



**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA  
GENEVA**

**NOTE: 340/2024**

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva and Vienna, presents its compliments to the Special Procedures Branch, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and has the honour to forward a letter from the Honourable Mulambo Haimbe, SC, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, submitting responses from the Republic of Zambia to various allegations of human rights violations raised by the Special Procedures in a Joint Communication dated 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2024.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Zambia to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva and Vienna, avails itself of this opportunity to renew to Special Procedures Branch, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 14<sup>th</sup> October 2024

Special Procedures Branch  
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights  
**GENEVA**





REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER  
P. O. BOX 50069  
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**MFAIC/104/7/30**

**14<sup>th</sup> October, 2024**

Excellencies,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the joint communication dated 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2024 and referenced AL ZMB 1/2024 on allegations of human rights abuses against the Government of the Republic of Zambia.

With regards to the above matter, it was expected that, before the allegations were made public, the Republic of Zambia would respond within the allotted time, that is sixty days from 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2024 or by 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2024, as per standard procedure that has been followed over the years. The allegations have to be responded to and where necessary, an independent inquiry conducted before a report is produced and submitted to the UNHRC.

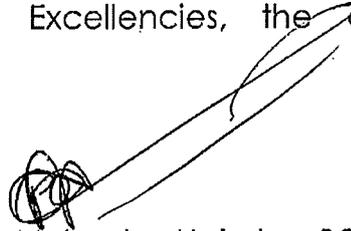
In this regard, government calls for the retraction of the public pronouncement made by the Special Rapporteur until due process is followed.

Notwithstanding the above, Zambia remains desirous of further engagement with the United Nations Human Rights Council, (UNHRC) on issues of mutual concern and the use of established diplomatic avenues to resolve any perceived irregularities while respecting the sovereign integrity of both parties.



In this regard, find attached hereto, a submission by the Government of the Republic of Zambia in response to the joint communication on allegations of human rights abuses against the Government.

Please accept, Excellencies, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Mulambo Haimbe, SC, MP.

**MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

H.E. Ms. Gina Romero,  
Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Freedom of  
Peaceful Assembly and of Association,  
United Nations Human Rights Council,  
**GENEVA**

H.E. Ms. Ganna Yudkivska,  
Vice-Chair on Communications of the Working  
Group on Arbitrary Detention,  
United Nations Human Rights Council  
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H.E. Ms. Ireen Khan, Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection  
of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression,  
United Nations Human Rights Council  
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H.E. Ms. Mary Lawler,  
Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders,  
United Nations Human Rights Council  
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*Approved  
Nafik*

**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA**

**RESPONSES TO THE JOINT COMMUNICATION BY THE UNITED  
NATIONS SPECIAL PROCEDURES ON THE ALLEGATIONS OF HUMAN  
RIGHTS ABUSES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
ZAMBIA**

**October, 2024**

## **Background**

The Government of the Republic of Zambia received a joint communication, dated 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2024, from the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders. On 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2024, a news release titled "**Zambia must immediately halt downward spiral of infringement on fundamental freedoms**" was published by the Special Rapporteurs which has been circulating on various media platforms, globally.

The Special Rapporteurs requested the Government of Zambia to respond to the allegations within sixty (60) days of receipt of the communication, after which a report would be prepared by the Special Rapporteurs to the United Nations Human Rights Council.

The Government of Zambia has taken note of the concerns raised by the United Nations Independent Experts on the *multiple allegations of arbitrary arrests and detentions on charges of, inter alia, unlawful assembly, espionage, hate speech and seditious practices against opposition political party leaders and members, parliamentarians, human rights defenders and activists, as well as restrictions on gatherings, meetings, peaceful protests and rallies in Zambia.*

The Government reports that it is committed to the promotion and protection of human rights in order to ensure that all persons can have full and equal enjoyment of the rights stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Zambia, and the international human rights instruments to which Zambia is party to. The Government has taken credible steps to identify, investigate, prosecute, and punish officials who may have committed human rights abuses.

The Government appreciates the importance of the observance and respect for people's rights. This remains a priority for Government, and is evident from the Eighth National Development Plan (8NDP) which seeks to pursue growth that transforms the livelihood of the people.

It is Government's intention to undertake comprehensive constitutional reforms to enhance good governance as well as strengthen the protection of human rights which are critical ingredients to the wellbeing of citizens. The Government has recognised the need to review the Constitution to include an enhanced Bill of Rights, to address emerging issues and promote inclusivity and strengthen governance, ultimately building a more just and prosperous society. However, the constitution making process is a task that requires adequate funding to undertake. Therefore, the Government, in consultation with other relevant stakeholders, is working out modalities on how to effectively drive the constitutional review process considering the limited available resources.

The Government reports that H.E, President of the Republic of Zambia, Mr. Hakainde Hichilema remains completely resolute on enhancing the human rights for the wellbeing of all persons without distinction as to their race, colour, sex language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin birth or whatever other status.

The Government remains appreciative to the United Nations Systems which have been unrelentingly providing support within the areas of mandate, as well as providing the necessary checks. Zambia in fact looks forward to the 10-day visit requested by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of Opinion and Expression from 20<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2025.

In view of Zambia's determination to continue addressing the outstanding challenges that may inhabit the fulfillment of human rights, the Government is actively looking into the domestication of the United Nations Convention Against Torture in order to prevent acts of torture in Zambia. This is a clear example of one of Government's resolve to enhance the enjoyment of human rights for the wellbeing of all persons.

Below are responses to the allegations of arbitrary arrests of opposition political party leaders and members on various charges, which include unlawful assembly, espionage, hate speech and seditious practices, and allegations of detention, harassment, intimidation and restrictions of meetings and gatherings against opposition leaders, religious leaders, journalists, human rights defenders, and ordinary citizens.

**1. Please provide any additional information and/or comment(s) you may have on the allegations.**

**Response**

The Government of Zambia accords its citizens an opportunity to actively participate in decision-making for the betterment of the country. All citizens in Zambia are free to participate in elections as either candidates or voters. Further, all citizens are afforded the right to join any political party of their choice and to freely participate in any political activities. The fact that Zambia has successfully held peaceful elections, and has had seven democratically elected Presidents, with peaceful handover of power, since 1991, is a testament to its commitment to upholding the rule of law.

Freedom of speech is the cornerstone of any democratic State. To this end, Zambia has taken commendable steps to afford this right to its citizens. In this regard, the Government abolished from its Statute Book, the provisions that criminalise defamation of the President in 2022. Further, significant strides have been made towards the repeal and replacing of the Public Order Act Chapter 113 of the Laws of Zambia.

The fight against corruption, financial crimes and maladministration has been intensified by the Government. In order to foster good governance, the

Government has accelerated the pace of digital transformation and decentralisation in order to bring service delivery closer to the people. Institutions of governance have also been strengthened through enhancement of policies, legal framework and increased funding and budgetary allocations. The reorganisation of the leadership and management of investigative wings and prosecution service has had the effect of improving the observance of the rule of law.

In the 8NDP, the Government developed strategies that will strengthen human rights protection in Zambia. The Government is committed to strengthening the criminal justice system through the enhancement of access to justice and provision of legal aid services. Further, the Government intends to undertake comprehensive constitutional reforms, at the appropriate time, whose aim will be to, *inter alia*, enhance good governance and strengthen the protection of human rights through an enhanced Bill of Rights.

- 2. Please provide information concerning the legal grounds for the arrests, detentions, judicial charges and restrictions of human rights detailed and indicate how these measures are compatible with international human rights law and standards as stated, *inter alia*, in the UDHR and the ICCPR.**

#### **Response**

The Constitution of the Republic of Zambia guarantees the liberty of all citizens and any derogation to this guaranteed right can only be done under the provision of the law. Article 13 of the Constitution states that "*no person shall be deprived of his personal liberty except as may be authorised by law.*" This provision is couched in similar terms as Article 9 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). All arrests are made by law enforcement agencies after alleged breaches of national laws. All arrests are authorised by law and are effected based on cogent evidence of breach of any law. Further, all the existing laws in Zambia are necessary for the observance of law and order for purposes of ensuring that every citizen enjoys the rights and fundamental freedoms that have been guaranteed in the Constitution.

In all the cases, the actions by law enforcement agencies have been fair and reasonable and were aimed at maintaining law and order. With regard to the specific information concerning the legal grounds for the arrests, detentions, judicial charges and restrictions of human rights, refer to the table annexed table.

- 3. Please provide information on measures taken by your Excellency's Government to carry out immediate, impartial, exhaustive, and transparent investigations into the acts of alleged human rights violations perpetrated by law enforcement officials. Please also provide information on how article 14(c) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights is upheld, specifically with respect to the right of opposition political party leaders and members to be tried without undue delay. If no investigations are**

**conducted, or if they have been inconclusive, or proceedings, including trials, delayed, please explain why.**

**Response**

Part III of the Constitution of Zambia has an embedded Bill of Rights which provides for the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of all the people. The Bill of Rights is entrenched, which means it can only be altered or amended through a national referendum. This is one way in which the Government of Zambia demonstrates its commitment in upholding human rights, which cannot be easily amended or altered.

Regarding the question of the law enforcement officer's adherence to the provisions of article 14(c) of the ICCPR, Zambia accords every person charged with a criminal offence the right to be tried without undue delay. The cases set out in the Annex hereto, were all forwarded for prosecution in open court without any undue delay. In all cases where the offences committed were amenable to bond or bail, such was granted with undue delay. It is worth noting that of the matters dealt with in the period under review, some have been disposed of whilst others are still pending before the courts of law. Suffice to mention that the cases that are still pending in the courts of law are recent cases. Further, persons accused of committing criminal offences were promptly informed of the reason for their arrests, and detailed information relating to the various charges against them in the language they understood and in the presence of their counsel of their choice.

The cases were taken to the courts of law after thorough investigations by the law enforcement agencies and a determination of there being sufficient evidence by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). Instances of delay may occur where the DPP requests for further investigations. Other delays are on account of numerous adjournments or preliminary applications by the parties as the case progresses. The President of Zambia is on record on numerous occasions directing law enforcement agencies to investigate matters before making arrests, and this is evident of the goodwill in upholding the rule of law and human rights of every citizen.

In terms of enforcement of human rights matters, the Government has taken measures to ensure that perpetrators of human rights violations are prosecuted and cases publicised in order to deter other would-be offenders. The Government has also amended the Public Finance Management Act No. 1 of 2018 and the Civil Service Disciplinary Code to stiffen the penalties for those who are found wanting, which penalties include dismissals and or monetary deductions.

Government has also established Integrity Committees in all Ministries and Statutory Institutions, that deal with transparency and accountability issues. These Committees work in tandem with professional standards units in order to ensure that law enforcement officers conduct their work in accordance with the established standards.

Other measures include the establishment of the Police Public Complaints Commission (PPCC), an oversight institution mandated to oversee the conduct, as well as performance of individual police officers. Members of the public are encouraged to lodge complaints against police action or inaction in writing.

There is also established, under Article 243 of the Constitution of Zambia, the Office of the Public Protector which is mandated to investigate an action or decision taken or omitted to be taken by a State Institution in the performance of an administrative function. The said actions or decisions by the State Institutions may border on human rights violations and this Office is established to ensure that whenever a decision is made by a State Institution, the same is investigated and corrective measures taken.

Further, the Human Rights Commission established under Article 230(1) of the Constitution of Zambia, is an autonomous National Human Rights Institution mandated to investigate and report on the observance of rights and freedoms; take necessary steps to secure appropriate redress where rights and freedoms are violated; endeavor to resolve a dispute through negotiation, mediation or conciliation; carry out research on rights and freedoms and related matters; conduct civic education on rights and freedoms; and to, perform such other functions as prescribed.

In addition to the foregoing, Section 9 of the Human Rights Commission Act Chapter 48 of the Laws of Zambia also provides that the Commission shall investigate human rights violations; investigate any maladministration of justice; propose effective measures to prevent human rights abuse; visit prisons and places of detention or related facilities with a view to assessing and inspecting conditions of the persons held in such places and make recommendations to redress existing problems; establish a continuing programme of research, education, information and rehabilitation of victims of human rights abuse to enhance the respect for and protection of human rights; do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the functions of the Commission.

In summary, the Commission's responsibility is to protect and promote human rights in Zambia as enshrined in the Bill of Rights and other regional and international human rights instruments that Zambia is party to.

The Government has also incorporated human rights aspects in the training curriculum of law enforcement officers to ensure a well-trained cadre of officers who are well vested in human rights issues.

- 4. Please indicate what measures have been taken to ensure that human rights defenders, including civil society and activists, can operate in an enabling environment and can carry out their legitimate activities, including exercising their rights to peaceful assembly, association and expression, without fear of harassment, stigmatization or criminalization of any kind.**

## **Response**

The Government has taken measures to ensure that human rights defenders, including civil society and activists operate in an enabling environment and can carry out their legitimate activities, including exercising their rights to peaceful assembly, association and expression, without fear of harassment. The Zambia Law Development Commission recently released its Public Order Act Report wherein proposals of a very progressive nature as, to enjoyment of citizen's right to expression, association and assembly have been made through the enactment of the Public Gatherings Bill. The Government is of the view that there is need to change the legal framework regarding public assemblies, accompanied with accountability and a mindset shift in the police service when applying the law.

The Constitution of Zambia, under Part III, provides for the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, including civil liberties. Other laws relating to protection of civil and political rights include the criminal laws such as the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia, the Criminal Procedure Code Chapter 88 of the Laws of Zambia, Public Order Chapter 118 of the Laws of Zambia, Societies Act (Chapter 119 of the Laws of Zambia) etc. The ICCPR is the primary international instrument that deals with civil liberties and Zambia acceded to this instrument in 1984. Article 2 of the ICCPR requires States to adopt legislative and other measures necessary to give effect to the rights guaranteed in the Covenant which places an obligation on the Government to respect and protect human rights as provided for, and the obligation to take positive steps that will ensure the enjoyment of the said rights.

However, all rights are subject to broad exceptions except for the right not to be subjected to torture, or to inhuman or degrading punishment or other like treatment and freedom from slavery and servitude. In summary, the other rights are not absolute but are subject to derogations.

- 5. Please provide information on the status of legal and institutional reforms, including the adoption of the Public Gathering Bill, Review and Reform of the Penal Code, including articles 57, 60, 67, 70(1), 71, 128, 131, 179, 191, and 192, as well as the Criminal Procedure Code, State Security Act, and the Cyber Security and Cyber Crimes Act to ensure their conformity with international norms and standards. Please also provide an update on the repeal of section 67 of the Penal Code that was declared unconstitutional by the High of Zambia.**

## **Response**

### **i.) Public Gatherings Bill**

The Government is in the process of finalising the Public Gatherings Bill. The Bill is undergoing further stakeholder consultations in an effort to ensure an efficient and effective system for the protection of public safety while balancing the respect for human rights and freedoms in the maintenance of public order.

**ii.) The Cyber Security and Cyber Crimes Bills**

In September, 2024, Cabinet gave approval in principle to review the Cyber Security and Cyber Crimes Act, 2021 so as to separate the component of cyber security from the component of cybercrimes, for purposes of complying with international best practice. The Cyber Security Bill provides for a comprehensive framework for strengthening the law relating to cyber security for purposes of ensuring digital transformation and securing investor confidence in the cyber space. On the other hand, the Cyber Crimes Bill provides for comprehensive criminalisation of illegal acts relating to computer systems and information communication technologies and the protection of persons and children against cyber-crimes. Stakeholder consultations are being conducted in order to obtain reviews and comments on the separation of the component of cyber security from the component of cybercrimes. The Bills are due for consideration during the budget session which commenced on 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2024.

**iii.) The Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code**

The Government is reviewing the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code so as to align some of its provisions with best international practices. In the spirit of free speech, and in line with good governance tenets, sections 69 and 71 have been abolished from the Penal Code. Defamation of the President and foreign Princes or Princesses is no longer an offence.

With regard to section 67 of the Penal Code that criminalises the publication of false news with intent to cause fear and alarm to the public, the Government of Zambia is guided by the position of the High Court regarding the unconstitutionality of section 67, and reports that the provision has not been invoked against anyone since the judgment in the case of *MacDonald Chipenzi and Others vs the People HPR/03/2014*.

Sections 57, 60, 70(1), 128, 131, 179, 191 and 192 of the Penal Code are meant to safeguard the peace and unity that Zambia has enjoyed for almost 60 years. For a country that has over 70 tribes and languages, maintenance of peace, unity and oneness is a priority so as to ensure stability and security. Zambia has in the past endeavored to uphold the values and principles of the Constitution and will continue to review all laws that contravene the provisions of the Constitution.

**6. Please provide an update on arrangements for the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting, and follow-up to start functioning and to, inter alia, follow-up to the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms.**

**Response**

Zambia has in place a National Mechanism on Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF) which was launched on 27<sup>th</sup> June, 2023. However, the NMIRF has not been operational as the functioning of the NMIRF is dependent on the availability of resources. With the limited fiscal space arising from the

drought situation in Zambia, and the debt sustainability program, the Government is yet to allocate resources to actualise the modalities required for the full operationalisation of the mechanism.

**Conclusion**

The Government of Zambia remains committed to the rule of law, observance and respect of human rights and freedoms of its citizens. While political polarisation is likely to present a perceived abuse of human rights, Zambia's stance as a State party to the ICCPR is consistent in the country's resolve to create a conducive environment for all irrespective of political affiliations or associations.

**Annex I**

The following are the arrests highlighted in the joint communication where individuals were apprehended for offences such as espionage (under Section 3 of the State Security Act, Chapter 111 of the Laws of Zambia), seditious practices (under Section 57 of the Penal Code Act, Chapter 87), and hate speech (under Section 65 of the Cyber Security and Cyber Crime Act No. 2 of 2021). These arrests followed utterances made by the individuals that were deemed to contravene these laws.

The joint communication claims of arbitrary arrests of opposition party leaders, including those from the Patriotic Front, Economic and Equity Party, Patriots for Economic Progress, National Democratic Congress, Socialist Party, Forum for Democracy and Development, Economic Freedom Fighters, and the Christian Democratic Party, as well as Members of Parliament, are unfounded. The suggestion that these arrests were solely based on their expression of dissent or criticism is false. The arrests were based on evidence and the law, and not on political considerations.

**The following is a list of arrests made during the period January 2022 to date:**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>SECTION OF THE LAW AND PARTICULARS OF THE OFFENCE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>STATUS OF THE CASE</b>
1.	Sean Tembo	Use of insulting language c/s 179 of the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PEP	Magistrate court/trial
2.	Danny Pule	Seditious practices c/s 57 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	Christian Democratic Party	Magistrate court/trial
3.	Emmanuel JJ Banda	1. Aggravated robbery c/s 294 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia 2. Attempted murder c/s 215 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	Independent	High Court (Chipata, Eastern Province) The matter is committed to the

				High Court for summary trial and is awaiting cause-listing. The High Court follows a first in first out system on the list of cases awaiting cause-listing and this case will be cause-listed following the list. <b>Note: The accused person escaped from lawful custody and is currently on the run.</b>
4.	Rizwani Dawood Patel	Aggravated Robbery c/s 294(1) of the Penal Code Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	The case was committed to the High Court for summary trial and it awaits cause-listing.
5.	The People vs Venalasi Moyo Banda and others	Abuse of Authority of Office c/s 21 of Act no. 3 of 2012 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	Continued trial
6.	Munir Zulu	Expressing or showing hatred, ridicule or contempt for	PF	Magistrate Court/trial

		persons because of their tribe, place of origin, colour or race c/s 70 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia			
7.	Emmanuel Mwamba and Andy Luchinde	Publication of information c/s 54 of the Cyber Security and Cybercrimes Act No. 2 of 2021	PF	Investigations	
8.	Dr. Fred M'membe	Seditious practices c/s 57 of Cap 87 of the Laws of Zambia	Socialist Party	Magistrate Court/trial	
9.	Raphael Nakachinda	Seditious practices c/s 57 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	Magistrate Court/trial	
10.	Munir Zulu	Libel c/s 191 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	Independent	Magistrate Court/trial	
11.	Munir Zulu	Seditious practices c/s 57 of Chapter 87 of the laws of Zambia	Independent	Magistrate Court/trial	
12.	Dr. Fred M'membe	Communication of certain information c/s 4 of the State Security Act No. 111	Socialist Party	Magistrate Court	
13.	Chilufya Tayali	Inciting to mutiny c/s 48 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	EPP	Magistrate Court/trial	
14.	Raphael Nakachinda	Seditious practices c/s 57 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	Closed – Insufficient Evidence	
15.	Stardy Mwale	Seditious practices c/s 57 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	Closed – Insufficient Evidence	
16.	Raphael Nakachinda	Seditious practices c/s 57 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	Investigations	

17.	<p>Derrick Chitundika, former Luapula Province Minister</p> <p>Gloria Cheelo Mulele, former Luapula Province Police Commissioner</p> <p>Nelson Kalembe</p> <p>Jones Nkandu</p> <p>Jerry Justine Bwalya</p> <p>Obrey Simauki</p> <p>Roy Mwansa</p> <p>Morton Sikazwe</p> <p>Robert Muteputka</p> <p>Kelvin Mulenga</p>	<p>Carrying out mining activities without a licence, c/s 12(1)(3) of the Mines and Minerals Development Act, No. 11 of 2015</p>	<p>UPND &amp; Government Officials</p>	<p>Matter is in court</p>
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	<p>Stephen Chikota /  Sydney Mulongwe (Police Officer)  Simon Chiwala (Police Officer)  Masauso Jere (Police Officer)  Mulenga Chilufya (Police Officer)  Joshua Chimuli (Police Officer)  Justine Chisha  Kelvin Mukuka and  Kingstone Chingu</p>			
18.	<p>Esther Lungu and two others</p>	<p>Theft of motor vehicle c/s 272 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia</p>	<p>PF</p>	<p>Magistrate Court/trial</p>
19.	<p>Raphael Nakachinda</p>	<p>Espionage c/s 3 of State Security Act</p>	<p>PF</p>	<p>Magistrate Court</p>

20.	Raphael Nakachinda	Defamation of the President (Offence committed before repeal of the law)	PF	Convicted and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with labour. Appealed to the High Court and currently on bail pending appeal
21.	Saboi Imboela	Criminal libel c/s 191 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	NDC	Magistrate Court/trial
22.	Vellenaisé Moyo Banda and others	Abuse of authority of office c/s 99 & 21 Act 3 of 2012 of ACC Act	PF	Court (Trial)
23.	Given Lubinda	Holding more than one passport c/s 22 of the Passport Act	PF	Court. (Acquitted)
24.	Bowman Lusambo	Unlawful wounding c/s 248 of the Penal Code	PF	Magistrate Court/trial
25.	Chitufya Tayali	Hate Speech c/s 70 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	EEP	Magistrate Court (Bench Warrant)
26.	Edith Nawakwi	Abduction & threatening violence c/s 253 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	FDD	Magistrate Court (Trial)
27.	Allan Phiri	Hate Speech c/s 70 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	Court (Trial)
28.	Emmanuel Mwamba	Assault on Police c/s 257 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	Magistrate Court/trial
29.	Kaizer Zulu	Assault/threatening violence, conversion not amounting to theft c/s 291(a) and 253	PF	Magistrate Court (Bench Warrant)

		Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia		
30.	Fred Mmembe	Espionage c/s 3 of State Security Act Unlawful wounding c/s 232 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	Socialist Party	Magistrate Court/trial Kabwe High Court/trial
31.	Davis Chama And Another	Unlawful wounding c/s 232 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	Mongu Court/trial
32.	Nickson Chiangwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Malicious damage to property</li> <li>- Threatening violence</li> <li>- 4 counts of assault, unlawful wounding c/s 232, 248 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia</li> </ul>	PF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convicted to 60 months with hard labour for Malicious Damage to Property.</li> <li>- Convicted to 18 and 11 months for threatening violence and unlawful wounding.</li> <li>- He appealed the conviction and sentence.</li> </ul>
33.	Ronald Chitotela	Arson, assault, and malicious damages to property c/s of	PF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convicted to 60 months</li> </ul>

		Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia		with hard labour for malicious damage and assault occasioning actual bodily harm. - Committed to High Court for sentencing in arson case.
34.	David Kaniki	Arson, 4 counts of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, threatening violence, malicious damage to property, unlawful wounding c/s of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	- Convicted to 60 months with hard labour for malicious damage - Committed to High Court for sentencing in arson case - Convicted to 18 and 11 months for threatening violence and

				unlawful wounding.
35.	Chabu Chitotela	Arson, 4 counts of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, threatening violence, malicious damage to property, unlawful wounding c/s of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convicted to 60 months with hard labour for malicious damage to property,</li> <li>- Convicted to 18 and 11 months for threatening violence and unlawful wound.</li> <li>- Committed to High Court for sentencing in arson case</li> </ul>
36.	Kunda Chitotela	Arson, 4 counts of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, threatening violence malicious damage to property, and unlawful wounding c/s of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convicted to 60 months for malicious damage</li> <li>- Convicted to 18 and 11 months for threatening violence and</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- unlawful wound.</li> <li>- Committed to High Court for sentencing in arson case</li> </ul>
37.	Kalumba Chifumbwe	Arson, 4 counts of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, threatening violence malicious damage to property, and unlawful wounding c/s of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convicted to 60 months with hard labour for malicious damage</li> <li>- Convicted to 18 months and 11 months for threatening violence and unlawful wound.</li> <li>- Committed to High Court for sentencing in arson case</li> </ul>
38.	Maureen Mabonga	Seditious practices c/s 57 of Chapter 87 of the Laws of Zambia	PF	Magistrate Court/trial

39.	Rizwani Dawood Patel	Publication of information c/s 54 of the Cyber Security and Cybercrimes Act No. 2 of 2021	PF	Investigations
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