

Report on Bribery and Corruption

2015



Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption

What is CIABOC?

CIABOC is an independent commission established under Act No. 19 of 1994 to investigate allegations of Bribery and Corruption.

It is headed by two retired judges of the Superior Courts and a retired senior officer with wide experience in criminal investigation and law enforcement.

Who can be investigated for corruption?

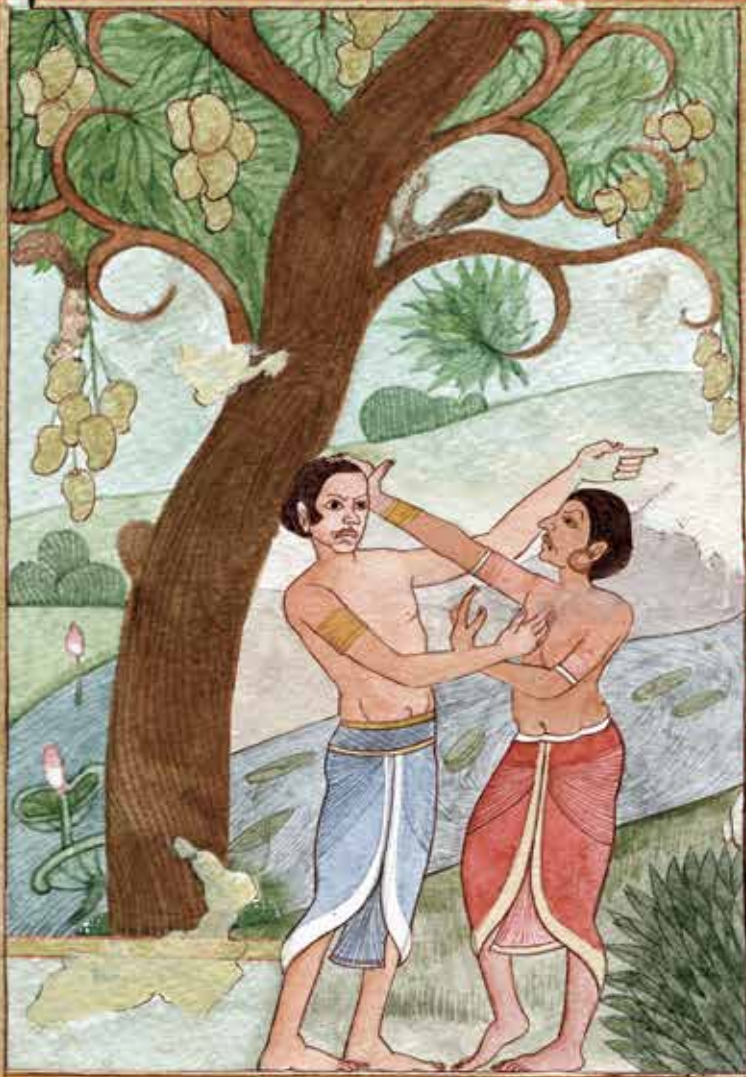
A public servant who intentionally or with the knowledge of causing loss to the Government or a gain to self or any person by doing an act or refrain from doing an act.

Who can be investigated for bribery?

A public servant who solicits or accepts any gratification to perform, or abstain from performing any official act. Any person offering a public servant a gratification to perform or abstain from performing any official act. Any person who solicits or accepts any gratification as an inducement for withdrawing a tender. Any person amassing wealth through bribes.

What are the special powers of the CIABOC?

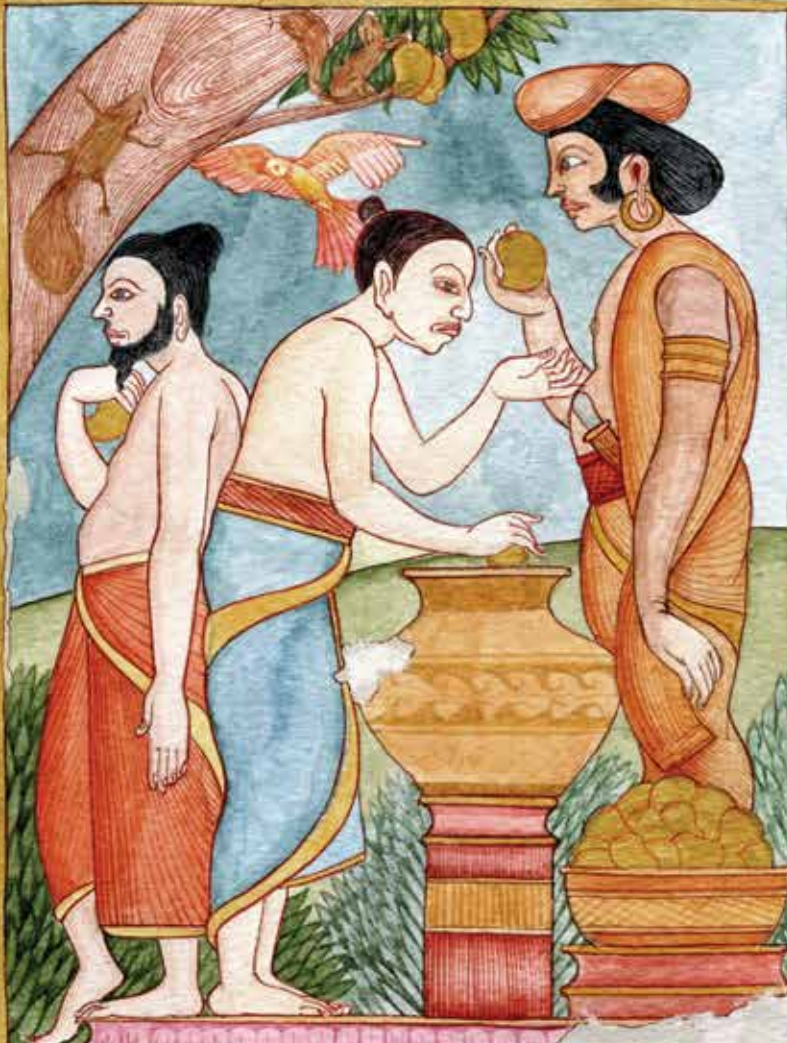
The ability to initiate investigations, call for information from any person or institution including banks and to produce documents, issue search warrants, institute action in courts including Appellate Courts.



“Long ago, people got tired of fighting over resources.”

What is the role of the Director General?

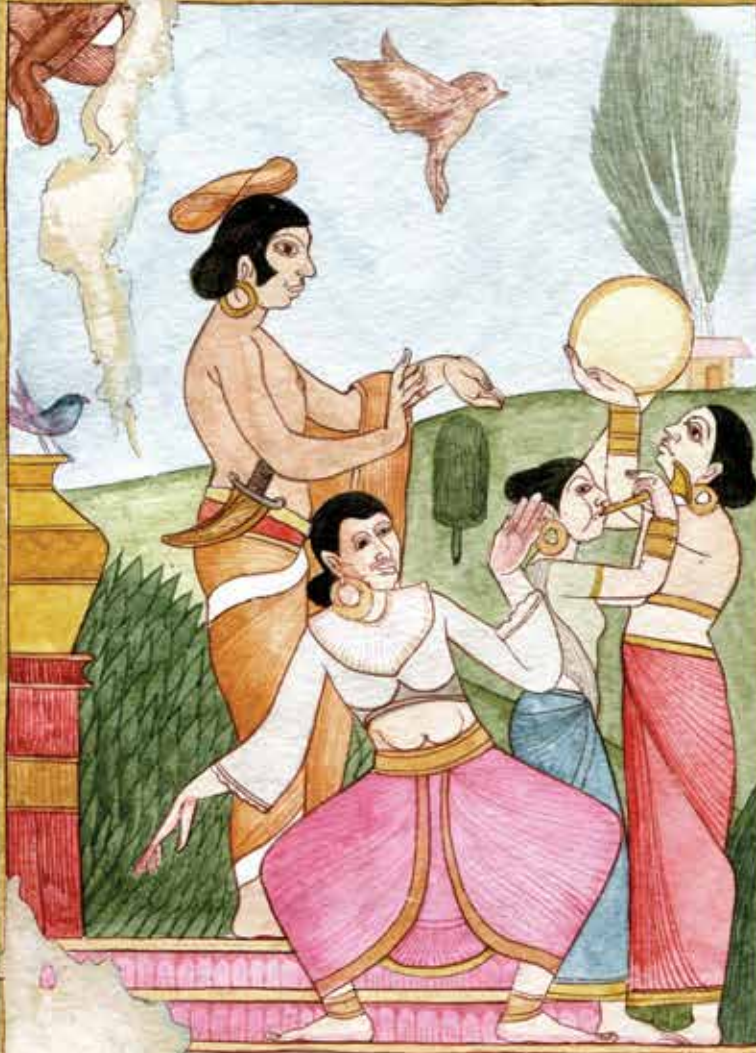
The Director General manages the investigations and prosecutions subject to directions of the Commission. The DG is also the Chief Accounting Officer of the Commission and the Chief Administrator.



“So they decided to contribute towards a just system and elect public servants to implement a fair and free society.”

Is it safe to report to the Commission?

It is. All CIABOC employees have a statutory obligation to protect the identity of the complainants, witnesses and informants under Assistance to and Protection of Victims of Crime and Witnesses Act No. 4 of 2015 and Section 23 of the CIABOC Act.



“The people felt happy, safe and secure. The dreamers, thinkers and builders made life beautiful.”

What differentiates CIABOC from other investigative agencies?

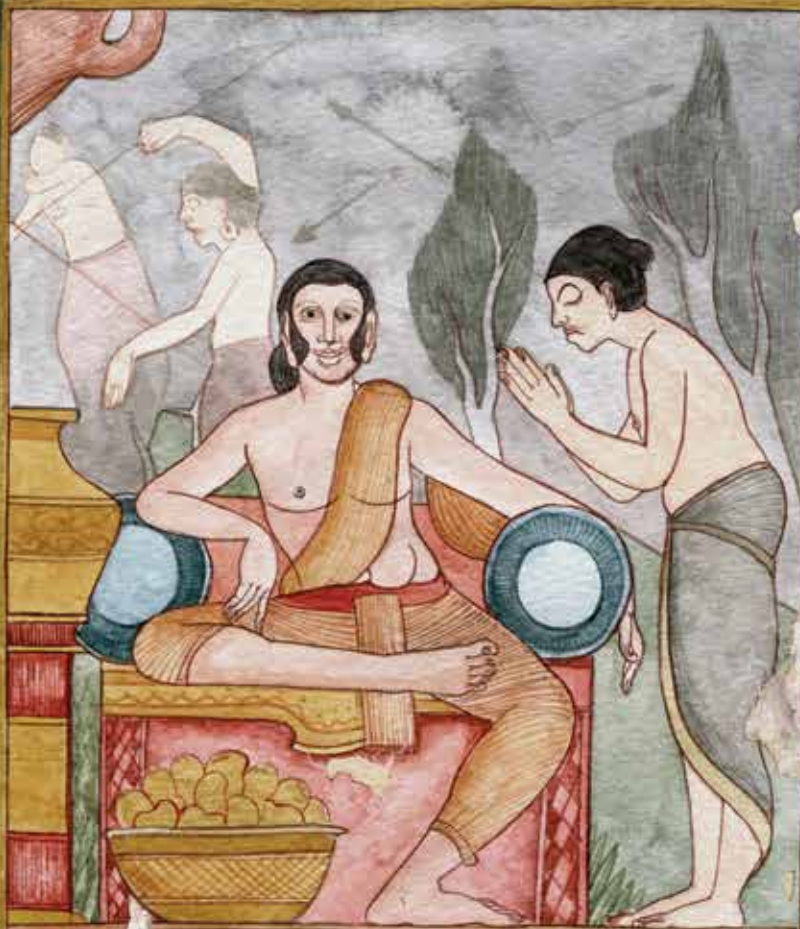
The officers of the Commission are bound by a secrecy provision which distinguishes them from most of other Government investigation agencies.



**“But one day a public servant accepted a bribe.
Then he served himself and not the public.”**

Who can report to the Commission?

Any person, including a foreign national, can complain to the Commission.



“Society descended into chaos. People felt that they now served the public servant. No one felt safe or happy anymore.”

Can complaints be made anonymously?

The Commission accepts anonymous complaints if such complaints contain sufficient evidence to identify an offence.



“An independent Commission was created to safeguard the public from bribery and corruption and to ensure that public servants served the people.”

How to contact the Commission

You can forward a complaint by hotline, email, fax or by post

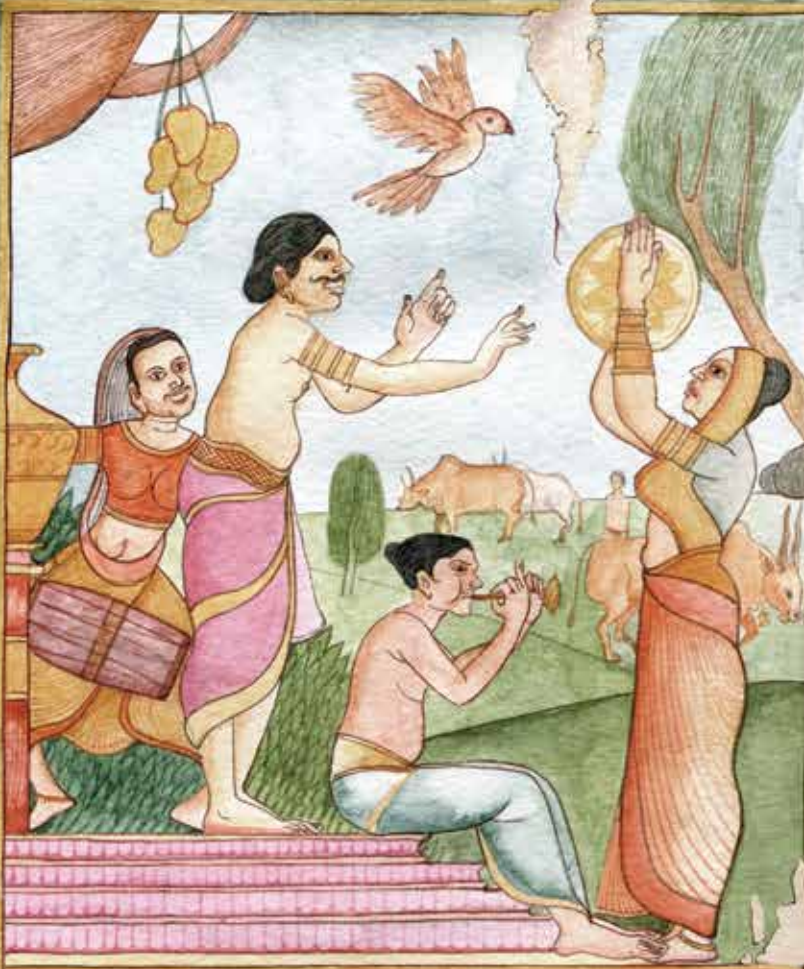
Hotline: 1954

Email: ciaboc@eureka.lk

Fax: 0112595045

Address: 36, Malalasekera Mawatha, Colombo 07

You can also visit the Commission and make a complaint personally.



“Report bribery. Report corruption. Let’s build a better world together.”

What happens when you
report corruption?

SECRETARIAT



COMMISSION



DIRECTOR GENERAL



INVESTIGATION PROCESS

Your report



Investigates the illegal accumulation of wealth



Lay traps; makes arrest as bribe solicitation is in progress



Investigates allegations of corruption



Inquire into bribery action after the gratification is awarded

Director Investigations will report to the Director General on investigation findings



DIRECTOR GENERAL

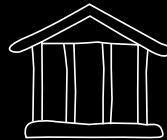


LEGAL BRANCH

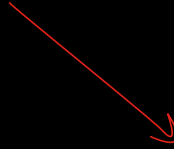
Advices the Director General on initiation of actions on investigation findings



COMMISSION

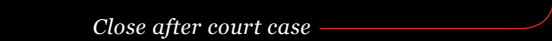


COURTS BRANCH



Close after court case

Close if not within the purview of the Commission or lack of due evidence



Overview from 2000-2015

A history of Commissioners and Director Generals

Commissioners

15 December 1994

Members of the First Commission (15 December 1994 – 14 December 1999)

Title	Name	Other information
Chairman	Justice T.A. de S. Wijesundara	Retired Supreme Court Judge
Commissioner	Justice Siva Selliah	Retired Court of Appeal Judge (deceased: 09 January 1997)
Commissioner	Mr. C. Wijesuriya	Retired Government Auditor General (resigned: 13 July 1995)
Commissioner	Mr. Rudra Rajasingham	Retired Inspector General of Police (appointed: 14 July 1995 in place of Mr. C. Wijesuriya)

15 December 1999

Members of the Second Commission (15 December 1999 – 14 December 2004)

Title	Name	Other information
Chairman	Justice Ananda Coomaraswamy	Retired Supreme Court Judge
Commissioner	Justice T.N. Abeyawira	Retired Court of Appeal Judge (deceased, on 02 February 2003)
Commissioner	Dr. Kingsley Wickremasuriya	Retired Senior Deputy Inspector General
Commissioner	Justice K. Viknarajah	Retired Court of Appeal Judge (appointed: 12 July 2004)

29 March 2005

Members of the Third Commission (29 March 2005 – 29 March 2010)

Title	Name	Other information
Chairman	Justice Ameer Ismail	Retired Supreme Court Judge
Commissioner	Justice P. Edussuriya	Retired Supreme Court Judge
Commissioner	Mr. T.I. De Silva	Retired Inspector General of Police

13 May 2011

Members of the Forth Commission

Title	Name	Other information
Chairman	Justice D. J. de S Balapatabendi	Retired Supreme Court Judge
Commissioner	Justice L. K. Wimalachandra	Retired Court of Appeal Judge
Commissioner	Dr. Jayantha Wickramaratne	Retired Inspector General of Police

20 October 2015

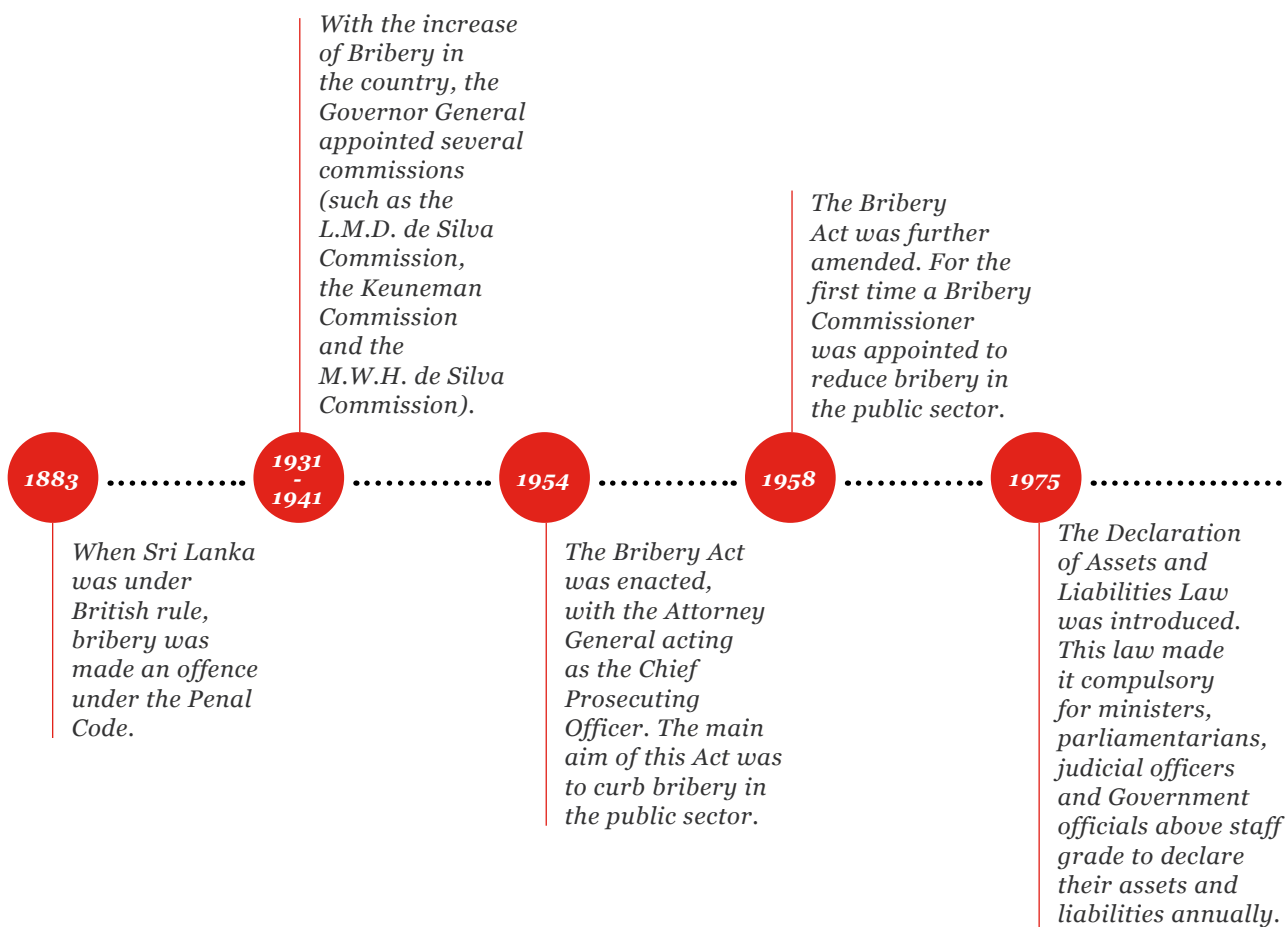
Members of the Fifth Commission

Title	Name	Other information
Chairman	Justice T.B. Weerasuriya	Retired Supreme Court Judge
Commissioner	Justice W. Lal Ranjith Silva	Retired Court of Appeal Judge
Commissioner	Mr. C. Neville Guruge	Retired Senior Superintendent of Police

Director Generals

Title	Name
Mrs. P. Nelum Gamage	Appointed on 15 December 1994
Mr. Rienzie Arsakularatne	Appointed on 24 February 2000
Mr. Piyasena Ranasinghe	Appointed on 01 November 2001
Mrs. Luckshmi Jayawickrama	Appointed on 19 February 2008
Mr. Ganesh Dharmawardhana	Appointed on 08 July 2014
Mrs. Dilrukshi Dias Wickramasinghe	Appointed on 12 February 2015

Initiatives by successive Governments to eradicate bribery and corruption



Consequent to the 17th amendment to the Constitution, an independent Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC) was established.

1994

1994

Corruption was introduced as an offence to the Bribery Act.

The ten-member Constitutional Council was replaced by the Parliamentary Council under the 18th Amendment.

2011

2015

The 19th Amendment increased the powers of The CIABOC, permitting the Commission to initiate investigations on its own motion.

2015

The appointment of the present Commission on 20 October.

Overview from 2000-2015

An overview of the movement of case files since 2000

The table and graph below show, a significant backlog of cases remains open from the year 2000.

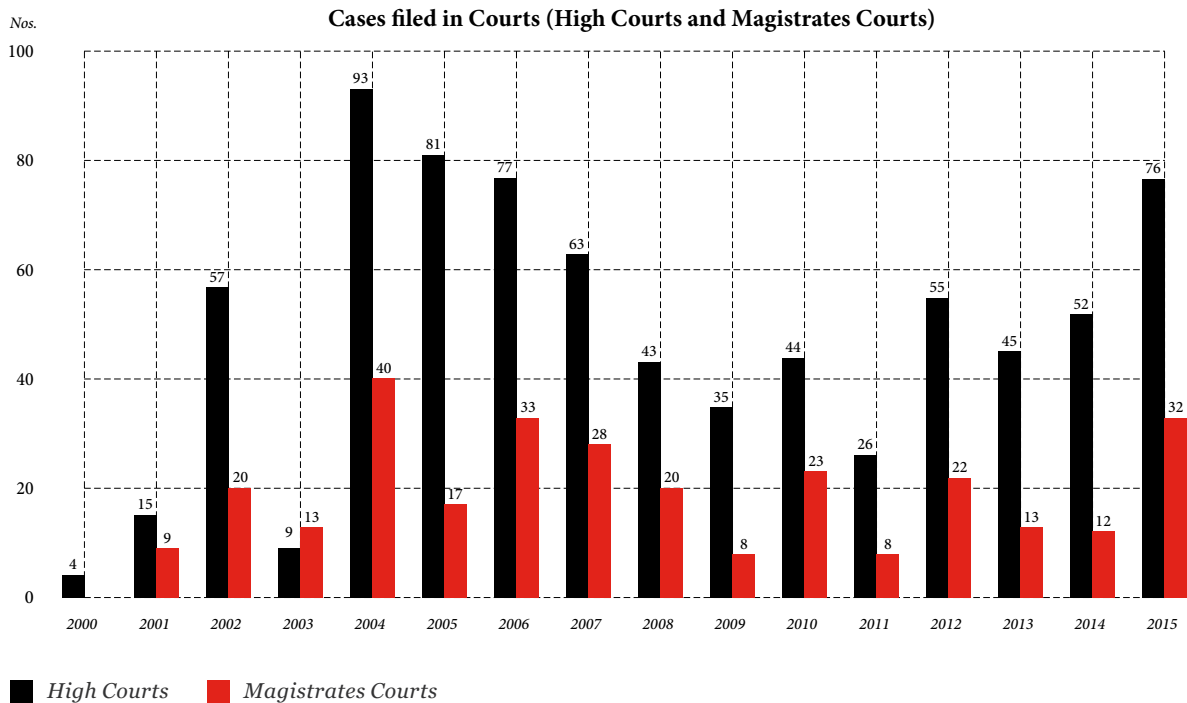
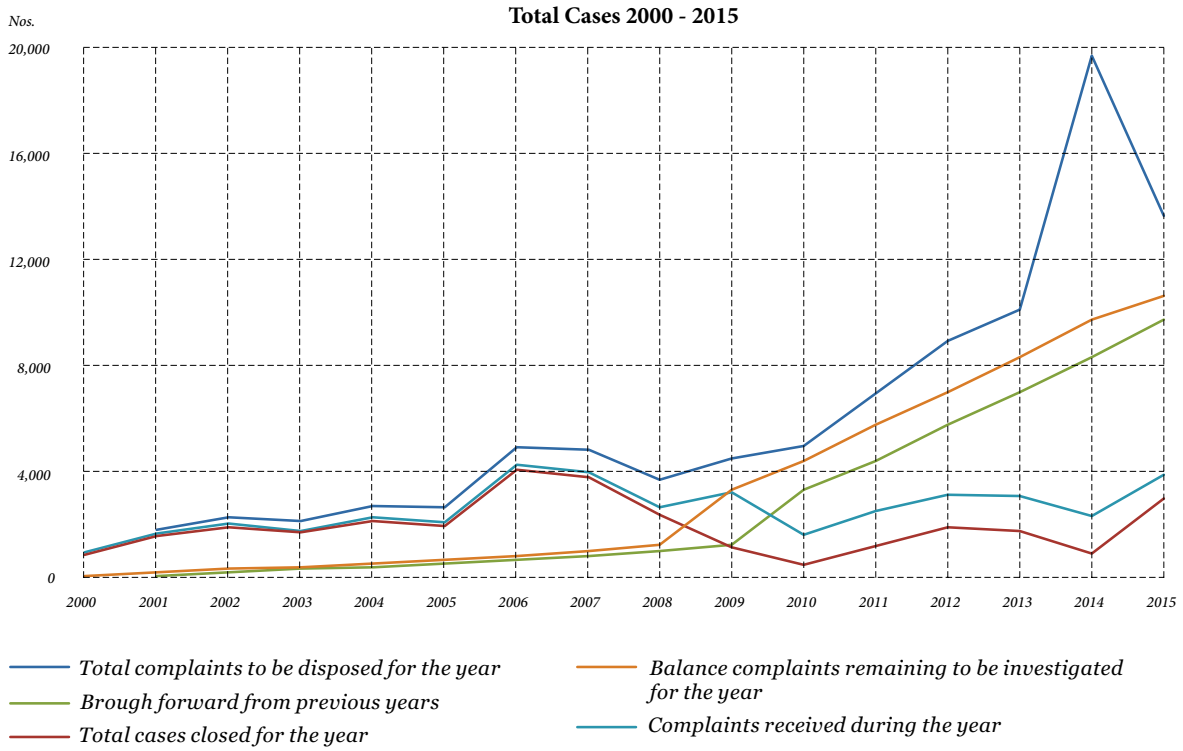
Year	Brought forward from previous years	Complaints received during the year	Total complaints to be disposed for the year	Total complaints closed for the year	Balance complaints remaining to be investigated for the year
2000		975		872	103
2001	103	1,715	1,818	1,583	235
2002	235	2,052	2,287	1,922	365
2003	365	1,803	2,168	1,732	436
2004	436	2,285	2,721	2,167	554
2005	554	2,118	2,672	1,977	695
2006	695	4,267	4,962	4,098	864
2007	864	3,985	4,849	3,806	1,043
2008	1,043	2,668	3,711	2,422	1,289
2009	1,289	3,224	4,513	1,181	3,332
2010	3,332	1,636	4,968	526	4,442
2011	4,442	2,537	6,979	1,206	5,773
2012	5,773	3,163	8,936	1,919	7,017
2013	7,017	3,124	10,141	1,797	8,344
2014	8,344	2,345	19,689	937	9,752
2015	9,752	3,913	13,665	3,021	10,634
2016	10,634	-	-	-	-
Total		41,810		31,176	10,634

Note:

- *During an investigation, if it is found that there are several files opened against a suspect on the same matter, then all files on the same complaint are amalgamated into one and investigated together.*
- *The above table does not include pending prosecutions.*

The new Commission had an uphill task in investigating the past complaints in addition to the 3,913 new complaints reported in 2015.

An overview of past complaints



අල්ලස් කොමිෂම් වහා අහෝසි කරන්න

දැනට කිසිදු විමර්ශනයක් සිදු නොකරමින්, අකර්මාන්ත පත්වීම් සහ අල්ලස් විමර්ශන කොමිෂම් වහාම ඉවත් කළ යුතු බව පරිදී අහෝසි කර දමන්නැයි එක්සත් රාජ්‍ය පක්ෂ මන්ත්‍රීවරු පීට්සන් ඉන්ද්‍රාමාත්‍ය රජීල් වික්‍රමසිංහ මහා කොමන් ඉල්ලා සිටිති.

මහ රටකින් අල්ලස් රටක් සිටියදී එක්සත් රාජ්‍යයේ දූෂණ විරෝධී ප්‍රදේශයේ නීතිමය කොට එම අනුකූල කටයුතු සඳහා ස්ථාපිත කළ යුතු බව ද මිලිනු ප්‍රකාශ කරයි.

එහෙයින් 06 ඩිසීම්බර් දිනට ආණ්ඩුව සිසිලියන් අවධානයට අල්ලස් හා දූෂණ කොමිෂන් කොමිෂන් 150කට අධික සංඛ්‍යාවකින් පුරවනු ලැබිය යුතු බව ද ප්‍රකාශ කරයි.

මේ සන්ධිත මත සිසුම් විමර්ශන කටයුතු අධිකාරී වී සිටියේ.

ප්‍රකාශයට පත්වූ අදායකයින්ගේ විසින් කොමිෂන් පුහුණු කිරීමට 50 දෙනෙකුගේ සේවය ලබා දුන්නද කොමිෂන් කොමසාරිස්වරුන් 50 දෙනෙකුගේ සේවය අවශ්‍ය යැයි පවසා සිටුන් නැවත පොලීස් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව වෙත නැවත යවා තිබේ. එම මන්ත්‍රීවරුන් පවසන්නේ අල්ලස් කොමිෂන් කොමසාරිස්වරුන්ට විමර්ශන පවැඩවීමේ 4 වැනි පදනම

Scrap CIABOC... from page 01

They said as stated in the five-fold programme of the UNP manifesto to create a new country within 60 months, they request that steps be taken to promulgate the United Nation's Anti-Corruption Charter and replace the CIABOC with an institution to go inline with the UN Charter.

The MPs also pointed out that at the time the good governance government took shape on January 8, 150 vacancies in the Commission had to be filled. This led the Commission to be in a crippled state, they added.

Although the Police Department released 30 trained officers to the Commission to

carry out the work, CIABOC Commissioners sent them back to the Police Department stating that their services were not required, the MPs said. The MPs pointed that this attitude clearly shows that the Commissioners are not keen in carrying out investigations or take preventive measures against bribery or corruption.

"From their attitude it is quite evident that they do not have good intentions and they are keen only to get into posts, grab all privileges and salaries. Because of their attitude, the CIABOC has been very inactive," the MPs said.

Scrap CIABOC, UNP MPs tell PM

A group of UNP MPs requested Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe to take immediate steps to scrap the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC) which at present is inactive and not carrying out any investigations.

CIABOC COMMISSIONERS MEET PRESIDENT

Complain about Director General

BY GHAN KAMALESH WEERASINGHE

Three Commissioners including the Chairman of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC) have met President Maithripala Sirisena and complained against Director General of the Commission, Dirukshi Dias Wickramasinghe, sources said.

They have alleged that she was influencing them and harassing them.

They have pointed out that the present Director General had once

even halved their salaries.

They had also pointed out that the post of Director General of the Commission was there to assist the Chairman of the Commission and members, and that it has come to a situation where she was using the powers of the Commission.

They have told the President that there was a procedure of investigating a complaint received by the Commission and that an individual cannot be taken into custody based on a mere complaint received anonymously.



ලොව ප්‍රභවයෙන් පමණක් ලබාගත් ආදායම ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා පවත්වාගෙන යාමට නොහැකිවන ප්‍රතිපත්ති ග්‍රහණය කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය බවට පත්ව ඇත. එමෙන්ම, අධිකාරීන්ගේ සේවයට පත්වීමේදී පවත්වාගෙන යාමට නොහැකිවන ප්‍රතිපත්ති ග්‍රහණය කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය බවට පත්ව ඇත.

EX-PRESIDENT BEFORE BRIBERY COMMISSIONS

Gotia to appear on 23 April

මා අල්ලස් කොමිෂන් කැඳවීම දේශපාලනික - ගෝඨාභය රාජපක්ෂ

සිරිමත්ත රත්නසේකර

අල්ලස් හෝ දූෂණ විමර්ශන විමර්ශන කමිටු කැඳවීමේ අරමුණ වන්නේ අල්ලස් කොමිෂන් (23 වැනිදා) විමර්ශන කළයුතුය.

කමන් සිය රාජකාරී කාලයේ දූෂණයක් හෝ වංචාවක් කර නොතිබිය යැයි පවසයි.

එම ජාතික ඓතිහාසික අධිකාරී කමිටු වැනි රාජ්‍ය නිලධාරීන්ගේ සලකුණක් නම් කිසිදු රාජ්‍ය නිලධාරීන්ගේ අවධානයට නොමැතිව රාජකාරී කටයුතු සඳහා රාජ්‍යයේ සේවය කළහොත්

සිටුවා ඇත්ත ප්‍රකාරයේ සේවය කළහොත් (23 වැනිදා) එම අදහස් පළ කළහොත් අල්ලස් කොමිෂන් විමර්ශන කළහොත් අනතුරුව ඉන් පිටතට පැමිණිය හැකිය.

'Bribery Commission SOLD M

RASIKA JAYAKOBY
Bribery Commission Director General Dirukshi Dias Wickramasinghe said yesterday she was "sold out" by the Commission's Chairman, Justice Jagath Rajapatabendi, when he met the Speaker over an inquiry on former President Mahinda Rajapaksa.

She also admitted that there was a heated argument between the commissioners of the Bribery Commission over this matter during a meeting on April 22, a day after Rajapatabendi met Speaker Chamal Rajapaksa

'He misled'

for a discussion on the functioning of the commission. Expressing her views on the meeting between the Speaker and the Bribery Commission Chairman, Wickramasinghe said she was "sold out" by Rajapatabendi when the latter painted a wrong picture about the investigations carried out by the



Landmark occurrences and hindrances in 2015

- **On 12 February 2015**, the current Director General was appointed.
- **On 19 April 2015**, several Ministers and MPs protested against CIABOC with some of them sleeping in the well of the Parliament.
- **On 15 May 2015**, with the enactment of the 19th Amendment, Commissioner II resigned the same day and the rest of the Commissioners declared themselves as defunct. All raids came to a grinding halt and the Director General was able to institute action only in a few cases where the Commission had provided prior direction. Along with the investigators, the Director General carried on with investigations but progress was slowed as directions could not be obtained from the Commissioners.
- **On 24 June 2015**, the President declined to accept the resignation of Commissioner II and the Commission commenced giving directions. Since the appointment of a new commission was an imminent consequence to the 19th Amendment, existing uncertainty as to the term of the previous Commission had a great impact on the efficiency of the work done by the Commission.
- **On 20 October 2015**, appointment of the new Commission by the President on the recommendation of the Constitutional Council.

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Overview from 2000-2015

2015 progress of work

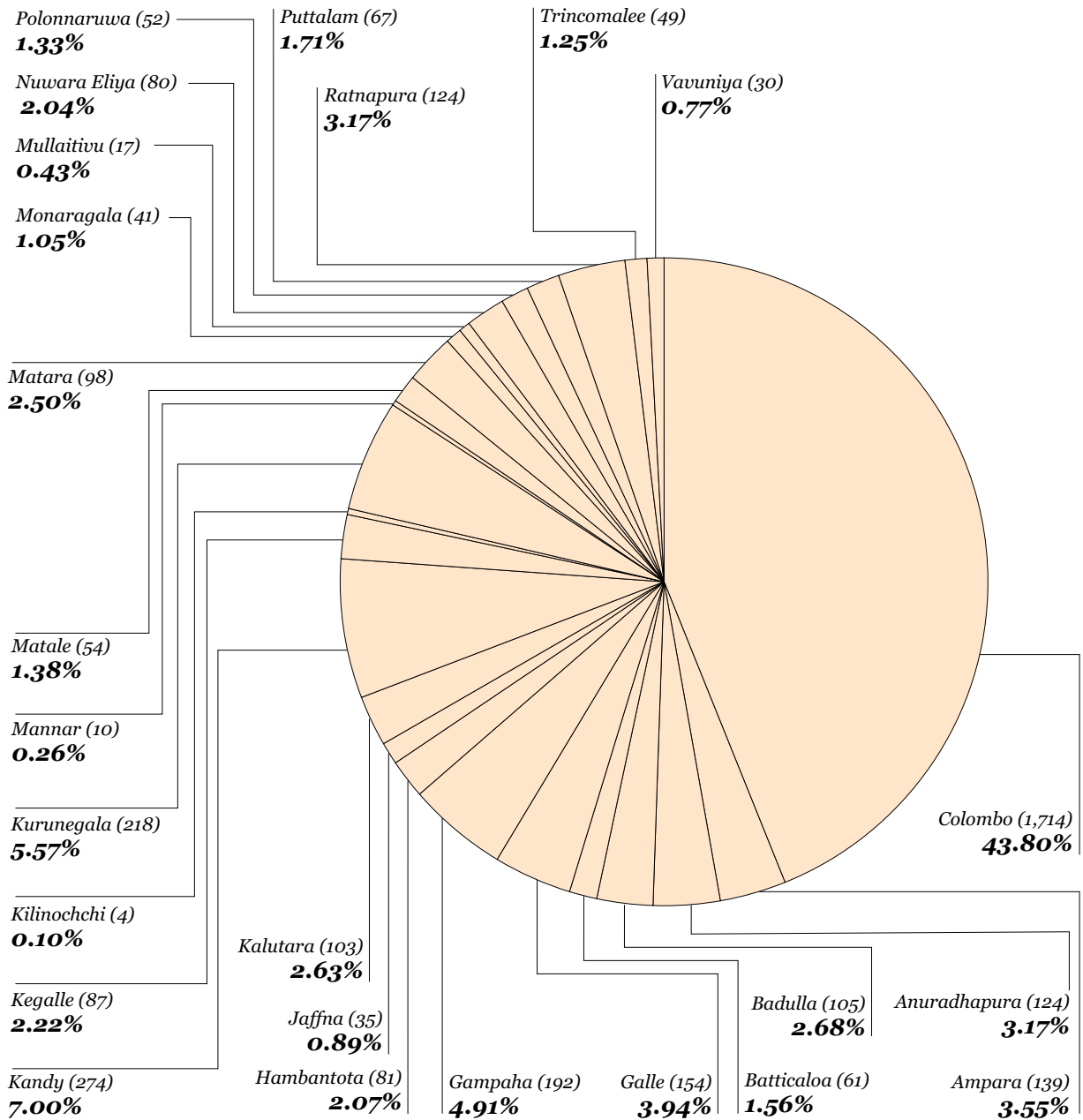
In 2015, CIABOC received 3,913 complaints. Apart from these complaints, the Commission also had to deal with 9,752 complaints which had been brought forward from 2014. Despite many challenges, the total number of complaints attended for the year is a record-breaking 8,203. Out of this number 3,021 files were closed after due consideration.

The following graphs illustrate the complaints received by CIABOC.

An overview of complaints received in 2015 by districts

District	No. of Complaints
Colombo	1,714
Ampara	139
Anuradhapura	124
Badulla	105
Batticaloa	61
Galle	154
Gampaha	192
Hambantota	81
Jaffna	35
Kalutara	103
Kandy	274
Kegalle	87
Kilinochchi	4
Kurunegala	218
Mannar	10
Matale	54
Matara	98
Monaragala	41
Mullaitivu	17
Nuwara Eliya	80
Polonnaruwa	52
Puttalam	67
Ratnapura	124
Trincomalee	49
Vavuniya	30

Overview from 2000-2015

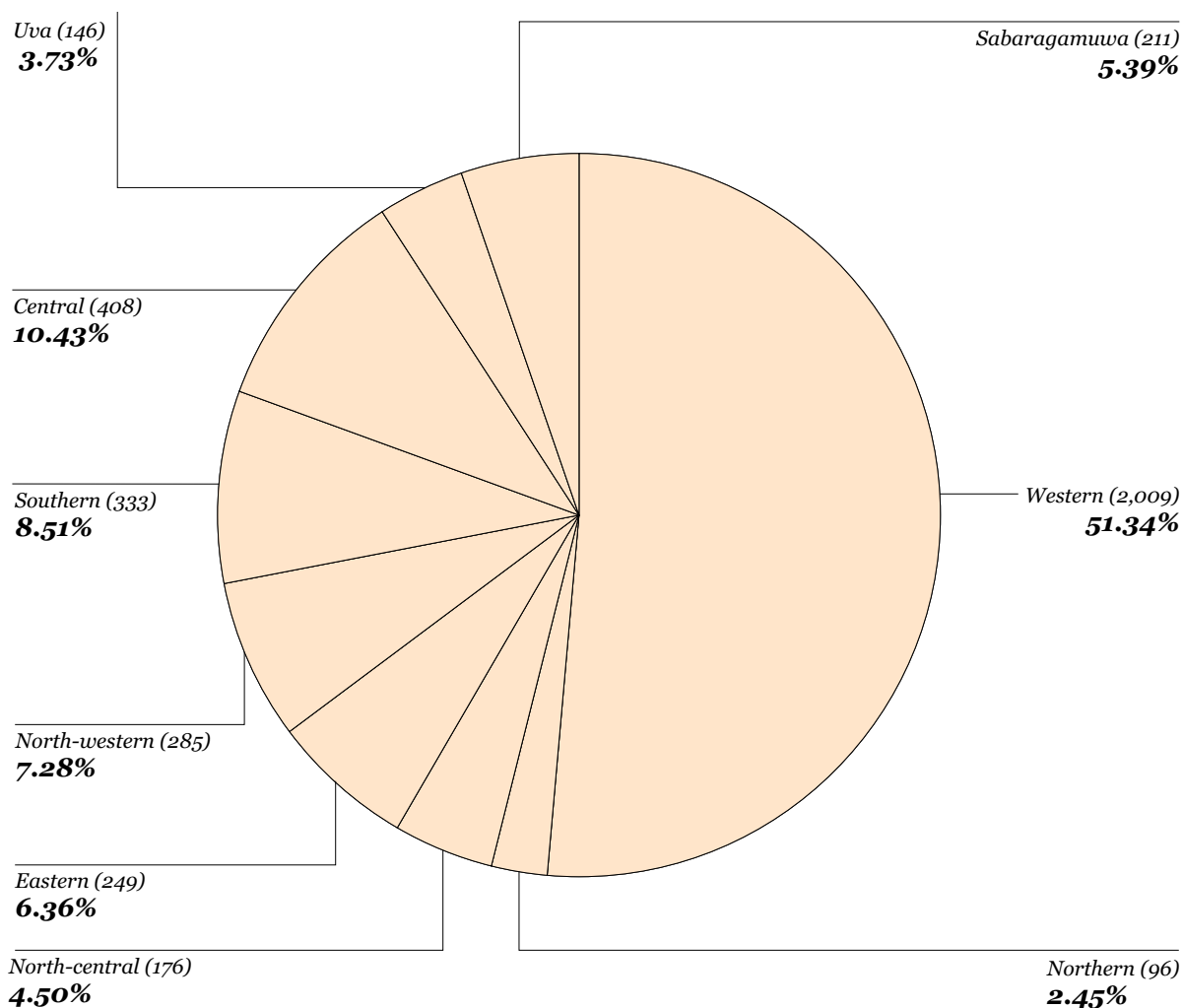


Overview from 2000-2015

An overview of complaints received in 2015 by province

Province	No. of Complaints
Western	2,009
Northern	96
North-Central	176
Eastern	249
North-Western	285

Province	No. of Complaints
Southern	333
Central	408
Uva	146
Sabaragamuwa	211

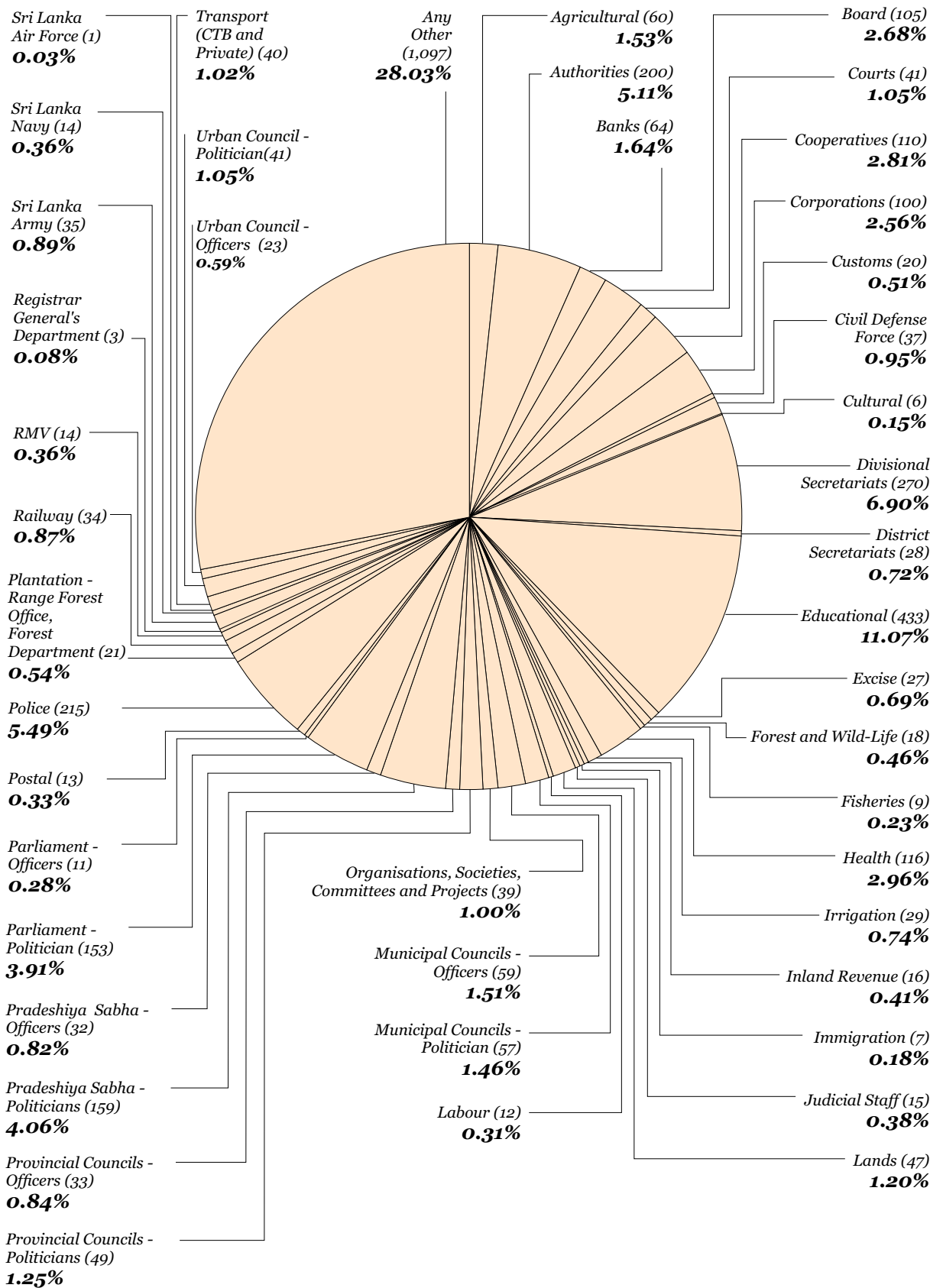


An overview of complaints received in 2015 by public sector segment

Likewise, in 2015, CIABOC handled cases of bribery or corruption from over 45 different segments of the Public Sector.

Public sector segment	No. of Complaints
Agricultural	60
Authorities	200
Banks	64
Board	105
Courts	41
Cooperatives	110
Corporation	100
Customs	20
Civil Defence Force	37
Cultural	6
Divisional Secretariats	270
District Secretariats	28
Educational	433
Excise	27
Forest and Wild-Life	18
Fisheries	9
Health	116
Irrigation	29
Inland Revenue	16
Immigration	7
Judicial Staff	15
Lands	47
Labour	12
Municipal Councils – Politician	57
Municipal Councils – Officers	59
Organisation, Societies, Samithis and Projects	39
Provincial Councils – Politicians	49
Provincial Council – Officers	33
Pradeshiya Sabha – Politicians	159

Public sector segment	No. of Complaints
Pradeshiya Sabha – Officers	32
Parliament – Politicians	153
Parliament – Officers	11
Postal	13
Police	215
Plantation - Range Forest Office, Forest Department	21
Railway	34
RMV	14
Registrar General’s Department	3
Sri Lanka Army	35
Sri Lanka Navy	14
Sri Lanka Air Force	1
Transport (CTB and Private)	40
Urban Councils – Politicians	41
Urban Councils – Officers	23
Any Other	1,097



Challenges going forward

Increasing effectiveness

While the complexity and number of complaints on bribery and corruption have increased over the years, the cadre allocated to CIABOC has remained static. The lack of staff to handle the rising number of complaints was the foremost challenge faced by the new Commission. Recruitment was therefore a priority.

Staff Cadre	Investigative Staff (police)	Civil Staff	Total Cadre
1994-2014	183	170	353
2015	431	371	802
Present	198	155	353
To be recruited	233	216	449

Corruption	Assets	Open Inquiries	Raids	Police Supervision and Administration
81	28	15	28	46

Although, the cadre for investigators were increased by 152, the lack of office space has restricted the recruitment of the balance cadre.

Investigations brought forward from previous years	Total no. of Investigations to be concluded for the year	No. of investigations concluded for the year
2,203	4,895	1,530

At the end of 2015, although the CIABOC cadre included 198 police officers, only 124 of them worked as investigations while the remaining police officers were involved in supervision and administrative work.

Reforming the laws

The Commission's mandate is limited to the offences under the Bribery Act and the Declaration of Assets and Liabilities law. Amending the law to address complex offenses remains another challenge in the coming years.

Overview from 2000-2015

Clearing the backlog

With the appointment of the new Director General, a stock taking that was carried out showed that 13,665 complaints awaited disposal during the year 2015, many dating back over a decade. With the assistance of the staff of the legal and investigative divisions, 8,203 files were attended to by the Director General and 3,021 files were recommended to be closed by the Commission after due consideration. Due to the backlog, it was imperative that new measures were introduced to conclude investigations expeditiously. After trying out different investigation methods, a new hybrid investigation method was introduced by the Director General on 8 January 2016. This new method of investigation increased the output tremendously. This achievement will showcase that despite many challenges faced in 2015, CIABOC is in a strong position to create a significant dent in the disposal rate of investigations in the years to come.

Creating greater awareness

The second challenge was to create awareness of bribery and corruption among the public. Due to the intermittent pauses in the history of CIABOC, its activities had gone largely unnoticed by the public. The average person on the street would not have been aware of what actions were available to them when faced with bribery and corruption in their daily lives.

For this reason, CIABOC embarked on an awareness campaign that was aimed to be far more wide-ranging than previous projects. The International Anti-corruption walk was conducted by CIABOC with the participation of members of the Civil Society on 15 December 2015. The event was attended by a large crowd including the international community.

In 2015, CIABOC conducted 14 awareness programmes for State employees working at locations ranging from the various regional Police Academies and the Traffic Police Headquarters, to the Sri Lanka Department of Prisons and District Secretariat. Additionally, 15 training programmes were carried out for employees within the CIABOC.

CIABOC launched an action plan titled “Seven Steps to Zero Tolerance” to curb bribery and corruption. With these efforts the gates were opened for civil society to take an active role in the prevention of bribery and corruption.

Preventing bribery and corruption

CIABOC’s role is twofold: prevention, and prosecution. Historically the Commission has focused on investigations and very little had been done on prevention. For this reason, in 2015 the Commission laid the foundation to establish a Prevention Unit to complement its scope of work.

*CIABOC will implement the ‘Seven Steps to Zero Tolerance’ over the next three years (see overleaf). The Seven Steps will be supported by two pillars: **Enforcement of the law** on one hand and **Prevention of bribery and corruption** on the other. This project has the support of volunteers from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and civil society.*

A productive society
with zero tolerance for corruption

Seven steps to Zero Tolerance

Enforcement

Enforcing bribery and corruption laws, conducting surveillance and ensuring effective investigations and prosecutions are carried out

Watch and catch: Select an “Integrity Group of Officers” in each Government institution to act as whistle-blowers

Map and display: Details (including costs and timelines) for all public services to be made transparent

Change and build: Change the attitudes and behaviour of the next generation through awareness

Voice for zero tolerance: Start a public dialogue on corruption using media and social media

Walk the talk: Establish a Corruption Prevention Unit to minimise opportunities for corruption

Take the lead: Implement the 19th Amendment, revise the law and develop a Strategic Action Plan

Connect the dots: Build a coalition of institutions for system-wide anti-corruption

Prevention

Strengthening the Commission’s partnership with people, civil society and community based organisations to prevent bribery or corruption

Reforms

Laying a solid foundation for the “Seven Steps to Zero Tolerance” by:

- Revamping Sri Lanka’s legal and institutional framework to align with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)
 - Strategically utilising the national integrity system (NIS) and
- Enhancing the powers and mandate of the Commission as required by the 19 Amendment

Overview from 2000-2015

Finance Division

This Division performs under the guidance of the Chief Accountant and the assistance of a staff comprising 14 officers with the objective of implementing the smooth functioning of financial management of the Commission. Financial management, preparing financial statements including following infrastructural assistance are the main functions of this Division.

- 1. All payments including salaries of all officers of the Commission excluding the Investigation Division*
- 2. Implementing the procurement procedure when required*
- 3. Maintaining Government officers' advance account to provide special advances, festival advances and distress loans*
- 4. Maintaining raid advance account to provide advances to the officers performing as decoys in raids*

The financial performance in year 2015 according to the framework above is set out below:

Description	Annual provisions Rs.	Actual annual expenditure Rs.	Balance of provision Rs.
Recurrent Expenditure			
1. Personal emoluments	207,500,000	192,970,556	14,529,444
2. Other recurrent	38,000,000	32,186,089	5,813,911
Capital Expenditure			
1. Acquisition and rehabilitation of capital assets	44,450,000	29,396,308	15,053,692
2. Trainings and capacity building	549,000	327,750	221,250
3. Other investments (bribery preventions)	1,451,000	1,450,310	690

Description	2014			2015		
	Maximum limit of expenditure Rs.	Minimum limit of receipts Rs.	Maximum limit of debit balance Rs.	Maximum limit of expenditure Rs.	Minimum limit of receipts Rs.	Maximum limit of debit balance Rs.
Advance B Account						
Authorised limit at the beginning of the year under the appropriation act	5,000,000	3,000,000	25,000,000	4,685,000	3,685,000	20,000,000
Actual amount at the end of the year	4,095,348	4,859,896.49	15,402,586	7,679,409.50	8,424,965	14,657,030.50
Raid Advance Account						
Authorised limit at the beginning of the year under the appropriation act	9,000,000	1,500,000	18,000,000	250,000,000	2,500,000	275,000,000
Actual amount at the end of the year	4,441,900	7,308,350	15,719,481.98	147,056,000	143,435,450	19,340,031.98

Comparison of statistics of the above two years demonstrate that there is an increase in the maximum limits of expenditure of the Advance B Account. This means that most officers in year 2015 have been granted loan facilities. On the other hand, the maximum limit of expenditure of raid advance account has been increased in year 2015 compared with year 2014. This increase was due to issuing an advance of Rs. 125 million which has been the highest advance issued in the history to conduct a raid.

Cases that made history



*“My father is going to prison
for bribery! How can I face
my schoolmates?”*



Highest bribe on record – Sri Lanka Customs

Five Customs officers alleged that they were investigating an Indian based company for customs violations. In September 2015, the Chairman of this Company complained to CIABOC that Customs officers had asked him for a bribe of Rs. 150 million, which was later negotiated to Rs. 125 million to terminate the customs inquiry. The raid unit of CIABOC successfully nabbed the five Customs Officers for soliciting and accepting Rs. 125 million. To date, this has been the highest amount associated with a CIABOC raid.

“This prison is full of people who want to kill me. Where are my bodyguards when I need them the most!”



Corruption – National Blood Transfusion Service

In 2007, the Director of the Sri Lanka Blood Bank ordered in excess of apheresis kits and therapeutic plasma kits (essential to the process of blood donation) and induced public servants to use outdated kits.

Commendable police officer who refused to accept a bribe

On 8 September 2015, Inspector of Police Sugath Roshan Sanjeewa, Officer-In-Charge (OIC) of Sapugaskanda police station reported to CIABOC that he was offered a bribe of Rs. 2.5 million to consent to bail for a murder suspect.



“I hate arresting, dragging the accused out of the house as the children cry and ask why.”

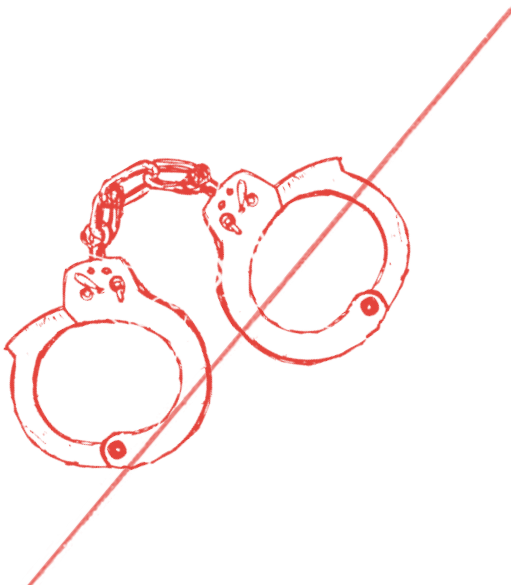


Bribe of Rs. 1 million – Police Narcotics Bureau

The complainant was an employee of the Department of Prisons at a detention centre in Boossa, Galle. In 2013, he was arrested for possession of 10 grams of heroin and produced before the Magistrates' Court, Balapitiya.

The accused who was a witness in the Magistrates' Court case had approached the complainant and solicited Rs. 1 million to secure his acquittal in the case by providing false evidence.

CIABOC's Raids Unit nabbed the suspect whilst accepting Rs. 1 million.



*“Our principal was arrested for bribery!
How can we expect our students to
respect us now?”*



Bribe of Rs. 8 million – Sri Lanka Police

The OIC Narahenpita police station was nabbed for soliciting Rs. 8 million and accepting Rs. 2.5 million to refrain from filing action against the complainant.

Corruption – former Parliamentarian

A former Minister was charged for corruption and of abuse of his office. Using funds allocated for the Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation, he had spent Rs. 1 million to purchase 600 iron pipes which were then used to further his own political activities. Action was filed for causing loss to the Government.





*“What do I tell my family?
How do I face people at work?”*



Corruption during provincial council elections

The accused, an employee of the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority was charged for spending Rs. 4.2 million of the Authority's funds to pay for newspaper advertisements promoting Western and Southern Province electoral candidates.

Message from the Director General



When I was appointed the Director General of CIABOC on 12 February 2015, I was determined to achieve one thing – and one thing only. My mission for CIABOC, which I made no secret of, was to oversee the complete and total eradication of bribery and corruption in Sri Lanka. My request to society was not to tolerate bribery or corruption; Zero Tolerance for Corruption was that mission.

Many people told me that this was “mission impossible”, but they did not shake my faith in CIABOC and its potential. Sri Lankans in 2015 made it very clear that corruption would not be tolerated. They did nothing but strengthen my resolve that something must be done - and done quickly and steadfastly, to give Sri Lankans the urgency they crave to make their communities, their motherland, corruption free.

And yet, there were others who obviously believed that my mission was achievable, who then did everything they could to prevent me from doing my job. They were so apprehensive about the success of this mission that they tried all manner of sabotage. They hurled accusations and did everything to tarnish my reputation and continue to do so. Their accusations only reinforce my determination.

“We are on a mission...”

My strength is the three new Commissioners and the CIABOC staff who are as dedicated to this mission as I am.

This report is an overview of the work of the CIABOC in 2015. Please read it closely, keeping in mind that we are at the beginning of a journey.

... to completely eradicate bribery and corruption in Sri Lanka.”

In our case, the first phase is preparing to eradicate the deadly malady of corruption. As I mentioned above, in 2015 we worked very hard to remove obstacles and bring together a dedicated team of professionals to be galvanised into action for the next phase of our mission.

To achieve the mission 'Seven Steps to Zero Tolerance' was launched on 9 December 2015. This attack phase began in 2016 and is supported by the following three strategic priorities.

Enforcement

We will first seek to eradicate bribery and corruption by clamping down hard on offenders. By this I do not mean just the pawns but also the sharks in this sad, sick game. Make no mistake, we aim to go after all who engage in bribery and corruption – and it does not matter what colour or political party they are affiliated to.

Prevention

We also aim to spark a change in behaviour and attitudes by creating greater awareness and eliminating opportunities and temptations to engage in bribery and corruption. By this we mean educating everyone, from children, young adults, blue and white collar workers to big business owners and politicians, about the bad effects of corruption and its effects on society at large. It means educating people about how enabling and constructive the society can be when bribery and corruption are eradicated. It also means partnering with citizens, civil society and community-based organizations to start a dialogue, change the way we think and act to and accomplish our mission.

Reforms

Simultaneously, we will revise the existing legal framework and introduce new laws that will make investigations efficient and harder for law-breakers to get away with their crimes.

On behalf of the CIABOC I pledge to do all I can in order to eradicate bribery and corruption in Sri Lanka, acting impartiality and independently. Now that many of the obstacles that stood in our way have been removed, we are confident of accomplishing our mission.

I invite you to join us on this quest and to help us create a safer and more enabling society. Eradicating bribery and corruption is a mission that is well within the realms of the possibilities – especially if citizens like you and I are resolved to make it happen.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Dilrukshi Dias Wickramasinghe P.C.
Director General

www.ciaboc.gov.lk



Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption