CIABOC HOTLNE
1954

"Towards a Country of Integrity"

ANTI CORRUPTION LAW -PROCEDURE AND APPLICATION



Anuththara Jayasinghe. – Assistant Director General

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இலஞ்சம் அல்லது ஊழல் பற்றிய சார்த்துதல்களைப் புலனாய்வு செய்வதற்கான ஆணைக்குழு
COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY OR CORRUPTION

Evolution of the Bribery Laws.

PENAL CODE - 1883.

Section 158 - Public Officer taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act

Section 159 – Taking gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.

Section 160 – Taking gratification for the exercise of personnel influence with a public servant.

Section 161 – Punishments for abetting the said offences from section 158-159.

Necessity of the law relating to bribery.

Enactment of Bribery Act no 11 of 1954.

Bribery Act No 11 of 1954 was amended from time to time .

No 17 of 1956
No 40 of 1958
No 02 of 1965
No 18 of 1965
No 08 of 1973
No 11 of 1976
No 08 of 1980
No 20 of 1994

(a) The Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption **Act, No. 19 of 1994**;
(b) Declaration of Assets and Liabilities Law, No. 1 of 1975; and
(c) The Bribery Act

No 09 of 2023 Anti Corruption Act

No 09 of 2023 Anti Corruption Act

PARLIAMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

ANTI-CORRUPTION ACT, No. 9 OF 2023

[Certified on 08th of August, 2023]

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This Act can be downloaded from www.documents.gov.lk

No 09 of 2023 Anti Corruption Act

Preamble

I. Establish an **independent** commission to detect and investigate allegations of bribery, corruption, and offenses related to the declaration of assets and liabilities.

II. Provide authority to direct the institution of prosecutions for offenses of bribery, corruption, and related offenses.

III. Give effect to certain provisions of the **United Nations Convention Against Corruption** and other internationally recognized norms, standards, and best practices.

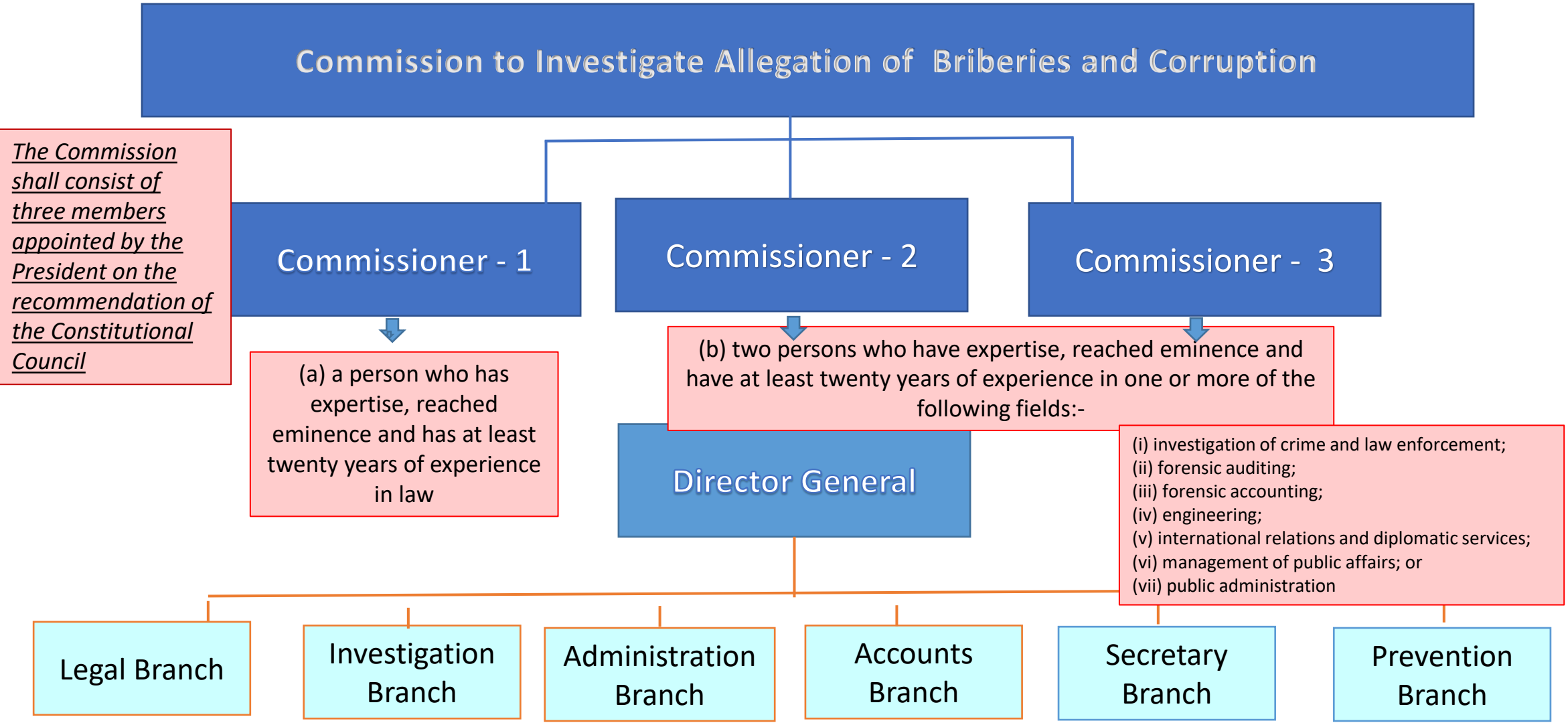
IV. Promote and advance the **prevention** of corrupt practices.

V. Educate and **raise awareness** among the public to combat corruption.

VI. **Repeal** the Bribery Act (Chapter 26), the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption Act, No. 19 of 1994, and the Declaration of Assets and Liabilities Law No. 1 of 1975.

VII. Address matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Composition of the Commission



"Methods for Lodging Complaints"

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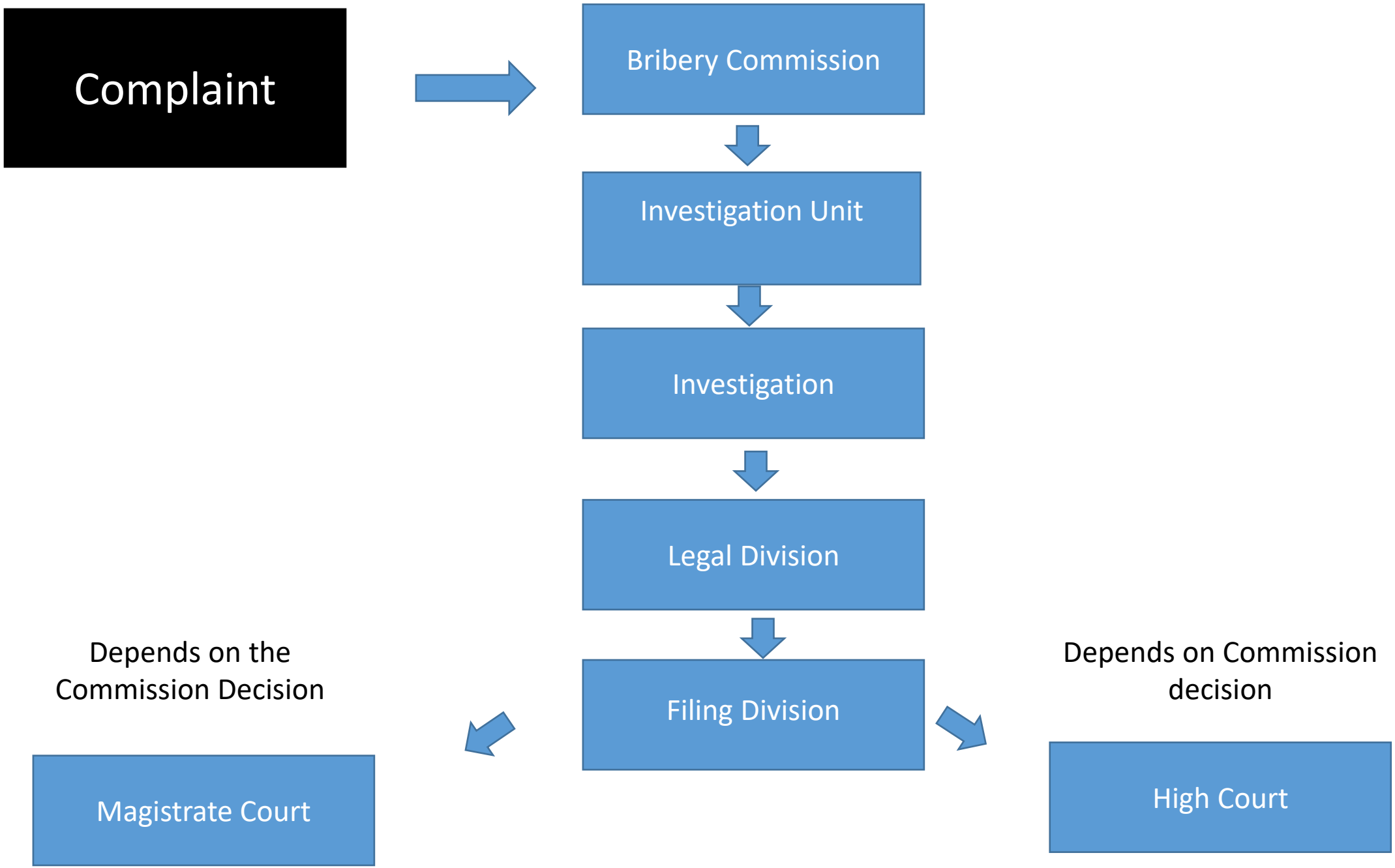
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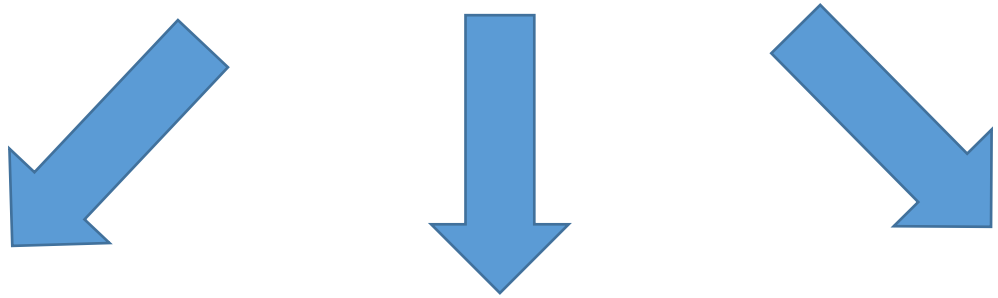
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Complaint
Bribery Commission
Investigation Unit
Investigation
Legal Division
Filing Division
Depends on the Commission Decision
Magistrate Court
Depends on Commission decision
High Court

OFFENCES



EXISTED

NEW

IMPORTED

EXISTED OFFENCES

Section 93 – Similar to Section 14 of the Old Act

Section 94 – Similar to the Section 15 of the Old Act

Section 100 – Similar to the section 16 of the Old Act

Section 97 Similar to section 17 of the Old Act

Section 98 – Similar to section 18 of the Old Act

Section 99 – Similar to section 19 of the Old Act

Section 100 - Similar to Section 209(A) of the Old Act

Section 100 - Similar to Section 209(A) of the Old Act

Section 101 – Similar to section 21 of the old Act

Section 102 – Similar to Section 22 of the Old Act

Section 103 – Similar to Section 23 of the Old Act

Section 109 – Similar to Section 23(A) of the Old Act

Section 111 – Similar to Section 70 of the Old Act

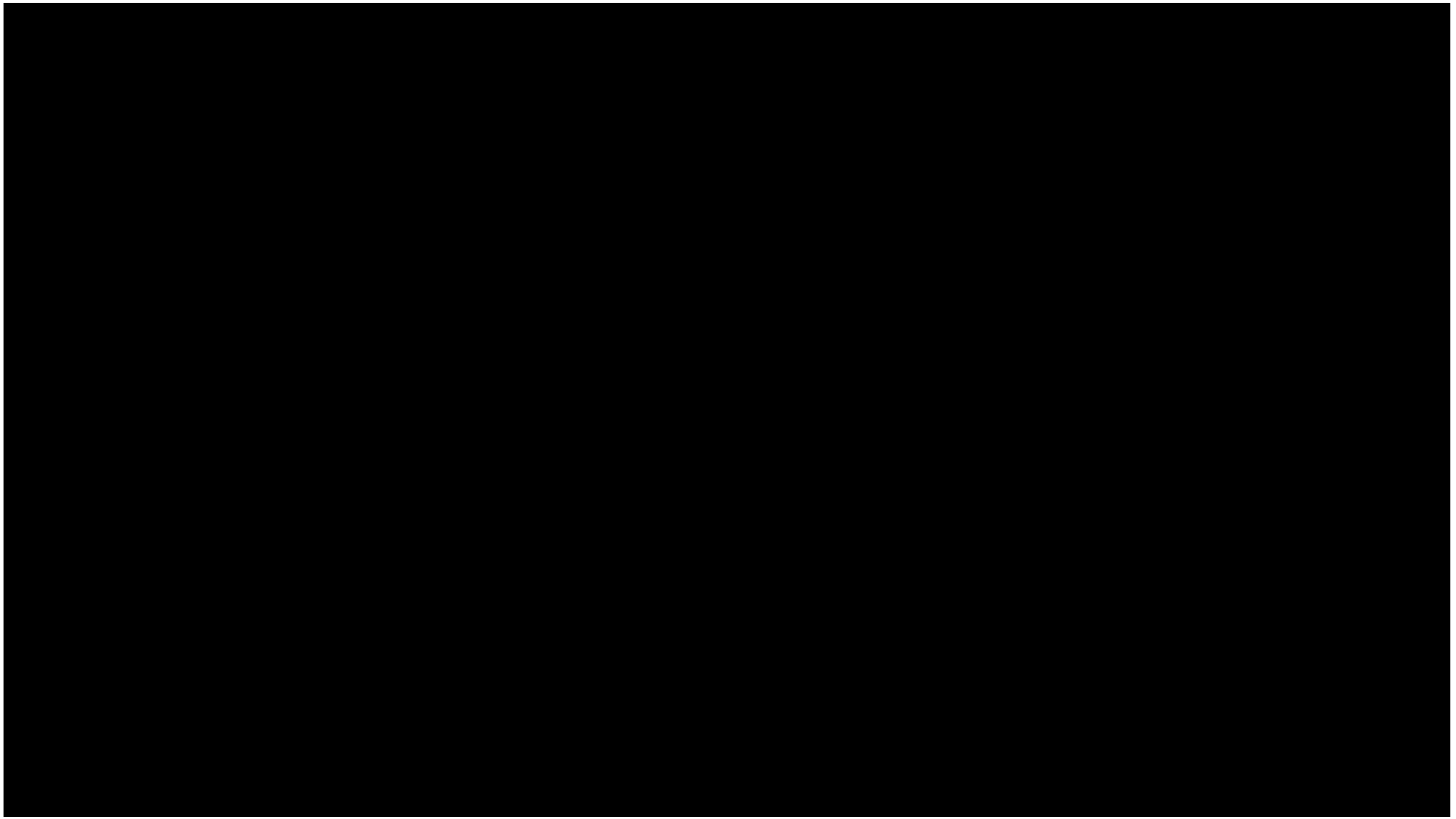
Section 109 and section 111 ……

What is a Bribe?

Definition of “bribery” according to the law:

“bribery” means the **offer, solicitation** or **acceptance** of any gratification in contravention of any provision of Part III of this Act

Section 162(2)



What is included as “gratification” according to the law?:

a) Money or any gift, loan, fee, reward, commission, valuable security, or other property. - "Money" includes digital or virtual currency recognized as legal tender.

b) Any office, employment, or contract.

c) Any payment, release, discharge, or liquidation of a loan, obligation, or other liability.

d) Sexual favor.

e) Any other service, favor, or advantage.

f) Including protection from penalties or disabilities.

g) Offer, undertaking, or promise of gratification falling under the preceding categories.


PUBLIC SERVICE IS GOD'S SERVICE
6% MORE DA FOR GOVT EMPLOYEES
FILE
SR ENGINEER
SATISH ACHARYA

93

Bribery of Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, High Courts, judicial officers, members of tribunals or institutions and persons exercising quasi Judicial powers and Members of Parliament, Provincial Councils and local authorities

14- OLD



94

Acceptance of gratification by Members of Parliament a Provincial Council or a local authority for interviewing public officials

15-
OLD



96.

Bribery of police officers, peace officers and other public officials

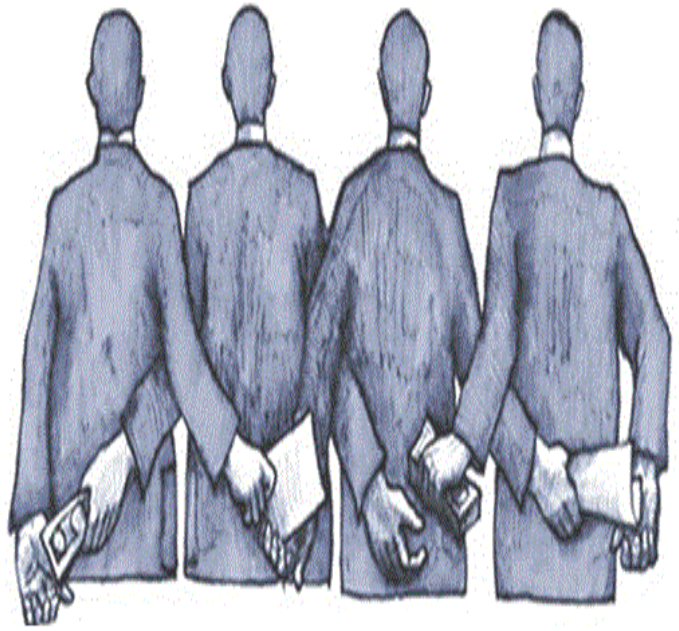
16-
OLD



97.

Bribery for giving assistance or using influence with regard to contracts

17-
OLD



98.

Bribery for procuring withdrawal of tenders

18-OLD



99.

Bribery in respect of Government business

19-
OLD



100.

Bribery of public officials by persons having dealings with the Government

20 - OLD



101.

Bribery of public officials by persons having dealings with the Government

21-OLD



102.

Bribery of a member of a Provincial Council or a local authority, or of a scheduled institution, or of a governing body of a scheduled institution, and bribery of official of a Provincial Council or a local authority or a scheduled institution or a governing body of such scheduled institution

22-OLD



103.

23-
OLD

Use of threats or fraud to influence vote of member of a Provincial Council, local authority, or of a scheduled institution, or of a governing body of a scheduled institution



109.

Accumulation of wealth by an offence under this Act

23-
(A)OLD







NEW OFFENCES

Section 95 – Illegal access to electronic assets declaration system

Section 104 – Trading in influence

Section 105 – Bribery of Foreign Public Officials

Section 106 – Bribery in the private sector

Section 107 - Failure to Declare Conflict of Interest

Section 108 – Offences relating to Sporting events

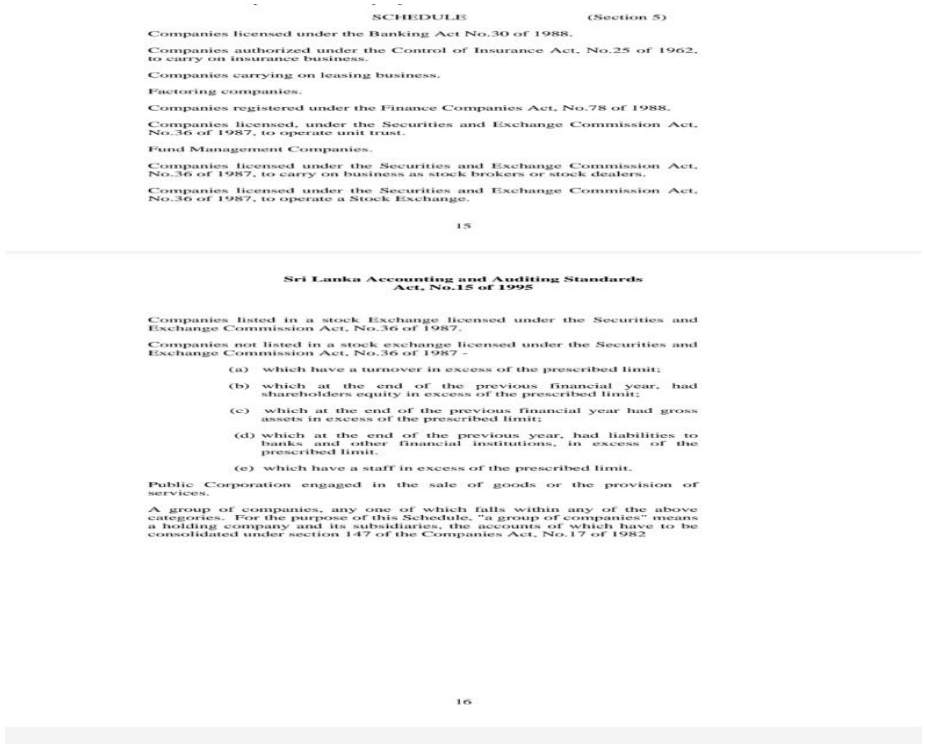
95.

Illegal access etc, to electronic assets declaration system to be an offence



104.

Trading in influence



SCHEDULE (Section 5)

Companies licensed under the Banking Act No.30 of 1988.

Companies authorized under the Control of Insurance Act, No.25 of 1962, to carry on insurance business.

Companies carrying on leasing business.

Factoring companies.

Companies registered under the Finance Companies Act, No.78 of 1988.

Companies licensed, under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, No.36 of 1987, to operate unit trust.

Fund Management Companies.

Companies licensed under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, No.36 of 1987, to carry on business as stock brokers or stock dealers.

Companies licensed under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, No.36 of 1987, to operate a Stock Exchange.

15

Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act, No.15 of 1995

Companies listed in a stock Exchange licensed under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, No.36 of 1987.

Companies not listed in a stock exchange licensed under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, No.36 of 1987 -

(a) which have a turnover in excess of the prescribed limit;

(b) which at the end of the previous financial year, had shareholders equity in excess of the prescribed limit;

(c) which at the end of the previous financial year had gross assets in excess of the prescribed limit;

(d) which at the end of the previous year, had liabilities to banks and other financial institutions, in excess of the prescribed limit.

(e) which have a staff in excess of the prescribed limit.

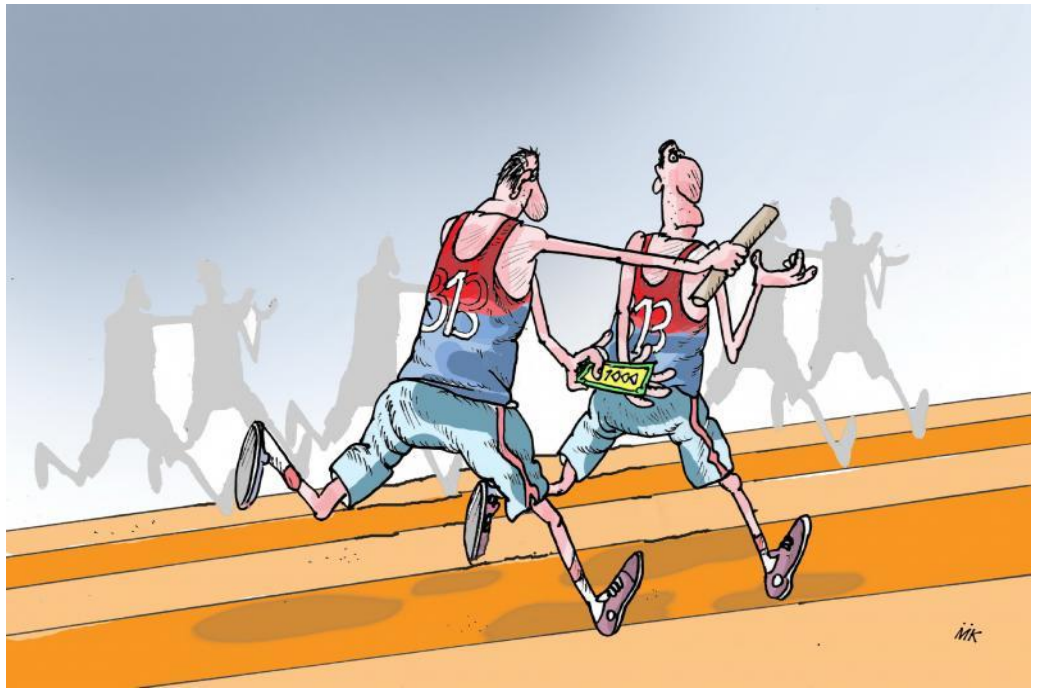
Public Corporation engaged in the sale of goods or the provision of services.

A group of companies, any one of which falls within any of the above categories. For the purpose of this Schedule, "a group of companies" means a holding company and its subsidiaries, the accounts of which have to be consolidated under section 147 of the Companies Act, No.17 of 1982

16

105.

Bribery of a foreign public official



106.



Bribery in the private sector

(1) Any person who or (2) Any Employee, in the course of any economic, financial or commercial activity, offers, directly or indirectly, a gratification on behalf of himself or another person to any employee in any capacity or a director in a private sector entity…..

Bribery in the private sector

117. For the purposes of this Part, a public official or an employee of a private sector entity shall include –

A. a former employee;

B. a person seconded to the public authority or private sector entity;

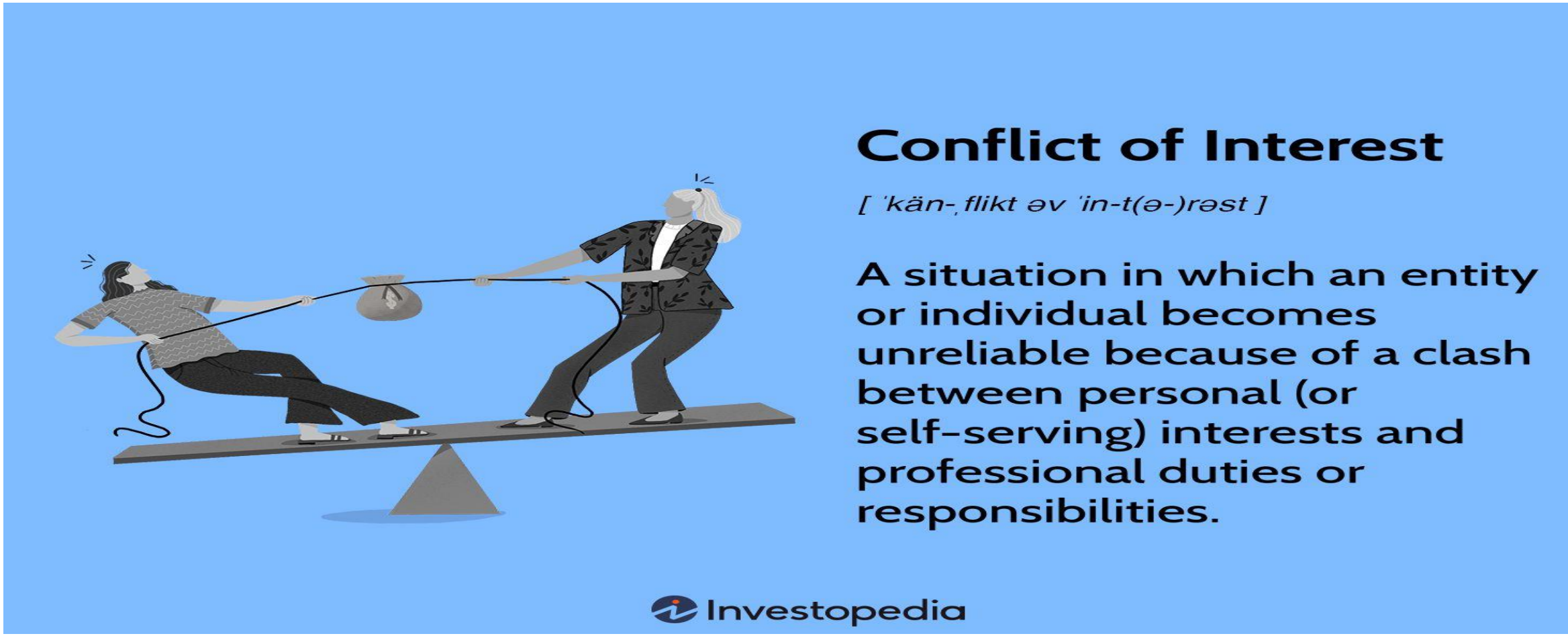
C. an individual who is engaged or contracted under a contract for services to do work for the public authority or private sector entity;

D. a person concerned in the management of the public authority or private sector entity (including a person who is a member of the board or governing body of the public authority or private sector entity); Offences by body of persons Employee shall include former employees, etc.

E. a person who works for the public authority or private sector entity as a volunteer without reward or expectation of reward for that work; or

F. a trainee or an apprentice of the public authority or private sector entity

107. Failure to declare conflicts of interest



What is conflict of interest ?

Conflict of interest occurs when a Public Officer’s ability to make an impartial decision with regard to his/her public responsibility is affected by his/her personnel interest.

Section 107

1.Mandatory Disclosure:

Public officials must promptly disclose any personal or associated interests in dealings the public authority is considering.

2.Abstention from Decision-Making:

Officials with personal interests in a decision must refrain from voting or participating in related proceedings.

3.Legal Consequences:

Violations lead to criminal charges, with potential fines up to **One Million rupees** or imprisonment up to Seven years.

4.Commission's Role:

The Commission is tasked with creating rules for managing conflicts of interest among public officials.


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108.

Offences relating to sporting events

Offenders, upon conviction by the High Court, may face fines up to **one million rupees** or a maximum term of rigorous **imprisonment for seven years**, or both. The Act also extends to those who directly or indirectly execute schemes undermining the integrity of sporting events, with similar penalties outlined by the High Court.

Sport crime, as defined in the Anti-Corruption Act, No. 9 of 2023, encompasses any person accepting or offering gratification to engage in acts that threaten the integrity of sporting events, such as influencing the run of play or the outcome, or failing to report such acts.



Imported Offences

Money Laundering



Imported Offences

Money Laundering



Imported Offences

Cheating , Criminal misappropriation, Forgery, Criminal breach of trust, extortion, Falsification of accounts

Money Laundering - Section- 112

Where any person commits an offence under this Act, which amounts to an unlawful activity within the meaning of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, No. 5 of 2006, such person may be charged for an offence under that Act in addition to an offence.

Corruption

Section- 111

Being a public official, if he commits with intent or knowledge (the final result would be as follows;)

- causing wrongful or unlawful loss to the Government/any other person
- or to confer a wrongful or unlawful benefit, favor or advantage on himself or on any other person,

- **<u>Instances where the Corruption is committed;</u>**

  - By doing any act with or without power
  - Induces to any other public officer to do any act or omission.
  - Uses any information coming to his knowledge as a public official.
  - Participating in the making of decisions performing as a public officer.
  - Induces any other person (using his office directly/indirectly) to do any act/omission.
  - Punishment: 10 year imprisonment/01 million fine or both

Asset Related Matters

The Commission shall act as the **central authority** on declarations of assets and liabilities











Person to whom this Part applies - Asset and Declaration

- President
- Prime Minister
- Members of Parliament, Provincial Governors, Provincial Council Members, Provincial Public Service Staff Officers
- Judges, government officials appointed by the President
- Government officials appointed by the Cabinet
- Judicial officers appointed by the Judicial Service Commission
- Staff Bureaucrats of Government Departments of Ministries Chairman, Directors, Board Members of Government Corporations,
- Army, Air and Navy officers
- Executive Officers of Trade Unions
- Officials of National Sports Associations
- Heads of State Commissions in Sri Lanka

Responsibility of Persons Concerned For Providing Asset Liability Statements.

- of the person concerned,
- Spouse's
- of his dependent children (irrespective of age);
- of other dependents (irrespective of age),
- People living together in a shared house.

Assets and liabilities of all persons should be declared.

.

instances of Assets & liabilities statements to be provided

- First statement within 03 months of taking up work
- Annual Statement - As on 30th June
- Within 14 days on expiry of tenure or retirement
- In the 2 years following post-retirement declaration
- Ad-hoc Declaration- In respect of Asset Liabilities of Rs.10 million or more -Within one month from the date of occurrence
- When nominations are submitted for elections

Offences related to Declarations of Assets & Liabilities

- Non-submission of declaration on the prescribed date
- Failure to provide such additional information as the Commission may direct without reasonable cause
- Making a false statement in a statement
- Deliberate exclusion of an asset or liability by a statement

Protection of Whistle blowers, informants, victims and witnesses (Chapter-05 of ACA)

- Whistle blowers
- Who gives information in relation to the offences being an employee of an entity.
- Can not take adverse steps due to the supply of information. It includes, no disciplinary inquiries, demotions, threatening, warnings, salary cut offs,
- The informer and the information both to be secured.
- Measures can be taken to protect the witnesses,
- No civil or criminal actions can be taken.


TC 10:00:01:07

What is Prevention

"Prevention isn't just a legal rule; it's a way of safeguarding our society and economy with ethics."

"The ozone layer is a natural shield that protects Earth from harmful sun rays."

"If the ozone layer is harmed, no environmental policy can fix the damage."

"Similarly, in society, if our prevention measures against bribery and corruption are weakened, we face significant challenges, and no law can fully recover the loss."

What is prevention?

"Ancient Sinhalese architecture crafted these iconic flights of stairs to preserve the undisturbed meditation of the mind. Before constructing them, they prioritized cultivating serenity within the mind of those ascending."




MOST DANGEROUS
DESTINATIONS IN THE WORLD
EXPRESS






SCENE DO NOT CROSS

Happiest Countries in the World- 2023.

1	Finland	7.82
2	Denmark	7.64
3	Iceland	7.56
4	Switzerland	7.51
5	Netherlands	7.42
6	Luxembourg	7.4
7	Sweden	7.38
8	Norway	7.37
9	Israel	7.36
10	New Zealand	7.2







205



Crime Rate by Country 2023

Rank	Country	Crime Index	2023 Population
1	Venezuela	83.76	28,838,499
2	Papua New Guinea	80.79	10,329,931
3	South Africa	76.86	60,414,495
4	Afghanistan	76.31	42,239,854
5	Honduras	74.54	10,593,798
6	Trinidad And Tobago	71.63	1,534,937
7	Guyana	68.74	813,834
8	El Salvador	67.79	6,364,943
9	Brazil	67.49	216,422,446
10	Jamaica	67.42	2,825,544

Venezuela:

September 2022 Inflation 157.4%

June 2023 Inflation 404.4%

Cuba:

September 2022 Inflation 37.2%

May 2023 Inflation 45.5%

Argentina:

September 2022 Inflation 83.0%

June 2023 Inflation 115.6%

Zimbabwe:

September 2022 Inflation 107.5%

June 2023 Inflation 175.8%

Lebanon:

September 2022 Inflation 162.5%

June 2023 Inflation 253.6%

Corruption Perceptions Index

දූෂණ සංජානන දර්ශකය

Year / Country	2018	2019	2020	2022	2024	2025
Sri Lanka	89	93	94	101	121	107
Ethiopia	114	96	94	94	99	96



Corruption in Sri Lanka

Corruption Perceptions Index of TI

Score

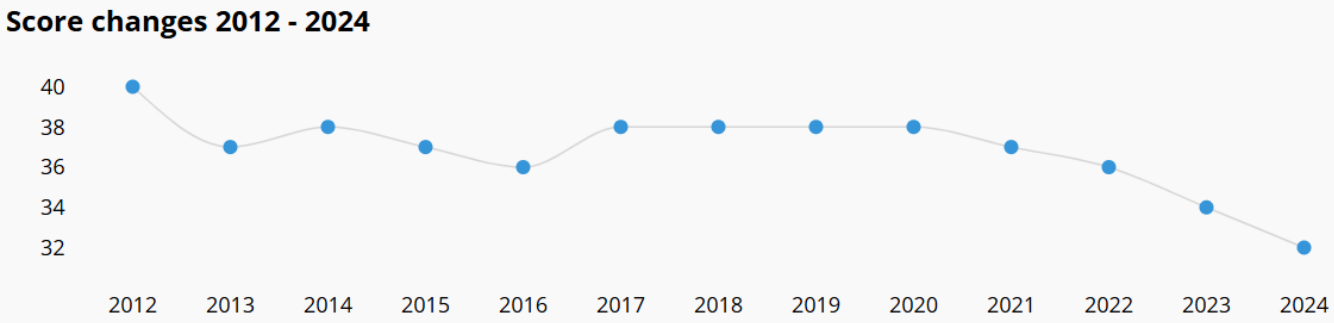
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Rank

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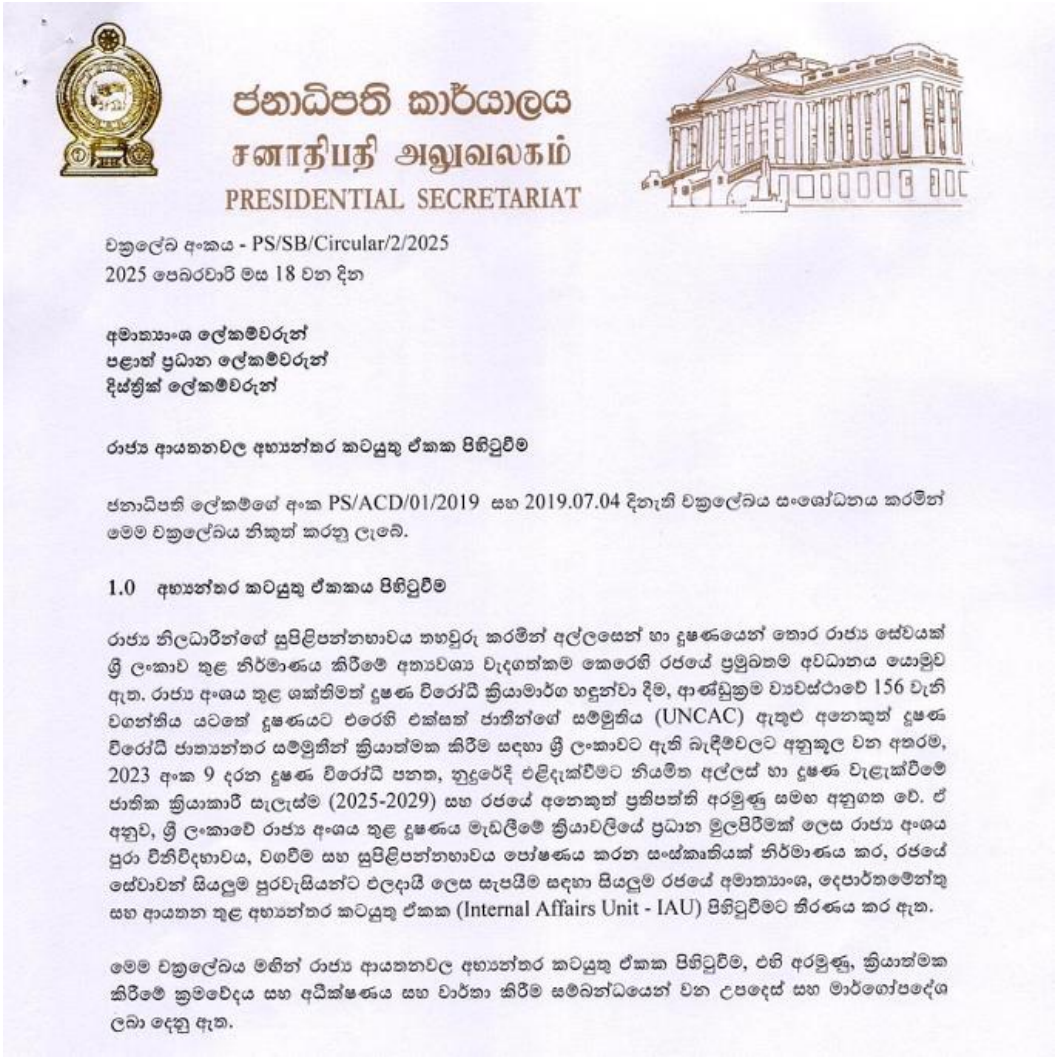
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-2 Since 2023



Source: TISL web

The legal and policy basis and necessity for establishing internal affairs



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சனாதிபதி அலுவலகம்
PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT

චක්‍රලේඛ අංකය - PS/SB/Circular/2/2025
2025 පෙබරවාරි මස 18 වන දින

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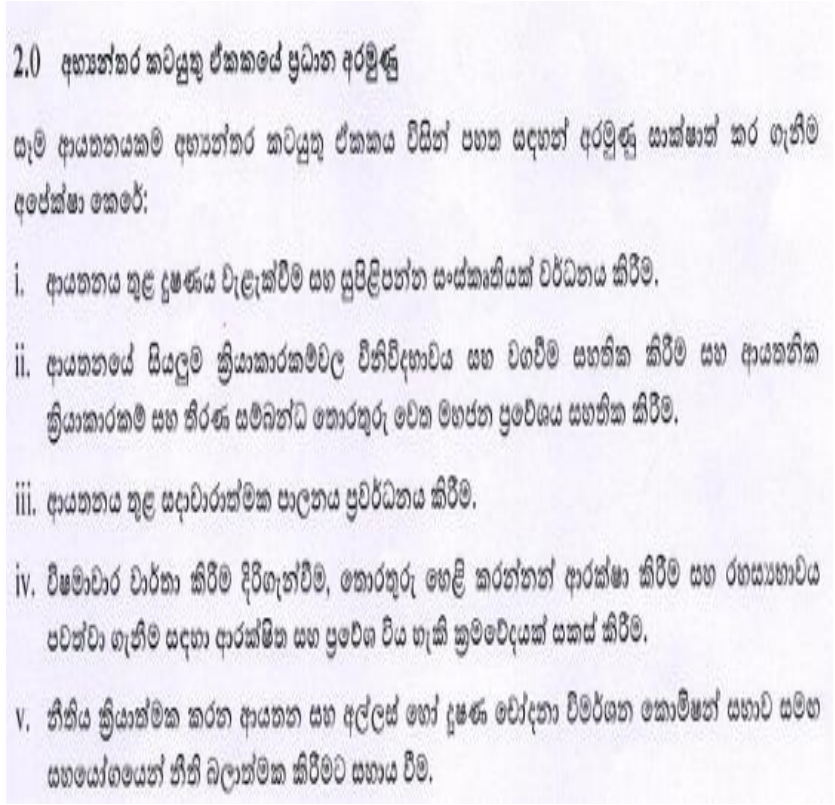
ජනාධිපති ලේකම්ගේ අංක PS/ACD/01/2019 සහ 2019.07.04 දිනැති චක්‍රලේඛය සංශෝධනය කරමින් මෙම චක්‍රලේඛය නිකුත් කරනු ලැබේ.

1.0 අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකකය පිහිටුවීම

රාජ්‍ය නිලධාරීන්ගේ සුපිළිපන්නභාවය තහවුරු කරමින් අල්ලසෙන් හා දූෂණයෙන් තොර රාජ්‍ය සේවයක් ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ නිර්මාණය කිරීමේ අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වැදගත්කම කෙරෙහි රජයේ ප්‍රමුඛතම අවධානය යොමුව ඇත. රාජ්‍ය අංශය තුළ ශක්තිමත් දූෂණ විරෝධී ක්‍රියාමාර්ග හඳුන්වා දීම, ආණ්ඩුක්‍රම ව්‍යවස්ථාවේ 156 වැනි වගන්තිය යටතේ දූෂණයට එරෙහි එක්සත් ජාතීන්ගේ සම්මුතිය (UNCAC) ඇතුළු අනෙකුත් දූෂණ විරෝධී ජාත්‍යන්තර සම්මුතීන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ඇති බැඳීම්වලට අනුකූල වන අතරම, 2023 අංක 9 දරන දූෂණ විරෝධී පනත, නුදුරේදී එළිදැක්වීමට නියමිත අල්ලස් හා දූෂණ වැළැක්වීමේ ජාතික ක්‍රියාකාරී සැලැස්ම (2025-2029) සහ රජයේ අනෙකුත් ප්‍රතිපත්ති අරමුණු සමඟ අනුගත වේ. ඒ අනුව, ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ රාජ්‍ය අංශය තුළ දූෂණය මැඩලීමේ ක්‍රියාවලියේ ප්‍රධාන මූලපිරීමක් ලෙස රාජ්‍ය අංශය පුරා විනිවිදභාවය, වගවීම සහ සුපිළිපන්නභාවය පෝෂණය කරන සංස්කෘතියක් නිර්මාණය කර, රජයේ සේවාවන් සියලුම පුරවැසියන්ට ඵලදායී ලෙස සැපයීම සඳහා සියලුම රජයේ අමාත්‍යාංශ, දෙපාර්තමේන්තු සහ ආයතන තුළ අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකක (Internal Affairs Unit - IAU) පිහිටුවීමට තීරණය කර ඇත.

මෙම චක්‍රලේඛය මඟින් රාජ්‍ය ආයතනවල අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකක පිහිටුවීම, එහි අරමුණු, ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ක්‍රමවේදය සහ අධීක්ෂණය සහ වාර්තා කිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් වන උපදෙස් සහ මාර්ගෝපදේශ ලබා දෙනු ඇත.

- PS/SB/Circular/2/2025 dated 18.02.2025 of the Secretary to the President
- National Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2025-2029
- Anti-Corruption Act No. 09 of 2023
- Local and International Recommendations and Requirements.



2.0 අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකකයේ ප්‍රධාන අරමුණු

සෑම ආයතනයකම අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකකය විසින් පහත සඳහන් අරමුණු සාක්ෂාත් කර ගැනීම අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ:

i. ආයතනය තුළ දූෂණය වැළැක්වීම සහ සුපිළිපන්න සංස්කෘතියක් වර්ධනය කිරීම.

ii. ආයතනයේ සියලුම ක්‍රියාකාරකම්වල විනිවිදභාවය සහ වගවීම සහතික කිරීම සහ ආයතනික ක්‍රියාකාරකම් සහ තීරණ සම්බන්ධ තොරතුරු වෙත මහජන ප්‍රවේශය සහතික කිරීම.

iii. ආයතනය තුළ සදාචාරාත්මක පාලනය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම.

iv. විෂමාචාර චර්තා කිරීම දිරිගැන්වීම, තොරතුරු හෙළි කරන්නන් ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සහ රහස්‍යභාවය පවත්වා ගැනීම සඳහා ආරක්ෂිත සහ ප්‍රවේශ විය හැකි ක්‍රමවේදයක් සකස් කිරීම.

v. නීතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන ආයතන සහ අල්ලස් හෝ දූෂණ චෝදනා විමර්ශන කොමිෂන් සභාව සමඟ සහයෝගයෙන් නීති බලාත්මක කිරීමට සහාය වීම.

Objectives of establishing Internal Affairs

- To build a positive organizational culture
- To develop ethical behavior within the organization
- To build a close relationship with the public by enhancing the transparency of the organization's operations
- To receive and handle public (internal and external) grievances and ensure their confidentiality
- To cooperate with law enforcement agencies

3.0 අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකකයේ ව්‍යුහය සහ කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය

3.1 සියලුම රජයේ ආයතනවල විශේෂ ඒකකයක් ලෙස අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකක පිහිටුවීම අවශ්‍ය වේ. ආරම්භක පියවරක් ලෙස, මෙම අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකක සියලුම කැබිනට් අමාත්‍යාංශ, පළාත් ප්‍රධාන ලේකම් කාර්යාල, දිස්ත්‍රික් ලේකම් කාර්යාල සහ ඇමුණුම 1 ලෙස ලැයිස්තුගත කර ඇති නිශ්චිත දෙපාර්තමේන්තු තුළ ස්ථාපිත කළ යුතුය.

3.2 ආයතනවල සම්පත් සීමාවන් පවතින අවස්ථාවන්හිදී, දැනට සිටින කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයේ නිත්‍ය රාජකාරිවලට අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකකයේ රාජකාරී ඒකාබද්ධ කිරීමෙන්, මෙම ඒකක ප්‍රශස්ත ඵලදායිතාවයකින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන බව පූර්ණ වශයෙන් සහතික වන පරිදි කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.

3.3 අපරාධ වාර්තාවක් හෝ මූල්‍ය විෂමාචාර ඉතිහාසයක් නොමැති ඉහළ සුපිළිපන්නභාවයක් ඇති පුද්ගලයෙකු ලෙස සලකනු ලබන ආයතනයේ ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නිලධාරියෙකු විසින් අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකකය මෙහෙයවිය යුතුය. අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකකයෙහි සෙසු කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය, ආයතනයේ සුපිළිපන්න නිලධාරියා, ආයතනය තුළ විවිධ ක්‍රියාකාරී ක්ෂේත්‍ර නියෝජනය කිරීම සඳහා ප්‍රධාන අංශ සහ ඒකකවලින් සාමාජිකයින් 5-15ක් සහ සහායක කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයකින් සමන්විත විය යුතුය. අවශ්‍ය යැයි හෝ ප්‍රයෝජනවත් ලෙස සැලකෙන කල්හි, බාහිර විශේෂඥයන් ද පත් කළ හැක.

3.4 අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකකය සඳහා සුදුසු කාර්ය මණ්ඩලය පත් කිරීම ආයතන ප්‍රධානියාගේ වගකීම වේ. ඒ අනුව, එහි සංයුතිය පහත පරිදි විය යුතුය:

- ඒකකයේ ප්‍රධානි ලෙස ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ මාණ්ඩලික නිලධාරියෙක්
- ආයතනයේ සුපිළිපන්න නිලධාරියා
- ආයතනය තුළ ඇති අංශ/ඒකක සංඛ්‍යාව සහ කාර්ය මණ්ඩල සංඛ්‍යාව මත පදනම්ව ආයතනයේ අංශ/ඒකක නියෝජනය කරන සාමාජිකයින් 5-15 ක්.
- සහායක කාර්ය මණ්ඩලයක්

3.5 නිලධාරීන්ගේ ස්ථාන මාරුවක්, විශ්‍රාම ගැනීමක්, නව රාජකාරී පැවරීමක් හෝ වෙනත් හේතුවක් මත අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකකයේ පුරප්පාඩුවක් ඇති වුවහොත්, ඒකකයේ කාර්යයන් බාධාවකින් තොරව සිදු කර ගෙන යාම සඳහා නව නිලධාරීන් පත් කිරීමට ආයතන ප්‍රධානියා විසින් පියවර ගත යුතුය. අභ්‍යන්තර කටයුතු ඒකකයෙහි කාර්යයන් කරගෙන යාමට අවශ්‍ය පරිපාලන සහ අනෙකුත් සහාය ලැබෙන බවටද ආයතන ප්‍රධානියා සහතික විය යුතුය.

Staff of Internal Affairs Unit

- **Head of Internal Affairs Unit (a senior staff officer with integrity) nominated by the Head of the Institution**
- **Integrity officer**
- **Members (5-15 in number) representing various departments of the Institution**
- **Supporting Staff**

Role of Internal Affairs Units

- Identifying systemic barriers in the organization,
- Assessing corruption risks
- Preparing an organizational integrity plan
- Acting in accordance with the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
- Acting in accordance with the Anti-Corruption Act No. 09 of 2023 and such international good standards
- Receiving and managing complaints about the organization's activities, including bribery and corruption (taking appropriate action thereon)
- Ensuring the submission of asset and liability statements and managing conflicts of interest
- Preparing a citizenship charter
- Establishing a code of conduct for employees and ensuring that the organizational staff adhere to it
- Staff training to build the integrity of the organization
- Contributing to the Anti-Corruption Integrity Assessment (Anti-Corruption Integrity Assessment)
- Maintaining relations with the Bribery Commission
- Preparing annual reports
- The organization Engaging with external parties to develop integrity/preparing plans

Empowering individuals through IAUs

- Provide formal system to report
- Use technology
- Protect whistleblowers
- Take prompt and effective actions
- Create tradition in reporting
- Identify necessary legal amendments
- Partnership with private sector/stakeholders

Integrity in the working-place

- **Integrity** – Doing right things when no one is looking at you

- **Integrity (in the working-place)** – A positive set of attitudes which foster honest and ethical behavior and work practices

What is your role, and it's important to understand?



“The journey against corruption should start alone; when you begin, be prepared to withstand the existing pressure”.

WALK ALONE



My life is My Message



Thank You

සබ්බං පහාය ගමනීයං

Someday, Everything will have to leave…