

CONSTITUTION OF ZIMBABWE AMENDMENT (No. 20)  
ACT, 2013

Notice Concerning the Review of the General Principles  
Published Pursuant to Section 260(2) of the Constitution  
by the Prosecutor-General

IT is hereby notified, in terms of section 260(2) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 20) Act, 2013 as read together with section 11A of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act [*Chapter 9:07*], that the Schedule sets out the first review of the general principles upon which the Prosecutor-General decides whether and how to institute and conduct criminal proceedings.

24-9-2021. K. HODZI,  
Prosecutor-General.

SCHEDULE  
PROSECUTORIAL GUIDELINES

Introduction

These Prosecutorial Guidelines for Public Prosecutors in the Prosecutor-General's Office are issued by the Prosecutor-General (PG) in terms of the requirements of section 260(2) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe.

This Edition of the Guidelines replaces all earlier versions and editions but the jurisprudence obtained remains useful.

The Prosecutor-General is the Head of Prosecutor-General's Office and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). The NPA is the sole constitutionally mandated authority that is responsible for all Public Prosecutions in the Republic of Zimbabwe. The Prosecutor-General operates independently and is not subject to any other authority.

The Prosecutorial Guidelines are issued to provide guidance to Prosecutors on the general principles to be applied in deciding whether and how to institute and conduct criminal proceedings.

These guidelines seek to—

- Promote consistency in Prosecution
- Promote regularity
- Facilitate the exercise of discretion in a flexible and principled manner
- Ensure the fair and effective exercise of Prosecutorial responsibility
- Promote Public confidence that Prosecutorial decisions will be made rationally and objectively
- Provide reference points and guidance for Prosecutors
- Assist in the training of Prosecutors
- Ensure Accountability of Prosecutorial decision making
- Enhance understanding and better Co-ordination, Co-operation and Consultation between law enforcement agencies and related Institutions.

In these guidelines

“*suspect*” is used to describe a person who is under consideration as a subject of formal criminal proceedings;

“*accused*” is a term used to describe a person who has been summoned or charged;

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“*accused or offender*” is also used interchangeably as a term to describe a person who has admitted to guilt as to the commission of an offence or who has been found guilty in a court of law;

“*complainant*” is used to describe a person against whom an offence has been committed.

## 2. Prosecutorial Principles

The Independence of the Prosecutor is central to the criminal justice system of a liberal democratic system such as the one envisaged in the Zimbabwean Constitution. Prosecutors shall therefore, uphold and exemplify Prosecutorial Independence in both its individual and institutional aspects. Prosecutors are independent from persons or agencies that are not part of the Prosecution decision making process.

The Prosecutorial Independence of the Prosecutor-General is Central to the rule of law. The Prosecutor-General is responsible for applying the criminal law, formulating Prosecutorial policy and giving strategic guidance to Public Prosecutors to whom various powers are delegated.

It is not the function of the Prosecutor-General’s Office to decide whether a person is guilty of a criminal offence but to make an assessment as to whether it is appropriate to present charges for a criminal court to consider. The NPA’s assessment of any case is not in any sense a finding of, or implication of any guilt or criminal conduct. A finding of guilt or otherwise can only be made by a properly constituted Court of law.

In a similar fashion, a decision not to bring criminal charges by the Prosecutor-General does not mean that an individual has not been a victim of crime.

The decision to prosecute or to decline to do so is a most serious determination that affects the rights of suspects, complainants and the community and is only taken with the most utmost care.

- A Prosecutor is required to comply with and promote the rule of law. A Prosecutor acts on behalf of the Public. To this end, a Prosecutor must act fairly and objectively assist the requirements of justice.

Prosecutors work in an adversarial and accusatorial litigation system, however, it is still their sacred duty to bring offenders to justice and to make sure that the right person is prosecuted for the right offence. Prosecutorial casework decisions should therefore be taken **Impartially** and with **Integrity** to help secure justice for all and specifically carry out the following—

- Seek to have relevant and credible evidence placed fully and intelligibly before the Court.
- Assist the Court with accurate and complete submissions of law, to enable the law to be properly applied to the facts.

Prosecutors are at all times representatives of the Prosecutor-General and are a Public Authority which must be fair and objective in its decision making process—

- They must not act in a partisan manner, further the interest of any political party or cause, prejudice the lawful interests of any political party or cause or violate the fundamental rights or freedoms of any person.
- Prosecutors must at all times act in the interests of justice and not solely for the purpose of obtaining a conviction.
- Prosecutors should be even handed in their approach to every case, and have a duty to protect the rights of suspects and accused persons while providing the best possible service to complainants and society at large.

## 3. Human Rights

Prosecutors must pay a rigorous regard and comply with any guidelines issued by the Prosecutor-General in the area of Human rights. In addition, all Prosecutors should be aware of those rights contained in the Constitution.

### 4. The decision whether to prosecute

It is important for all Prosecutors to appreciate and internalise that in making the assessment of whether to prosecute, Prosecutors act in a quasi-judicial role. This is a role that requires utmost seriousness, professionalism and integrity.

Prosecutors should at all times recognise the grave responsibility reposed in them in determining whether to prosecute or not. The decision to prosecute is a serious step. Prosecutors will make their

decisions largely in accordance with these guidelines and any other relevant legal guidance and policy from the Prosecutor-General.

- *In applying these Guidelines Prosecutors must ensure that each case is considered on its merits and that the law is properly applied in all cases and all relevant evidence is considered.*

Prosecutors are mandated to advise the Police and Investigators about possible reasonable lines of inquiry, evidential requirements, pre-charge procedures, disclosure management and the overall investigation strategy. Such advice assists the Police and Investigators to complete investigations within a reasonable period of time and to build the most effective prosecution case.

Prosecutors as a preliminary stage, should identify and where possible seek to rectify the evidential weaknesses but, subjected to the two-stage test explained in these guidelines. They should quickly stop cases which do not meet the evidential stage of the Full Prosecution Test (the first test) and which cannot be strengthened by further investigation or where Public Interests clearly does not require a prosecution.

- At this stage, the Prosecutor, before or after charge, may require the suspect or those acting on their behalf to submit evidence or information to help inform the Prosecutor.

Prosecutors should not start or continue a prosecution where their view is that it is highly likely that a court will rule that the prosecution is an abuse of judicial process.

Prosecutors should review every case they receive from the Police or other Investigating Agencies. Review is a continuous process and Prosecutors must take into account any changes in circumstances that occur as the case develops. This include what becomes known of the defence case and any further reasonable lines of inquiry that should be pursued and receipt of any unused material that may determine the prosecution case and assist the defence case, to the extent that charges should be altered or discontinued or that the prosecution should not proceed.

- *Prosecutors may consult the investigators when considering changing charges or stopping the case.*
- *Prosecutors and Investigators should work closely together but the final responsibility for the decision whether or not a case should go ahead rests with the Prosecutor-General.*

There are certain offences that can be taken to court with the consent of the Prosecutor-General. Prosecutors must obtain such consent prior to charge. Additionally, the Prosecutor-General will be kept informed of such cases as part of his superintendence of the NPA.

## 5. The prosecution test

Guided by the effective and relevant provisions of the Constitution, Statute Law, Case Law, Standard Operating Procedures that are within the body of Zimbabwean law and practice, United Nations Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, International Association of Prosecutors (IAP) Standards of Professional Responsibility and Statement on the Essential Duties and Rights of Prosecutors, views of Stakeholders and Academics in Zimbabwe and international best practices the Prosecutor General has adopted a Prosecution Test as a standard for all Prosecution cases in Zimbabwe. It consists of two tests namely the Full Evidence Test and the Reasonable Suspicion and Evidence Test.

### 5.1 The full evidence test

The Full Evidence Test comprises of two stages namely—

- (a) the evidential stage;
- (b) public interest stage.

It should be applied—

- (i) when all outstanding reasonable lines of inquiry have been pursued;
- (ii) prior to investigations being completed, if the Prosecutor is satisfied that any further evidence or material is unlikely to affect the Full Evidence Test, whether in favour of or against a prosecution;
- (iii) after assessing the sufficiency of the evidence and being satisfied thereof.

#### 5.1.1 The evidential stage

Prosecutors should rigorously assess a matter and should be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic

prospect of conviction. Prosecutors must anticipate what the defence case may be and how it is likely to affect the prospects of conviction.

- A case which does not pass the Evidential Stage must not proceed, no matter how serious or sensitive it may be.

Prosecutors should make an objective assessment of the evidence including the impact of any defence and any other information that the suspect has put forward. A realistic prospect of conviction means that an objective, impartial and reasonable court acting in accordance with the law, is more likely to convict the accused of the charge alleged. This is a different test from the one that the criminal court must apply. A criminal court may only convict if it is certain beyond reasonable doubt.

### 5.1.2 Factors to take into account in evaluating evidence

When dealing whether there is sufficient evidence to prosecute, Prosecutors should ask themselves the following—

#### (i) Can the Evidence be used in a Criminal Court?

Prosecutors should consider whether there is any question over the admissibility of certain evidence. In doing so, Prosecutors should assess—

- the likelihood of the evidence being held inadmissible by the court; and
- the importance of that evidence in relation to the evidence as a whole.

#### (ii) Is the Evidence Reliable?

Prosecutors should assess whether there are reasons to question the reliability of the evidence, including its accuracy and integrity.

#### (iii) Is the Evidence Credible?

Prosecutors should assess and consider whether there are any reasons to doubt the credibility of the evidence.

#### (iv) Is there any other material which might affect the sufficiency of evidence?

Prosecutors must consider at this stage and throughout the case any material which might affect the sufficiency of the evidence.

### 5.1.3 The Public Interest Stage

In every case where there is sufficient evidence to justify a public prosecution the Prosecutor must go on to consider whether the prosecution would be in the Public Interest. It has never been the rule in our law that a prosecution will be automatically initiated once the Evidential stage is met. A prosecution will not usually take place unless the Prosecutor is satisfied that there are compelling Public Interest factors favouring the Prosecution compared to those against.

Prosecutors shall only consider whether a prosecution is in the public interest after assessing whether there is sufficient evidence.

- However, in cases where it is clear, prior to reviewing all the evidence that the Public Interest does not require a Prosecution the Prosecutor may make a decision that the case should not proceed further.

Prosecutors should first of all have all the factors to enable them to be satisfied that the broad extent of criminality has been determined and that they are able to make a fully informed assessment of the Public Interest.

- The determination of what constitutes the public interest is an Executive Function.
- If Prosecutors do not have sufficient information to make such a decision, the investigation should continue and a decision taken later.

When deciding the Public Interest, Prosecutors should consider the considerations set out below so as to identify and determine the relevant public interest factors tending for and against prosecution. Prosecutors should also have relevant guidance on Public Interest from relevant policy guidelines issued by the Prosecutor General.

- The questions identified are not exhaustive and not all questions may be relevant in every case.
- The weights to be attached to each question and factors identified will also vary according to the facts and merits of each case.

It is quite possible that one Public Interest factor alone may outweigh a number of other factors which tend in the opposite direction.

- Although there may be public interest factors militating against prosecution in a particular case, Prosecutors should consider whether nonetheless a prosecution should go ahead and those factors put to the court to consideration during the sentencing stage.

#### 5.1.4 Factors considered in determining Public Interest

Prosecutors should consider each of the following factors —

- (a) The more serious the offence, the more likely it is that a prosecution is required.

When assessing the seriousness of an offence Prosecutors should include in their consideration the accused's culpability and the harm caused by asking the questions at (b) and (c).

- (b) What was the level of culpability of the accused?

The greater the level or degree of culpability of the accused the more likely it is that a Prosecution is required. Culpability is likely to be determined by —

- (i) the accused's level or degree of involvement;
- (ii) the extent to which the offence was premeditated and/or planned;
- (iii) the extent to which the accused has benefitted from the criminal conduct or crime;
- (iv) whether the accused has previous convictions or committed any offence whilst on bail or subject to a court order;
- (v) whether the offending was or likely to be continued, repeated or escalated;
- (vi) the accused's age and maturity.

An accused is likely to have a much lower level of culpability if he or she has been compelled, coerced or exploited into offending.

Prosecutors are also required to consider whether the accused is, or was at the time of the offence, affected by any significant mental or physical ill health or disability.

- (c) What are the circumstances and the harm caused to the complainant?

Factors to consider include but are not limited to the following —

- The circumstances of the complainant are highly relevant. The more vulnerable the complainant's situation, or the greater the perceived vulnerability of the complainant, the more likely it is that a prosecution is required.
- Prosecution is highly likely where a position of trust or authority exists between the accused and the victim.
- A Prosecution is more likely if the offence has been committed against a person who at the time was serving the public.
- If the offence was motivated by any form of prejudice against the complainant.
- Prosecutors should take into account the likely effect of a Prosecution on the complainant's physical and mental health
- Prosecutors should have an overall view on the interests of the Community.

- (d) What was the accused's age and maturity at the time of the commission of the offence?

The criminal justice system treats children and young people differently from adults. The best interests and welfare of the child or young person should be considered including whether a Prosecution is likely to

have an adverse impact on their future prospects that are disproportionate to the seriousness of offence.

Prosecutors must refer to the Prosecutor General Policy Guidelines on dealing with juveniles and also to obligations arising under United Nations 1989 Convention on the Rights of the child.

In all cases involving juveniles Prosecutors must consider the recommendations of a Probation Officer. However, there may be circumstances where notwithstanding the fact that the accused is under 18 years or lacks maturity, a Prosecution is in the Public Interest. These include where—

- the offence committed is serious;
- the accused's record suggests that there are no suitable alternatives to prosecution.

(e) What is the impact to the community?

The greater the negative impact of the offence on the community, the more certain it is that a prosecution is required. Prosecutors may utilise relevant and appropriate means to gauge the impact to the community such as the prevalence of offences in the community.

(f) Is Prosecution an appropriate Response?

In considering this question, Prosecutors should have regard to the cost of prosecution to the Prosecutor-General's Office and the wider criminal justice system. However, Prosecutors should not decide the Public Interest on the basis of costs alone. Cases should be prosecuted in accordance with the principles of effective case management. For example, in some cases, Prosecution might be reserved for the main participants or the strategic leaders in order to avoid excessively long and involved proceedings.

(g) How do Prosecutors protect the integrity of Sources?

Prosecutors shall take special care when proceeding with a Prosecution where details may be made public that could harm sources of information, ongoing investigation, international relations or national security.

(h) Other Public Interest Factor to Consider

As already pointed in these Guidelines, there is no exhaustive list of factors to consider in determining Public Interest. They also include but are not limited to the following—

- (i) any aggravating or extenuating circumstances;
- (ii) Zimbabwe law enforcement priorities;
- (iii) any delay in Prosecution and its causes;
- (iv) any co-operation of the accused with law enforcement;
- (v) special circumstances that would affect the fairness of any proceedings;
- (vi) the availability and efficiency of alternatives to Prosecution such as caution, warning or another acceptable form of diversion.

## 5.2 The Reasonable Suspicion and Evidence Test

In the circumstances where the Full Evidence Test is not met the Reasonable Suspicion and Evidence Test may be applied to charge a suspect. The seriousness or circumstances of the case must justify the making of an immediate charging decision.

### 5.2.1 Reasonable Suspicion

Reasonable suspicion will be sustained if there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence was committed. Reasonable suspicion will also be established if it is genuinely believed or suspected that an offence has been committed and where any reasonable person would have entertained the same belief or suspicion. The reasonable suspicion has to encompass the essential elements of the charge.

### 5.2.2 Reasonable Evidence

The evidence has to be reasonable enough to assist in the establishment of the fact that a crime was committed. The evidence has to establish that there is a *prima facie* case to prosecute. A duty to prosecute shall arise in all cases where a *prima facie* case is established and there are no compelling reasons for a refusal to Prosecute.

There must be a rigorous examination of the four conditions of the Reasonable Suspicion and Evidence Test to ensure it is only applied when necessary and that cases are not charged prematurely. All the four conditions should be met before the test can be applied and are outlined hereunder—

- (a) There are reasonable grounds to suspect that the person to be charged has committed the offence.

The Prosecutor must be satisfied on an objective assessment of the evidence that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the person to be charged has committed the offence.

In the determination of whether there are reasonable grounds to suspect Prosecutors must consider all the material or information available, whether in evidential format or otherwise.

- (b) Further evidence can be obtained to provide a realistic prospect of conviction.

Prosecutors should be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the continuing investigation will provide further evidence within a reasonable period of time. Furthermore, the likely further evidence must be identifiable and not merely speculative. In reaching this decision Prosecutors must consider—

- the nature, extent and admissibility of any likely further evidence and the impact it will have on the case;
- the charges that all the evidence will support;
- the reasons why the evidence is not already available;
- the time required to obtain the further evidence, including whether it could be obtained within the available detention period; and
- whether the delay in applying the Full Evidence Test is reasonable in the circumstances.

- (c) The seriousness or the circumstances of the case justifies the making of an immediate charging decision.

Prosecutors must assess the seriousness and the circumstances of the case in relation to the alleged offence.

- (d) Is it in the Public Interest to prosecute the matter?

In the determination of what constitutes Public Interest Prosecutors should refer to the guidelines mentioned earlier. Prosecutors must apply the Public Interest criteria based on available information at the time.

Prosecutors should be proactive to secure from the police and other investigators outstanding evidence or other material in accordance with agreed timelines. The evidence must be regularly assessed to ensure that the charge is still operative.

## 6. Other General Guidelines

### 6.1 Section 259(11) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe

Where a crime has allegedly been committed in contravention of the law and there is no docket forwarded by the Police for prosecution, the Prosecutor-General may direct the Commissioner-General of Police to investigate and report to him or her on anything which, in the Prosecutor-General's opinion, relates to an offence or alleged or suspected offence, and the Commissioner-General of Police must comply with that direction.

It must be noted that this directive is exercised in the utmost extreme cases and cannot be used for trivial matters as it is accompanied by other consequences. The burden of proof would be upon the Prosecution to prove that the police would have failed to execute their mandate and core business as stipulated in section 219 of the Constitution. The Police must be accorded the time and opportunity to fully execute this mandate and therefore the use of this power by the Prosecutor-General to give direction to the Commissioner-General is exercised only after the following has been satisfied in each individual case—

- (1) an initial report made at the relevant charge office and no action was undertaken;
- (2) a second report made to the Officer Commanding the respective District and no action was undertaken;



- (3) a third report made to the Officer Commanding Police Province and again nothing was done; and
- (4) A final report should then be lodged with the Commissioner-General and in the event that the Commissioner-General does not take any action in respect of the report, the complainant can lawfully bring this to the attention of the Prosecutor-General who can then lawfully invoke this provision as it will be clear that all domestic remedies within the Police structures would have been exhausted. It should be noted that there should be evidence that the reports cited above were actually made.

## 6.2 Stopping prosecutions

This is the umbrella provision that also governs the power to stop prosecutions as provided for by section 8 of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act. It provides that at any time before plea or conviction, the Prosecutor-General or any person conducting criminal proceedings on behalf of the State may —

- (a) before the accused pleads to a charge, withdraw that charge, in which event the accused shall not be entitled to a verdict of acquittal in respect of that charge;
- (b) at any time after the accused has pleaded to a charge, but before conviction, the State can stop any prosecution commenced in respect of that charge, in which case the accused shall be entitled to a verdict of acquittal in respect of that charge.

This provision can be invoked after further considerations of the factors mentioned in these guidelines.

## 6.3 Certificate *nolle prosequere*

In cases where the Prosecutor-General declines to prosecute any accused person for any alleged offence, any private party, who can show some substantial and peculiar interest in the issue of the trial arising out of some injury which he has individually suffered by the commission of the offence, may apply to the Prosecutor-General for permission to undertake a private prosecution, in any court competent to try the offence the person is alleged to have committed. The proof that lawful authority to so prosecute has been granted is evidenced by the production of a certificate signed by the Prosecutor-General himself, stating that I have seen the statements or affidavits on which the charge is based. This is provided for in terms of section 16 of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act as amended. It is also provided for in section 12(d) of the National Prosecuting Authority Act.

The Prosecutor-General, however, shall continue to exercise control over the private prosecution within the confines of the law, and exercise the power to take over or to terminate the prosecution after consideration of the above mentioned factors on whether and how to institute criminal proceedings.

In all cases that the NPA declines to prosecute at the public instance, unless the reason for declining to so prosecute relates to the absence of a prima facie case and no public interest considerations dictate otherwise, the Certificate for Private prosecution shall be issued. It should be stressed that this Certificate is not just issued without careful consideration as it, by its very nature, affects the fundamental rights enshrined under the Constitution, specifically **section 50 (Rights of arrested and detained persons) and section 70 (Rights of accused persons)**. This important element must always be considered to avoid this process undermining the other Constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights above.

## 6.4 Court venue

Some offences must be tried in the Magistrates courts, some must be tried on indictment in the High court.

When deciding the venue for trial, a Prosecutor should have regard to the following —

- the maximum penalties available for the offences in the various Magistrates Court and the High Court;
- the general circumstances of the case;
- the gravity of allegations;
- issues likely to be in dispute;
- the importance of the proceedings;
- whether or not the accused held a position of high public office, responsibility or trust;
- any aggravating and mitigating factors;
- any unusual and compelling factors in the case.



After considering the above, the Prosecutor should select an available venue for trial that will enable the relevant court to deal most appropriately with the matter.

## 6.5 Organised Crime and Corruption Offences

Prosecutors should take into account the specialised qualification of the Anti-Corruption Courts. From the onset of proceedings, the Prosecution must consider appropriate orders in respect of property whether used in the commission of crime or regarded as proceeds of the offence. Applications for Restraint Orders should be made at the onset of criminal proceedings in order to ensure that the property is not dissipated.

## 6.6 Juvenile offenders

It is a birth principle of our law that in prosecuting juveniles the court must give priority to their welfare. Special procedural provisions apply to persons under the age of 18 and so far as possible, the hearing of such cases should be expedited and prosecuted in the Juvenile Court.

Prosecutors should explore all available alternative methods to criminal prosecution provided by the law unless the seriousness of the offence or other circumstances require a prosecution in the Public Interest.

## 6.7 Sexual offences, gender based violence cases and cases involving persons living with disabilities

Prosecutors handling sexual offences, gender based violence cases and cases involving persons living with disabilities must pay special attention to the legal framework relating to vulnerable members of society. Matters should be dealt with in a timely and professional manner that not only affords maximum protection to complainants but also reduces the trauma caused by their contact with the criminal justice system. Where appropriate, criminal proceedings should take place in the Victim Friendly Courts. Prosecutors should consider the views and concerns of complainants in making prosecutorial decisions. Prosecutors shall ensure that complainants are informed of the status of their cases at all relevant stages throughout the prosecution process.

## 7. Procedure for the conduct of Criminal Proceedings

### Dockets

Prosecution shall in all instances be commenced upon the receipt of a police docket or any other competent institution which can lawfully investigate and compile a docket such as the Anti-Corruption Commission. A docket must contain the following—

The details of the accused person, time, date and place of the commission of the alleged offence and any other miscellaneous information. The docket shall also have the investigative diary which shows the steps taken in the investigation of the case ending with the summary of the case together with the observations of the investigating officer submitting the docket to the NPA. It should also have the witness statements from which the NPA gets its evidential requirements to undertake prosecution, as a *prima facie* case will have to be established in all cases. These statements should contain all the relevant facts of the case. The docket should also contain documentary exhibits such as forged cheques, obscene or offending publications etc. The docket should also contain a warned and cautioned statement or reply to the charge if the accused has made a statement or reply. The accused may decline to make such a statement. The charge drafted by the investigating officer will also be in the docket. The docket can also contain other relevant miscellaneous papers with evidential value.

After perusal of the docket by the NPA, either of the following decisions may be made; whether to—

- request the police to investigate the case further; or
- institute a prosecution; or
- enter into a plea or sentence agreement; or
- decline to prosecute and to opt for pre-trial diversion or other non-criminal resolution; or
- decline to prosecute without taking any other action but a detailed opinion stating the reasons for such must be included in the docket.

It is therefore crucial to note that the State must only prosecute where there is a docket. This is fully provided for under Chapter 3 of the Prosecutors Handbook. After receipt of a docket the factors mentioned above on whether or not to institute and conduct criminal proceedings then come into play.

Effective co-operation with the Police and other investigative agencies is essential to the efficiency of the prosecution process. If a case is not efficiently prepared initially, it is less likely to lead to a successful prosecution or result in a conviction.

## 8. Conclusion

In the day to day discharge of the prosecutorial mandate as provided for under the Constitution of Zimbabwe, The Prosecutor- General and all Public Prosecutors shall endeavor to be fair and just at all times upholding the constitutional rights of all persons who are presented to the NPA for prosecution. The Prosecutor-General and all Public Prosecutors shall at all times endeavour to service the interests of victims of crime to the best of our abilities as mandated by the law.

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