society where integrity is the norm, not the exception. Indeed, a Nigeria free from all forms of corruption is possible.

DR. MUSA ADAMU ALIYU, *SAN*
CHAIRMAN, ICPC

VISION

A Nigeria free from all forms of corruption.

MISSION

To rid Nigeria of all forms of corruption through lawful enforcement and preventive measures.

CARE FOR IMPACT

C - Culture
A - Accountability
R - Responsibility
E - Efficiency

CORE VALUES



1.0 ABOUT THE INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICES & OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION

The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission, ICPC, was established as the foremost anti-corruption agency in Nigeria, with the enactment of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000[1]. The Act was signed into law on 13 June 2000 by Nigeria's former President, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, following which the ICPC was inaugurated on 29 September 2000.

Before the establishment of the ICPC, Nigeria had been stigmatized by the international community as being very corrupt and classified as the second most corrupt country in the world. For three consecutive years; 2000, 2001 and 2002, Nigeria maintained this unenviable position. Perhaps, the ranking came up as a consequence of failed attempts to stamp out corruption in the country or reduce it to the barest minimum.

The Penal Code and the Criminal Code that were in existence before the enactment of the Act, contain provisions meant to prohibit corruption and punish the corrupt. However, the enactment of the Act setting up the ICPC marked the first time a specialized agency was established to fight corruption.

1.1 THE ICPC MANDATE

The three-pronged mandate of the ICPC can be found in Section 6(a)- (f) of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000. In the said section, the Commission is charged with the following duties:

- Enforcement - Section 6(a)
- Prevention - Section 6(b)-(d), and
- Public Education and Mass Mobilization - Section 6(e)-(f)

In pursuant of her mandate, the Commission has taken the fight against corruption to the various sectors of the economy and all levels of governance.

1.2 THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000, which provides the legal framework for the establishment and operations of the Commission, is made up of 71 Sections. As notedearlier, Section 6 of the Act empowers the Commission to carry out investigation, prosecution, system study and review, advisory duties to public officers and public bodies, education, as well as enlistment and fostering of public support in combating corruption.

[1] Section 3(1) of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000 hereinafter referred to as the Act

1.2.1 SECTIONS UNDER THE ACT

Sections of the Act	Emphasis of the Sections
Section 1	Citation of the Act
Section 2	Interpretation of the Act
Sections 3-7	Establishment of the Commission and provision for the appointment and powers of its officers. In particular, Section 6 spells out the mandate of the Commission which is not only penal but also preventive and advisory
Sections 8-26	Offences and penalties
Sections 27-42	Powers of investigation, search, seizure and arrest
Sections 43-52	Provisions relating to powers of the Chairman of the Commission and asset recovery, among others
Sections 53-60	Evidence
Sections 61-64	Prosecution and trial of offences
Sections 65-71	General provisions

Apart from the provisions of Sections 8 - 26 stated above, Sections 28 and 64 of the Act also cover offences and their penalties. The various offences have been broadly grouped into eight classes, i.e.:

S/No.	Sections of the Act	Offences
1.	Sections 8,17,19,24	Gratification
2.	Sections 8,9,10,18,19,21,22,23	Bribery
3.	Sections 12,13,19	Fraud
4.	Section 14	Postal Crimes
5.	Sections 16,25,64(3)	False Statements
6.	Sections 15	Deliberate Frustration of investigation
7.	Sections 26	Conspiracy
8.	Sections 28	Concealment of Information

Section 61 (2) of the Act also empowers the ICPC to prosecute a public officer or any other person for the offences of bribery, corruption or other related offences committed by such public officer or other persons contrary to any law in force before or after the coming into effect of the Act.

1.3 DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

Apart from the provisions of Sections 8 - 26 stated above, Sections 28 and 64 of the Act also cover offences and tSection 6(a) – (f) of the Act outlines the duties of the Commission to include:

(a) Where reasonable grounds exist for suspecting that any person has conspired to commit or has attempted to commit or has committed an offence under this Act or any other law prohibiting corruption, to receive and investigate any report of the conspiracy to commit, attempt to commit or the commission of such offence and in appropriate cases, to prosecute the offenders;

(b) To examine the practices, systems and procedure of public bodies and where, in the opinion of the Commission, such practices, systems or procedures aid or facilitate fraud or corruption, to direct and supervise a review of them;

(c) To instruct, advise and assist any officer, agency or parastatal on ways by which fraud or corruption may be eliminated or minimised by such officer, agency or parastatals;

(d) To advise heads of public bodies of any changes in practices, systems or procedures compatible with the effective discharge of the duties of the public bodies as the Commission thinks fit to reduce the likelihood or incidence of bribery, corruption and related offences;

(e) To educate the public on and against bribery, corruption and related offences;

(f) To enlist and foster public support in combating corruption.heir penalties.

1.4 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The independence of the Commission is guaranteed under Section 3 (14) of the Act, though the Commission draws its fund through the National budgetary process. Legislative oversight is performed by the Committees on Anti-Corruption of the National Assembly, namely: The Senate Committee on Anti-Corruption and Financial Crimes, and the House of Representatives Committee on Anti-Corruption.

1.4.1 GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

The Act provides for the Board of the Commission, comprising the Chairman and twelve (12) other members, two of whom shall come from each of the six geo-political zones[2]. The Chairman and members of the Commission who shall be persons of proven integrity shall be appointed by the President, upon confirmation by the Senate, and shall not begin to discharge the duties of their offices until they have declared their assets and liabilities as prescribed in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The Chairman has the powers to control, supervise and give general direction for the efficient and effective functioning of the Commission. In this regard, he is empowered to issue Standing Orders as provided by Section 7(1) of the Act. The Act also provides for a Secretary, who shall be appointed by the President, function under the general direction of the Chairman, and is responsible for keeping the records of the Commission as well as the general administration and control of the staff of the Commission.

The Act further provides that an officer of the Commission, when investigating or prosecuting a case of corruption, shall have all the powers and immunities of a police officer under the Police Act and any other law conferring power on the Police, or empowering and protecting law enforcement agents.

[2] Section 3(3) of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000

1.4.2 OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTS AND UNITS

The operational duties and execution of the Commission's policies are carried out by ten (10) Departments and nine (9) Units, namely:

a. Departments

1. Administration and Human Resources
2. Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria
3. Finance and Accounts
4. Legal Services
5. Operations
6. Planning, Research and Statistics
7. Proceeds of Crime (Recovery and Management)
8. Public Education
9. Special Services
10. System Study and Review

b. Units

1. Clinic
2. External Cooperation
3. Information and Communications Technology
4. Internal Audit
5. Internal Security Support
6. Media and Public Communications
7. Procurement
8. Protocol
9. Reforms/SERVICOM

1.4.3 COVERAGE AND OFFICES

The Headquarters of the ICPC is situated in Abuja, the Federal Capital Territory, FCT. The Act also empowers the ICPC to "establish one or more branch offices in each State of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja to carry out its functions". At present, ICPC has offices in twenty-one states of the federation, namely:

i. Adamawa
ii. Akwa Ibom
iii. Anambra
iv. Bauchi
v. Benue
vi. Borno
vii. Delta
viii. Edo
ix. Enugu
x. Imo
xi. Kaduna
xii. Kano
xiii. Katsina
xiv. Kogi
xv. Lagos
xvi. Niger
xvii. Ondo
xviii. Osun
xix. Oyo
xx. Rivers
xxi. Sokoto

2.0 ICPC STRATEGIC FOCUS [2024 - 2028 ALIGNMENT]

The Strategic Focus of the five-year plan is to streamline the functions of the Commission as provided in Section 6 (a – f) of the ICPC Act 2000, in order to allow for better achievement of set objectives. Therefore, the Strategy is in sync with the following core areas, amongst others: receipt of petitions; investigation of allegations of corruption; prosecution of corruption cases; management of the proceeds of corruption and related offences; system study and review; corruption risk assessment; corruption monitoring; public education on and against bribery, corruption and related offences; mobilization of the citizenry to fight corruption; Management effectiveness; as well as institutional strengthening of the Commission.

2.1 SUMMARY OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The five-year Strategic Plan has five Key Objectives, each with one or more Key Performance Indicators to measure the level of achievement of the Objectives: The Strategic Objectives, in particular order, include:

1. More Effective Channels and Processing of Petitions, Investigation and Prosecution of Corruption Cases.
2. Reduction of System-Induced Corrupt Practices.
3. Effective Mobilization of the Citizenry to Fight Corruption.
4. Effective Recovery and Management of Proceeds of Corruption and Other Related Offences.
5. Increased Managerial Effectiveness and Institutional Strengthening of ICPC.

2.2 PRIORITY THEMATIC AREAS

The priority thematic areas are in sync with the three-pronged mandate of the Commission: Enforcement, Prevention and Mass Mobilisation. They also align with the Strategic Objectives of the Commission for the five-year period and are further cascaded into targets for each year. The priority thematic areas include: Petition Management, Investigation, Prosecution, Recovery and Management of Proceeds of Corruption, Corruption Risk Assessment, Study and Review of Systems and Processes, Public Education, Mobilisation of the Citizenry, Management's Effectiveness, and Institutional Strengthening of the Commission.

2.3 HOW ANNUAL ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTED TO THE OVERARCHING PLAN

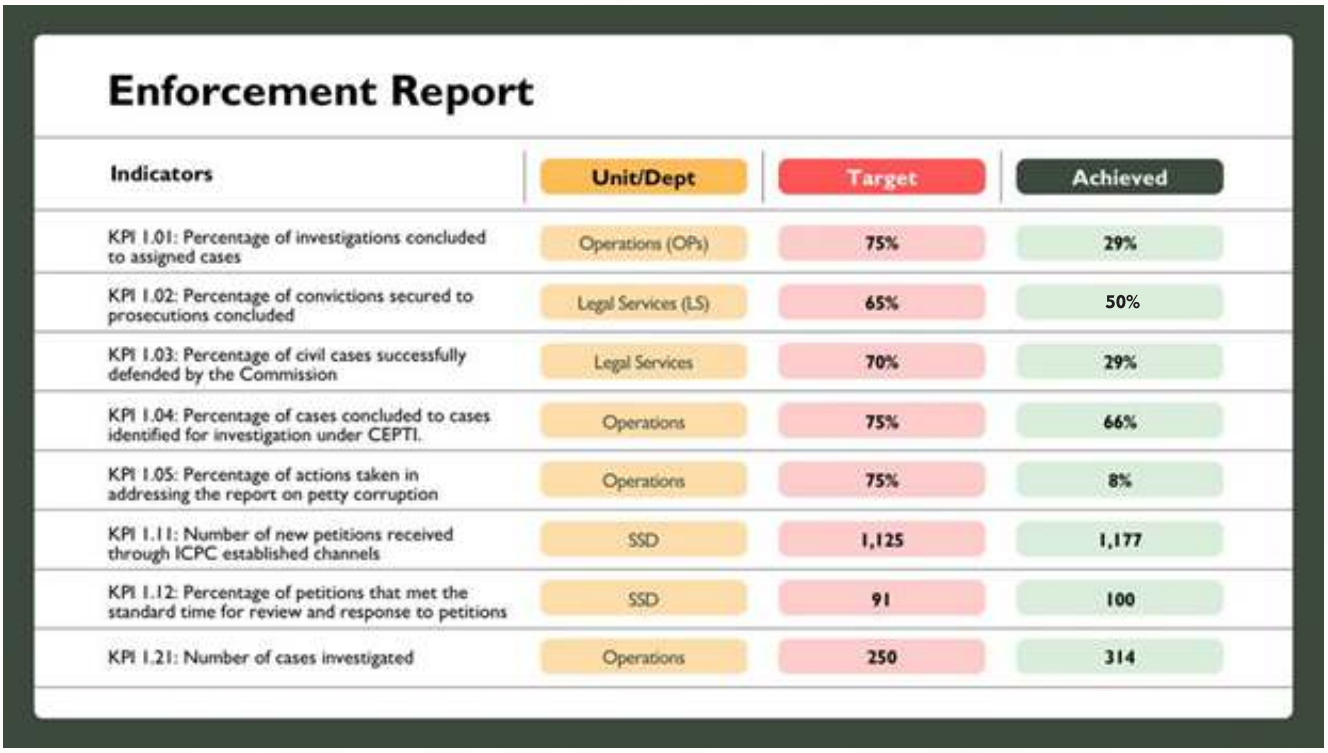
The Strategic Plan, 2024 – 2028, provides a roadmap for the Commission for the five-year period. Starting from the first year, each Strategic Objective has at least one Key Performance Indicator that helps measure progress in the attainment of the key objectives. In the same vein, each Strategic Objective has at least one measurable deliverable (Outcome) with Key Performance Indicators to track milestones.

In particular, for the year 2025, each of the thematic priority areas has measurable indicators, derivable from specific targets, just as with other years in the plan. Thus, every single activity in the plan is narrowed down to one department/unit or more, so that the responsibility of delivering on such activity is that of such department/unit. Therefore, it is possible to monitor progress, evaluate performance and track milestones in the achievement of the plan and re-strategize where necessary.

3.0 PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW AT A GLANCE

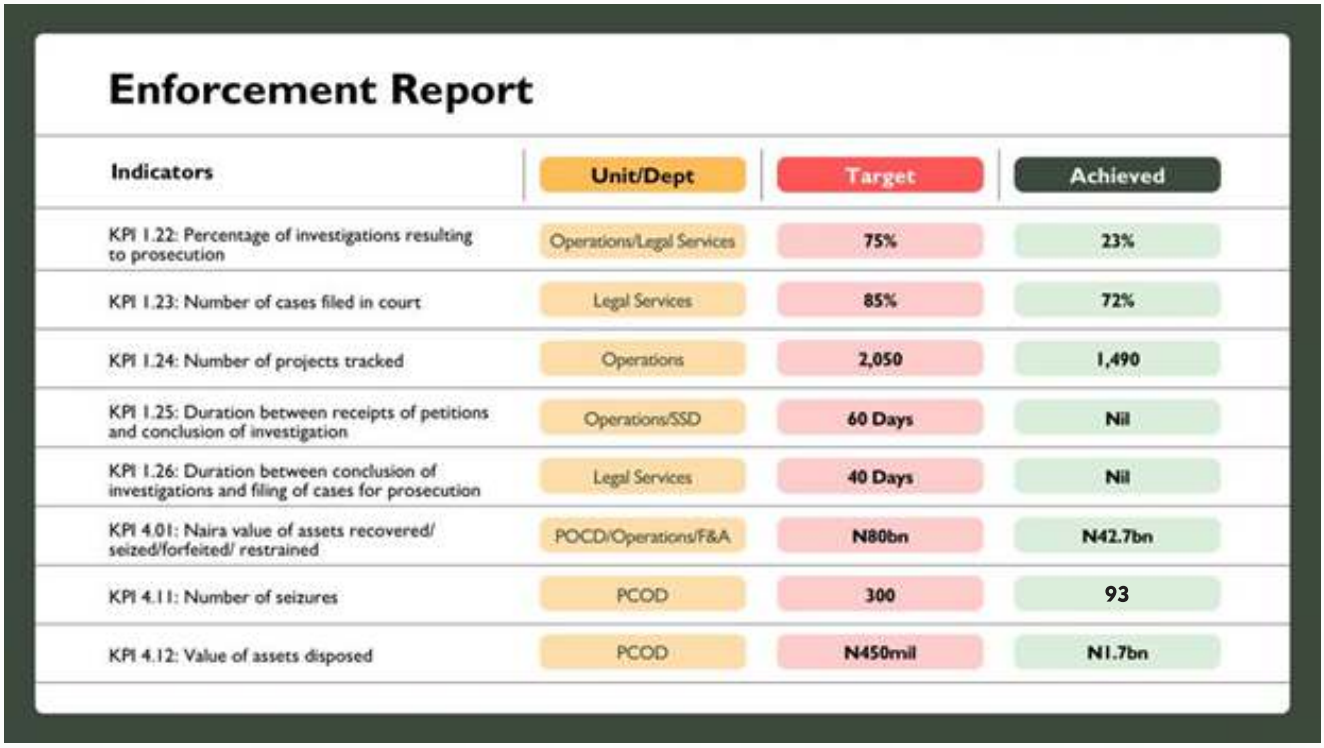
The following infographics reveal the key metrics for assessing the performance of the Commission, in line with its core mandates and support services, as captured in the monitoring and evaluation plan:

3.1 ENFORCEMENT RESULTS



Enforcement Report

Indicators	Unit/Dept	Target	Achieved
KPI 1.01: Percentage of investigations concluded to assigned cases	Operations (OPs)	75%	29%
KPI 1.02: Percentage of convictions secured to prosecutions concluded	Legal Services (LS)	65%	50%
KPI 1.03: Percentage of civil cases successfully defended by the Commission	Legal Services	70%	29%
KPI 1.04: Percentage of cases concluded to cases identified for investigation under CEPTI.	Operations	75%	66%
KPI 1.05: Percentage of actions taken in addressing the report on petty corruption	Operations	75%	8%
KPI 1.11: Number of new petitions received through ICPC established channels	SSD	1,125	1,177
KPI 1.12: Percentage of petitions that met the standard time for review and response to petitions	SSD	91	100
KPI 1.21: Number of cases investigated	Operations	250	314



Enforcement Report

Indicators	Unit/Dept	Target	Achieved
KPI 1.22: Percentage of investigations resulting to prosecution	Operations/Legal Services	75%	23%
KPI 1.23: Number of cases filed in court	Legal Services	85%	72%
KPI 1.24: Number of projects tracked	Operations	2,050	1,490
KPI 1.25: Duration between receipts of petitions and conclusion of investigation	Operations/SSD	60 Days	Nil
KPI 1.26: Duration between conclusion of investigations and filing of cases for prosecution	Legal Services	40 Days	Nil
KPI 4.01: Naira value of assets recovered/ seized/forfeited/ restrained	POCD/Operations/F&A	N80bn	N42.7bn
KPI 4.11: Number of seizures	PCOD	300	93
KPI 4.12: Value of assets disposed	PCOD	N450mil	N1.7bn

3.2 PREVENTION RESULTS

SAP Prevention Report

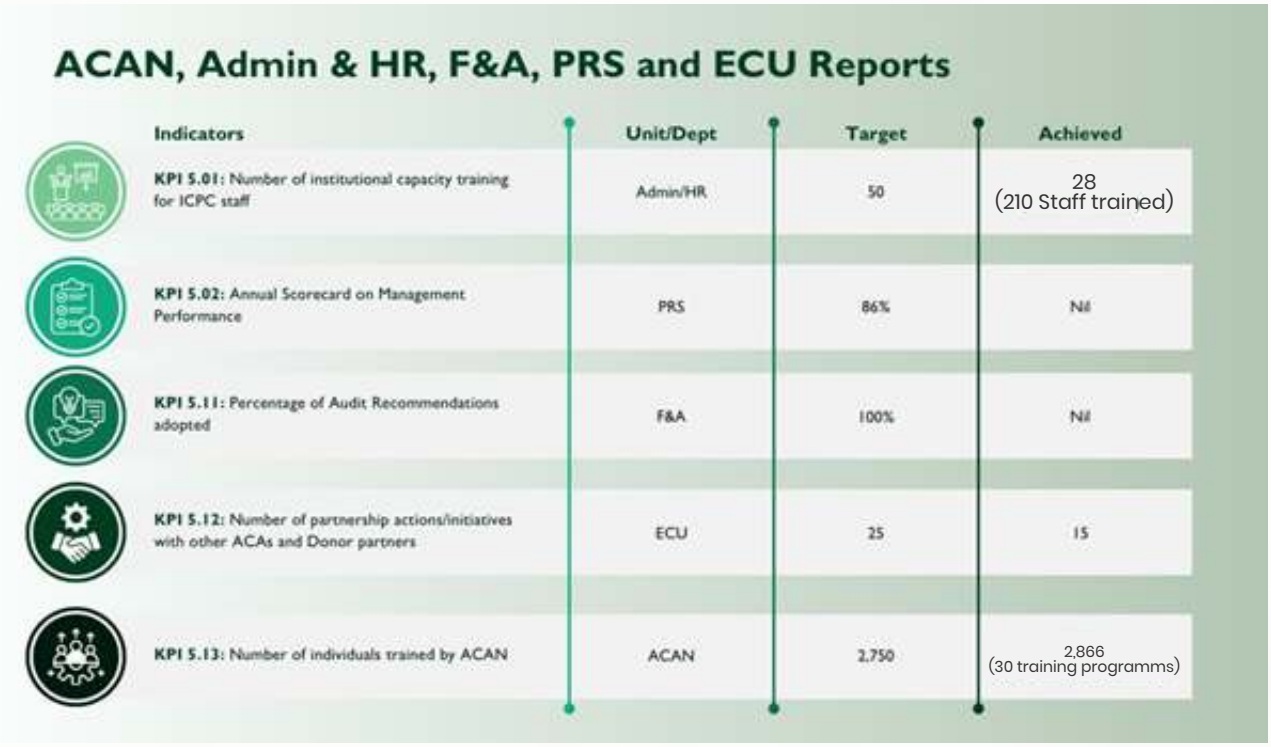
Indicators	Unit/Dept	Target	Achieved
KPI 2.01: Number of MDAs assessed under system study and corruption risk assessment	SSRD	30	13
KPI 2.02: Number of MDAs reviewed for compliance with system study and corruption risk assessment recommendations.	SSRD	12	13
KPI 2.11: Percentage of improvement by MDAs reviewed in compliance with recommendations.	SSRD	70%	8%
KPI 2.12: Numbers of MDAs assessed with ethics and integrity compliance scorecard	SSRD	260	344
KPI 2.13: Number of corruption monitoring activities undertaken by ICPC	SSRD	24	82

3.3 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND ENLIGHTENMENT RESULTS

Public Enlightenment and Education Report

Indicators	Unit/Dept	Target	Achieved
KPI 3.01: No. of sensitization sessions conducted by ICPC	PEED/SSRD	770	571
KPI 3.02: Number of anti-corruption activities undertaken by ICPC-supported CSO platforms	PEED	87	57
KPI 3.11: Number of individuals reached through ICPC sensitization sessions	PEED/SSRD	260,492	235,425
KPI 3.12: Number of hits and feedback on the ICPC website and other commission's platforms	PEED	N6mil	276,437
KPI 3.13: Number of Anti-Corruption Clubs and Vanguards formed	PEED	225	118

3.4 OTHER RESULTS – ACAN, ADMIN & HR, F&A, PRS AND ECU



4.0 ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Resolute and honest deployment of enforcement and sanctions are critical deterrence tools for ensuring credibility in the war against corruption. In this regard, section 6 (a) of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000 empowers the Commission with the enforcement mandate of receiving petitions from members of the general public, initiating investigations into allegations of corruption and other related offences, as well as prosecuting offenders, where applicable. In the delivery of this mandate, the following activities are carried out:

4.1 PETITIONS MANAGEMENT

The Commission receives reports on incidences of corruption from members of the public in form of petitions submitted or via other channels. These petitions are then processed and assigned for investigation based on the directives of the Chairman of the Commission.

In the year 2025, the Commission received a total of **one thousand, one hundred and seventy-seven (1,177)** petitions, representing an increase of 22.9% when compared to nine hundred and fifty-eight (958) petitions received in 2024. Out of this number, **nine hundred and eighty-three (983)** were assigned for investigation. A total of **one hundred and seventy-four (174)** petitions were forwarded to other agencies, being outside the Commission's mandate while **twenty (20)** were closed.

Table 1.0: Distribution Of Petitions Received By Geo-political Zones

Region	NC	NE	NW	SS	SW	SE	Diaspora	TOTAL
Number of Petitions Received	719	53	103	95	101	106	0	**1,177**

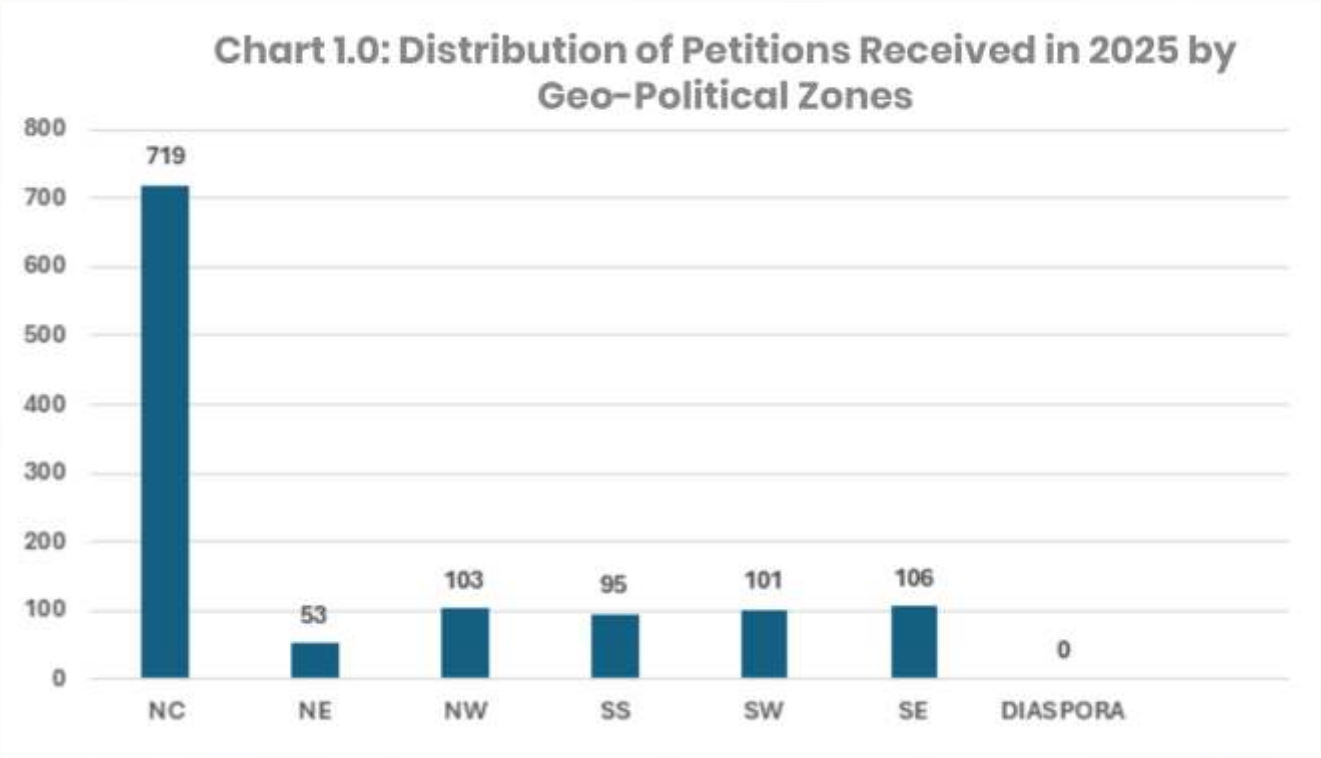
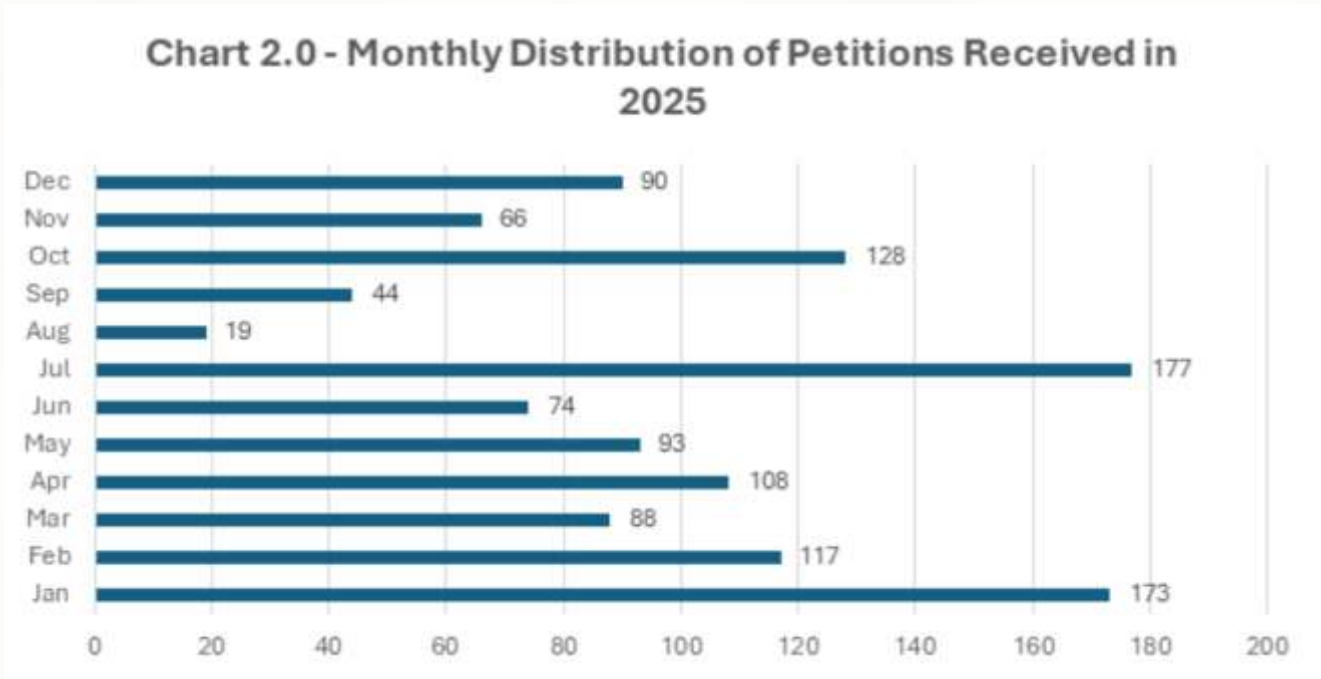


Table 2.0: Monthly Distribution of Petitions Received in 2025

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
No. of Petitions	173	117	88	108	93	74	177	19	44	128	66	90	**1,177**



4.2 INVESTIGATIONS

Generally, investigations are initiated based on petitions submitted to the Commission; recommendations arising from the conduct of system study; monitoring and evaluation reports; or intelligence harnessed from suspected corruption activities. This is upon the directive of the Honourable Chairman of the Commission. Corruption cases are assigned to the different investigative departments/divisions and state offices, as the case may be, for investigation.

During the year under review, a total of **one thousand and seventy-three (1,073)** petitions were assigned for investigation, out of which **three hundred and fourteen (314)** were concluded. This represents a percentage increase of 74.4% in the number of cases concluded, compared to 2024 which stood at **one hundred and eighty (180).**

Table 3.0: Distribution of Cases Assigned for Investigation

Department/Division/ State Office	Petition-Based	Intelligence-Based	NFIU Reporting	Others	Total
Investigation	155	16	46	76	293
SDD	69	0	0	17	86
FID	112	19	35	9	175
CEPTI	26	3	0	0	29
CSFD	1	0	0	0	1
POCD	0	0	0	0	0
SSD	25	0	0	0	25
OPS 1	34	2	19	0	55
OPS 2	26	1	17	0	44
HPCT	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	10	0	0	0	10
Akwa-Ibom	49	2	0	0	51
Anambra	22	3	0	0	25
Bauchi	41	1	0	0	42
Benue	12	3	0	0	15
Borno	7	0	0	0	7
Delta	16	4	0	0	20
Edo	9	0	0	0	9
Enugu	20	4	0	0	24
Imo	18	0	0	0	18
Kaduna	10	0	0	0	10
Kano	6	0	0	0	6
Katsina	14	3	6	3	26
Kogi	9	3	0	0	12
Lagos	1	0	7	0	8
Niger	1	0	0	0	1
Ondo	14	1	0	0	15
Osun	9	3	0	0	12
Oyo	21	2	0	0	23
Rivers	10	1	0	0	11
Sokoto	17	1	0	0	18
Other Teams/ Individuals	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	**766**	**72**	**130**	**105**	**1,073**

Table 4.0: Distribution Of Cases on which Investigation was concluded in 2025

Department/Division/ State Office	Petition-Based	Intelligence-Based	NFIU Reporting	Others	Total
Investigation	61	0	10	0	71
SDD	13	0	0	0	13
FID	36	3	8	2	49
CEPTI	17	1	0	0	18
CSFD	0	0	0	0	0
POCD	0	0	0	0	0
SSD	16	0	0	0	16
OPS 1	13	0	1	0	14
OPS 2	9	0	0	0	9
HPCT	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	1	0	0	0	1
Akwa-Ibom	10	0	0	0	10
Anambra	4	3	0	0	7
Bauchi	2	0	0	0	2
Benue	4	0	0	0	4
Borno	4	0	1	0	5
Delta	7	2	0	0	9
Edo	2	0	0	0	2
Enugu	12	2	0	0	14
Imo	3	1	0	0	4
Kaduna	5	0	0	0	5
Kano	1	0	0	0	1
Katsina	2	1	0	3	6
Kogi	1	1	0	0	2
Lagos	3	0	0	0	3
Niger	1	0	0	0	1
Ondo	6	0	0	0	6
Osun	7	2	0	0	9
Oyo	6	0	0	0	6
Rivers	4	0	0	0	4
Sokoto	13	0	0	0	13
Other Teams/ Individuals	10	0	0	0	10
TOTAL	**273**	**16**	**20**	**5**	**314**

4.3 PROSECUTION

After meticulous fact-finding activities are carried out by the Operations Department and prima facie cases established, the cases are forwarded to the Legal Services Department for prosecution as enshrined in Section 6 (a) of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000.

In 2025, the Legal Services Department filed **seventy-two (72)** cases in Court and secured thirty-six

(36) convictions as against 2024 records, where **seventy-one (71)** cases were filed and **fifteen (15)** convictions secured. This indicates a **1.4%** increase in the cases filed and **140%** increase in the number of convictions secured.

Table 5.0: Summary of Cases Filed in Court and Convictions Secured in 2025

S/N	Headquarters/ State Offices	No. of Criminal Cases Filed in Court	No. of Civil Cases	No. of Convictions Secured	No. of Forfeiture Proceedings Filed in Court
1	**Headquarters**	33	73	20	9
2	Adamawa	1	0	0	0
3	**Akwa-Ibom**	0	5	0	0
4	Anambra	0	3	0	0
5	**Bauchi**	4	8	3	0
6	Benue	0	0	0	0
7	**Borno**	0	0	1	0
8	Delta	0	6	0	0
9	**Edo**	0	0	2	0
10	Enugu	2	2	0	0
11	**Imo**	2	5	0	0
12	Kaduna	6	10	1	0
13	**Kano**	2	2	0	0
14	Katsina	1	1	2	0
15	**Kogi**	0	1	0	0
16	Lagos	11	12	4	1
17	**Niger**	2	0	0	0
18	Ondo	2	0	0	0
19	**Osun**	2	0	2	1
20	Oyo	0	3	0	0
21	**Rivers**	2	3	0	0
22	Sokoto	2	0	1	0
	TOTAL	**72**	**134**	**36**	**11**

4.4 ASSET RECOVERY AND FORFEITURE

In line with the provisions of Sections 45-48 of the ICPC Act 2000, the Commission is empowered to recover proceeds of corrupt practices via seizures and forfeiture of assets. Through its enforcement activities, the Commission recovered assets worth **forty-two billion seven hundred and fifty million naira (₦42.75 billion)** in 2025.

Table 6.0: Summary of Recoveries per Month Within the year 2025

S/N	Months	ICPC Recovery Account (₦)	ICPC Recovery Account ($)
1	January	586,819,922.61	0.00
2	February	2,276,045,860.04	0.00
3	March	2,669,743,412.74	1,042,100.00
4	April	8,487,008,652.57	0.00
5	May	5,407,520,105.57	0.00
6	June	1,852,029,162.19	21,300.00
7	July	5,503,273,269.73	0.00
8	August	446,040,973.74	0.00
9	September	7,913,832,085.27	919,195.07
10	October	1,506,731,654.44	0.00
11	November	791,362,887.58	0.00
12	December	2,979,672,008.37	0.00
	Total	**40,420,079,994.85**	**1,982,595.07**

Table 7.0: Physical Asset Recovery

Items	Number
Vehicles	15
Plots of land	34
Buildings	39
Farmland	4
Jewelleries	1
Total	**93**

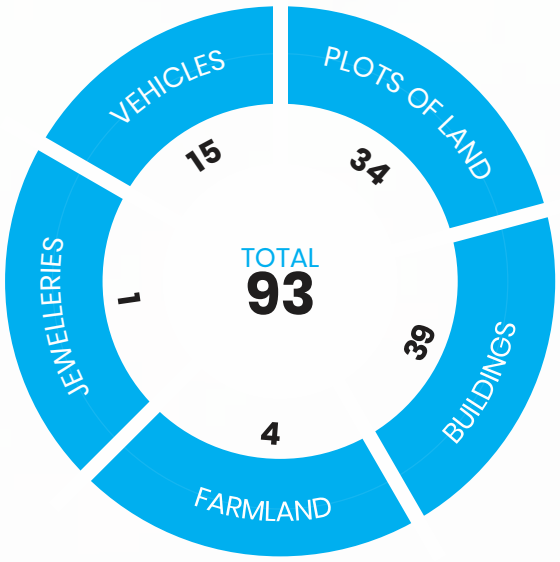


Table 8.0: Comparison of 2024 and 2025 Operation Results

2024	ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES	2025	PERCENTAGE INCREASE
958	Petitions Received	1,177	22.9%
95	Investigation Concluded	314	225%
71	Cases Filed In Court	72	1.4%
15	Convictions Secured	36	40%
33.20	Assets Recovered	42.75	28.8%

4.5 CONSTITUENCY AND EXECUTIVE PROJECTS TRACKING INITIATIVE

The Constituency and Executive Projects Tracking Initiative was established in exercise of the Commission's enforcement and preventive mandate as provided in the ICPC Act, 2000. The main objective is to ensure improved service delivery, value for money, and compliance with the regulatory requirements in the implementation of public funded projects, amongst others, while also ensuring accountability and transparency.

This exercise is usually carried out in collaboration with local communities and other critical stakeholders, including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). In the year 2025, the Commission embarked on phase 7 of the project and tracked **one thousand four hundred and ninety (1,490)** projects.

4.6 DIGITAL FORENSIC EXAMINATION

Emerging trends indicate an increased opportunity for cybercrimes, making advances in the law enforcement legal and forensic computing technical arenas imperative. In recognition of this, the ICPC reinforced its Computer Security and Forensic Unit (CSFU) ensuring that investigations are aided by high quality forensic analysis of Information and Communication Technology devices. Analyses of Emerging trends indicate an increased opportunity for cybercrimes, making advances in the law enforcement legal and forensic computing technical arenas imperative.

In recognition of this, the ICPC reinforced its Computer Security and Forensic Unit (CSFU) ensuring that investigations are aided by high quality forensic analysis of Information and Communication Technology devices. Analyses of disputed documents and conduct of forensic polygraph examinations are carried out where necessary by the Unit to ensure efficacy in the delivery of investigative results. The breakdown of the activities of the Unit within the period under review is shown below:

Table 9.0: Summary of the Activities of the Computer Security and Forensic Unit (CSFU)

S/N	DESCRIPTION	ITEMS RECEIVED	ANALYSIS CONCLUDED
1	Polygraph request	47	47
2	Digital Forensic	67	78 (inclusive of pending items)
3	Document Analysis	6	6
4	Cybercrime	4	1

5.0 PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Corruption prevention focuses on creating ethical environment and closing loopholes, rather than just punishing wrongdoing after the fact, by promoting merit-based systems and public awareness. It also aims to build integrity, transparency and accountability systems, policies and cultures, that ensure fair services, thereby strengthening democracy, fostering economic growth and increasing public trust in institutions. The preventive mandate, captured in Section 6 (b-d) of the ICPC establishment Act, confers powers on the Commission to examine systems and processes of public organizations with a view to identifying loopholes that allow corrupt practices to thrive, advising on best practices, as well as directing the correction of such lapses. Preventive activities include system study and review, corruption risk assessment, corruption monitoring, and implementation of the Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard, amongst others.

5.1 SYSTEM STUDY AND REVIEW, AND CORRUPTION RISK ASSESSMENT

A key aspect of the preventive mandate of the Commission is directing and supervising the review of practices, systems and procedures of public and private bodies, where corruption thrives, thereby preventing future incidents and mitigating identified loopholes. System Study and Review is an effective preventive strategy that the Commission adopts to strengthen the integrity and accountability mechanisms of public institutions and public officials, and also promote public trust.

Corruption Risk Assessment is a preventive tool that seeks to enhance the capacity of officials to identify corruption prone processes and procedures, particularly in the public sector and take appropriate step to mitigate them. It places greater premium on prevention in the war against corruption as an effective complement to enforcement.

In the year 2025, the Commission conducted **eleven (11)** System Study exercises while System Review was conducted in **Fifteen (15)** MDAs. Out of the **15 MDAs**, two **(2)** were follow-up from Corruption Risk Assessment exercises conducted in the past.

Table 10.0: Summary of System Study and Review Exercise and Corruption Risk Assessment Conducted in 2025

Headquarters/ State Offices	No. of MDAs Assessed Under System Study	No. of MDAs Reviewed on Corruption Risk Assessment	No. of MDAs Reviewed for Compliance with System Study Recommendations	No. of MDAs that Complied with System Study Recommendations
Headquarters	8	2	9	0
Adamawa	0	0	0	0
Akwa-Ibom	0	0	0	0
Anambra	0	0	0	0
Bauchi	0	0	0	0
Benue	0	0	0	0
Borno	1	0	0	0
Delta	0	0	0	0
Edo	0	0	0	0
Enugu	0	0	2	0
Imo	0	0	1	0
Kaduna	0	0	0	0
Kano	2	0	0	0
Katsina	0	0	0	0
Kogi	0	0	0	0
Lagos	0	0	1	1
Niger	0	0	0	0
Ondo	0	0	0	0
Osun	0	0	0	0
Oyo	0	0	0	0
Rivers	0	0	0	0
Sokoto	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**11**	**2**	**13**	**1**

5.2 ETHICS AND INTEGRITY COMPLIANCE SCORECARD

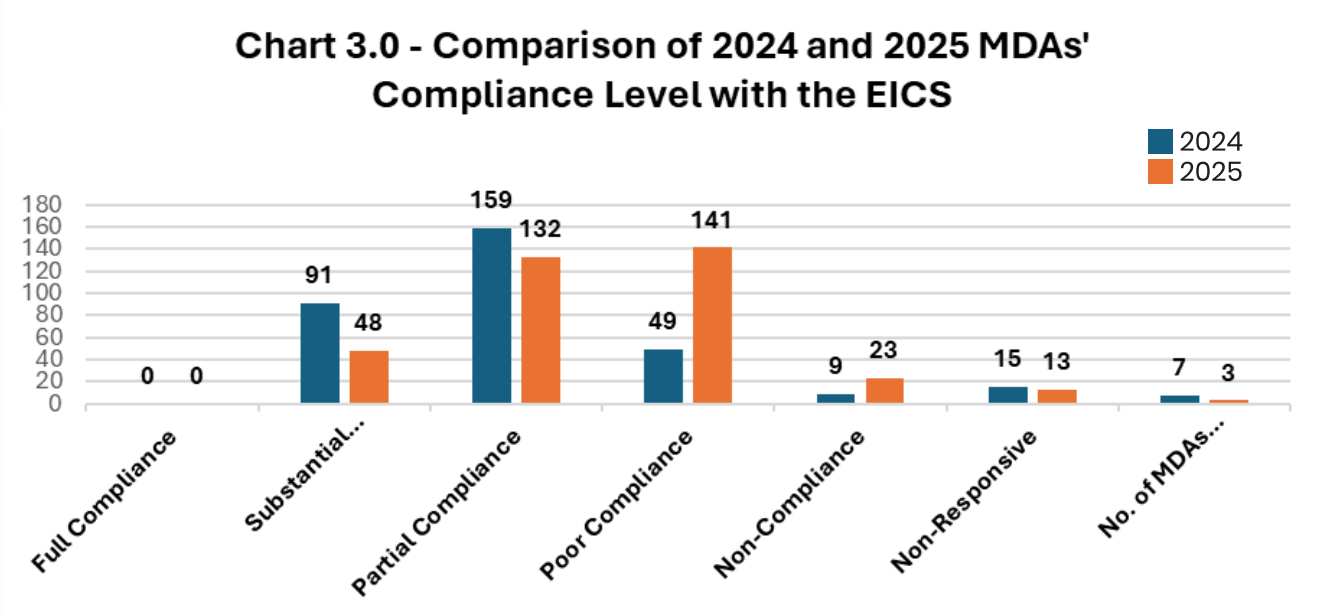
One of the strong initiatives of the ICPC which has gained publicity since 2019, is the annual deployment of the Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard (EICS) in federal government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MADs). The EICS (which is also referred to as the Scorecard) is an evaluation tool conceived and developed by the ICPC under its preventive mandate as stipulated in section 6(b-d) of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000.

The Scorecard is a questionnaire that seeks to measure institutional integrity and accountability in the operations of MDAs as well as encourage innovation, productivity and creativity. It enhances the systems and operations of organisations, while also serving as a check for deviations from expected ethics and integrity standards in the public service.

In 2025, the Scorecard was deplored in **three hundred and sixty (360)** MDAs. Out of this number, t**hirteen (13)** MDAs were non-responsive and **three (3)** were exempted based on exigent government policy, leaving only **three hundred and forty-four (344)** MDAs for actual assessment. The results summary is shown below in comparison with 2024 results:

Table 10.0: Comparison of the Results of EICS Deployment in 2024 and 2025

2024	COMPLIANCE LEVEL	2025
0	Full Compliance	0
91	Substantial Compliance	48
159	Partial Compliance	132
49	Poor Compliance	141
9	Non-Compliance	23
15	Non-Responsive	13
7	No. Of MDAs Exempted	3



The ranking of the MDAs was based on the level of compliance and adherence to the measures on the Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard as indicated in the table below. Based on the review of the Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard (EICS) and ACTU Effectiveness Index (AEI) that was done in 2025, the thematic areas were increased from three (3) to four (4) and they are as follows:

- Management Culture and Structure-25%
- Financial Management System-20%
- Administrative System-25%
- Anti-Corruption and Transparency Unit (ACTU)-30%.

The result of the assessment of MDAs has been published.

Table 12.0: Breakdown of the Number of MDAs Assessed with the Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard (EICS) in the Headquarters and State Offices in 2025

Headquarters/ State Offices	Headquarters	Adamawa	Akwa-Ibom	Anambra	Bauchi	Benue	Borno	Delta	Edo	Enugu	Imo	Kaduna	Kano	Katsina	Kogi	Lagos	Niger	Ondo	Osun	Oyo	Rivers	Sokoto	Total
No. of MDAs Assessed with Ethics and Integrity Compliance Scorecard (EICS)	168	6	3	6	11	10	13	1	10	10	8	11	9	8	7	11	11	7	5	16	7	6	**344**

5.3 INAUGURATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AND TRANSPARENCY UNITS (ACTUs)

Anti-Corruption and Transparency Unit (ACTU) is an initiative of the ICPC aimed at improving the quality of service delivery of government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), by eliminating unnecessary bureaucracy, minimizing discretion and checking corruption. The Unit was established pursuant to the Commission's preventive mandate and by the combined provisions of Section 7(1) and Section 70 of the ICPC Act. The establishment circular from the Office of the Head of Civil Service of the Federation: Ref. No. OHCSF/MSO/192/94 of 2nd October 2001 directed the establishment of the Unit in all MDAs.

The ICPC has since inaugurated ACTUs in over five hundred and thirty (530) MDAs. In particular, Twenty-Nine (29) new ACTUs were inaugurated and One Hundred and Two (102) re-inaugurated across different MDAs in 2025.



5.4 ACTU EFFECTIVENESS INDEX

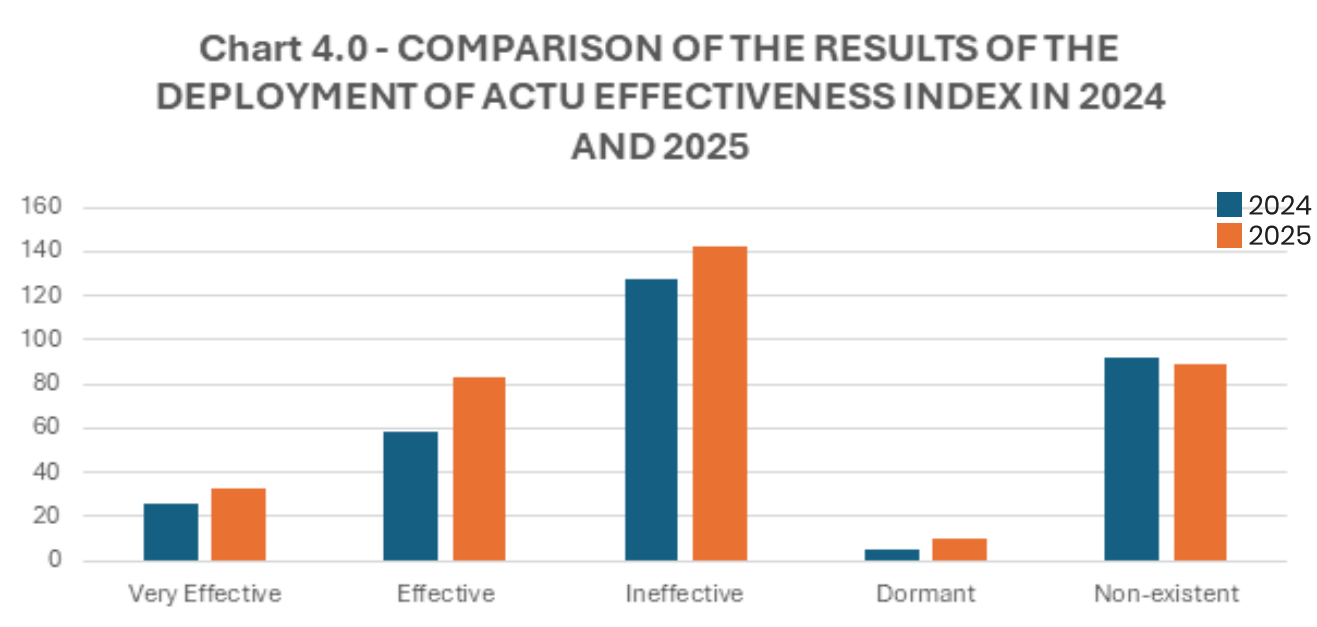
ACTUs are microcosms of the ICPC, hence the need to measure their effectiveness and performance is imperative. To this end, the ACTU Effectiveness Index (AEI) was developed as an assessment tool to measure the performance and impact of ACTUs in their MDAs. This should reflect in effective accountability systems in the operations of MDAs, improved service delivery, as well as social benefits to stakeholders and the citizenry. The ACTU Effectiveness Index (AEI) Template was deployed in **three hundred and sixty (360)** MDAs nationwide while **two hundred and sixty-eight (268)** MDAs successfully completed and returned the Index Template.

Table 13.0: Distribution of the Number of ACTUs Established and Number of ACTUs on which the ACTU Effectiveness Index (AEI) was Administered in the Headquarters and State Offices

Headquarters/State Offices	No. of ACTUs Established		No. of MDAs on which ACTU Effectiveness Index (AEI) was Administered
	New	Re-Inaugurated	
Headquarters	7	51	134
Adamawa	0	1	5
Akwa-Ibom	0	0	1
Anambra	0	0	6
Bauchi	1	2	11
Benue	0	3	9
Borno	1	2	9
Delta	1	0	0
Edo	0	2	2
Enugu	4	4	8
Imo	1	4	7
Kaduna	0	4	11
Kano	2	3	8
Katsina	1	4	6
Kogi	0	2	7
Lagos	4	6	5
Niger	3	0	7
Ondo	1	4	7
Osun	0	0	5
Oyo	2	0	11
Rivers	1	7	4
Sokoto	0	3	5
TOTAL	**29**	**102**	**268**

Table 14.0: Comparison of the Results from the Deployment of the ACTU Effectiveness Index (AEI) in 2024 and 2025

Effectiveness	2024		2025	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Very Effective	26	8%	33	9.2%
Effective	58	19%	83	23.3%
Ineffective	127	41%	142	39.8%
Dormant	5	2.%	10	2.8%
Non-existent	92	30%	89	24.9%
TOTAL	216	100%	357	100%



5.5 CORRUPTION MONITORING ACTIVITIES

To ensure the institutionalization of a culture of transparency, accountability and integrity in the processes and systems of public organizations, the Commission engages in monitoring of procurement, recruitment and examination processes. In the same vein, the Commission monitors budget implementation, elections and verification processes, amongst others, with a view to ensuring corruption-free processes and procedures.

Within the year under review, the Commission conducted **eighty-two (82)** corruption monitoring activities in MDAs, including monitoring of bid openings, promotion interviews and examinations, and recruitment processes.

6.0 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

The Public Enlightenment and Education Department of ICPC was established in line with Section 6 (e – f) of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000 which states that it shall be the duty of the Commission to educate the public on and against bribery, corruption and other related offences; and enlist and foster public support in combating corruption.

By this mandate, the Commission is saddled with the duties of identifying stakeholders, designing projects, programmes and information resource materials, carrying out activities to serve as outreach initiatives and mobilizing stakeholders against corruption. The department carried out the following activities in the year under review:

6.1 SENSITIZATION SESSIONS

To stem the tide of corruption in our society, in the year under review, the Commission further strengthened its function of educating and mobilizing Nigerians through sensitization sessions aimed at building capacity on issues of corruption and anti-corruption.

During the year 2025, the ICPC organized **Five Hundred and Seventy-One (571)** sensitization sessions with a total attendance of Two Hundred and Seventy- Six Thousand, Four Hundred and Thirty-Seven.

Table 15.0: Summary of Sensitizations Conducted by the Public Enlightenment and Education Department

Year	2024	2025
Number of Sensitization Sessions conducted	59	571
Number of Participants Sensitized	362,100	276,437

Table 16.0: Distribution of Sensitization Sessions Conducted in 2025

Headquarters/ State Offices	No. of Sensitization Sessions Conducted	No. of Participant Sensitized
Headquarters	123	39,399
Adamawa	32	11,360
Akwa-Ibom	24	2,309
Anambra	38	13,078
Bauchi	18	12,189
Benue	39	11,697
Borno	5	2,920
Delta	2	15
Edo	16	10,200
Enugu	10	9,279
Imo	33	15,700
Kaduna	15	10,848
Kano	23	11,884
Katsina	2	270
Kogi	3	1,354
Lagos	59	16,989
Niger	14	8,670
Ondo	33	26,054
Osun	27	34,708
Oyo	4	5,172
Rivers	30	20,750
Sokoto	21	11,592
Total	571	276,437

6.2 THE NATIONAL ETHICS AND INTEGRITY POLICY (NEIP)

To sustain the promotion of the core values of honesty, integrity, accountability and transparency, as contained in the National Ethics and Integrity Policy, the Commission continued its collaborative sessions across the nation. The policy which was developed and launched in 2020 in collaboration

with the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (OSGF) and the National Orientation Agency (NOA) contains seven core values namely: Human Dignity, Voice and Participation, Patriotism, Personal Responsibility, Integrity, National Unity and Professionalism. These values are aimed at encouraging citizens to put Nigeria first and restore a safe and ethical society. In 2025, the Commission enlightened Nigerians on the policy through the conduct of Eleven (11) Zonal Stakeholders Dialogues across the country.

6.3 ANTI-CORRUPTION INITIATIVES WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

In an effort to reach a greater populace, the ICPC collaborates with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to mobilize the citizenry on the need to shun acts of corruption, report corrupt practices and be involve in the anti-corruption crusade.

To this end, Ten (10) new CSOs were registered with the Commission's National Anti-Corruption Coalition (NACC). Mean while **Four Hundred and Six (406)** anti-corruption activities were undertaken by ICPC-supported CSO platforms aimed at engaging the public in the fight against corruption in Nigeria as shown in the table below:

Table 17.0: Anti-Corruption Activities Undertaken by ICPC-Supported CSO Platforms

Headquarters/ State Offices	Educational Engagement	Stakeholders Engagement	Other Activities
Headquarters	44	47	18
Adamawa	0	0	0
Akwa-Ibom	0	2	0
Anambra	1	53	0
Bauchi	3	5	0
Benue	0	4	2
Borno	0	1	2
Delta	0	0	0
Edo	0	0	13
Enugu	4	22	0
Imo	1	3	1
Kaduna	4	11	1
Kano	1	20	0
Katsina	0	0	0
Kogi	3	0	0
Lagos	0	7	14
Niger	3	40	0
Ondo	0	1	0
Osun	6	1	0
Oyo	3	2	0
Rivers	12	21	0
Sokoto	12	18	0
TOTAL	**97**	**258**	**51**

6.4 FORMATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION CLUBS AND VANGUARDS

For the purpose of instilling the virtues of transparency, accountability, building strong moral values in the youth, promoting a culture of integrity, contributing to the ethical tone of Nigeria and encouraging them to shun corruption, Students' Anti-Corruption Clubs (SAC) and Students' Anti-Corruption Vanguards (SAV) are clubs inaugurated in secondary schools and tertiary institutions respectively. The ICPC builds the capacity of pupils and students in educational institutions through the formation of Anti-Corruption Clubs in primary and secondary schools and Anti-Corruption Vanguards in tertiary institutions. The pupils and students are empowered with the required knowledge and materials to organize anti-corruption advocacy sessions in their respective institutions. In 2025, a total of One Hundred and Eighteen (118) Student's Anti-Corruption Clubs and Students' Anti-Corruption Vanguards were inaugurated nationwide.

Table 18.0: Distribution of Anti-Corruption Clubs and Vanguards Inaugurated in 2025

Headquarters/State Offices	Anti-Corruption Clubs & Vanguards Formed
Headquarters	20
Adamawa	0
Akwa-Ibom	1
Anambra	4
Bauchi	9
Benue	20
Borno	0
Delta	0
Edo	5
Enugu	0
Imo	4
Kaduna	2
Kano	9
Katsina	1
Kogi	0
Lagos	0
Niger	0
Ondo	1
Osun	0
Oyo	0
Rivers	13
Sokoto	29
TOTAL	**118**

6.5 TELEVISION AND RADIO PROGRAMMES

The Commission leverages the transformative potentials of mass media and its ability to disseminate well-defined behaviour-focused messages to large audience repeatedly, uses the Television and Radio platform to enlighten and engage the public in combating the ills of corruption. Within the year under review, the summary of the engagement are as follows:

- **Forty-Three (43)** episodes of "Transparency Files" were aired on Television in English language;
- **Ninety-Seven (97)** episodes of language television interviews were aired in three Nigerian languages (Hausa, Igbo & Yoruba);
- **Fourteen (14)** interviews were granted on Radio, Television and Newsprint.

6.6 SOCIAL MEDIA

The summary of social media followership in 2025 viz-a-viz 2024 is as seen below:

Table 19.0: Summary of Social Media Followership in 2025

SOCIAL MEDIA HITS AND FEEDBACKS

2024	564,538	187,164	590,581	35.975	217,844	89,418	564,538
							TOTAL
2025	250,476	70.626	57,382	3,274	17,429	-	399,187

7.0 ANTI-CORRUPTION ACADEMY OF NIGERIA

The Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN) is the research and training arm of the Commission. The Academy was established to facilitate the effective implementation of the Commission's functions as encapsulated in section 6 (a-f) of the CPORA Act 2000.

7.1 PROGRAMMES OF THE ACADEMY

The programmes of the Academy are in four broad areas, viz.:

A. Training/Capacity Building of ICPC Staff (open to staff of other anti-corruption agencies).
B. Training programmes and workshops for public and private sector officials including staff of MDAs, and customised/specialised and sector-specific training programmes.
C. Research and knowledge dissemination – generating knowledge to affect policymaking on corruption and anti-corruption.
D. Certification programmes: Certificate courses in Corruption prevention; corruption investigation and in ethics and compliance.

7.2 CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY – DECEMBER 2025

The programmes were designed to strengthen institutional capacity for anti-corruption, ethics, integrity, transparency, accountability, and good governance across federal, state, and local government levels, as well as relevant private sector stakeholders.

7.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

The key objectives of the training interventions were to:

- Enhance professional competence in corruption prevention, investigation, and control.
- Promote ethical leadership, transparency, and accountability in public service delivery.
- Strengthen Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units (ACTUs) and related compliance structures.
- Support effective implementation of national anti-corruption policies and reforms.
- Build sustainable institutional integrity systems across MDAs and local governments.

7.4 SCOPE OF IMPLEMENTATION

During the reporting period:

- Thirty (30) training programmes were successfully delivered.
- Programmes were conducted using face-to-face and virtual learning platforms.
- Training activities covered multiple geopolitical zones, ensuring national spread and inclusivity.

7.5 THEMATIC FOCUS

The programmes addressed critical governance and anti-corruption priority areas, including:

- Anti-Corruption Policy, Ethics, and Integrity Management
- Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)
- Corruption Intelligence, Investigation, and Forensic Accounting
- Transparency and Accountability in Public Procurement and Project Management
- Strategic Communication and Behavioural Insights
- Local Government Accountability and Service Delivery
- Leadership Development and Organisational Integrity Management

7.6 BENEFICIARIES AND PARTICIPATION

7.6.1 SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES AND PARTICIPATION

Participants were drawn from a broad range of institutions and professional categories, including:

- Anti-corruption agencies and state anti-corruption commissions
- Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)
- Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units (ACTUs)
- Local Government Councils across several states
- Procurement, finance, audit, compliance, and regulatory units
- Senior executives, directors, and mid-level officers
- Selected private sector and development-focused organisations

7.6.2 Training Programmes Were Delivered In **Keffi, Abuja, Kano, Bauchi, Lafia, Maiduguri, Abakaliki And Minna** And Other Designated Locations Nationwide.

7.7 KEY OUTCOMES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

7.7.1 The implementation of the 2025 training programmes achieved the following outcomes:

- Improved institutional capacity for corruption prevention, detection, and response.
- Strengthened ethical standards and accountability mechanisms within MDAs and local governments.
- Enhanced coordination and effectiveness of ACTUs and compliance structures.
- Increased awareness and adoption of best practices in transparency and integrity management.
- Consolidation of the Academy's role as a national centre of excellence in anti-corruption governance training.

Training interventions for 2025 recorded significant reach and impact, reflecting strong stakeholder demand and alignment with national anti-corruption priorities. The volume, diversity, and strategic relevance of the programmes underscore the Academy's contribution to strengthening governance systems and promoting a culture of integrity across Nigeria.

7.7.2 Total Number of Participants trained was two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (2,866), comprising two thousand eight hundred and ten (2,810) face-to-face participants and sixty-six (66) virtual participants. This represents a 32.2% increase in the number of participants trained when compared with 2024.

Table 20.0: Comparison of Monthly Summary of 2024 and 2025 Programmes

	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
No. of Participants	**2024**	100	95	134	0	142	469	127	185	324	144	335	113	**2,168**
No. of Participants	**2025**	0	0	46	99	89	476	739	181	312	476	291	159	**2,866**

The summary of 2025 Training Programmes detailing the training titles, target audience, dates and number of participants is attached as Appendix.

8.0 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The general administration of the Commission is supervised by the Office of the Secretary to the Commission.

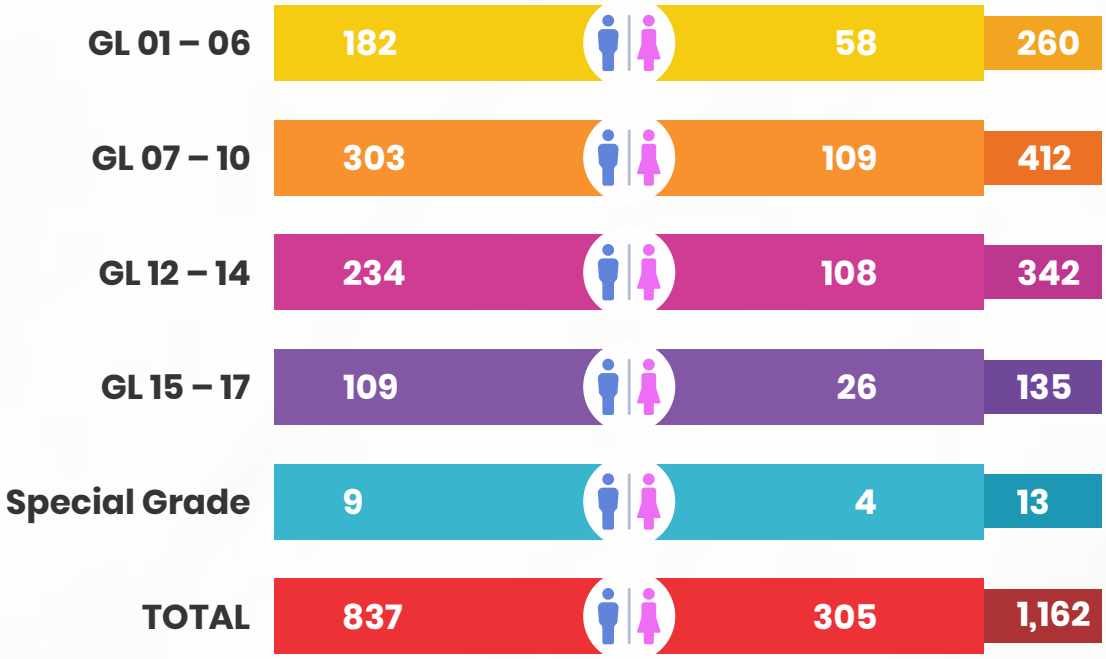
8.1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION

The Commission coordinates all its administrative matters through the Office of the Secretary to the Commission. The office had facilitated the following in 2025

- Board and Management Retreats
- Board meetings
- Review and approval of the 2025 promotion exercise
- Board and Committee of Directors' Meetings

8.2 STAFF COMPOSITION

The staff strength of the Commission as at the end of year 2025 stood at **One Thousand, One Hundred and Six-Two (1,162)**, including the Chairman of the Commission, Board members and the Secretary to the Commission. The distribution of staff by grade level and gender is shown below:



8.3 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

To improve and optimize the skills. knowledge, capabilities and productivity of the Commission's workforce, opportunities are provided for staff to be trained in various fields at the Commission's Academy and other training facilities within and outside the country. The summary of capacity building programmes in 2025 is shown below:

S/N	Total Number of Courses	Number of Participants	Sponsors
1	28 Capacity Building Programmes	210	ICPC/Other Stakeholders, Development Partners, International Non-Governmental Organizations, etc.

8.4 CAREER PROGRESSION (2025 PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS)

The Commission actively supports and encourages career progression of its staff while also seeking opportunities for growth and development. In 2025, promotion examinations were conducted for staff who were due for promotion. At the end of the exercise, Four Hundred and Three (403) staff were promoted to their next grade levels.

Summary of Career Progression in 2025

No. Due for Promotion	No. of Staff Promoted	No. Due for Upgrade	No. of Staff Upgraded	Conversion	Confirmation
472	403	5	4	6	304

9.0 FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

The mandate of the Finance and Accounts department include amongst others: ensuring that all the Commission's financial needs are budgeted for, relevant approvals sought and prudently allocated in line with standard accounting principles, the Federal Government's Financial Regulations and Extant Rules. The department also receives and makes payments on behalf of the Commission as the custodian of its finances. Within the period under review, it carried out its normal activities of:

- Timely disbursement of funds and claims.
- Ensuring that staff comply with rules governing preparation of government accounting and transactions.
- Elimination of extra budgetary expenditure by ensuring that all Departments/Units forward their requests for utilization of funds on the relevant vote of charge.

A total of Three Thousand, Two Hundred and Thirty-Four (3,234) vouchers were raised and processed for payments by the Department.

10.0 PLANNING, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The Planning, Research and Statistics (PRS) Department remains the strategic anchor for evidence-based planning, data governance, research and inter-agency coordination within the ICPC. Over the reporting period, the department delivered key milestones, including the official launch of the 2024–2028 Strategic Action Plan (SAP), comprehensive capacity-building for all staff across headquarters and state offices, and sustained technical collaboration with critical government and international partners. The department also served as the central repository for verified anti-corruption data, supported corruption prevention initiatives through joint studies and project tracking, and represented the Commission in high-level stakeholder engagements. This report details the department's activities, achievements, and contributions to the Commission's mandate.

10.1 MANDATE AND CORE FUNCTIONS

The Planning, Research and Statistics Department is statutorily charged with:

I. Coordinating strategic planning and policy formulation for the Commission;
ii. Managing the generation, collation and dissemination of anti-corruption statistics and data;
iii. Conducting evidence-based research on corruption trends, risks and mitigation measures;
iv. Serving as the Commission's technical liaison with planning, statistical, governance, and anti-corruption bodies;

v. Supporting institutional capacity building and programme monitoring.

10.2 KEY ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The key activities and achievements of the department within the year under review include:

10.2.1 STRATEGIC PLANNING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

I. Official Launch of the 2024–2028 Strategic Action Plan: The department successfully coordinated and conducted the formal launch of the Commission's five-year Strategic Action Plan, aligning the ICPC's priorities with the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and global best practices.

ii. SAP Rollout Training: In collaboration with the Rule of Law and Anti-Corruption Programme and the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (RoLAC/IDEA), the department organized and delivered trainings on the SAP for all staff at the Headquarters and across all State Offices. This ensured uniform understanding and alignment of operations with the strategic priorities.

10.2.2 INTER-AGENCY REPRESENTATION AND COLLABORATION

The Department effectively represented the Commission and actively contributed to the work of key national institutions, including:

i. National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
ii. Federal Ministry of Finance (FMoF)
iii. Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
iv. Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR)
v. Bureau of Public Service Reforms (BPSR)
vi. Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA)
vii. Other relevant governance and oversight bodies

Through these engagements, the Department ensured that anti-corruption perspectives were integrated into national planning, statistical standards, public service reforms, and national security frameworks.

10.2.3 DATA MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION

As the official source of verified ICPC data, the Department responded promptly to requests from government agencies, researchers and development partners. It provided specialized data, including:

i. Anti-money laundering-related data to the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA);
ii. Standardized anti-corruption statistics to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS);
iii. Operational and thematic statistics to numerous independent researchers and academic institutions;
iv. Establishment of a routine system for collecting, collating, and analysing vital data for timely management decision-making.

10.2.4 RESEARCH AND CORRUPTION PREVENTION SUPPORT

In the area of research and corruption prevention support, the Department executed the following:

a. Conducted in-house research on topical and emerging issues relevant to the Commission's mandate, generating evidence for policy and operational adjustments;

b. Collaborated with the Systems Study and Review Department (SSRD) to carry out Systems Studies of selected organizations, identifying institutional weaknesses and corruption risks, and proffering remedial actions;

c. Partnered with the Constituency and Executive Projects Tracking Initiative (CEPTI) to monitor and track constituency and executive projects, directly advancing the Commission's corruption prevention mandate.

10.2.5 STAKEHOLDER AND REGIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

The Director, Planning, Research and Statistics Department, was part of the official entourage of the Honourable Chairman for the Attorneys-General Zonal Workshops held in Enugu, Kano and Ilorin. These engagements strengthened collaboration with prosecuting authorities and aligned anti-corruption efforts across geopolitical zones.

10.3 CHALLENGES

The department encountered some challenges in the course of executing its mandate, including the following among others:

- Variations in data submission formats from some MDAs and external bodies;
- Delays in submission of operational data from departments, units, ACAN and state offices;
- Ad-hoc data requests without clearly defined templates and prior information or adequate timeline.

10.4 WAY FORWARD

In order to work around some of the identified challenges and chart a way forward for improved performance and better relationship with other organs of the Commission, the Department has:

I. Developed standardized data sharing protocols with all key organs of the Commission for seamless information exchange;

ii. Integrated the SAP implementation milestones into the Commission's quarterly performance tracking system;

iii. Devised a strategy to expand research coverage to emerging areas such as digital corruption and how much people understand and evaluate the work of the Commission;

iv. Concluded plans to automate parts of the data collation and reporting processes for greater efficiency.

10.5 SUPPOSITION

The PRS Department recorded significant progress in 2025, particularly in advancing the SAP implementation framework and generating credible evidence to guide the Commission's work. While challenges linger, the Department remains committed to delivering timely, accurate, and actionable

planning, research, and statistics services to support the Commission's vision of a corruption-free Nigeria.

11.0 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

In line with the commitment of the Commission to upgrade her services to contemporary standards, put in place a robust Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure and maintain a modern data centre, the Commission, through the ICT Unit, achieved the following feats in the year 2025:

11.1 WEBSITE MAINTENANCE

The Commission's Website was **ranked 4th Position** among all Federal Government Websites, by the Bureau for Public Service Reforms.

11.2 SOFTWARE, SYSTEMS, AND APPLICATIONS

11.2.1 Operational Systems: Developed and implemented the Case Tracking System, Asset Management System, Visitors Management System, and the Petition Acknowledgment System.

11.2.2 Mobile and Web Development: Designed and commenced development of a mobile application for citizen engagement; created a new page for the "Accountability and Corruption Prevention Programme for Local Governments (ACPP-LG)"; and also enhanced and maintained the functional Commission website.

11.2.3 Administrative Solutions: Deployed the Desk OS Ticket application for ICT help desk management and deployed an Active Directory self-password reset application.

11.2.4 Security Software: Installed 200 units of Quick Heal antivirus and renewed the Firewall license.

11.3 HARDWARE AND SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT

11.3.1 End-User Devices: Activated Microsoft Windows and Office licenses for over 100 systems.

11.3.2 Computer Components: Performed repairs, replacements, and upgrades of computer components (HDD, RAM, keyboards, screens).

11.3.3 Biometrics & Support: Purchased a new biometric clocking device for Rivers State Office.

11.3.4 Sound System: Upgraded the Board Room's sound system.

11.3.5 Troubleshot and installed video conferencing software on the BenQ Interactive panel at the Kogi State Office.

11.3.6 Troubleshot and installed video conferencing software on the BenQ Interactive panel at the Kogi State Office.

11.4 NETWORK AND CONNECTIVITY

11.4.1 LAN & Wi-Fi: Optimized the newly deployed Local Area Network (LAN) and expanded IP address pools.

11.4.2 Deployed additional wireless access points and expanded Wi-Fi coverage in weak-signal areas.

11.4.3 Restored faulty network ports and resolved connectivity challenges in various offices.

11.5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SECURITY OPERATIONS

11.5.1 Identity Management: Implemented centralized Active Directory (AD) services, including setting up domain controllers.

11.5.2 Server Management: Deployed a new NAS device for replication and new virtual private servers (VPS) for domain services.

11.5.3 Decommissioned and migrated the outdated Pliny-E accounting server to a secure new server.

11.5.4 Revived the crashed suspect capture database server with a new database server.

11.5.5 Security Infrastructure: Developed the Security Operation Center (SOC) to detect and respond to incidents.

11.5.6 Implemented access control policies on the UDM Pro and verified backups.

11.5.7 Integrated CCTV, IVS, Biometric, and EDMS servers into the LAN.

11.5.8 Restored surveillance cameras and reconfigured CCTV LAN.

11.6 INTERVENTIONS

The following interventions were secured through the Unit, within the year under review:

11.6.1 NITDA Intervention: Secured 35 units of All-in-one Desktops, 3 units of Air conditioners, and 155mbps internet broadband.

11.6.2 Presidential Intervention: Secured Fiber Internet connectivity through Galaxy Backbone, including two STM4 links for HQ, 50Mbps fiber for 9 State Offices, and colocation for a Disaster Recovery (DR) site.

11.6.3 NASENI Intervention: Email platform and “Nextcloud” Collaborative application

11.7 CAPACITY BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT

The following interventions were secured through the Unit, within the year under review:

11.7.1 Staff Training: Organized training on Artificial Intelligence for "AI Champions" and "Data Champions"; conducted cybersecurity sensitization training for all staff of the Commission; Provided OS help desk training for ICT staff; and trained 10 staff on the ICPC email and collaboration platform developed by NASENI.

11.7.2 Strategic Participation: ICT staff participated in international conferences including Web Summit 2025 (Lisbon), MTCP 2025 (Malaysia), ICEGOV Abuja, and Digital Nigeria; attended technical stakeholder meetings on digital threats and the e-government bill; participated in workshops with other ACAs (FRSC, NDLEA, etc.); and gained database access for investigations. In the same vein, the DPO of the Commission participated as a Panelist in the September Edition of the DevsInGovernment organized by the Federal Ministry of Communication, Innovation and Digital Economy (FMCIDE).

11.8 Policy, Strategy, and Governance: In the area of policy, strategy and governance, the following feats were recorded in 2025:

11.8.1 Core Documents: Completed the Digital Transformation Plan (2025–2029) and developed the ICPC Information Security Policy (ISP) and an Artificial Intelligence Policy.

11.8.2 Compliance: Kicked off the ISO 27001 Certification Project; registered ICPC as a data controller and processor on the NDPC portal, and conducted Data Privacy Impact Assessments (DPIA); and also obtained IT Clearance from NITDA for different ICT projects.

11.8.3 Internal Standardization: Drafted SOPs for the SINE team, an email policy, and user management/storage policies.

11.9 SUPPORT AND MAINTENANCE

11.9.1 Operations: Transitioned the Commission to a different email service platform provided by the National Agency for Science Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI)

11.9.2 Provided technical support for the Case Tracking System and resolved EDMS database issues.

11.9.3 On boarded interview surveillance data on NAS for daily backups.

11.9.4 Direct Support: Supported the Legal Services Department by presenting audio-visual evidence of interviews in court.

11.9.5 Hardware Maintenance: Provided ongoing troubleshooting for printers and repaired the suspect profiling system in the Rivers State Office.

12.0 THE LIBRARY

The Commission's library serves as a center that collects and organizes information in various formats that aid staff of the different departments/units of the Commission and external researchers in knowledge development. It offers a stock of publications (Law Reports, Textbooks and Journals) amongst other books, that are useful for learning, research and recreation.

The library hosts **Ten (10)** workstations with electronic copies of the Law Companion, copies of the Nigerian Weekly Law Reports and other legal journals for reference.

The library received the following publications during the year:

- **One Hundred (100)** copies of different textbooks/journals from MDAs
- **Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety (3,990)** newspaper publications.
- A total of **Ninety (19)** books were borrowed from **Eleven (11)** Departments/Units.
- Board and Committee of Directors' Meetings

13.0 ACCESS CONTROL AND SECURITY SUPPORT

The Internal Security and Support Unit (ISSU) of the Commission conducts proper security checks and screening of persons before entry into the Commission to avoid security breaches in and around the Commission's premises. The Unit also ensures that documentation and protocols are adhered to at the access points.

A total of **Twenty-Nine Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-Seven (29,537)** persons were screened, documented and cleared to access the Commission in 2025. In the same vein, a total of **Two Hundred and Twenty-Five (255)** suspects were detained at the Commission's detention facility.

14.0 PROCUREMENT

The Procurement Unit facilitated the award of the following capital projects:

- Maintenance and upgrading of audiovisual equipment at the Commission's Boardroom.
- Procurement and maintenance of Intelligent Video Surveillance (IVS)
- Procurement of photocopier machines for the Commission
- Supply of tires for the Commission's vehicles.

The Unit also handled the following activities:

- Issued **Thirty-Eight (38)** jobbing orders for printing, repair of office vehicles, supply of office consumables, drugs/medical equipment, ICT hardware/software, and Security/Information and Communication Technology equipment amongst others.
- The Unit monitored the rehabilitation of the ICPC Headquarters and the construction of prototype buildings in the State offices.

15.0 HEALTHCARE SERVICES

The Commission has a clinic to attend to the primary healthcare needs of staff, and suspects in custody. The clinic also attends to the immediate family of staff, where necessary. Within the year under review, the activities of the clinic include:

- Attended to **One Thousand, Four Hundred and Seventeen (1,417)** patients (being a summation of staff visits and revisits to the facility)
- Carried out **Three Hundred and Forty-Nine Thousand, Two Hundred and Ninety-Three (349,293)** laboratory tests.
- Screened **Two Hundred and Forty-One (241)** Suspects.

Table 24.0: Clinical Services Data Distribution for 2025

S/N	INDICATOR	DATA
1.	Clinic visits and revisits	1,560
2.	Laboratory tests	1,721
3.	Suspects screened	259

Table 25.0: Monthly Summary of the Key Activities of the Clinic

MONTHS	SUPPORT SERVICES		
	NO. OF PERSONS ATTENDED TO	NO. OF SUSPECTS ATTENDED TO	NO. OF REFERRALS
Jan -25	64	24	0
Feb -25	72	10	0
Mar -25	52	33	0
Apr -25	68	19	0
May -25	57	20	0
Jun -25	61	27	0
Jul -25	207	27	0
Aug -25	235	14	0
Sep -25	198	15	0
Oct -25	231	29	0
Nov -25	172	23	0
Dec -25	143	18	3
TOTAL	**1,560**	**259**	**3**

16.0 REFORMS/SERVICOM

In 2025, the Reforms/SERVICOM Unit continued its commitment to improving the quality of services rendered by the Commission to the public through systematic reforms and the implementation of Service Compact (SERVICOM) principles. The Unit's activities were guided by the overarching goal of ensuring that services are delivered promptly, fairly and transparently, in line with stakeholders' expectations.

The key areas of focus in 2025 include the statutory duties of the Unit as well as special assignments executed by the Unit in the period under review.

The Unit executes the following mandate:

a. Monitoring service delivery at all service points such as the reception and lobby, state offices, as well as exercises such as procurement, recruitment, promotions, etc.
b. Receiving and resolving complaints from the public and staff in order to improve services.
c. Promoting service charter standards and advocating for adherence.
d. Training and sensitization of staff on best practices.
e. Reporting on service delivery performance and recommending improvements to Management.

16.1 SUMMARY OF 2025 ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. Sensitization Programmes Organized: 5
2. Sensitization Messages Sent to Staff: 56
3. On-the-spot Checks Conducted: 5
4. Monitoring Exercises: 6
5. Celebration of 2025 Customer Service Week: Fully carried out at the Headquarters, ACAN and 21 state offices with a symposium during which 10 staff received awards.
6. Mandatory SERVICOM Meetings:
   i. Parastatal SERVICOM Unit meeting (Monthly): 8
   ii. Parastatal SERVICOM Committee meeting (Quarterly): 3
   iii. Council of Nodal Officers meeting (Quarterly): 3
7. Resource Centre Interaction (Monthly): 11
8. Charter Performance Meetings (Quarterly): 4
9. SERVICOM Interventions: 5 Areas
10. Advocacy Visits: 13 – Sec/Com, HODs and HOUs
11. Service Delivery Survey Forms Distributed: Forms reprinted and 2,336 distributed.
12. Complaints Received and Resolved: 130 Complaints.
13. Paper Presentations: 10

17.0 EXTERNAL COOPERATION

S/N	MONTHS	SERVICOM						
		Spot Checks/ Monitoring Conducted	Complaints Handled	Messages	Survey Forms Deployed	Programmes Organised	SERVICOM Interventions	Other Activities
1	Jan-25	0	0	3	0	1	0	14
2	Feb-25	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
3	Mar-25	2	0	6	0	0	0	7
4	Apr-25	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
5	May-25	2	0	6	0	5	0	6
6	Jun-25	0	0	6	0	3	0	5
7	Jul-25	0	0	4	0	1	0	5
8	Aug-25	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
9	Sep-25	0	0	5	0	3	0	4
10	Oct-25	1	0	7	0	4	0	11
11	Nov-25	0	0	3	0	1	5	12
12	Dec-25	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		5	0	56	0	18	5	84

Corruption is not a local crime. It is indeed international and extra territorial. Corrupt individuals do not only keep stolen asset within the country but also launder or transfer them outside the jurisdiction of the victim state or country of origin. This is particularly so in Nigeria in that vast quantity of proceeds of corruption have been transferred outside the jurisdiction of Nigeria and are yet to be repatriated or recovered. Where investigation is extra-territorial or stolen asset are kept outside the jurisdiction, successful investigation cannot be achieved or such asset cannot be recovered without international cooperation.

International cooperation has increased in scope in modern times. It is no longer limited to Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) in the investigation and recovery of stolen asset but has also extended to technical assistance to increase the capacity of states to fight corruption and related offences.

Within the year under review, the Unit facilitated and attended a wide range of donor-supported programmes, bilateral commissions, and working group meetings involving organizations such as RoLAC/IDEA, TUGAR/IATT, NFIU, GIZ, CAACC, EFCC, OAGF, FRC, CODA, and various civil society bodies. Major interventions included the facilitation of multiple Memoranda of Understanding with strategic institutions particularly the MoUs signed with the Namibian Anti-Corruption Commission, Bureau of Public Procurement, Ministry of Health, Fiscal Responsibility Commission, and CODA to deepen collaboration in corruption prevention, asset recovery, and capacity building.

The Unit also organized regional roundtables with State Attorneys-General and media practitioners across geopolitical zones to secure buy-in for reforms, while vetting non-governmental organizations seeking membership of the NACC platform. In addition, ECU supported the participation of the Hon. Chairman and senior officials at global forums such as the South Africa G20 Presidency meetings and the African Union Anti-Corruption Day commemorations. These activities enhanced external visibility, knowledge exchange, and institutional strengthening for the Commission.

18.0 INTERNAL AUDIT

The Audit Unit is a critical internal control mechanism established to promote accountability, transparency, and prudent management of public resources. The Unit operates in line with extant financial regulations, audit laws, and relevant government circulars guiding public sector financial management.

The primary mandate of the Audit Unit is to independently examine, evaluate, and report on the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, financial management systems, and operational procedures within the organization.

Through systematic audits and reviews, the Unit ensures the Audit Unit provides advisory services to management by identifying control weaknesses, financial risks, and procedural lapses, and by making practical recommendations aimed at improving efficiency, effectiveness, and compliance.

In the discharge of its responsibilities, the Audit Unit conducts routine payment audits, verification of financial records, examination of revenue and expenditure transactions, and periodic inspection of stores and assets. It also reviews compliance with budgetary provisions, procurement processes, and contractual obligations to ensure adherence to due process and value for money. Furthermore, the Unit also collaborates with external oversight bodies such as the Office of the Auditor-General and other relevant regulatory institutions during statutory audits and investigations.

Table 27.0: Summary of the Activities of Internal Audit Unit

AUDIT							
S/N	MONTHS	SUPPORT SERVICES					REMARK
		NO. OF AUDIT QUERIES RAISED	NO. OF AUDIT QUERIES CLEARED	NO. OF QUERIES UNCLEARED	NO. OF AUDIT QUERIES YET TO BE RESPONDED TO	NO. OF BREACH OF INTERNAL CONTROL	
1	Jan-25	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Feb-25	2	2	0	0	2	
3	Mar-25	18	13	5	0	18	
4	Apr-25	15	20	0	0	15	
5	May-25	4	4	0	0	4	
6	Jun-25	8	2	5	1	8	
7	Jul-25	3	8	0	0	3	
8	Aug-25	11	8	3	1	11	
9	Sep-25	7	9	0	0	7	
10	Oct-25	13	13	0	0	13	
11	Nov-25	45	37	8	0	45	
12	Dec-25	21	21	0	0	21	
TOTAL		147	137	21	2	147	

19.0 PROTOCOL

The Protocol Unit is a vital administrative and liaison unit in the commission established to manage official protocol functions in line with established administrative procedures. The Unit ensures that official engagements are conducted with due regard to institutional standards. The unit functions primarily to coordinate and facilitate official events (internal & external official visits, meetings, ceremonies) involving principal officers and other officers of the commission, government officials and stakeholders. This includes planning, executing and managing logistics for official engagements, ensuring proper observance of protocol precedence alongside security and providing support services that enhance the image, efficiency and effectiveness of the commission and its duties.

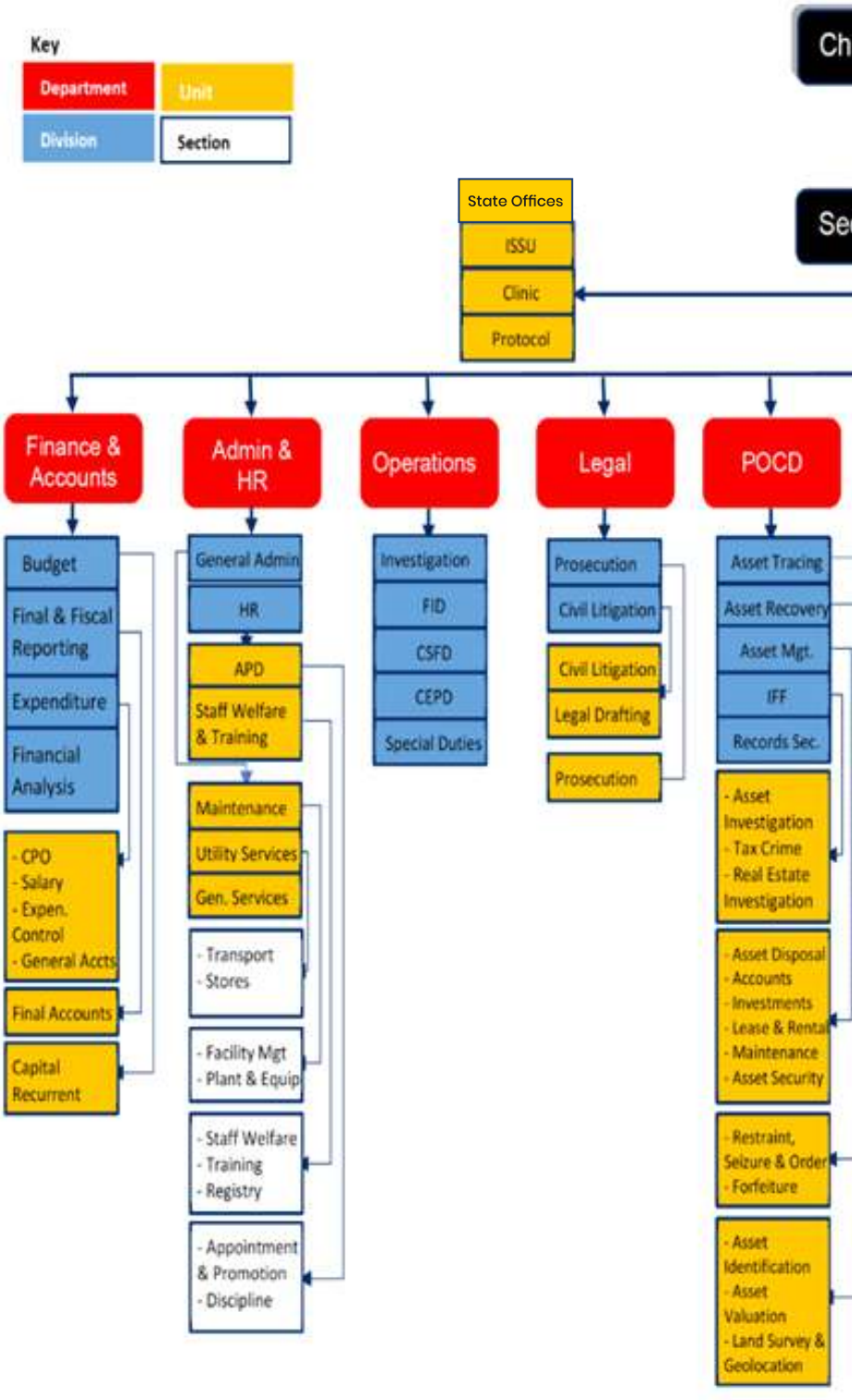
Table 28.0: Summary of the Activities of Protocol Unit

S/N	MONTHS	TRIPS							
		Local	Foreign	Visits To MDAs	Visits By MDAs	Visit By Embassies	Visa Processing	Passport Processing	Other Activities
1	Jan-25	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1
2	Feb-25	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	7
3	Mar-25	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1
4	Apr-25	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
5	May-25	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	1
6	Jun-25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Jul-25	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
8	Aug-25	0	1	1	1	4	1	8	0
9	Sep-25	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	4
10	Oct-25	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	1
11	Nov-25	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
12	Dec-25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		9	26	4	6	7	16	10	16

CHART OF SELECTED OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS UNDER THE ICPC ACT 2000

OFFENCES	PUNISHMENTS
Accepting gratification by an official	7yrs imprisonment
Giving/accepting gratification through agent	7yrs imprisonment
Corrupt offers to public officers	7yrs
Corrupt demand by persons	7yrs imprisonment
Fraudulent acquisition of property	7yrs imprisonment
Fraudulent receipt of property	7yrs imprisonment
Fraudulent receipt of postal matter, chattel	7yrs imprisonment
Deliberate frustration of investigation by the Commission	7yrs imprisonment
Making false statements/returns in respect of money/property received	7yrs imprisonment
Gratification by and through agent	5yrs imprisonment
Bribing of public officers in relation to voting/performing of duty	5yrs imprisonment with hard labour
Using office/position to gratify/confer unfair advantage on oneself, relation/associate	5yrs imprisonment without option of fine
Bribing in relation to auctions	3yrs imprisonment
Inflation of the price of goods/services	7yrs imprisonment and a fine of N1m
Award of contracts without budget provision	3yrs and a fine of N100,000
Transferring money from one vote to another (virement)	1yr or N50,000 fine
Failure to report bribery transactions	2yrs &/ or N100,000
Dealing with, using, holding, receiving or concealing gratification	5yrs imprisonment
Making false statement to the Commission	2yrs &/or N100,000
Wilfully making false petitions	10yrs imprisonment & N100,000 fine

ORGANOGRAM OF THE INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRAC



CTICES AND OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION

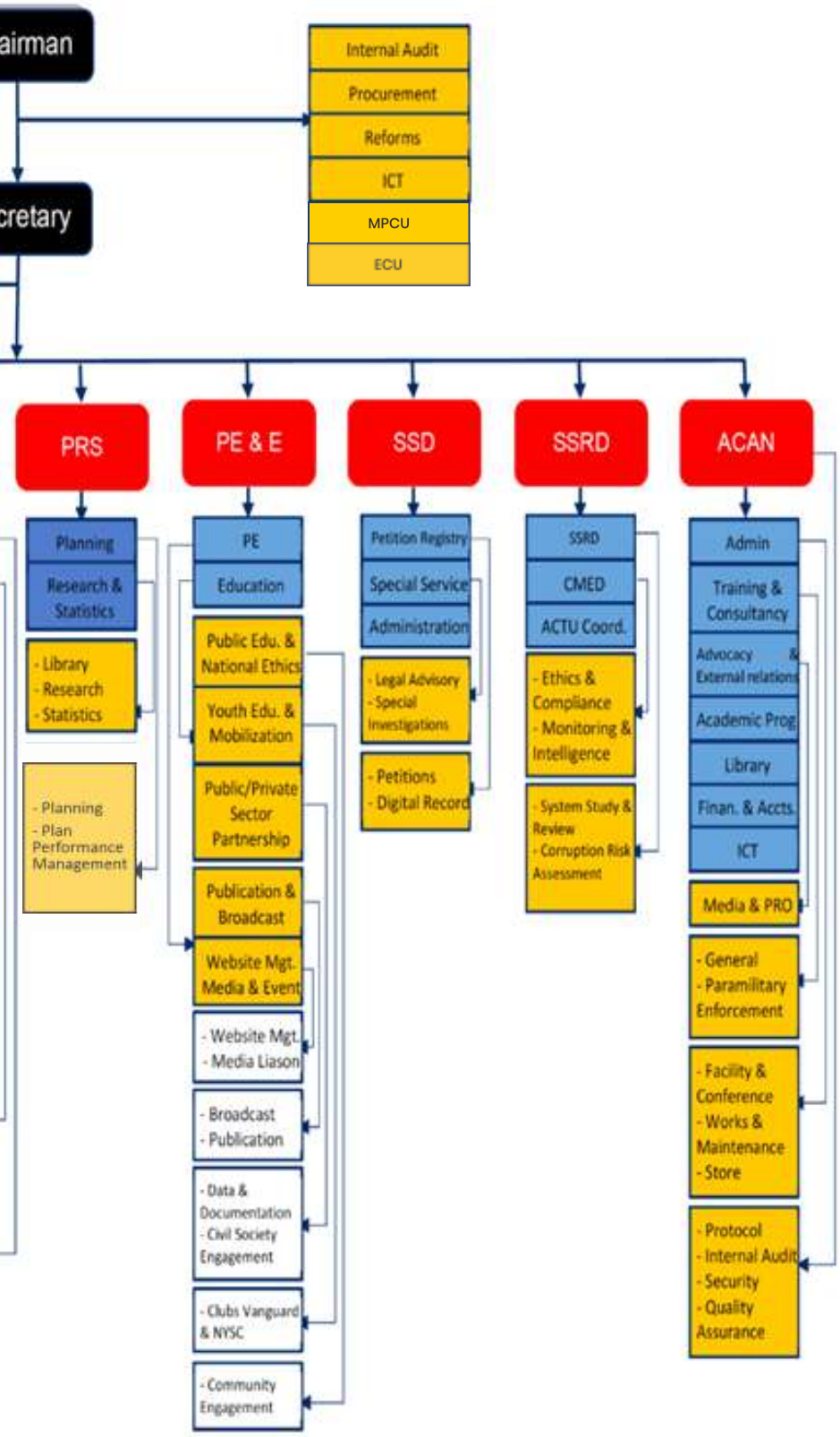


PHOTO GALLERY

7TH ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE NETWORK OF NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTITUTIONS IN WEST AFRICA (NACIWA)















2025 RETREAT (CALABAR)















ICPC CHAIRMAN'S LECTURE AT THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE NIGERIAN BAR ASSOCIATION (NBA) GWAGWALADA CHAPTER















ICPC CHAIRMAN'S ONE-DAY ROUNDTABLE ENGAGEMENT WITH STATE COMMISSIONERS FOR INFORMATION











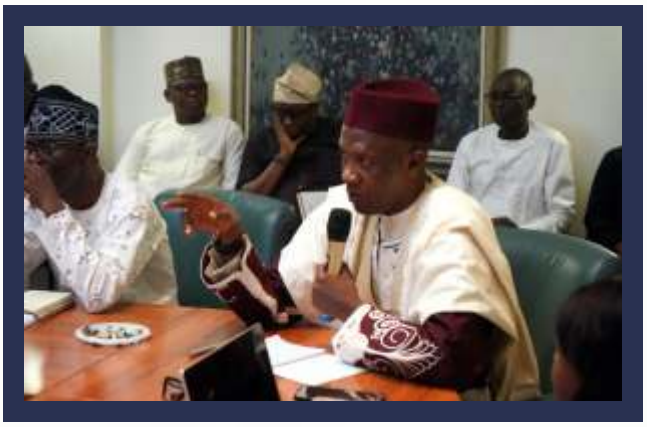




PRESENTATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' INDEX







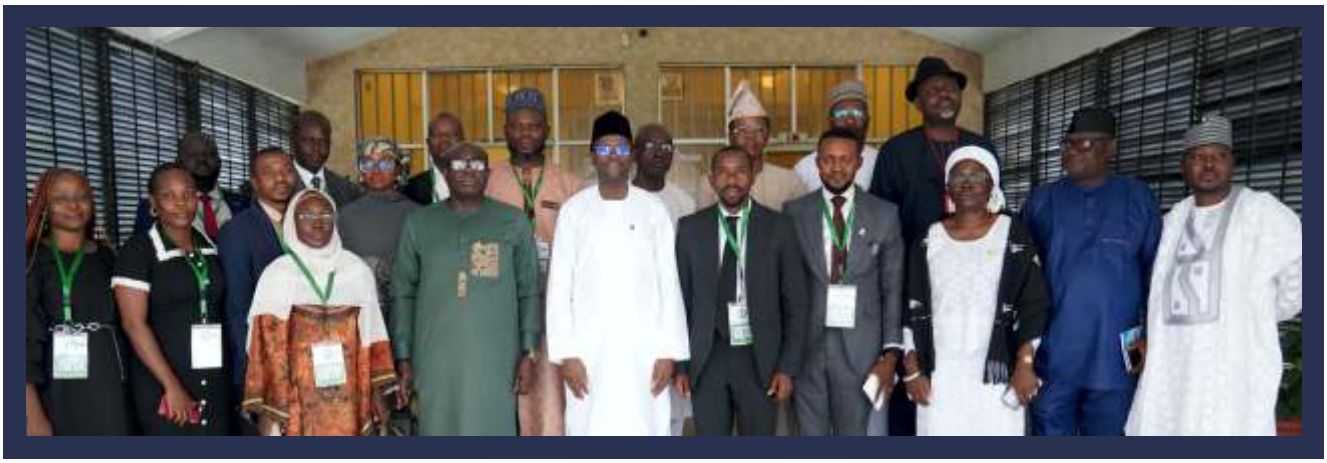








THE VISIT OF MEMBERS OF GWAGWALADA CHAPTER OF THE NIGERIAN BAR ASSOCIATION (NBA) TO ICPC











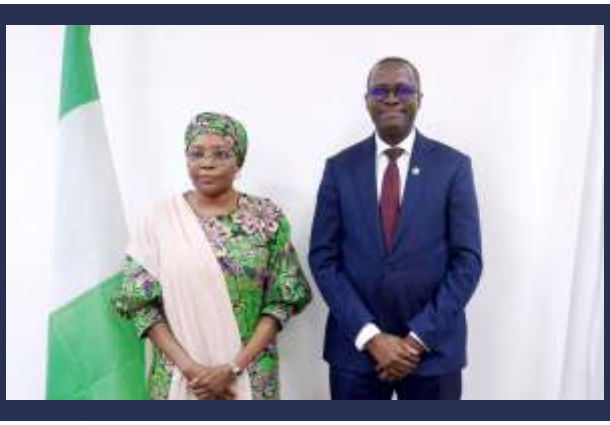


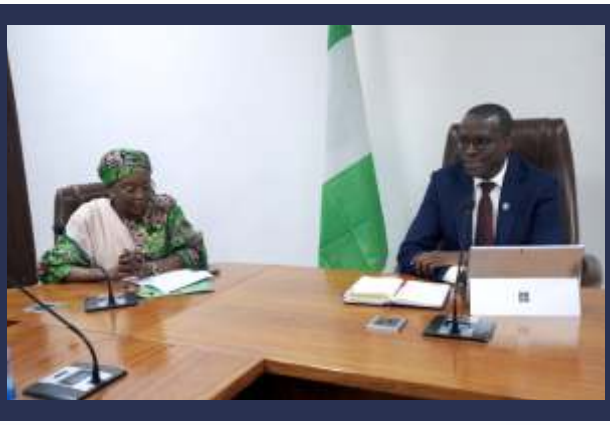


UBEC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S VISIT TO ICPC









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INDEPENDENT CORRUPT PRACTICES &
OTHER RELATED OFFENCES COMMISSION
2025 ANNUAL REPORT

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