



**THE ZANZIBAR ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC  
CRIMES ACT, 2012**

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ACT NO. 1 OF 2012

I ASSENT

*Alshain*

{ DR. ALI MOHAMED SHEIN }  
PRESIDENT OF ZANZIBAR  
AND

CHAIRMAN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

*2 April*, 2012

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE ZANZIBAR ANTI-CORRUPTION AND  
ECONOMIC CRIMES AUTHORITY, ITS FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND  
OTHER MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH

ENACTED by the House of Representatives of Zanzibar.

**PART I  
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS**

Short title and  
commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as the Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2012 and shall come into operation immediately after being assented to by the President.

Interpretation.

2.(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:-

“agent” includes:-

- (a) any person employed by or acting for another;
- (b) a trustee;
- (c) an administrator or an executor;
- (d) a public service officer.

“Authority” means the Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority established under section 3 of this Act;



“Benefit” means any gift, loan, fee, reward, appointment, service, favour, forbearance, promise or other consideration or advantage;

“Constitution” means the Constitution of Zanzibar, 1984;

“Corruption” means:-

- (a) an offence provided under the provision of sections 36 to 42 and 53 to 58 of this Act;
- (b) an offence involving dishonesty:-
  - (i) in connection with any tax, rate or imposed levies under any Act; or
  - (ii) under any written law relating to the elections of persons to public office;

“Corrupt conduct” means:-

- (a) conduct constituting corruption; or
- (b) corrupt conduct that took place before this Act comes into operation and which at the time, constituted an offence;

“Council” means the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council;

“Director General” means the person appointed under the provisions of section 4 of this Act;

“Deputy Director General” means a person appointed under the provisions of section 6 of this Act;

“Economic Crime” means an offence specified from section 43 to 52 of this Act;

“Government” means the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar;

“Investigator” means a person authorized by the Director General to conduct an investigation under this Act on behalf of the Authority and includes an Investigator authorised by the Director of Public Prosecutions to conduct investigation under the provisions of this Act;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for matters relating to anti-corruption;

“Officer” means a person employed or appointed to hold a public or private office;

“President” means the President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council;



“Principal” includes an employer;

“Private body” means any person or organization not being a public body and includes a voluntary organization, charitable organization, company, partnership, club and other body or organization howsoever constituted;

“Public body” means anybody or institution performing the functions of or on behalf of the Public Institution;

“Unexplained assets” means assets-

- (a) acquired at or around the time the person has allegedly committed a corruption or economic crime; and
- (b) whose value is disproportionate to that person’s known sources of income at or around that time and for which there is no satisfactory explanation.

(2) For the purpose of exercising any power or functions under this Act, wherever the power or function in relation to corruption is referred in relation for any authority such power or function shall be deemed to include economic crimes.

## PART II ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUTHORITY

Establishment  
of the  
Authority.

3.(1) There is hereby established an Authority to be known as the Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority.

(2) The Authority shall be an independent and autonomous Agency of the Government and shall:-

- (a) be a corporate body with perpetual succession and common seal;
- (b) have power to sue and being sued;
- (c) have power to acquire and dispose any movable and immovable property.

Appoint-  
ment of  
Director  
General.

4.(1) There shall be a Director General of the Authority who shall be appointed by the President.

(2) The Director General shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority and shall be responsible for the day to day functions of the Authority.





Security of tenure for Director General.

5. In order to protect the integrity and independence of the Authority, the Director General shall not be removed from office except for reasons and procedures laid down for the removal of a High Court Judge according to article 95 of the Constitution.

Appointment of Deputy Director General.

6.(1) The President may appoint a Deputy Director General who shall be a Chief Assistant to the Director General in performing the day to day functions of the Authority.

(2) The Deputy Director General shall perform the duties and functions of the Authority under the directives of the Director General.

Qualifications of Director General and Deputy.

7.(1) A person shall not be eligible to be appointed as a Director General unless he has the following qualifications:-

- (a) be a Zanzibari, and at least a holder of first degree of law from a recognised institution; and
- (b) not less than seven years working experience in that field.

(2) A person shall not be eligible to be appointed as a Deputy Director General unless he has the qualifications as provided for under subsection (1)(a) of this section, together with working experience of not less than five years.

Other staff.

8.(1) The Authority may, upon such terms and conditions as the Director General may determine, employ or appoint such staff or hire services of such consultants, experts or independent Investigators as may be necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Authority.

(2) Recruitment of the staff of the Authority, both professional and supporting shall be made in accordance with the Public Service Act and its regulations except that in any case the recruitment procedures shall be adopted that will ensure obtaining the best personnel for the Authority.

(3) For the purpose of upholding institutional independence and integrity of the Authority, a person, except on Presidential appointment, shall not be transferred to or from the Authority without prior written consent of the Director General.

Funds of the Authority.

9.(1) The Authority shall hold its own budget vote through which all the funds appropriated or accrued or the use of the Authority shall be disbursed.





(2) The Paymaster General shall appoint an accounting officer for the Vote of the Authority and the Accountant General shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, allocate adequate staff to undertake the accounting work for the Vote.

(3) The Funds of the Authority shall include:-

- (a) such amount of money appropriated by the House of Representatives in each financial year for the use of the Authority;
- (b) grants, donation and other funds received by the Authority from other eligible sources.

Account and  
audit.

**10.**(1) The Authority shall keep or cause to be kept proper books and records of account of its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities.

(2) The annual accounts of the Authority shall be prepared and audited by the Controller and Auditor General or any other Auditor approved by the Controller and Auditor General.

Budget.

**11.** The Director General shall within the time as directed by the Ministry responsible for Government budget, before the end of each financial year, prepare and submit to the Minister, budget of income and expenditure of the Authority for the next ensuing financial year.

Annual  
report.

**12.**(1) The Director General shall cause an annual report to be prepared for each financial year and shall submit to the Minister within three months after the end of the year to which it relates.

(2) The annual report shall contain, in respect of the year to which it relates:-

- (a) the financial statements of the Authority; and
- (b) details of the activities performed by the Authority.

(3) Upon receipt of the report under sub section (1) of this section, the Minister shall lay the report before the Council then before the House of Representatives.

(4) The Authority shall cause the annual report to be published in the Gazette in such manner as the Authority may determine.



### PART III FUNCTIONS OF THE AUTHORITY

Functions  
of the  
Authority.

13.(1) The functions of the Authority shall be:-

- (a) to receive and investigate any complaint concerning corruption practices in any public or private body;
- (b) to investigate any matter that, in the Director General's opinion, raises suspicion that any of the following have occurred or are about to occur:-
  - (i) conduct constituting corruption or economic crime;
  - (ii) conduct likely to allow, encourage or cause an act constituting corruption or economic crime;
- (c) to investigate the conduct of any person that, in the opinion of the Director General, is conducive to corruption or economic crime or breach of ethics under this Act;
- (d) to assist any law enforcement agency of the Government in the investigation of corruption or economic crime;
- (e) at the request of any person or institution, to advise and assist the person or institution on ways in which that person or institution may prevent corrupt practices;
- (f) to examine the practices and procedures of public or private bodies in order to facilitate the discovery of corrupt practices and to secure the revision of methods of work or procedures that, in the opinion of the Director General, may be conducive to corrupt practices;
- (g) to advise heads of public or private bodies of changes in practices or procedures compatible with the effective discharge of the duties of such bodies that the Director General thinks necessary to reduce the likelihood of the occurrence of corrupt practices;
- (h) to educate the public on the dangers of corruption and economic crime and the importance of code of ethics and to enlist and foster public support in combating corruption and economic crime;
- (i) to investigate the extent of liability for the loss of or damage to any public property and:-
  - (i) in consultation with the Attorney General, to institute civil proceedings against any person for the recovery of such property or compensation;





(ii) to recover such property or enforce an order for compensation even if the property is outside Zanzibar or the assets that could be used to satisfy the order are outside Zanzibar.

(j) to carry out any other functions conferred to the Authority under this Act or any other law.

(2) The Director General may refer any allegation for an offence that comes to his notice in the course of an investigation under subsection (1) of this section to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

(3) In performing the functions of the Authority under this Act, the Director General shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or Authority.

Powers of  
Director  
General.

**14.(1)** In performing the functions of the Authority under this Act, the Director General shall have powers to:-

(a) authorize any officer of the Authority to conduct an inquiry or investigation into any alleged or suspected offences under this Act;

(b) require any person in writing to produce, within a specific time, all books, records, returns, reports, data stored electronically on computer or otherwise and any other documents suspected to be involved in corrupt practices or economic crimes;

(c) require any person or Institution within a specified time, to provide any information or to answer any questions which the Director General considers necessary in connection with any inquiry or investigation which the Director General is empowered to conduct under this Act.

(2) Any person who fails:-

(a) to produce any thing required under subsection (1) (b) of this section;  
or

(b) to provide any information, or to answer any question, or wilfully provides any false information or makes any false statement in answer to a question put to him under the provision of subsection (1)(c) of this section;





commits an offence and upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one million shillings and not more than one hundred million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not less than two years and not more than ten years or both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Without prejudice to the general powers provided for under subsection (1) of this section, the Director General, or any other person authorized by the Director General, shall have the power to arrest, enter into premises or vessels, search and detain suspects and seize property where there is a reasonable cause to believe that an offence involving corruption or economic crimes has been or is about to be committed by the suspect in the premises or in relation to that property, provided that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act No. 7 of 2004 shall apply.

(4) Where the property is seized under sub section (3) of this section, the Director General or any person authorized by the Director General to seize the property, shall issue a receipt acknowledging seizure of that property, bearing the signature of the owner or occupier of the property or the close relative or person for the time being in possession or control of the property and the signatures of witnesses.

(5) Where the premise or vessel is to be searched, the Director General or any other officer authorized by the Director General to conduct a search shall adopt the prevailing procedures as provided under the Criminal Procedures Act of Zanzibar.

(6) Where a person authorized by the Director General, who without reasonable ground for so doing, orders, authorizes or conducts a search on a person, place, building, vessel, carriage or receptacle, commits an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than one million shillings and not more than three million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not more than three years or both such a fine and imprisonment.

(7) Where the Director General is satisfied that:-

- (a) a corruption or economic offence may have been committed by any person;  
or
- (b) any share account, purchase account, club account, investment account, bank account or other account of whatsoever kind or description, any banker's books, company books, documents or any information from any other source, other article of or relating to any person named or otherwise identified in writing by the Director General are likely to be relevant for the purpose of investigation of such offence,



may for that purpose, authorize in writing an officer of the Authority to:-

- (i) investigate and inspect such account, book or documents or other articles of or relating to the person named or otherwise identified by the Director General;
- (ii) require from any person the production of such accounts, books, documents or other articles of or relating to the person named or otherwise identified by the Director General as is required for the purpose of such investigation and the disclosure of all or any information relating thereto;
- (iii) take copies of such account, books or documents or, of any relevant entry therein and photographs of any other article; and
- (iv) where necessary for the purpose of preserving evidence, take custody of the original copy.

(8) Subject to the consent of the Director of Public Prosecution, the Director General or a person authorized by Director General shall have power to prosecute offences of corruption or economic crime under this Act.

Special  
powers of  
investiga-  
tion.

**15.(1)** The Director General, or any other officer authorized by the Director General to investigate an offence under this Act may:-

- (a) order any person to appear before the Director General or that other authorized person for the purpose of being interviewed in relation to any matter which may in the opinion of that officer, assist investigation of the alleged offence; or
- (b) order any person to produce any book, document or any certified copy thereof, and any article which may assist the investigation of the alleged offence; or
- (c) by written notice, require any person to furnish a statement on oath or affirmation setting out such information which may be of assistance in the investigation of the alleged offence.

(2) Any person who, in the course of investigation of the alleged offence under this Act, knowingly:-

- (a) makes or cause to be made a false report or information relating to the commission of the alleged offence to any Investigator; or
- (b) misleads any Investigator,





commits an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of three years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Co-operation  
with other  
bodies.

**16.(1)** The Authority may in the performance of its functions, work in co-operation with any person or body it may think appropriate, and it shall be the duty of such person or body to afford the Authority every co-operation.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (1) of this section, the Director General or any officer authorized by the Director General, conducting an investigation into any offence alleged or suspected to have been committed under this Act, may request any public official for assistance in the reasonable exercise of his powers or the discharge of his duties under this Act.

Performance  
appraisal.

**17.(1)** The Director General shall, develop standards of performance to be observed and achieved by every Investigator or a person appointed to conduct investigation under this Act.

(2) The Director General shall, at least once in every two years appoint a qualified person or firm to conduct performance appraisal for the purpose of determining whether the performance standards are achieved and whether such standards are adequate.

(3) A person or firm appointed to conduct performance appraisal shall prepare a performance appraisal report and submit to the Minister and the Minister shall submit a copy of the report to the President.

(4) The Minister shall as soon as practicable after submitting the report to the President, lay the same before the House of Representatives.

Promotion  
of efficient.

**18.(1)** The Authority shall be the government centre of excellence in the promotion of policies, laws, programs, skills and public awareness in all aspects of anti-corruption activities and economic crimes and the Director General shall seek financial and technical resources and utilize the same in discharging this responsibility.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) of this section, the Director General shall, in particular, do all or any of the following in furtherance of the purpose provided under subsection (1) of this section:

- (a) design and publish any type of publication relevant to its mission and purpose;
- (b) commission or undertake any research or study;





- (c) organize any forum, assembly or meeting and participate in any forum organized by other institutions;
- (d) design and execute public awareness programs on corruption and economic crimes aspects through media.

#### PART IV INVESTIGATIONS

Investigation.

**19.**(1) The Director General or a person authorized by the Director General may conduct an investigation on behalf of the Authority.

(2) For the purposes of an investigation, the Director General or any person authorized by him shall have the powers, privileges and immunities of a police officer in addition to any other powers the Director General or Investigator has under this Part.

Identification for investigators.

**20.**(1) The Authority shall issue identification certificate to an Investigator and such identification shall be evidence that the person to whom it is issued is an Investigator.

(2) The identification certificate issued by the Authority shall be signed by the Director General and seal of the Authority.

Complaints not investigated.

**21.** If the Director General receives a complaint concerning corrupt conduct or economic crime on the part of any person and declines to investigate or discontinues the investigation, the Director General shall inform the complainant in writing of its decision and of the reasons for its decision.

Statement of suspect's property.

**22.**(1) The Authority may by notice in writing require a person reasonably suspected of corruption or economic crime to furnish, within a reasonable time specified in the notice, a written statement:-

- (a) enumerating the suspected person's property and the time at which it was acquired; and
- (b) stating in relation to any property that was acquired at or about the time of the suspected corruption or economic crime, whether the property was acquired by purchase, gift, inheritance or in some other manner, and what consideration, if any, was given for the property.



(2) A person who neglects or fails to comply with a requirement under this section commits an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine not less than one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) The powers of the Authority under this section shall be exercised only by the Director General.

Requirement to provide information.

**23.(1)** The Authority may by notice in writing require a person to provide an associate of a suspected person, within a reasonable time specified in the notice, a written statement of the associate's property at the time specified in the notice.

(2) In subsection (1) of this section "associate of a suspected person" means a person, whether or not suspected of corruption or economic crime, who the Investigator reasonably believes may have had dealings with a person suspected of corruption or economic crime.

(3) The Director General may by notice in writing require any person to provide, within a reasonable time specified in the notice, any information or documents in the person's possession that relate to a person suspected of corruption or economic crime.

(4) A person who neglects or fails to comply with a requirement under this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(5) This section does not require any information to be disclosed that is protected or privileged under any written law, provided that the court may, on an application by the Director General, waive such privilege and order such information to be revealed.

Production of records and property.

**24.(1)** The Authority may by notice in writing require a person whether or not suspected of corruption or economic crime, to produce specified records in his possession that may be required for an investigation; and require that person or any other person to provide explanation or information within his knowledge with respect to such records, whether the records were produced by the person or not.

(2) A requirement under subsection (1) of this section may include requirement to attend personally to provide explanations and information.

(3) A requirement under subsection (1) of this section may require a person to produce records or provide explanations and information on an ongoing basis over a period of time, not exceeding six months.





(4) The six month limitation in subsection (3) of this section does not prevent the Authority from making further requirements for further periods of time as long as the period of time in respect of which each requirement is made does not exceed six months.

(5) Without prejudice to any provision under this Act, the Authority may make copies of or take extracts from any record produced pursuant to requirement under this section.

(6) A requirement under this section to produce a record stored in electronic form is a requirement to reduce the record to hard copy; and if specifically required, to produce a copy of the record in electronic form.

(7) For the purpose of this section, "record" includes books, returns, bank accounts or other accounts, reports, legal or business documents and correspondence other than correspondence of a strictly personal nature.

(8) The Authority may by notice in writing require a person to produce for inspection, within a reasonable time specified in the notice, any property in the person's possession, being property of a person reasonably suspected of corruption or economic crime.

(9) A person who neglects or fails to comply with a requirement under this section commits an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine not less than one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not less than two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Search of premises.

25. The Director General or any other person authorized by him may, with or without warrant, enter upon and search any premises for any record, property or other thing reasonably suspected to be in or on the premises and that has not been produced by a person pursuant to a requirement under this Part.

Admissibility of things produced or found.

26. Anything provided by a person pursuant to the requirement under this Part, or obtained on a search of premises, may be taken and retained by the Authority for such time as is reasonable for the purposes of the investigation concerned and is admissible in evidence in a prosecution of any person, including the person who produced it or from whom it was obtained, for an offence.

Surrender of travel documents.

27.(1) By ex-parte application made by the Director General, the Court may issue an order requiring a person to surrender his travel documents to the Authority if the person is reasonably suspected to commit a corruption or economic crime or the corruption or economic crime concerned is being investigated.





(2) If a person surrenders his travel documents pursuant to an order under subsection (1) of this section, the Authority:-

- (a) shall return the documents after the investigation of the corruption or economic crime concerned is completed and if no criminal proceedings are instituted; or
- (b) may return the documents, at its discretion, either with or without conditions to ensure the appearance of the person.

(3) A person against whom an order under subsection (1) of this section is made may apply to the Court to discharge or vary the order or to order the return of his travel documents and the court may, after hearing the parties, discharge or vary the order, order the return of the travel documents, or dismiss the application.

(4) If a person fails to surrender his travel documents pursuant to an order under subsection (1) of this section, the person may be arrested and brought before the court and the court shall, unless the court is satisfied that the person does not have any travel documents, order that the person be detained pending the conclusion of the investigation of the corruption or economic crime concerned.

(5) A person who is detained pursuant to an order under subsection (4) of this section shall be released if that person:-

- (a) surrenders his travel document to the Authority;
- (b) satisfies the court that he does not have any travel documents; or
- (c) the investigation of the corruption or economic crime concerned is completed and the court is satisfied that no criminal proceedings are to be instituted.

(6) A person who is detained pursuant to an order under subsection (4) of this section shall be brought before the court at least after every week or at such shorter intervals as the court may order, to determine if the person should be released under subsection (5) of this section.

Arrest of Person.

**28.** Without prejudice to the provisions of section 14 of this Act, the Director General or an Investigator shall have power to arrest any person and charge him with an offence under this Act.

Disclosure that may affect investigation.

**29.(1)** A person shall not, except with leave of the Director General or with other lawful excuse, disclose the details of an investigation under this Act, including the identity of anyone being investigated.



(2) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine not more than one million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

**Impersonating**      **30.** A person other than an Investigator shall not represent himself or act as an Investigator and a person who contravenes this section commits an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding five million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

**Investigation report.**      **31.(1)** Following an investigation the Authority shall report to the Director of Public Prosecutions on the results of the investigation.

(2) The investigation report mentioned under sub section (1) of this section, shall include any recommendation the Director General may have that a person be prosecuted for corruption or economic crime.

**Quarterly reports**      **32.(1)** The Authority shall prepare quarterly reports setting out the number of reports made to the Director of Public Prosecutions under section 31 of this Act and such other statistical information relating to those reports as the Authority considers appropriate.

(2) A quarterly report shall indicate if a recommendation of the Authority to prosecute a person for corruption or economic crime was or was not accepted.

(3) The Authority shall give a copy of each quarterly report to the Minister.

**Corruption and economic crimes annual report.**      **33.(1)** The Director General shall prepare an annual report with respect to corruption and economic crime in accordance with the prosecution report from the Director of Prosecution.

(2) In the course of preparing the annual report the Director General may consult other stakeholders to obtain necessary information.

(3) The year covered by an annual report shall be the year ending on December 31<sup>st</sup>.

(4) The annual report shall include a summary of the steps taken during the year in fighting corruption and economic crime, as well as the recommendations deemed necessary to more effectively combat corruption.

(5) The annual report shall also state if a recommendation of the Authority to prosecute a person for corruption or economic crime was not accepted and shall set out succinctly the reasons for not accepting the recommendation.





(6) The Minister shall lay each annual report before the House of Representatives within three months following the end of the year to which the report relates.

(7) The first annual report following the coming into operation of this Act shall cover the period from the coming into operation of this Act to the following December 31<sup>st</sup>.

Functions to be performed in good faith.

**34.(1)** Every Investigator or person appointed to conduct investigation under this Act shall exercise functions and powers conferred to him in good faith for the purpose of end of justice.

(2) Where there is any attempt to influence an Investigator or person conducting investigation by way of corrupt means, coercion or undue influence, it shall be the duty of such Investigator or person conducting investigation to report the matter formally to the Director General.

Prosecution of offences.

**35.** Prosecution for an offence under this Act shall not be instituted except by or with the written consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

#### **PART V OFFENCES**

Bribing agents.

**36.(1)** This section applies with respect to a benefit that is an inducement or reward for, or otherwise on account of, an agent:-

- (a) doing or not doing something in relation to the affairs or business of the agent's principal; or
- (b) showing or not showing favour or disfavour to anything, including to any person or proposal, in relation to the affairs or business of the agent's principal.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) (b) of this section, a benefit the receipt or expectation of which would tend to influence an agent to show favour or disfavour, shall be deemed to be an inducement or reward for showing such favour or disfavour.

(3) A person commits an offence if that person:-

- (a) corruptly receives or solicits, or corruptly agrees to receive or solicit, a benefit to which this section applies; or
- (b) corruptly gives or offers, or corruptly agrees to give or offer, a benefit to which this section applies.

Secret inducements for advice.

**37.(1)** This section applies with respect to a benefit that is an inducement or reward for, or otherwise on account of, the giving of advice to a person.





(2) A person commits an offence if that person:-

- (a) receives or solicits, or agrees to receive or solicit, a benefit to which this section applies if the person intends the benefit to be a secret from the person being advised; or
- (b) gives or offers, or agrees to give or offer, a benefit to which this section applies if the person intends the benefit to be a secret from the person being advised.

(3) In this section, "giving advice" includes giving information.

Deceiving  
principal.

**38.(1)** An agent who, to the detriment of the principal, makes a statement to the principal that he knows is false or misleading in any material respect commits an offence.

(2) An agent who, to the detriment of the principal uses, or gives to the principal, a document that he knows contains anything that is false or misleading in any material respect commits an offence.

Conflicts  
of interest.

**39.(1)** If an agent has a direct or indirect personal interest in a decision that his principal is to make, the agent commits an offence if he knows or has reason to believe that the principal is unaware of the interest and the agent fails to disclose the interest; and an agent votes or participates in the proceedings of his principal in relation to the decision.

(2) The principal may authorize his agent to vote or participate in the proceedings of the private body and the voting or participation of an agent as so authorized is not a contravention of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) An agent who knowingly acquires or holds, directly or indirectly, a personal interest in any contract, agreement or investment emanating from or connected with the public or private body as the case may be commits an offence.

Improper  
benefits to  
trustees  
for  
appointment.

**40.(1)** This section applies with respect to a benefit that is an inducement or reward for the appointment of a person as a trustee of property or for joining or assisting in such an appointment.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, a person is deemed to commit an offence if that person:-

- (a) receives or solicits, or agrees to receive or solicit, from a trustee of property a benefit to which this section applies; or



(b) gives or offers or agrees to give or offer, to a trustee of property a benefit to which this section applies.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) of this section does not apply to anything done with the informed consent of every person beneficially entitled to the property or in accordance with an order of a Court.

(4) In this section, "trustee of property" includes:-

- (a) an executor or administrator appointed to deal with the property;
- (b) a person who, under a power of attorney or a power of appointment, has authority over the property; and
- (c) a person or a member or a committee managing or administering, or appointed or employed to manage or administer, the property on behalf of a person under an infirmity or incapacity of mind.

Bid rigging.

**41.**(1) This section applies with respect to a benefit that is an inducement or reward for:-

- (a) refraining from submitting a tender, proposal, quotation or bid;
- (b) withdrawing or changing a tender, proposal, quotation or bid; or
- (c) submitting a tender, proposal, quotation or bid.

(2) A person is deemed to commit an offence if that person is directly or indirectly:-

- (a) receives or solicits or agrees to receive or solicit a benefit to which this section applies; or
- (b) gives or offers or agrees to give or offer a benefit to which this section applies.

(3) The provisions of the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, No. 9 of 2005 shall apply in relation to investigation of offences and instituting of proceedings for offences of corruption in procurements of goods, works and supply of the consultancy services in the public institutions.

Misappropriation of property and revenue.

**42.**(1) A person commits an offence if that person fraudulently or otherwise unlawfully:-

- (a) acquires property or a public service or benefit;
- (b) mortgages, charges or disposes of any property;





- (c) damages property, including causing a computer or any other electronic machinery to perform any function that directly or indirectly results in a loss or adversely affects any revenue or service; or
- (d) fails to pay any taxes or fees, levies or charges payable to any public or private body or effects or obtains any exemption, remission, reduction or abatement from payment of any such taxes, fees, levies or charges.

(2) An officer or person whose functions concern the administration, custody, management, receipt or use of any part of the revenue or property commits an offence if the person:-

- (a) fraudulently or unlawfully makes payment or excessive payment from revenues for:-
  - (i) sub-standard or defective goods;
  - (ii) goods not supplied or not supplied in full; or
  - (iii) services not rendered or not adequately rendered;
- (b) wilfully fails to comply with any law or applicable procedures and guidelines relating to the procurement, allocation, sale or disposal of property, tendering of contracts, management of funds or incurring of expenditures;

(3) In this section, "property" means real or personal property, including money, of a public or a private body or under the control of, or consigned or due to, a public or a private body.

Mis  
appropriation  
of  
assets.

**43.(1)** Any person who by unlawful act or omission acquires either wholly or partially any government service, benefit or asset or asset of a public corporation or of private company whether employed in such entity or not, commits an offence of economic crime under this Act.

(2) For the purpose of this section, government shall include local government, public body or public corporation or project or venture of non government organisation wholly or substantially funded by the government or foreign government for public benefit.

Tax  
evasion.

**44.(1)** Any person who by an act or omission, intends to evade tax or assists in tax evasion by any of the following means:

- (a) false accounting; or





- (b) false uttering of any document relevant to taxation; or
- (c) false or intentional misleading declaration of quantity, quality, value or any relevant particulars of an item subject to taxation; or
- (d) under assessment of payable tax by an officer responsible for tax assessment; or
- (e) any other method, scheme or connivance designed to result in tax evasion;

commits an offence of economic crime under this Act.

(2) For the purpose of this section tax shall include tax, levies, fees and any imposition made under any law passed by the House of Representatives, Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania or under any regulation made by a relevant Minister, Municipal or local government authority.

- Smuggling.** 45. A person who smuggles any product or goods as defined and prohibited under any law passed by the House of Representatives, Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania applicable to Zanzibar or regulation, commits an offence of economic crime under this Act.
- Hoarding.** 46. A person who hoards any goods for the purpose of restricting or control supply or circulation of such goods in order to manipulate price of the said goods to his benefit or the competitive advantage, commits an offence of economic crime under this Act.
- Anti-trust and syndication.** 47. Any person who by act or omission amounting to anti-trust or syndication practice intended to wrongfully and unlawfully restrict competition in the market for goods or services, commits an offence of economic crime under this Act.
- Wrongful use of official information.** 48.(1) Any person who is employed by any public or private entity who by reason of such employment is in a position to obtain or access information relevant to any bidding, sale, disposal or acquisition of any property, goods or service and uses such information to the benefit of himself or to a person whom he shares interest in such bidding, sale, disposal or acquisition, commits an offence of economic crime under this Act.
- (2) For the purpose of this section employment shall include engagement under a contract for service through which such information is obtained or accessed.
- Money Laundering.** 49. Any person who engages in or does an act constituting an offence of money laundering under the Anti-Money Laundering Act No.10 of 2009 commits an offence of economic crime under this Act.
- Drug trafficking.** 50. Any person who by any unlawfully means imports, exports, manufacture, buy, sale, gives, supplies, stores, administers, convey delivery or distributes, by any person of narcotic drug or psychotropic substance or makes offer of narcotic drug or psychotropic substance commits an offence of economic crime under this Act.



Counterfeiting goods and currency.

**51.** Any person who is involved or takes part directly or indirectly in the process of counterfeiting of goods, currency or identification of goods or service for economic benefit or business advantage commits an offence of economic crime under this Act.

Scheme intended to unlawfully manipulate exchange rate.

**52.** Any person who by an unlawful act or omission intends to manipulate exchange rate of any foreign currency circulating in Zanzibar for the benefit, whether directly or indirectly, of a person who is accused under this section or his associate or business partner, commits an offence of economic crime under this Act.

Abuse of office.

**53.** Any person who intentionally abuses his position in the performance or failure to perform an act, in violation of law, in the discharge of his functions or use of position for the purpose of obtaining an undue advantage for himself or for another person or entity, commits an offence.

Transfer of proceeds of corruption.

**54.(1)** Any person who:-

- (a) converts, transfers or disposes of property knowing such to be proceeds of corruption or related offences for the purposes of concealing or disguising the origin of the property or helping any person who is involved in the commission of the offence to evade the legal consequences of his action; or
- (b) acquires, possesses or uses property with the knowledge that such property is the proceeds of corruption or related offence

commits an offence.

(2) Where the Director of Public Prosecution has the reason to believe that any person having illicitly received or acquired an advantage or property, he may by notice addressed to that person or to any other person to whom the advantage, property, the proceeds or money value, or any part of the proceeds or money value, the advantage or property money is believed to have been transferred or conveyed by the person suspected of having illicitly received or acquired it or by an agent of such person, directing the person to whom the notice is addressed not to transfer, dispose of or part with the possession of the property or money value specified in the notice.

(3) The Director of Public Prosecution may, subject to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section issue a notice to any other person to whom the money or property under this section may pass by operation of law.

(4) Every notice issued under subsection (2) of this section shall remain in force and binding on the person to whom it is addressed for a period of six months from the date of the notice or, where proceedings for an offence under this Act or any other written law in relation to the advantage or property commenced against any of such person until the determination of those proceedings.





(5) Any person who has been served with the notice under subsections (2) and (3) of this section who, on contravention of the notice, transfers, disposes of, or parts with, the possession of the sum of money value or property specified in the notice, commits an offence.

(6) In any proceedings for an offence under this section, it shall be a defence to an accused person if he satisfies the court that:-

- (a) the sum of money or other property specified in the notice was delivered to an officer of the Authority, or to some other person as directed in the notice;
- (b) the sum of money or other property specified in the notice was produced to the court and has been retained by such court; or
- (c) the notice was subsequently withdrawn by the Director General by notification in writing.

Dealing  
with  
suspect  
property.

**55.** A person who knowingly deals with property that he believes or has reason to believe was acquired as a result of corrupt conduct commits an offence, if that person:-

- (a) holds, receives, conceals or uses the property or causes the property to be used; or
- (b) enters into a transaction in relation to the property or causes such a transaction to be entered into.

Corruption  
in  
election.

**56.(1)** A person who with intention to influence voting process during any election, corrupts any other person, directly or indirectly for the purpose of influencing that person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his vote at election commits an offence.

(2) A voter who corruptly accepts to be influenced for the purpose as provided under subsection (1) of this section, commits an offence of treating.

Bribery of  
Foreign  
official.

**57.(1)** Any person who intentionally promises, offers or gives to a foreign official or an official of an international organization, directly or indirectly, an undue advantage, for that foreign official himself or another person or entity, in order that the foreign official duty to obtain or retain business or other undue advantage in relation to a local or international economic undertaking or business transaction, commits an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Any foreign official or an official of an international organization who intentionally solicits or accepts, directly or indirectly an undue advantage, for himself or another person or entity in order that he acts or refrains from acting in the exercise of his official duties, commits





an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Sexual favours.

**58.** Any person being in position of power or authority, who in the exercise of his authority, demands or imposes sexual favours or any other favour on any person as a condition for giving employment, a promotion, voting in the election, a right, a privilege or any preferential treatment, commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Abetment.

**59.** Any person who wilfully takes part in advising, concealing or assisting in the commission of an offence under this Act, commits an offence.

Additional mandatory fine.

**60.(1)** A person convicted of an offence under this Part shall be liable to an additional mandatory fine if, as a result of the conduct that constituted the offence, the person received a quantifiable benefit or any other person suffered a quantifiable loss.

(2) The mandatory fine referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall be determined as follows:-

- (a) the mandatory fine shall be equal to two times the amount of the benefit or loss described in subsection (1) of this section;
- (b) if the conduct that constituted the offence resulted in both a benefit and loss described in subsection (1) of this section, the mandatory fine shall be equal to two times the sum of the amount of the benefit and the amount of the loss.

General penalty.

**61.** A person who is convicted of any offence under this Act where no penalty is specifically provided for, shall be liable to a fine not less than one million shillings and not exceeding five million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years or both such fine and imprisonment.

#### **PART VI COMPENSATION AND RECOVERY OF IMPROPER BENEFITS**

Liability for compensation.

**62.** Any person who does anything that constitutes corruption or economic crime is liable to anyone who suffers loss as a result for an amount that would be full compensation for the loss suffered.



Liability  
for  
improper  
benefits.

**63.** A person who receives a benefit the receipt of which would constitute an offence under section 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 or 41 is liable, for the value of the benefit, to the following person:-

- (a) if the receipt constitutes an offence under section 36, 38 or 39 of this Act, to the agent's principal;
- (b) if the receipt constitutes an offence under section 37 of this Act, to the person advised; or
- (c) if the receipt constitutes an offence under section 40 or 41 of this Act, to the persons beneficially entitled to the property.

Miscellaneous liability.

**64.(1)** A person liable for a fine under section 60 of this Act, shall also be liable to pay interest, at the prescribed rate as may be determined by the Minister upon consultation with the Minister responsible for finance.

(2) An amount for which a person is liable under section 62 of this Act, to a public body may be recovered by the public body or by the Authority on its behalf.

(3) For avoidance of doubt, it is hereby stated that nothing in this Act prevents the Authority from instituting civil proceedings to recover amounts under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) A person is not entitled to any amount under section 62 in relation to a particular incidence of corruption or economic crime if that person did a related act that also constituted corruption or economic crime.

Compensation orders on conviction.

**65.(1)** A court that convicts a person of any corruption or economic crime shall, at the time of conviction or on subsequent application, order the person:-

- (a) to pay any amount the person may be liable for under section 62 or 64 of this Act; or
- (b) to give to the rightful owner any property acquired in the course of or as a result of the conduct that constituted the corruption or economic crime or an amount equivalent to the value of the property.

(2) If the rightful owner referred to in subsection (1)(b) of this section, cannot be determined or if there is no rightful owner, the court shall order that the property or equivalent amount be forfeited to the Government.





(3) In making an order under this section, a court may quantify any amount or may determine how much amount is to be quantified.

(4) An order under this section may be enforced by the person in whose favour it is made as though it was an order made in civil proceedings.

Forfeiture  
of un  
explained  
assets.

66.(1) The Authority may, subject to relevant laws, commence proceedings under this section against a person if :-

- (a) after an investigation, the Authority is satisfied that the person has unexplained assets; or
- (b) the person has, in the course of the exercise by the Director General of his power of investigation or otherwise, been afforded a reasonable opportunity to explain the disproportion between the assets concerned and his income entitled to that person and the Authority is not satisfied that an adequate explanation of that disproportion has been given.

(2) The proceedings under this section shall be commenced in the High Court by way of originating summons.

(3) In proceedings under this section, the Director General or any other person authorised by the Director General shall adduce evidence that the person has unexplained assets and the person whose assets are in question shall be afforded the opportunity to cross examine any witness called and to challenge any evidence adduced by the Director General and, subject to this section shall have and may exercise the rights usually afforded to a defendant in civil proceedings.

(4) If, after the Director General or any other person authorized by the Director General, adduced evidence that the person has unexplained assets, the Court shall require the person by testimony to satisfy the court that the assets were acquired otherwise than as the result of corrupt conduct.

(5) If, after such explanation, the court is not satisfied that all the assets concerned were acquired otherwise than as the result of corrupt conduct, it may order the person to pay to the Government an amount equal to the value of the unexplained assets.

(6) For the purpose of the proceedings under this section, the assets of the person whose assets are in question shall be deemed to include any assets of another person that the court finds:-





- (a) are held in trust for the person whose assets are in question or otherwise on his behalf; or
- (b) were acquired from the person whose assets are in question as a gift or loan without adequate consideration.

Order  
preserving  
suspect  
property.

67.(1) Upon an ex-parte application by the Director General, the High Court may make an order prohibiting the transfer or disposal of or other dealing with property on evidence that the property was acquired as a result of corrupt conduct.

(2) An order under this section may be made against a person who was involved in the corrupt conduct or against a person who subsequently acquired the property.

(3) An order under this section shall have effect for six months and may be extended by the court on the application of the Authority.

(4) A person served with an order under this section may, within fifteen days after being served, apply to the court to discharge or vary the order and the court may, after hearing the parties, discharge or vary the order or dismiss the application.

(5) The court may discharge or vary an order under subsection (4) of this section only if the court is satisfied that the property in respect of which the order is discharged or varied was not acquired as a result of corrupt conduct.

(6) A person who is served with an order under this section and who contravenes the order commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not less than two million shillings and not exceeding five million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not less than two years and not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

## PART VII EVIDENCE

Unexplained  
asset as  
corrobor-  
ation.

68.(1) Unexplained asset may be taken by the Court as corroboration that a person accused of corruption or economic crime received a benefit.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the assets of an accused person shall be deemed to include any assets of another person that the court finds:-

- (a) are held in trust for the accused person or otherwise for or on accused's behalf; or
- (b) were acquired from the accused person without adequate consideration.



Certificates to show value of property.

**69.**(1) In a prosecution for corruption or economic crime or a proceedings under this Act, certificate of a valuation officer as to the value of benefit or property is admissible and is proof of the value unless the contrary is proved.

(2) In this section, "valuation officer" means a person appointed, employed or authorized by the Director General or the Government to value property and whose appointment, employment or authorization is published by notice in the Gazette.

Rules as regard to accomplices.

**70.** For the purposes of any rule or practice requiring the evidence of an accomplice to be corroborated, a person shall be considered an accomplice of a person accused of an offence under this Act if: -

- (a) the person received, solicited or agreed to receive or solicit a benefit from the accused person; or
- (b) the person gave, offered or agreed to give or offer a benefit to the accused person.

Certificate to show office and benefit.

**71.** In a prosecution for corruption or economic crime or proceedings under this Act, a certificate of an officer of a body as to person's position with the body or the person's benefit is admissible and is proof of that position or benefit in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Powers to order investigation.

**72.** Where there is:-

- (a) allegation on the commission of corruption or economic crime under this Act or any other written law and the Authority shows no interest to investigate upon that allegation; or
- (b) a conflict between the Authority and Police about powers of investigation of certain allegation arising out of the corrupt conduct or economic crime under this Act or any written law; or
- (c) allegation of committing offence under this Act or any other law by an officer of the Authority,

the Director of Public Prosecutions shall have power to order the Police Officer to investigate that allegation.

Offences triable by the High Court.

**73.** (1) Offences under this Act shall be triable by the High Court.





(2) The Chief Justice may make rules to provide for anything in relation to the proceedings of cases under this Act as he may deem appropriate.

### PART VIII MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Suspension if charged with corruption or economic crime.

74.(1) An officer who is charged with corruption or economic crime under this Act, shall be suspended with half salary, with effect from the date he is charged.

(2) An officer who is suspended pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, shall be entitled to get other allowances normally provided for the officer.

(3) The suspension against officer shall cease if the officer is acquitted.

(4) This section shall be read together with Employment Act, Labour Relations Act and Public Service Act and in case there is an inconsistency between these Acts and the this Act, the provisions of this Act shall prevail.

Suspension if convicted of Corruption or economic crime.

75.(1) An officer who is convicted of corruption or economic crime under this Act, shall be suspended from service without pay with effect from the date of that conviction pending the outcome of appeals if any.

(2) The suspension to an officer under subsection (1) of this section shall cease if the conviction is overruled on appeal.

(3) An officer shall be dismissed if:-

(a) the period for appeal against the conviction has lapsed; or

(b) the conviction is upheld on appeal.

Disqualification if convicted of corruption or economic crime.

76. A person who is convicted of corruption or economic crime under this Act shall be disqualified from being elected or appointed as an officer for ten years after that conviction.

Publication of convicted persons

77. The Authority shall, at least once in every year publish or cause to be published in the Official Gazette, the names of all persons convicted for corruption or economic crime under this Act.

Protection of informers.

78.(1) An action or proceedings, including a disciplinary action, shall not be instituted or maintained against a person in respect of:-



- (a) assistance given by that person to the Authority or an Investigator; or
- (b) a disclosure of information made by that person to the Authority or an Investigator.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall not apply with respect to a statement made by a person who did not believe it to be true.

(3) In a prosecution for corruption or economic crime or proceedings under this Act, no witness shall be required to identify, or provide information that might lead to the identification of a person who assisted or disclosed information to the Authority or an Investigator.

(4) In a prosecution for corruption or economic crime or proceedings under this Act, the Court shall ensure that information that identifies or might lead to the identification of a person who assisted or disclosed information to the Authority or an Investigator is removed or concealed from any documents to be produced or inspected in connection with the proceedings.

(5) The provisions of subsections (3) and (4) of this section shall apply to the extent determined by the Court to be necessary to ensure that justice is done.

Obstructing  
persons.

79.(1) A person shall not:-

- (a) without justification or lawful excuse, obstruct or hinder, or assault or threaten, a person acting under this Act;
- (b) deceive or knowingly mislead the Director General or person acting under this Act;
- (c) destroy, alter, conceal or remove documents, records or evidence that the person believes, or has grounds to believe, may be relevant to an investigation or proceedings under this Act; or
- (d) make false accusations to the Director General or a person acting under this Act;
- (e) threaten the Director General or any person working in accordance with this Act or regulations made thereunder.

(2) A person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than one million shillings and not exceeding three million shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.





General immunity for members. **80.** No act or thing done or omitted to be done by an officer of the Authority shall, if the act or omission was done or omitted to be done in bona fide in the exercise of his functions under this Act, render the officer personally liable for the act or omission.

Rules of accomplice. **81.(1)** Notwithstanding any written law, rule of law or practice to the contrary no witness shall, in any proceedings for an offence under this Act be regarded as an accomplice by reason only of receiving or making any payment or delivery by him or on his behalf of any advantage to the person accused or, as the case may be, by reason only of receiving or making any payment or delivery of any advantage by or on behalf of the person accused from him.

(2) Where a person discloses to an officer that the person, public officer, body corporate, public body has been involved in an act of corruption and at the time he makes the disclosure, believes on reasonable ground that the information he discloses may be true and is of such a nature as to warrant an investigation under this Act, he shall not incur civil or criminal liability as a result of a disclosure.

(3) Any person who victimizes a person who has made a disclosure under sub section (2) of this section commits an offence and upon conviction be liable to a fine of not less than two hundred thousand shillings and not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term of not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) In this Part, "victimization" means an act:-

- (a) which causes injury, damage or loss;
- (b) of intimidation or harassment;
- (c) of discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to person's employment; or
- (d) amounting to threat of reprisals.

Custom not a defence. **82.** In a prosecution of an offence under this Act, it shall be no defence that the receiving, soliciting, giving or offering of any benefit is customary in any locality, business, undertaking, office or profession.

Impossibility or no intention not a defence. **83.** In a prosecution of an offence under this Act which involves a benefit that is an inducement or reward for doing an act or making an omission, it shall not be a defence:



- (a) that the act or omission was not within a person's power or that the person did not intend to do the act or make the omission; or
- (b) that the act or omission did not occur.

Co-operation  
with other  
authorities.

**84.** The Authority shall establish and maintain a system of collaboration, consultation and co-operation with law enforcement agencies and other national authorities within Zanzibar and the United Republic of Tanzania engaged in investigation and prosecution and may, for that purpose:-

- (a) grant immunity from prosecution to a person who provides cooperation in investigation or prosecution of an offence under this Act;
- (b) inform the authorities, on their own initiatives, where there are reasonable grounds to believe that any of the offences under this Act has been committed; and
- (c) upon request, provide to the authorities all necessary information.

Co-operation  
with private  
sector.

**85.** The Authority shall establish and maintain, a system of co-operation with the private sector, and in particular, financial institutions on matters relating to the commission of offence under this Act, encouraging the private sector to report to the Authority the commission of an offence under this Act.

Foreign  
Assistance.

**86.(1)** Mutual legal assistance in relation to offence of corruption, economic crimes and other related offences shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act.

(2) Without prejudice to preceding provisions of this Part, a foreign state or Government may disclose such information which might assist the Authority in initiating or carrying out investigation, prosecution, judicial proceedings and information on proceeds of offence.

Extradition.

**87.** Extradition matters in relation to offences of corruption, economic crimes and other related offences shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Extradition Act.

Conduct  
outside of  
Zanzibar.

**88.** Conduct by a person taking place outside Zanzibar constitutes an offence under this Act if the conduct would constitute an offence under this Act if it took place in Zanzibar.

Regulations.

**89.(1)** The Minister may make regulations generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Act.





(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the subsection (1) of this section, the Minister may by regulations prescribe:-

- (a) a code of conduct for officers of the Authority;
- (b) procedures and processes for management of complaints under this Act;
- (c) procedures for provision of information to the Authority on the commission of corruption offences; and
- (d) such other matters as may be necessary or expedient for preventing the abuse or neglect of duty and for upholding the efficiency and integrity of the Authority.

Repeal of  
Part X and  
XLI of the  
Penal Act,  
No. 6  
of 2004.

**90.** Part X and Part XLI of the Penal Act, No. 6 of 2004 are hereby repealed.

**PASSED** by the House of Representatives on 24<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2012.

**(YAHYA KH. HAMAD)**  
**CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**ZANZIBAR**