

Abstract

The main objective of this dissertation is to draw the attention of the legislature on introducing a comprehensive piece of legislation for eradicating the obstacles and loopholes in the existing anti-corruption Law of Sri Lanka. It also aims to examine the poor performance in the area of combating -corruption with special reference to the independence of the commission, investigation delay and unsuccessful prosecutions. The poor performance in the anti-corruption mechanism and legal loopholes contribute rising of corrupt activities in both public and private sector placing the country at very high- risk position of the corruption perception index. The prevention and combating corruption are top priorities of the modern world. United Nations convention binds the signatories to initiate legal provisions in domestic legal systems in line with guidelines. Political-will becomes a major component in this context. Sri Lanka' Sole Anti-Corruption Agency (The Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption - CIABOC) being subjected to various obstacles, struggling with the huge backlog of unresolved files is unable to deliver considerable number of convictions in corruption related cases in its' the 23 years long history. Comparative study is done for certain extent focusing on these situations. The study is a library based research and accordingly the secondary data is gathered significantly.