Public Service Commission

Why must people report corruption?

Corruption in the Public Service undermines the fight against poverty by putting money that is meant for infrastructure and development into the pockets of corrupt officials.

Corruption increases the cost of public services and slows down service delivery to the public.

Corruption can scare off foreign investors.

Who can make a disclosure?

Anyone – whether the person works in the public sector or not.

Anyone who knows of any misconduct which is against the public interest.

The person is obliged to provide sufficient information to permit investigation of the allegations.

How is a disclosure made?

• Disclosures may be made anonymously.

A disclosure may be made by using any of the following methods:

- Telephone: 0800 701 701 toll free number.
- Fax: 0800 204 965 toll free number.
- Post: P.O Box 582, Umhlanga Rocks, Kwazulu-Natal, 4320.

- E-mail:publicservicecorruptionhotline.org.za
- Integrity@publicservicecorruptionhotline.org.za
- "Walk in" disclosures may be made at any of the following Offices of the Public Service Commission
- SMS facilities: 39772

Ways of reporting corruption?

To report allegations of corruption, please provide as much information and detail as possible, including **who, what, when, where, why** and **how**. For example, if you are reporting allegation of theft, tell us:

- ♦ Who committed the theft? Give the name(s) of the perpetrator(s), and rank. Was he/she alone? Who else is implicated?
- What was stolen? Describe the items and the amounts.
- When did it happen? Provide dates, time and how often.
- Where did it happen? Mention the name of the department, province, street address and the name of the building.
- How did it happen? Given proof/evidence
 i.e. file number, amounts involved, etc.
- Demonstrate how the case can be investigated and how you can be contacted for further information.



INFORMATION BROCHURE ON THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION HOTLINE (NACH)



0800 701 701

Public Service Commission

Cnr Hamilton & Ziervogel Streets Arcadia, Pretoria

Tel:012 352 100

Public Service Commission 0800 701 701

HOW TO MAKE A DISCLOSURE TO THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION HOTLINE (NACH): 0800 701 701

INTRODUCTION

The NACH is designed for the reporting of allegations of corruption in the Public Service.

The NACH number is open 24 hours a day and seven days a week. Callers may use the eleven South African official languages when making a call to the NACH. Callers may choose to remain anonymous.

What may be disclosed?

The operational implementation of the NACH is based on the legal approaches and definitions of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act (Act 12 of 2004) and the manifestations as outlined in the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

The following disclosures may be made (this list contains examples only and is not exhaustive):

Transgression of prevailing legislation or prescripts would amount to corruption. In particular:

- Non-compliance with the requirements of the Public Service Act and Public Service Regulations.
- Non-compliance with the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury and Tender Board Regulations.

- All other transgressions of the Code of Conduct for the Public Service as contained in Chapter 2 of the Public Service Regulations.
- Corruption in its many manifestations as depicted in figure 1:

MANIFESTATIONS OF CORRUPTION



Figure 1: Manifestations of corruption

The Prevention and Combating of Corruption Activities Act (12 of 2004) define the following general offences of corruption in terms of Chapter 2(3):

- If a person acts, personally or by influencing another person so to act, in a manner:
 - that amounts to the illegal, dishonest, unauthorized, incomplete, or biased: or
- misuse or selling of information or material acquired in the course of the, exercise, carrying out or performance of any powers, duties or functions arising out of a constitutional, statutory, contractual or

- any other legal obligation.
- that amounts to: the abuse of a position of authority; a breach of trust; or the violation of a legal duty or a set of rules.
- designed to achieve an unjust result; or
- that amounts to any other unauthorized or improper inducement to do or not to do anything, is guilty of the offence of corruption.
- Specific offences include offences in respect of corrupt activities relating to:
- public officers; foreign public officials (which will ensure that South Africa is in line with the OECD Convention on the bribery of foreign public officials and that South African business and parastatals act ethically, particularly on the African continent where South Africa is the largest single investor); agents; members of the legislature; judicial officers; members of the prosecuting authority; witnesses; contracts; procuring and withdrawal of tenders; auctions; sporting events; andgambling games or games of material chance.
- receiving or offering unauthorized gratification by, or to be party to, an employment relationship;
- the acquisition of private interests in a contract, agreement or investment of a public body; and
- unacceptable conduct relating to witnesses.