

**UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA**  
**FACULTY OF LAW**  
**DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS BY COURSEWORK - 2023/24**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER END EXAMINATION**

**Anti-Corruption Law – TLLM 1233**  
**(Three Hours)**

Total number of questions: 04

Answer any **Three** questions only.  
(Candidates will be penalized for illegible handwriting.)

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**Question 01**

'Corruption is a fundamental problem for all nations coming from generation and one of the greatest challenges in the twenty-first century. The scope of corruption has become wider compared to its earlier forms. Particularly, its definitions range from moral to economic, political, and legal because of its effects on society. Similarly, corruption has been found to distort human judgment and undermine economic, social, and political development causing considerable damage to good governance, accountability, and transparency.' In view of the above, the recent Anti-Corruption Act No. 09 of 2023 of Sri Lanka serves as an example for countries developing their anti-corruption legal regime by incorporating international strands of anti-corruption law.'

In light of the above statement answer the following questions:

- a) Discuss how the notion and scope of corruption has been changed over the years in response to the effect of corruption and critically comment on whether you can suggest a more acceptable definition for corruption.
- (10 Marks)**
- b) Analyze how the Anti Corruption Act. No. 09 of 2023 of Sri Lanka is inspired by international standards of anti-corruption law highlighting its salient features compared to the previous legal regime of anti-corruption.

**(10 Marks)**

**(Total 20 Marks)**

**Question 02**

'Anti-Corruption Act, No. 9 of 2023 of Sri Lanka is one of the most vibrant pieces of legislation that has been passed by the legislator recently to fight against corruption in Sri Lanka. This new law in the Sri Lankan legal landscape is designed to enhance transparency in governance and boost public confidence in the government. More importantly, it is observed that the mandate of the Act has been extended to which the Commission to Investigate Bribery and Corruption (CIABOC) enjoys more independence than ever before. However, critics argue otherwise.'

Do you agree with the above statement? Critically analyse the above statement with reference to the mandate of the Anti-Corruption Act No. 9 of 2023, commenting on the adequacy of the current law to address emerging trends in corruption. Propose, if any, changes should be introduced to improve the current legal regime supported with examples.

**(20 Marks)**

**Question 03**

Assume that you are invited as a resource person to a workshop organized by the Anti-Corruption Moment of Sri Lanka to educate government officials on the importance of financial disclosure as an essential requirement of public officials to promote transparency, integrity, and responsibility of the government of Sri Lanka.

Based on the standards introduced by the United Nations Convention on Anti-Corruption and the current legal regime of the asset declaration system of Sri Lanka, you are required to draft an information paper to be used during the workshop illustrating how the asset declaration system can be used as a tool to enhance transparency, integrity, and responsibility among public officials.

**(20 Marks)**

**Question 04**

Write notes on any Two (02) of the following.

- a) Role of civil society in countering corruption;
- b) Interface of anti-corruption and money laundering;
- c) The need for a law on Proceeds of Crime and its impact on anti-corruption;
- d) Potential conflicts between the Anti-Corruption Act, No. 9 of 2023, and the existing Right to Information;
- e) Anti-corruption efforts and strategies of regional and international corporation.

**(20 Marks)**

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