
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON ICPC

PART 1

MEANING, DUTIES AND CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ICPC

1. What is ICPC?

ANSWER

ICPC is the short form for Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission. It is vested by law with the responsibility to fight corruption and other related offences in Nigeria. It was set up and empowered by the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000 which was signed into law on June 13, 2000. ICPC was inaugurated on the 29th of September, 2000 by former President Olusegun Obasanjo, GCFR, with a Chairman and 12 Members.

2. What are the duties of ICPC?

ANSWER

The duties of the Commission are contained in section 6 (a-f) of the Act 2000. This section confers 3 main responsibilities on ICPC. In summary, they are:

- To receive and investigate reports of the conspiracy to commit, attempt to commit or actual commission of offence(s) as prescribed by the Act 2000 and in appropriate cases prosecute the offender(s).
- To examine and review corruption-prone systems and procedures of public bodies, with a view to eliminating or minimizing corruption.
- To educate and enlighten the public on and against corruption and related offences with a view to enlisting and fostering public support in fighting corruption.

3. What is the Vision of ICPC?

ANSWER

A Nigeria free from all forms of corruption and corrupt practices.

4. What is the Mission of ICPC?

ANSWER

Mission Statement: To rid Nigeria of corruption through lawful enforcement and preventive measures.

5. What brought about the establishment of ICPC?

ANSWER

Before the establishment of ICPC, Nigeria had been blacklisted by the international community as being very corrupt. This was because many campaigns had failed in the past to reduce corruption. These efforts include the Jaji Declaration in 1977 by General Olusegun Obasanjo; the Ethical Revolution of Alhaji Shehu Shagari in 1981; and the War Against Indiscipline by General Muhammadu Buhari in 1984. In 1987, General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida initiated the Mass Mobilization for Self Reliance, Social Justice and Economic Recovery (MAMSER); and in 1996, General Sani Abacha launched the War Against Indiscipline and Corruption.

There are laws, the Penal and Criminal Codes, which contain provisions meant to prohibit corruption and punish the corrupt; however, the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000 by Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, is the first time the effort to fight corruption is actually provided with the necessary structure and legal instrument to enforce it.

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6. What is significant about the commencement date of Act 2000?

ANSWER

The significance of the date is that the provisions of the Act cannot apply to offences of corruption committed before this date, rather such are provided for by other laws of the land, which ICPC as well as other law enforcement agencies can use to prosecute such offences.

7. What are the major provisions of the Act 2000?

ANSWER

- Interpretation of terms S.2
- Establishment of ICPC S.3(1-14)
- Independence of the Commission S.3(14)
- Powers of Officers of the Commission S.5(1), S.28, S.36
- Duties of the Commission S.6(a-f)
- Offences and Penalties S.8-S.26, S.64
- Independent Counsel to Investigate Public Officers with Constitutional Immunity S.52
- Presumption of Guilt in Certain Offences S.53
- Public Evidence of Corroboration S.54
- Evidence of Custom Inadmissible S.60
- Designated Courts/Judges S.61(3)
- Protection of Informers and Information S.64

8. How is ICPC financed?

ANSWER

The Federal Government of Nigeria through appropriation in the annual budget finances ICPC. It can also receive funding for its projects from international development partners and donor agencies such as the World Bank, USAID, DFID, UNDP, etc.

9. Can the Commission still be independent if it gets its funding from government?

ANSWER

Section 3(14) of the Act 2000 ensures the independence of the Commission as not being subject to the direction or control of any person or authority in the exercise of its mandate.

PART 2 MEANING, FORMS AND CAUSES OF CORRUPTION

10. What is Corruption?

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ANSWER

Corruption is derived from a Latin word "*corruptus*" which means to break or destroy. Literally, corruption means to break away or depart from morality, ethics, law and civic virtues. Several other definitions include:

- "Dishonest or illegal behavior, especially of people in authority" (Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary).
- "An act done with an intent to give some advantages inconsistent with official duty and the rights of others" (Justice MMA Akanbi (rtd), 2002).
- "The abuse of public office for private gain" (World Bank). Public office is abused for private gain when an official accepts or solicits bribe. Public offices can also be abused for undue personal benefit even if no bribery occurs. The theft of a country's assets, funds or the diversion of a country's revenue is also corruption.
- "The abuse of entrusted power for private gain" (Transparency International).
- "A wrongdoing by those in a special position of trust" (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia).

11. What is the meaning of Corruption under the ICPC Act, 2000?

ANSWER

Section 2 of the Act 2000 defines corruption to include "bribery, fraud and other related offences".

12. What are the types of Corruption?

ANSWER

The most common type is bribery, which refers to the giving or taking of money or any kind of favour in return or exchange for undue advantage over other people. Other types include: abuse of power in any form or degree, extortion, embezzlement, inflation of contracts, kickbacks, diversion of funds, falsification or suppression of records, perversion of justice, electoral malpractice, examination malpractice, drug trafficking, money laundering, abuse of selection processes, nepotism, sexual exploitation, gratification, etc.

13. What are the causes of Corruption?

ANSWER

Corruption can be caused by greed, nepotism, lack of positive values, weak enforcement mechanisms, weak oversight mechanisms, excessive materialism, societal pressure, lack of virile welfare structure, insecurity of employment, indiscipline and ineffective organizational structure.

Corruption thrives in situations where officials hold exclusive or monopolistic positions and have a wide discretion to make decisions without a mechanism for oversight or accountability. This is reduced to formula by Klitgaard (1998) as $(C = M + D - A)$ or (Corruption = Monopoly plus Discretion minus Accountability).

Corruption can also manifest in situations where there is immense pressure (financial or otherwise) on officials, with ample opportunity and access to public assets, as well as rationalization for flouting the law. This is represented in what is popularly known as the Fraud Triangle Theory, developed by Donald Cressey.

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PART 3 REPORTING CORRUPT PRACTICES AND OTHER RELATED OFFENCES

14. Who can report corrupt practices and other related offences to ICPC?

ANSWER

The following categories of people have the right and duty to report the incidence of corrupt practice to ICPC:

- The general public
- Public officials in ministries, departments and agencies.
- Heads of government ministries, departments and agencies
- Political office holders (appointed/elected)
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Professional Associations etc.
- Foreigners.

15. What can be reported as corrupt practices and other related offences

ANSWER

Sections 8-26 of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000 clearly spell out offences and penalties covered by the Act if committed after June 13, 2000. They include:

SECTION S	OFFENCES	PUNISHMENTS
8	Accepting gratification by an official	7 years
9	Corrupt offers to public officers	7 years
10	Corrupt demand by person(s)	7 years
12	Holding private interest in a contract from one's own office (front companies)	7 years
13&14	Fraudulent Receipt of Property (fraudulent receipt of postal matter, chattel)	3 years (7years)
15	Deliberate frustration of Commission's investigation	7 years
16	Making false statements or returns in respect of money or property received	7 years
17	Gratification by and through agents	5 years
18	Bribery of public officers in relation to voting or performance of duty	5 years with hard labour
19	Using office or position to gratify or confer unfair advantage on oneself, relation or associate	5 years without option of fine
21	Bribery in relation to auctions	3 years
22(3)	Inflation of the price of goods and services	7years and N1million fine
22 (4)	Award of contract without budget provision, approval and cash backing	3 years and N100,000 fine

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22(5)	Transferring money from one vote to another (Virement)	1 year or N50,000 fine
23	Failure to report bribery transactions	2 years and / or N100,000 fine
64 (3)	Willfully making false petitions	10 years and N100,000

16. What is the procedure for reporting corruption?

ANSWER

Reports can be made orally or in writing. If a report/petition is made orally, it will be reduced into writing and endorsed by the petitioner before it is entered into the ICPC register of petitions (S.27.1-2).

Reports can also be submitted on the ICPC website www.icpc.gov.ng; or by calling the Commission's toll-free telephone lines.

17. How does ICPC process petitions?

ANSWER

ICPC is guided by the principle of confidentiality, giving protection to petitioners and informants. When allegations are made to the Commission in the form of petitions, they are referred to the Investigation Department for preliminary investigation. The investigating officers prepare a report, which is sent to the Prosecution Department to determine whether a *prima facie* case can be established. A full-scale investigation is then conducted and if a case is established, charges are drafted with proof of evidence and filed before a designated High Court.

18. Does ICPC investigate anonymous petitions:

ANSWER

Yes, the Commission receives and investigates anonymous petitions provided such petitions have substance and disclose some breaches or likely breach of any of the provisions of the ICPC enabling law.

PART 4 OPERATIONS

19. Extortion and demand for bribery by law enforcement officials constitute corruption; what should the common man do specifically to avoid dancing to the tune of any law enforcement official and get perpetrators caught?

ANSWER

The first thing citizens should do is to obey the law and avoid running foul of legal requirements such as having appropriate car particulars. One way of dealing with the issue of extortion is for the citizen to refuse to give bribe. If you are compelled to give the bribe because of your security and safety, note the particulars of the situation and report to the nearest ICPC office.

The fight against corruption is a collective responsibility and not a task for only ICPC. Thus to achieve success, it requires the cooperation and active engagement of all Nigerians.

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20. How is ICPC reaching out to other Law Enforcement Agencies like the Police, Customs, Immigration, etc. with the Anti-Corruption crusade?

ANSWER

ICPC's public education strategy is multi-faceted and operates within a framework of segmentation. There are different programmes designed to involve various segments of the society in the anti-corruption crusade. The Law Enforcement agencies form one segment and specific programmes designed for them include: Integrity Workshops/Seminars, Formation of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units (ACTUs) and recruitment of individual officers into the National Anti-Corruption Volunteer Corps (NAVC) etc.

21. Can ICPC investigate corruption cases without petition?

ANSWER

ICPC investigates some of the cases that are brought to its notice through other means other than a petition based on the merit of the information.

22. If a student reports a teacher to ICPC, can the Commission protect the student from being punished?

ANSWER

Yes, Section 64 of the Act 2000 guarantees the protection of the informants/whistle blowers and the information they provide.

23. If the Chairman of the ICPC is corrupt, to whom does one report?

ANSWER

The Act 2000 does not recognize sacred cows. Therefore, if the Chairman of ICPC is alleged to be corrupt, he should be reported to the Commission in the manner others are reported. However, to assure the public of transparency, he should be reported to other law enforcement agencies as well, such as Nigerian Police Force, State Security Services and the Code of Conduct Bureau. In like manner, the heads of these other agencies should be reported to ICPC, if alleged to be corrupt.

24. What if there is corruption in ICPC?

ANSWER

There is an internal monitoring mechanism that filters staff behaviour. Any officer of ICPC discovered to be involved in corrupt practices is subjected to the same investigative and prosecutorial processes as other Nigerians. Policy guidelines are strictly enforced within ICPC.

25. Is ICPC getting the necessary cooperation from the courts?

ANSWER

Some judges appreciate the fight against corruption and handle their cases dispassionately, while some others give room for concern about their dispositions to the anti-corruption crusade. To some extent however, the Commission gets a fair amount of cooperation from the courts.

26. What does ICPC do about allegations of corruption made against an incumbent President, Vice President, Governor and Deputy Governor?

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ANSWER

Section 52 of the Act 2000 provides that when an allegation is made against a sitting President or Vice President, Governor or Deputy Governor, ICPC should refer the matter to the Chief Justice of the Federation, who, if satisfied that sufficient cause has been established in the allegation as supported by an affidavit, appoints an independent counsel to investigate the allegation. ICPC is mandated by law to provide all necessary support to facilitate the work of the independent counsel who submits a report of his findings to the National Assembly or relevant State House of Assembly as the case may be for further action. This is the only window of action provided by law for dealing with these Executive Officers shielded by the immunity clause in Section 308 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended). However, the immunity is valid only for their period of stay in office, after which they can be investigated and prosecuted directly by ICPC.

27. What is the difference between ICPC and EFCC?

ANSWER

The difference between ICPC and EFCC is with regard to their enabling laws and the functions each organization is expected to perform.

- ICPC investigates corruption as enshrined in the Act 2000 (including gratification, corrupt offers/demand, fraudulent acquisition of property, making false statements or returns in respect of money or property received, bribery, conferring undue advantage using one's office, price inflation, contract inflation and award without budgetary provision (virement), failure to report bribery, etc.), while EFCC investigates financial crimes (including advance fee -fraud, money laundering, counterfeiting, illegal money transfers, fraudulent encashment of negotiable instruments, computer credit card fraud, contract scam, terrorism, cyber-crimes etc.)
- While ICPC mainly implements the provisions of the Act 2000, EFCC is the coordinating agency for the enforcement of the provisions of the Money Laundering Act, 2004, the Advance Fee - Fraud and other Related Offences Act, 1995, the Failed Banks Act, 1994 (as amended), the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, 1991 and Miscellaneous Offences Act.
- ICPC is not only a law enforcement agency, but it also executes a preventive mandate through the mechanism of systems review in public sector bodies, identifying corruption prone areas and effecting changes. EFCC does not have that responsibility.

The grey area where the jobs of both agencies overlap is the area of corruption and fraud. This is defined in the statutes establishing both organizations. In the EFCC Act, economic crime is defined as including corruption. The Act 2000 also defines corruption as including fraud.

28. Are there functional overlaps between ICPC and other agencies like the Police, the Public Complaints Commission, the Code of Conduct Bureau and Economic and Financial Crime Commission?

ANSWER

There are some functional overlaps. For example, the Police can investigate matters of corruption as

ICPC. The Code of Conduct Bureau can investigate officials who have more assets than they declared at the beginning of their tenure. The overlap in this case is that ICPC is also empowered to probe into assets it believes are beyond the legitimate earnings of an

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officer. In dealing with areas of overlap, functional relationship between ICPC and other agencies of government with related mandate is complementary. The Act 2000 does not override mandates of other agencies; however, these agencies, especially the Police are required to bring cases of corruption being investigated to the notice of the Commission ((S.69).

29. There have been allegations of corruption in the Judiciary, how true is this and what is ICPC doing about it?

ANSWER

The Judiciary is part of the larger Nigerian society, as such it is not immune to corruption. There are, however, honest judges and legal practitioners. When the Commission receives an allegation of corruption in the judiciary, it is treated like other cases. If at the end of investigation, a *prima facie* case is established, the case is charged to court. The Commission prosecutes every case that can be substantiated and proved in court and it has indeed prosecuted judges.

30. The print and electronic media sometimes report corrupt practices happening in the nation and ICPC does not react to these reports by going after alleged culprits, why?

ANSWER

Section 6 (a) of the Act 2000 empowers the Commission to receive and investigate reports on corrupt acts while section 27 (1) explains the mode of filing such reports. Largely, the reports (petitions) form, *ab initio*, the grounds on which ICPC can institute investigations. However, Section 27(3) allows room for investigation of information otherwise received. The Commission now treats reports which are physically submitted as well as those received from other sources, for example, those that are unsigned or those received through the Internet.

31. How long does it take to investigate cases?

ANSWER:

The length of time it takes to conclude any particular case is largely determined by the nature, circumstances and complexity of the case. Other factors are ease of access to the relevant evidence as well as the case-load of the investigating team. Complex cases require meticulous investigation and this takes time. Barring these factors, cases are usually speedily disposed of within a reasonable time.

32. The Commission sometimes seizes assets of some corrupt persons. Where does the Commission derive its power to trace, recover and manage assets?

ANSWER

The Commission's power to trace, recover and manage illegally acquired assets is derived from S.37, 38, 44 - 49 of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000.

33. What happens to seized assets?

ANSWER

Immovable Property: S.38(2) of the Act 2000 provides that where it is not practicable, or it is otherwise not desirable to effect removal of any property seized during investigation, the officer carrying out the investigation may leave the property at the premises in which it is seized under the custody of such persons as he may detail for the purpose.

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Perishable Property: S.38(7) states that where any movable property seized is liable to decay or deteriorate, or cannot be maintained without difficulty, such property may be sold at the prevailing market value and the proceeds of the sale shall be held, after deducting the costs and expenses of the maintenance and of the sale of the property, pending the result of any proceedings under the Act.

Money: All seized monies are kept with the Central Bank of Nigeria. However, the monies do not all belong to the government so they are kept with a record of whom it is recovered from and to whom it belongs. The owner of the recovered funds may apply to the Central Bank through ICPC for the re-imburement of the funds and it will re-paid.

PART 5

ANTI-CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN INITIATIVES

34. There are Nigerians who are eager to be part of this crusade. What structure does the Commission have in place to facilitate the participation of such concerned people?

ANSWER

To provide all concerned Nigerians who are eager to be part of the crusade against corruption with enabling structures and platforms, ICPC has initiated the following programmes:

- a. **The National Anti-Corruption Volunteer Corps (NAVC)** is a programme designed to take anti-corruption and integrity issues into the public domain and promote voluntary participation of very honest and credible Nigerians who are pained by corruption and are willing to participate in all legitimate efforts to control it. Interested individuals are required to fill forms (obtainable at all ICPC Offices and online at the Commission's website) to register their interest, after which they would be recognized officially as members of the NAVC by ICPC.
- b. The Commission has also established a coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) tagged the **National Anti-Corruption Coalition (NACC)**, which brings together all NGOs who want to focus on the fight against corruption. To be a member of the Coalition, an NGO would have to obtain a form from any of ICPC offices, fill and return it to the Commission with relevant documents attached. The Commission would vet and verify all the claims made by the NGO in the form before admitting it into the Coalition. The goal of the Coalition is to brainstorm on how best to fight corruption, to give NGOs a sense of direction for the fight and collectively source funding for anti-corruption projects and programmes.

35. What is ICPC doing to nip corruption in the bud among the youths?

ANSWER

Aware of the fact that the youths are the leaders of tomorrow, ICPC has put several strategies in place to ensure that anti-corruption consciousness is instilled in their minds early. These strategies include:

- A. Formation of **Schools Anti-Corruption Clubs (SACs)**: In an effort to catch Nigerian youths in their early years, ICPC inaugurates Schools Anti-Corruption Clubs in secondary schools to get youths enlightened and involved in the anti-corruption crusade. The club activities include debates and discussions on corruption, competitions, drama presentations, etc.

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- B. **Students Anti-Corruption Vanguard (SAVs):** The Commission also inaugurates Vanguard in tertiary institutions to encourage young adults to get involved in the anti-corruption crusade before they join the wider society.
- C. **NYSC Orientation Camp Sensitization Lecture and NYSC/ICPC Anti-Corruption Community Development Service (CDS) Group:** This programme was inaugurated in September 2002. It involves the delivery of Anti-Corruption lectures at NYSC orientation camps throughout the country during each camping season. The effort has led to the formation of NYSC Anti-corruption Community Development Service (CDS) groups among NYSC members during the service.
- D. **The National Values Curriculum (NVC)** The National Values Curriculum (NVC) is aimed at inculcating sound moral values and national consciousness in the Nigerian youth right from their formative years in the classroom. The NVC is hinged on twelve (12) core values namely Honesty, Discipline, Justice, Right Attitude to Work, Citizen's Rights and Duties, National Consciousness, Contentment, Courage, Concern for Others, Family Values, Religious Values and Traditional Values. The Commission, with the technical assistance of Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC) developed and infused elements of the NVC into school subjects. The core values are integrated into subjects such as Social Studies, English Language, Business Studies, Civic Education, Christian Religious Studies and Islamic Religious Studies at basic and post-basic educational level as well as Colleges of Education courses.

The NVC project will ensure that the Nigerian child is continually exposed to moral values throughout his educational career in the hope that the anti-corruption consciousness becomes ingrained in his sub-consciousness. The harvest of the long-term project will be reaped in the crop of citizens that would emerge to work in the different segments of the economy and lead the country in the future.
- E. **Youth Integrity Camp:** The Commission organizes camps for young people to discuss their involvement in the anti-corruption crusade.
- F. **Youth Competition:** The Commission organizes different types of youth competitions for young people in secondary and tertiary institutions such as Essay and Debating Competitions.

36. What else is ICPC doing to enlist public support in the fight against corruption?

ANSWER

ICPC uses several strategies in enlisting the support of Nigerians, and re-orientating them towards the war against corruption. These include:

- i. **Citizens Engagement Forum:** This is a grassroots sensitisation programme during which members of the grassroots are enlightened on their role in the fight against corruption.
- ii. **Interactive Forum with Leaders of Religions**
- iii. **Local Government Integrity Initiative**
- iv. **Collaborative programmes with Professional Bodies and Business Management Organizations**
- v. **Outreach to the informal sector - Transport, Market Women, Artisans, etc.**
- vi. **Collaboration with Women groups**

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- vii. Production of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials including stickers, posters, wristbands, roll-up banners, etc.
- viii. Mass media outreach such as the Commission's television programme "Corruption Must Go", television and radio jingles in English and local languages, dramas, etc.
- ix. Social media platforms: Facebook, Twitter, BBM, Instagram, YouTube, etc.

37. What is ICPC doing to tackle corruption in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)?

ANSWER

Several strategies have been put in place to arrest corruption in MDAs. These include:

- a. The conduct of **Systems Studies and Review** of ministries and parastatals: ICPC examines the practices, systems and procedures of public organizations with a view to exposing corruption-prone areas. Recommendations are then made for the review and reversal of such practices. The Commission has been able to effect reviews of affected procedures and practices in some of these organizations, thus plugging loopholes and reducing corrupt practices.
- b. **Establishment of Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units (ACTUs):** ICPC establishes Anti-Corruption and Transparency Units (ACTUs) in government ministries, departments and agencies as its outposts. The establishment of ACTUs was at the initiative of ICPC and mandated by the Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation (OHCSF). The units are led by Directorate-level staff and comprise staff of the host organizations that have been screened by the Commission for integrity. They serve as the eyes and ears of ICPC in their organizations and as members of staff, they are in a good position to identify corruption-prone areas in their administrative systems.

ACTUs are established to perform the following duties:

- i. To receive and investigate any report or any conspiracy to commit or commission of corruption.
- ii. To report all alleged cases of corrupt practices to the Commission with copies sent to the Minister, Permanent Secretary or Chief Executive Officer of an organization as the case may be, except where the Chief Executive Officer is involved.
- iii. To report cases involving Minister, Permanent Secretary or Chief Executive Officer of the organization to ICPC, and not to the management of the organization
- iv. To examine the practices, systems and procedures of their organizations where such practices, systems and procedures facilitate fraud and corruption, to submit the detailed report with recommendations to the head of the organization with copies to ICPC.
- v. To educate officials of their respective organization on and against bribery, corruption and related offences by organizing seminars, lectures, distribution of anti-corruption handbills, posters, stickers etc.

The Commission attaches its personnel to these Units as Desk Officers for coordination and first-hand report on issues raised. The Units are also to render periodic reports to the Commission on their activities.

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38. What are the powers and limitations of ACTU?

ANSWER

ACTU has the power to carry out all the responsibilities of ICPC as provided in Section 6(a) - (f) of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000 except prosecution, which is the exclusive preserve of the Commission. The role of the ACTUs are spelt out in more detail in the ACTU Standing Orders, published by ICPC to guide the operations of ACTUs.

39. How are ACTUs funded?

ANSWER

The Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation directed through its circular Ref: OE/MS/MO/196/S1/7 dated 16th April 2003 that "... the budgetary needs of ACTU shall continue to be met by the respective ministries and extra-ministerial departments pending the executive takeover of the units by ICPC. Departments are expected to make separate budgetary provision for ACTUs smooth operation".

40. Where can one get formal training on Ethics and Integrity Issues?

ANSWER

ICPC set up the Anti-Corruption Academy of Nigeria (ACAN) as its research and training arm. The objectives of ACAN include:

- To provide world-class law enforcement and anti-corruption education, for professionals and administrators in the public and private sectors.
- To become a think-tank for policy formulation and implementation in the law enforcement and anti-corruption sector.
- To certify competencies of law enforcement professionals through short duration courses, in-service training, certificate programmes, diploma courses and post-graduate degree programmes.
- To bridge the gap between knowledge and practice through academic research and professional policy analysis.
- To serve as a platform for dialogue, networking, cooperation and collaboration in crimes management and control.

ACAN is located at Kilometer 46, Abuja-Keffi Expressway, beside the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Orientation Camp, Keffi, Nasarawa State. More information about the courses offered by ACAN can be obtained from their website: www.icpcacademy.gov.ng.

41. If I want to make a report or obtain more information about ICPC, where can I go?

ANSWER

You can make a report or get more information about ICPC at the following office locations

■ ICPC Headquarters

Plot 802 Constitution Avenue, Zone A9, Central Area, P.M.B. 535, Garki, Abuja, FCT.

Website: www.icpc.gov.ng

Email: info@icpc.gov.ng

Toll-Free Lines: 0800-CALL-ICPC (0800-2255-4272)

MTN: 0803-123-0280, 0803-123-0281, 0803-123-0282

GLO: 0705-699-0190, 0705-699-0191

ICPC STATE OFFICES AND THEIR JURISDICTION

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	STATE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	E-MAIL ADDRESS
1.	<u>Adamawa State Office</u> Adamawa State Taraba State Borno State.	6 Mayo Ine Street Jameta Yola, Adamawa States	08037771263	adamawa@icpc.gov.ng
2.	<u>Akwa-Ibom Zonal Office</u> Akwa-Ibom State Cross River State	Plot 37, G Line, Ewet Housing Estate Uyo, Akwa-Ibom State	08023445230 07039788913	akwaibom@icpc.gov.ng
3.	<u>Bauchi Zonal office</u> Bauchi State Gombe State Yobe State	Plot 10946, Yaya Abubakar Link, Off Federal Secretariat Road BRC, Bauchi.	08036040239	bauchi@icpc.gov.ng
4.	<u>Benue State Office</u> Benue State Plateau State Nasarawa State	26 Jonah Jang Street, High Level, Makurdi, Benue State.	08065287240	benue@icpc.gov.ng
5.	<u>Edo State Office</u> Edo State Delta State	81, Boundary Road Benin City, Edo State.	07038894444 08069550952	edo@icpc.gov.ng
6.	<u>Enugu Zonal Office</u> Enugu State Ebonyi State Anambra State	55, Ezeilo Street Independence Layout, Enugu.	08037044584	enugu@icpc.gov.ng
7.	<u>Imo State Office</u> Imo State Abia State	Plot 100 Ngozi Ajaelu Street, Off Nkwere Street, Works Layout, Owerri, Imo State.		imo@icpc.gov.ng
8.	<u>Kaduna Zonal Office</u> Kaduna State Katsina State	No.7 Wurno Road, Off Rabah Road, Kaduna.	08167120128	kaduna@icpc.gov.ng
9.	<u>Kano State Office</u> Kano State Jigawa State	No. 417, Shehu Kazaure Road, Off Kwanar Hotoro GRA, Kano State.	08086621491	kano@icpc.gov.ng
10.	<u>Kogi Zonal Office</u> Kogi State Kwara State Niger State	No.6 Shugaba Close, Off Aliyu Attah Way Lokoja, Kogi State.	08055808900	kogi@icpc.gov.ng

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11.	<u>Lagos Zonal Office</u> Lagos State	10, Okotie Eboh Street, South-West Ikoyi, Lagos.	08064187366 08023177773	lagos@icpc.gov.ng
12.	<u>Osun State Office</u> Osun State Ekiti State Ondo State	No.5, Olu Alabi Way GRA, Okefia, Osogbo Osun State.	08036442935	osun@icpc.gov.ng
13.	<u>Oyo State Office</u> Oyo State Ogun State	No.19B University Crescent, Old Bodija Estate, Ibadan, Oyo State.	08032984983	oyo@icpc.gov.ng
14.	<u>Rivers State Office</u> Rivers State Bayelsa State	No.4 Chief A.K Horsefall Street (Former Abana St) Off William Jumbo Drive, Old GRA Port Harcourt.	08023432419	rivers@icpc.gov.ng
15.	<u>Sokoto State Office</u> Sokoto State Kebbi State Zamfara State	No.18 Sama Road, Gwiwa Layout, Sokoto State.	08035994938	sokoto@icpc.gov.ng