



MISSION

SUPPORT THE COLLECTIVE EFFORT TO ERADICATE CORRUPTION IN ORDER TO BUILD A FUTURE SRI LANKA WHICH IS PEACEFUL, EQUITABLE AND JUST

VISION

A NATION THAT UPHOLDS INTEGRITY

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

CONTENTS

CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE	02
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE	0
1. DID WE STOP CORRUPTION?	0
2. DID WE PREVENT CORRUPTION?	09
3. DID WE CHANGE/CONTRIBUTE TO POLICY AND LAW?	13
4. DID WE TAKE A STAND?	17
5. DID WE INSPIRE?	23
6. DID WE ADD TO CORRUPTION KNOWLEDGE?	2
7. INNOVATIONS	3!
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	40
VOTE OF THANKS	4:
FINANCIAI STATEMENTS	4

CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE

The year 2020 has been once again an extremely challenging and eventful one for all Sri Lankans and for TISL. 2020 will be remembered as the year of the Covid-19 pandemic that forced the entire world into an unprecedented response of locking down and restricting movement. Though Sri Lankans were extremely fortunate to escape with relatively low infections and deaths in the 1st and 2nd waves that hit the country, the use of questionable methods to enforce the curfew, unwillingness to re-convene parliament even in the face of a national emergency, the militarization of the Covid response and the consolidation of power in the office of the president, were causes of concern for citizens wanting to ensure democratic governance.

A year of transition - As the pandemic sent the country into a lockdown, TISL's management was quick to transition to a working from home mode which continued to keep staff engaged and was therefore able to immediately re-engage communities and other stakeholders the moment that restrictions were eased.

Two senior managers and executive director Asoka Obeyesekere moved out during the year. However even with the raging pandemic we have been able to recruit capable, competent and energetic new staff including Ms. Nadishani Perera who joined the organization as "ED Elect" in August 2020, and took over as TISL's first woman Executive Director on 1st January 2021. The board decided to create the position of a deputy executive director, amalgamating the position with that of the Senior Manager Programs and recruited Ms. Sankhitha Gunaratne, the erstwhile Senior Manager Advocacy to the position, also commencing 1st Jan 2021.

Ms. Shyamala Gomez left the board after several years of dedicated service and we are privileged to have Mr. Sandun Thudugala, Ms. Jeanne Samuel and Ms. Hana Ibrahim joining the board and enriching it with their varied expertise and experience.

Program Highlights of the year included; A new strategic plan 2021-25, being put in place, led by the new ED with an enhanced level of engagement with members, directors and a variety of stakeholders. TISL challenged the 20th amendment bill which was paving the way for power to be concentrated on the presidency.

TISL launched of "apesalli.lk", a digital platform that plotted verified election violations related to public property misuse, on a map of Sri Lanka, in the course of TISL's election monitoring work during the General Election 2020. By facilitating access for a group of deserving citizens in Vavuniya to receive their Covid grant of Rs. 5,000/- which was being denied through our Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre, TISL demonstrated that its work can benefit people directly, responding to developing issues on the ground.

A thorn in the side of the organization has been the internal discovery of a fraud that the evidence points to having been perpetrated by a longstanding finance manager who left the organization in 2019, over several years, misusing the trust and authority with which he was vested. TISL has undertaken an investigative audit, internal inquiry and filed a police complaint with the fraud bureau, and are in the process of recovering the funds through a civil action and by way of negotiating compensation from the bank. The board and management have undertaken several steps to tighten controls to ensure non-recurrence.

A challenging future - 2020 leaves us Sri Lankans and TISL with an extremely challenging next few years with the recurring pandemic, economic crisis, totalitarian and undemocratic governance practices that are telling signs of multiple forms of corruption in the procurement of goods and contracts and the dispensation of justice and the rule of law. TISL will continue to work with our stakeholders and call upon its members and associates to join in the fight against corruption.



S.C.C. Elankovan Chairperson

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

For almost two decades, Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL) has pursued its crucial mission of contributing to the collective effort to eradicate corruption in Sri Lanka. In this endeavor, TISL has walked through the changing context and dynamics in the socio-political landscape of the country, adapting its approach to be able to address the complicated causes. methods and impact of corruption. In upholding this arduous mandate, TISL has had to face diverse challenges that tested its resilience and the year 2020 will go down as a year of most unexpected barriers, primarily due to the Covid 19 pandemic. Therefore, the work and impact of TISL last year demonstrate that TISL remains a force to reckon with, having the ability to learn and unlearn, change and adapt, innovate and be relevant, standing up again each time it faces a blow, with utmost perseverance.

Corruption has always been and continues to be a complex problem that ails the world. In Sri Lanka, it is seen as widespread, systemic corruption, which is particularly problematic. The costs of fighting corruption at times seem far greater than the reward from fighting it. In such a context, it takes a nuanced understanding of the problem, a sound basis to tackling it, and long-term commitment, to have any hope of change. TISL does just that, as it celebrates the big wins as it does the small, taking the long view of the incremental, positive change that is being achieved. Above all else, this fight requires a group that believes in the possibility of change.

The heart of TISL's work last year revolved around its interventions with the people, supporting them to access state services and pursue their rights amidst the pandemic, through free legal advice, awareness raising on identifying and resisting corruption, RTI facilitation and empowering them with anti-corruption tools and mechanisms. TISL utilized mainstream and social media platforms to generate public interest and a public discourse on the types and implications of corruption and to promote the use of the RTI mechanism. TISL connected with diverse stakeholders such as young journalists and artists, CSO partners, election monitoring entities and community representatives to collectively pursue the mission of combatting corruption.

At the same time, TISL acted as an ardent advocate and facilitator of policy, legal and institutional reform, working closely with state institutions and public officials, as well as with Government entities towards building their capacities and developing laws and systems to enhance transparency and accountability. TISL led the knowledge in the anti-corruption sector in Sri Lanka, by capitalizing on opportunities to share expertise and spread awareness on various platforms. Understanding the need to secure the commitment of the private sector to resist corruption. TISL recommenced its work with the private sector through the TRAC report. In its role as a watchdog on corruption, TISL publicly voiced its concerns regarding moves that enhanced corruption risks in the country, proposing solutions and advocating for accountability.

The development of the Strategic Plan for 2021 - 2025 towards the end of last year was an insightful, learning experience for the staff. The Strategic plan was derived through a widespread. in depth, consultative process with stakeholders including donors, partners, public officials, clients, community leaders, CSOs, members, directors and staff members, even amidst the second lockdown. The free views, feedback and ideas from the stakeholders pertaining to the analysis of the context and the prioritization of work themes; an honest introspection by staff about the impact of their work in the previous years; identification of successes, failures and lessons learnt, coupled with internal strengths and weaknesses; mapping of stakeholders, problem analysis and developing of the theory of change; all led to the emergence of an interesting strategy for which all staff shares a sense of ownership.

As TISL looks back at 2020 with gratefulness and looks forward to a promising future, it is vital to acknowledge the support given by its stakeholders without whom TISL would not have been able to sustain its work. I wish to thank all our donors for trusting us with your funds and for your understanding and flexibility. We thank you for standing by us, even during the tough times, having faith in us and supporting us to get back on our feet. I also wish to thank our partners and all parties who have collaborated with us, thereby enabling us to fulfill our mission

and providing us great learning opportunities. I must also convey our gratitude to our members for the support and solidarity they have shown, even when the road was rough. Our Board of Directors, along with our Chairperson Mr. S. C. C. Elankovan, deserve a very big thank you for being our pillar of strength at all times, for being so very supportive, understanding and insightful. I wish to thank my predecessor, Mr. Asoka Obeyesekere for handing me a well-established organization that has earned recognition and respect for its contribution to the anti-corruption work in the country.

Last, but not least, I wish to thank the most wonderful, dynamic, committed and talented team of staff past and present, who are the reason for all that TISL has achieved and will be capable to fulfill in this country.

I consider it a great privilege to be given the opportunity to lead TISL and it has been an exciting, challenging yet fulfilling, rewarding experience since day one. I look forward with hope, courage, enthusiasm and great purpose, to forge ahead on our strategic direction together with my great team and stakeholders.



Nadishani Perera Executive Director

DID WE STOP CORRUPTION?

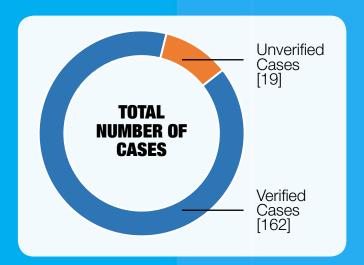
1.1 PPPR

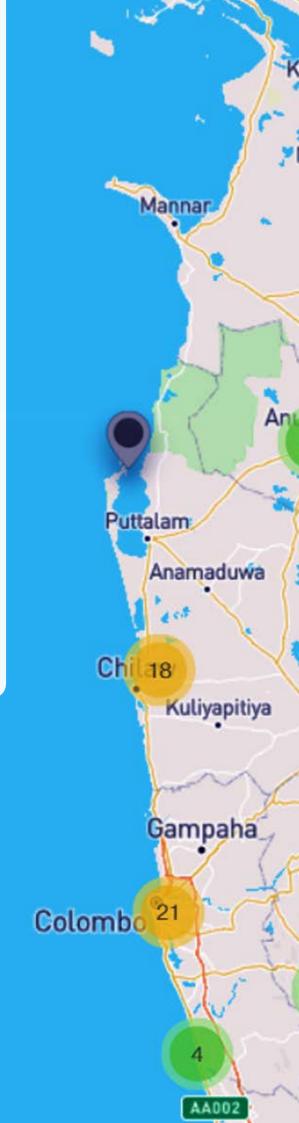
During the 2020 Parliamentary Elections, the Protection of Public Property (PPP) team recorded a total of 180 cases and managed to verify 161 cases.

The PPP team working together with 25 District observers and another 160 Electoral observers were able to stop several misuses of public property from taking place during the election.

The PPP team received a complaint from observers that a Chairperson of a particular Authority had appointed several individuals as Timekeepers with the intention of making them permanent employees. Following the complaint made to the ECSL, the appointment letters were immediately cancelled.

School Principals are executive staff who lack the right to engage in any political activities during their period of service. However, the PPPR was informed by an observer that two school Principals were participating in a political meeting. The PPP team made a complaint immediately to the District Election Dispute Resolution Unit, and the meeting was stopped by the police.







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Yala National Park

1.2 LEGAL CLINICS BY THE ADVOCACY AND LEGAL ADVICE CENTRE (ALAC)

Mobile legal clinics conducted by ALAC enable us to take legal advice to the doorstep of the needy people especially in the rural areas. The free legal service provided by the mobile legal clinics helps them overcome the financial issues that occur due to legal costs. Even though 2020 was a difficult year due to the pandemic situation in the country, the ALAC managed to conduct 4 mobile legal clinics around the country and one clinic through a virtual platform.

Through the ALAC, TISL managed to provide relief to nearly 800 clients while decreasing the number of corrupt activities in the country.

Mrs. Sumana is one such client. The Pradeshiya Sabha in her area had failed to take necessary action against an illegal construction in her area and later the construction became a threat to her life. The effort taken by the ALAC and continuous follow-ups with the respective public authorities led the Pradeshiya Sabha in her area to take legal action against the illegal construction.

Another occasion that ALAC's free legal advice brought relief to its clients was when the government was providing Rs. 5000/- for selected beneficiaries during the pandemic, in the Vavuniya District. A Grama Niladari in the area refused to provide the said benefit to a group of 28 people who were eligible. ALAC advised the clients on the steps to be followed and simultaneously contacted the respective authorities in the area as well. As a result of this work, all 28 received the benefit.

ALAC's efforts were supported by the legal aid commission, Human Rights Commission and many other independent commissions including CIABOC.

DID WE PREVENT CORRUPTION?

2.1 LGA WEBSITES

TISL undertook the creation of three websites for Local Government Authorities with the intention of preventing corruption through proactive disclosure. TISL held discussions with a number of LGAs emphasizing the need of having procurement details such as suppliers lists, announcements calling for bids and details regarding contracts awarded on these websites. Following discussions, agreements were signed with the Kuliyapitiya Urban Council as well as the Pradeshiya Sabhas of Maskeliya and Tissamaharama.

2.1 POLICE TRAININGS ON VWP

TISL was able to conduct the very first Police Training on the 16th January 2020 in Bandarawela, with the help of the local Police Station, sharing knowledge on basic concepts of corruption as well as on the Victims and Witness Protection Act. With the IGP's permission, there were 78 police officers who participated, and the concerns and suggestions raised by the police officers have since been shared with the Victims and Witnesses Protection Authority(VWPA) for further consideration. Further, this engagement has created an opportunity for TI SL to work closely with the VWPA in the future as well.

2.3 PPPR

Election monitoring was carried out by the Protection of Public Property (PPP) team during the 2020 Parliamentary Elections with the support of a network of election observers, the Apesalli.lk online platform and other means of reporting from the general public. This resulted in the prevention of overt misuse of public property to a certain extent. The follow-up actions taken by TISL in reporting such election violations to the ECSL prompted them to closely scrutinize several incidents of misuse of public resources. TISL was also able to successfully utilize RTI as a means to obtain information about election related misuse of public property, especially the misuse of government vehicles.





2.4 LEGAL CLINICS ON VWP

The Ampara Mobile Clinic was conducted in 2 segments by liaising with the NGO Consortium in Ampara (RTI Hub). The first segment was for CSOs and CBOs and other interested parties. It witnessed the participation of 59 individuals who were briefed on the VWPA. The second segment consisted of 3 mobile clinics in Akaraipattu, Oluvil and Thirukkovil. These sessions were conducted more informally and participants were given knowledge on the Act, while taking care to address specific concerns of the public.



2.5 YOUTH TRAINING

Two day anti-corruption training for youth in the Northern province



ALAC RAISING AWARENESS

public events in 2020

Target group: General public & public officials

People reached: 322

Aim: To raise awareness on laws relating to bribery, corruption and RTI

Highlights:

- Awareness raising for prison officials
- Awareness raising for newly appointed graduates
- Capacity building for LGA officials

RIGHT TO RTI related activities in 2020

Types of events:

Civic Mobilization meetings Training of public officials **Advocacy meetings**

Direct benificiaries: 1137

New areas reached in 2020:

Mannar district Mullativu district Moneragala district Gampaha district

4

RTI requests facilitated through the **TISL office** and RTI hubs

DID WE CHANGE/ CONTRIBUTE TO POLICY AND LAW?





3.2 PROPOSALS FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION

While disheartened by the outcome of the 20th Amendment Bill Challenge, TISL remained determined to have its voice heard on issues related to its mandate in the Constitution-making process. When the Ministry of Justice invited public submissions for a new Constitution, TISL made a comprehensive submission on 21 areas recommending the following:

- 1. Ensure Continued Independence of the Right to Information Commission
- 2. Prevent Executive Overreach into the Legislature
- 3. Introduce Fixed Ministerial Portfolios to Resolve Irrationalities in Governance
- Introduce Independent Body to Check Executive Power Over Key Appointments
- 5. Ensure Transparency and Accountability in Presidential Pardon Process
- 6. Strengthen the Oversight Powers of Parliament
- 7. Introduce a Fixed Election Calendar
- 8. Introduction of a Campaign Finance Regulatory System
- 9. Adopt a Mixed Member Proportional Electoral System
- 10. Promote Women's Representation in Elected Bodies
- 11. Rationalise Crossing the Floor in Parliament
- 12. Empower and Ensure Independence of the Elections Commission of Sri Lanka
- 13. Ensure Independent Judiciary and Promote Integrity Amongst Judges
- 14. Strengthen Pre- and Post-enactment Judicial Review
- 15. Decentralise Fundamental Rights Jurisdiction
- 16. Reinstate the Audit Service Commission
- 17. Introduce Measures to Secure Integrity in Public Procurement
- 18. Ensure Efficiency and Independence of State-Owned Enterprises
- 19. De-politicisation of the Public Service
- 20. Strengthen the Anti-Corruption Framework
- 21. Uphold Gender Equality

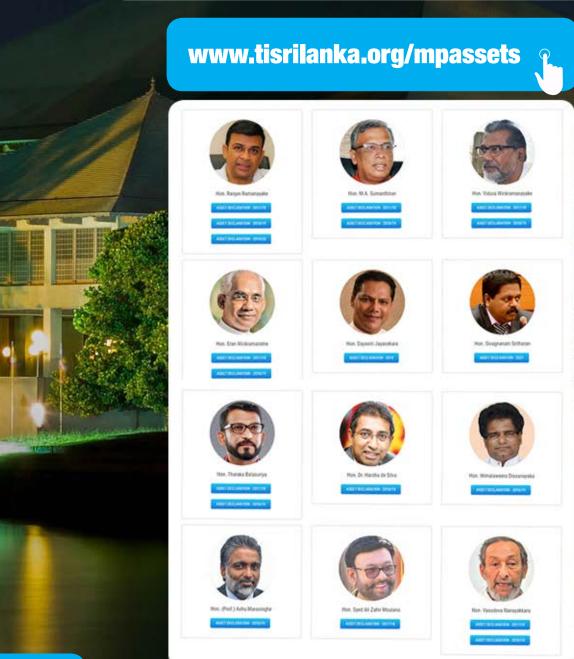
It has always remained TISL's stand that it should utilize any opportunity afforded to citizens and civil society to constructively engage and advocate for accountable governance.

3.3 ASSET DECLARATIONS

The Sri Lankan law on Declaration of Assets and Liabilities does not permit declarations to be made public. For years TISL has been advocating for enhanced transparency and accountability on the subject.

In a historic first, 5 members of Parliament accepted an initiation by TISL to publish their declarations of assets and liabilities in the public domain in 2019. Following the same steps more parliamentarians came forward to support the cause. In 2020, during the Parliamentary Election three candidates, Hon. Ranjan Ramanayake, Hon. Dayasiri Jayasekara and Hon. Vasudeva Nanayakkara disclosed their assets and liabilities to the public.

TISL believes that this persistent campaign can lead to legal change that mandates public disclosure, while normalizing greater accountability.





DID WE TAKE A STAND?





Inoka Himali Ratnaweera wins TISL Integrity Icon of the Year title

26/01/2021



Karapitiya Group Corr.

Inoka Himali Ratnaweera, Divisional Secretary from the se of Public Four Gravets in Galle won the award for the Most Respected Public Servant who has served with integrity and has gone beyond the call of duty at the Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL) Integrity

TISL says RTI on path to transformational impact but challenges persist

Friday, 28 September 2018 00:00 CI - at - 288



Right to Know Day today has taken on special significance for Sri Lanka since the enactment of the Right to Information (RTI) law has enabled citizens to ask crucial questions on how we are being governed. To mark Right to Know Day, Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL) has launched a complete interactive database of the decisions made by the RTI Commission, classified by topic and geographical location, which can now be accessed via www.rtiwatch.ik, TiSL's dedicated

As TISL celebrates Right to Know Day, it said it recognised some of the key milestones of RTI, ranging from citizens receiving redress following RTI requests on corruption within the Vavuniya General Hospital to landmark decisions of the RTI Commission on Information disclosure by state-owned enterprises such as SriLankan Airlines. Looking ahead to October, TISL will be concluding its final submissions before the RTI Commission on accessing the assets declarations of the President and the Prime Minister.

While great strides have been made in using RTI at all levels of public service, be it in the fight against corruption or as a tool to improve public service delivery, citizens continue to encounter resistance and obstacles when exercising this

TISL launches Integrity Icon Sri Lanka 2020

Wednesday, 24 June 2020 00:15 (2) 4 - 359









TISL cautions govt. of loosening restrictions to accept foreign currency

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COLOMBO (News1st): Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL) has cautioned the government of the repercussions it could face by loosening restrictions on accepting the foreign ourreng;

Recently, the government introduced a Special Deposit Account to attract foreign currency for periods of alky ears or one year, offering appliforal interest rates, amidst the COVID-19 pandamic

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y Sri Lanka Public To



outive Director Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL) Asidia Obeysekere, at a press ference today (301 introduced two hotfines, an email address and a WhatsApp number throu th complaints and evidence of the misuse of public property during the upcoming Parliamentary

rring to **Article 1040G of the Constitution**, which allows any public official found guilty of failing ompty with directives issued by the Elections Commission liable to a Rs. 100, 000 fine and/or and years in prison. Obeysekere said that it was clear the penalties were stiff, public vigilar

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28 February 20 The report, 'To companies on company hold

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Holdings, Nati assessment wo which is consid

launches first-ever assessment of parency in corporate reporting

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vian Bank, Hemas, NDB and People's Leasing & Finance achieve highest overall scores

nternational Sri Lanka (TISL) yesterday launched Sri Lanka's first-ever assessment of transparency in prting amongst the top 50 listed companies on the Colombo Stock Exchange, as per market capitalisation on

insparency in Corporate Reporting (TRAC): Assessing the Top 50 Listed Companies in Sri Lanka," ranks three different thematic areas related to corporate reporting; anti-corruption programs, transparency in ings and the disclosure of key financial information in domestic operations.

ound that the average Top S0 listed company in Sri Lanka is moderately transparent with a score of 6.73 out

which recorded the highest overall scores in the assessment are John Keells Holdings, Seylan Bank, Hernas onal Development Bank and People's Leasing & Finance. Encouragingly, amongst the key findings of the is the fact that the companies reviewed had an average score of 86% in reporting on company holdings. lered significantly transparent. Furthermore, 31 companies were found to be fully transparent in terms of

Accountability compromised in 20A: TISL

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TISL writes to PM; says opportunity to take glot ంద్రందరి leadership in financial transparency ∰ - 23 01 2020 **0** - 11:42 **⊘** - 1800 views 🖋 - රාවස් සාෂයෙ

Transparency International Sri Lanka has written to Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapaksa highlighting an opportunity for

Friday, 29 May 2020 00:00 (D - 4 - 235)

The first being

<u>වාර්තාව</u>

In its letter sent on 22 May, TISL had made three key recommendations.

"...establish an online platform providing all information on grants/donations received with timely updates on spending," the second, "maintain an e-

procurement platform to publish all government tender notices and related documents, technical evaluations, decisions etc., providing timely updates

during the procurement process and implementation," and the third, "issue a circular reinforcing the need for strict record management practices in all

Lanka to take global leadership in financial transparency during the COVID-19 pandemic.

F Facebook / Tutter + Mon

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Ti) ආයතනය විසින් වලි දක්වනු ලැබූ දුෂණ සංජාතන දර්ශකයේ (CPI) රවවල් ලේණගත කිරීම අනුව ශී ලංකාව පසුපසව නොස් තිබේ.

20% වසරව අදාළව තිකුත් කළ දර්ශකයේ මූ ලංකාව රවවල් 183ක් අතරන් 83 වැනි ස්ථානයේ පසුවන අතර 2018 වසරව අදාසුව නිකුත් කසු දර්ශකයේදී මු ලංකාව රවවල් 100ක් අතරන් 89 වැති ස්ථානයේ පසුවිය

දූෂණ සංජාතන දර්ශකය ලකුණු 0 (මෙනෙවින් දුම්න) සිට 100 (ඉතා පිරසිදු) යන ආකාරයට අගයයක් ලබා දෙමින් රචවල් ලේකීනය කරන අතර, ඒ අනුව ලංකාවට 206 වසරෙ හිමිවූ ඉගුණු 38ක අගය මේ වසරෙදින් ඉගිාගෙන නිවේ.

දකුණු ආපියානු කලාපය තුළ මී ලංකාව ලබා ඉන් අගය අනුව වන පසු වන්නේ තුසානය (68) සහ ඉන්දියාව (4) යන රවවල් දෙකවත් වඩා පිටුපසිහි. එමෙන්ම ආසියානු පැසිගින් කලාජිය සාමා ය අතය 46 වන අතර මූ ලංකාව ව්යවද වඩා පිටුපසින් පසු වේ.

මෙම දර්ශකය අනුව පිළිවෙලින් ඩෙන්මාර්කය සහ නවසිලන්තය ඉකුණු 87

ස්ථානයේ රැඳී සිටින අතර ඉකුණු ම ලියාව අවසාන ස්ථානයේ පසු වෙයි.

TISL calls for prosecution for misuse of public property during



ාජය මූලය පිළිබද ඉහළම ශයෙන් පාර්ලිමේන්තුවට න බලය පිළිබඳ මූලික න කරන ලෙසයි. මෙම n වාර්තාවන් මගින් පෙර පථයක් හෙළි කරන ලබන ාක් තිස්සේ පවතින රාජා ණයේ අකුම්කතා ඉස්මතු බාලමක් සපයනු ඇති බවත් කාරි බව, වගවීමෙහි පුධාන බව සිත්හි තබාගෙන රුපියල් ජන බදු මුදල් වැය කරමින් මම වාර්තා, මහජනතාවගේ තෝරා පත් කරගන්නා ලද යන්ගේ දැනගැනීම පිණිස ු යුතු බවත් එහි සඳහන් වේ. විගණන වාර්තාවන්වලින් යම් වැරදි කියාවක් වේ නම්, ඉක්ති විදීමටද සිදුවන්නේ ද එහි වැඩිදුරටත් සඳහන්



TRANSPAREN

පොදු දේසඳ අවසාර්තවිම පිළිබඳ පූර්ණ අවධාන යොමුයටම්ම මැතිවරණ නිවත්ණකට දෙසඳ එරක මෙළිවරණ කිරීමණ ආයතයය දුරස්සේවන්ම අවධාරයෙකුම් ආයතයයයි. සොම්පම පිරිසි නිසුන් කරන දෙ දිවිවිචාතවලට අනුකුළු පටනුම සිරීමට අපහතනයක් වන රාජ්‍ය නිදුවරණට අපේතිව අවු ගැවරීමට අපේතිවන ආයුර්ස් පරිසිව අවධාරයට අපේතිවන ආයුර්ස් සාන්වලම වශවරවාට 104 ද." (සවස්ථාව

මාතිවරණ ගොමිපාම පනාපතිවරයා විසින් ම තැවතත් අවධාරණය කිරීම පිළිබඳ මගේ පූපා පළ පරගවා. ඉගේස්ත්රත්වයි ඉත්රවණකෙලේ ආයතනය

නාධ්රයක් ශ්රී උත්දෙනකක් ආයතය නිරවාක ශ්රී උත්දෙනකට කිරීම ශ්රීත්කනය තිරීමට හා වාර්ත කිරීමට ප්රද කොට්ඨාස තිරීම්කයන් 160 දෙනෙකුගෙන්ද, දිස්තිම තිරමකයන් 280 දෙනෙකුගෙන්ද සම්බේත නිරත සතුයන් මෙම පාර්තිමේන්තු මැතිවරණය සඳහා කොදා තිබෙනවා.

පොදු දේවල අවසාවිතවීම පුදහාව උස්ත මෙත ගැනීවරක ඒති උත්තැකතය වීමේ. මේ වැරදි සඳහා හඩු පැවරීම පැහැරකද වීරවණයක්හි පුම්විපක්ෂාවය පිළිබඳ මත



මම භාෂා තුනම දන්නවා ඕනෑ පැත්තකට යන්න ලෑස්ති

ි ඉන්ස්පේරන්සි ඉන්ටර්නැතෙල් ලොව පුරා විනිදී ඇති පංවිධානයකි. එහි මු ලංකාවේ ආයතනය වාර්මිකව ලංකාවේ අවංකම රාජය නිලධාරීනිය තෝරන්නීය. 2020 සුපිලියන් පුණ8 සම්මාන උළෙලේදී ගාල්ලේ කඩවන්සතර පුාදේශීය ලේකම් ඉතෝකා නීමාලි රන්නවීර අවංකම රාජ්‍ය නිලධාරීනියට නිම සම්මානය දිනා ගන්නාය.

ජනතාවට ආදරය කරන්නට හැකි කරමේ තීතක් ඇය සතු විය. ඒ නිසාම රැයක්, දවාලක් නොමැතිව හි සේවය උදෙසා කැප වුණේ තම වගකීම මොනවාද යන්න නොව වටහා ගනිමිනි.

ඇය විටෙක සෘජු තීරණ ගන්නා යකඩ සිත් ඇත්තියක ලෙසද, කඩන් විටෙක මානව දශාවෙන් පිරිපුන් දයාබර කාන්තාවක ලෙසද තොයෙක්වර පැසසුමට ලක් වුවාය.

ඉද්දේශම පුාදේශීය ලේකම්වරිය විදිනට මට පත්වීම ලැපුණේ 2017 අවුරුද්දේ ඉස්සර මම චනජීව දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සහතාර අධ්යක්ෂ (පාලන) නනකුරේ කටයුතු කළා. ඒ කාලය තුළ දෙපාර්තමේන්තු නිලධාරීන්ගේ කටයුතු යාවත්තාලීන කරන්න විශේෂ වැඩපිළිවෙළක් සැකසුවා. ඒ වගේම තවක නිලධාරීන් භාරසිය දෙනෙක් ඒ

ඉකෝෂා රත්නවීර ගාල්ල කඩවත්සතර පුාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලයට පැමිණෙන්නේ 2018 වැද භාගයේයි එහි පැමිණි ඔහු කාන්තාවන් මෙන්ම සභාජයේ අවධානය යොමුවිය යුතු පිරිස චෙතට විවිධ වහපාති හඳුන්වා දෙමින් චවුන් නගා සිටුවන්නටත්, පිළිත්ගේ රාජකාරීමය ගැටලු විසඳ දෙන්නටත් ඇය

කැපව කටයුතු කරන්නීය. "අපේ රටට කොරෝනා ඇවත් ඇඳිරිනිතිය දපුදට පතුවෙනිදම ජනතාවට අවශා පාළු එළවළු වික ජංගම රථවලින් නිවෙස්

වෙත ගෙන යමේ පුායෝගික වැඩපිළිවෙළක් කියාවට

ලංකාවේ අවංකම රාජන නිලධාරිනිය කිය

තනතුරේ වගකීම නොපිරිගෙලා ඉටු කරන ඇය. රුතුණ විශ්වවිදහලයේ උපාරිධාරිතියකි. කලස් ජනානයේද අධ්යාපනය ලැබූ ඇය උසස් පෙළ සමත් වන්නේ සංගේල බාලිකාවෙනි. දෙදරු වෙන වන ඇයගේ සැමියා පෞද්ගලික අංශයේ රැකියාවක

ිම්නිසුන්ට සේවයක් කරලා ඔවුන්ගේ හදවතේ එක් වෙන එක සම්මානයක් තරවෙම වටිනවා. මේ පවත් වෙන වස පමණක්වය තරගයේ අවසන් පස්දෙනා තෝරා ගත්තේ එස් එම එස්වලින්, ගෙජනකාවටයි එම අවස්ථාව ලැබුණේ අවසන් පස් දෙනා සේටේද්දී ජනතාවගේ ආදරය. සේවයට ලැබුණු ඇගයිමක් හැටියටයි, එය දැනුදෙ

ඇය සම රාජකාරී කටයුතු අකුරට ඉටුකරනවා මේන්ම, ගෙදර දෙර කටයුතු මනාව සළමනාකර කරගත් සඳහැන්තියකි. කොතරම රාජකාරී සිළිණ දවසේ ආහාර වේල පිසින්නේ ඇය අතිනි. එහිදී දරුවන්ගේ පෝෂණය හැන ඉහළ සැලකිල්ලක් දක්වන බවද කීවාය.

ආගමට, දහමටද මුල්පැන දෙමින් කටයුතු ක ඉතෝසා නිපාලි රත්නවීර කියන්නේ තමන් විල මය දිනක කමා ඉටුකළ රාජකාරී දෙස පැවත වි මලා අවංකවම සතුටු වෙන්නට ගැනිනම් ඒ අව



Comment & Share





TOO often when it comes to how the public perceive corruption in Sri Lanka, the primary focus is on the State, the public sector and political actors. Whilst this attention is by no means unwarranted, it does not grasp the total scale of corruption in a society. The fight against corruption cannot be the sole prerogative of law enforcement and the State if there is to be meaningful change, and requires a society-wide change in attitudes and perceptions. Towards this end, the private sector in Sri Lanka can play the role of an important torch-bearer and pioneer.

Earlier this year, Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL) for the first time, conducted a Transparency in Corporate Reporting (TRAC) assessment of the reporting practices of Sri Lanka's top 50 listed entities (by market capitalisation as at 28th

February 2019). The report, 'Transparency in Corporate Reporting (TRAC): Assessing the Top 50 Listed

Companies in Sri Lanka', scores companies on their 2018 Guest reports (and any other publicly disclosed material) across three thematic sections broken down into 26 questions, ranging from stated policies on facilitation payments or the practice of 'gift giving', to disclosure on corporate holding

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Airbus deal: family members attempting to enrich themselves



26 chaves



News 1st: Prime Time English News - 9 PM | (10-09-2020)

The TRAC assessment analyses a company's

any wrongdoing, out rauser mustrates an opportunity for improvement in disclosure practices. actually help the fight against corruption?

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DID WE INSPIRE?

5.1 INTEGRITY ICON

Following the success of the Integrity Icon Sri Lanka campaign in 2018 and 2019, TISL launched "Integrity Icon Sri Lanka 2020" in June. Integrity Icon is a global campaign, which is the brainchild of Accountability Lab, an international civil society organisation.

The Integrity Icon award seeks to "name and fame" honest public officials in Sri Lanka, while celebrating, encouraging and connecting civil servants who demonstrate exemplary integrity in their work, inspiring a new generation to build a more effective and transparent public service.

For the question "do honest public officials exist?", the customary answer from citizens is "no", which implies negativity, disappointment and apathy towards the public service sector. The common perception of the general public on public service and public officials is openly debated through this campaign, as it urges citizens to recognize and nominate public officials whom they have met, who maintain integrity throughout their professional as well as personal life.

In 2020, over 100 nominations were received from across the country. In 2020, the public officials who were identified as top 10 candidates for the award following a thorough selection process, included five Divisional Secretaries, a Divisional Forest officer, a Zonal Education Director, a Corporative Development Commissioner, a Senior Superintendent of Police, and a Wildlife Ranger Assistant. It was noted that the contribution of the local level administrative officers in distribution of COVID-19 relief and their service at the frontline during the pandemic were highlighted by the public.

TISL has realized that the element of public participation has been and will continue to be the key to the success of this campaign, and the public contribution in re-shaping the normalized narrative on public service sector is also crucial towards achieving the objective of bridging the "trust gap" between citizens and public officials.





5.2 YOUTH COMBATTING CORRUPTION





5.3 RTI SUCCESS STORY VIDEOS TO INSPIRE PEOPLE TO FILE RTIS

TISL inspired communities through video documentation and publishing of success stories. We created six success stories videos highlighting the transformational impact RTI has had on the lives of individual citizens and entire communities. These videos played a major role in reaching the public during the Covid pandemic lockdown period, inspiring them to believe in change.

5.4 ANTI-CORRUPTION SHORT FILM COMPETITION



DID WE ADD TO CORRUPTION KNOWLEDGE?

6.1 GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER: ASIA 2020

The Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) – Asia is one of the largest, most detailed surveys of people's views and experiences of corruption and bribery in Asia.

TISL conducted the survey in all 9 provinces in the first quarter of 2019. Its key findings capture the experience and perception of corruption among the Sri Lankan public as well the willingness to act against corruption. The survey incorporates the views of 1,300 citizens aged between 18 – 80 years across Sri Lanka.

Findings from this survey has been incorporated to the GCB Asia report. Of the 17 countries surveyed in the 10th edition of Global Corruption Barometer – Asia, people's experience with bribery and sexual bribery are stark. Among other findings, the results illustrate 18% of the people in Indonesia experience sextortion or know of someone who has. This number is followed by Sri Lanka, second highest in the region with 17%.

6.2 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

TI chapters around the world have been heavily involved in national processes to contribute to and build on Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). Yet simply providing technical expertise and channeling community voices into official review processes to call attention to inaccuracies, omissions, or shortcomings is often insufficient to hold the powerful to account.

To address this challenge, in 2017 TI developed a methodology to enable its national chapters to track their countries' progress towards the four SDG 16 targets especially relevant for anti-corruption. Since then, national chapters around the world have used the tool to produce spotlight reports that provide independent appraisals of their governments' efforts. TI have information from over 45 countries on best practices and lessons learnt when producing spotlight reports. However, 10 years to the end of the agenda is a great opportunity to take stock of CSO's role in VNRs processes in general, and on how to improve spotlight reports specifically.

During this event, Chile Transparente, CISLAC TI Nigeria, TI Portugal, Transparencia Mexicana and TI Sri Lanka briefly presented the experiences with spotlight reports as accountability tools and discussed and exchanged best ways to move forward into the decade of accountability for the SDGs.



6.4 PANEL DISCUSSION ON POCA

Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Proceeds of Crime



6.5 HANDBOOK FOR ELECTION OBSERVATION

TISL's mandate with regard to election monitoring is on monitoring the misuse of public property. For the first time, TISL developed a Handbook for election observers for the 2020 Parliamentary Elections. The Handbook provided guidelines on observing misuse of public property and an overview about the types of misuse of public property that could occur during elections.







6.7 ANTI-CORRUPTION WEEK

In line with International Anti-Corruption Day TISL called on the general public to join us in marking the day by publishing a video with an anti-corruption message on their social media pages. TISL received over 20 published videos supporting the campaign.

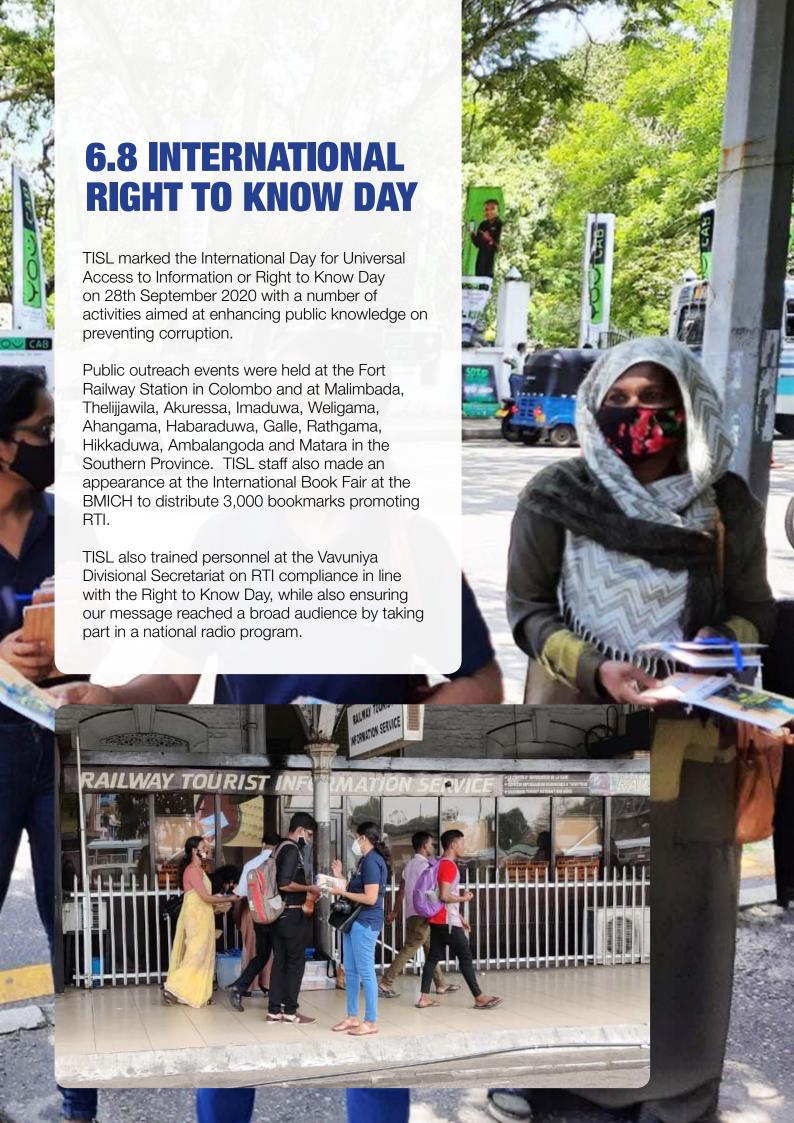
TISL was able to start a discourse on anti-corruption by participating in two radio programmes and a tv programme targeting anti-corruption day. Following these programmes TISL received over 50 calls from the public requesting either help relating to anti-corruption activities or more information about corruption in the country. This level of public feedback proved that programmes of this nature could boost public interest as well as curiosity about anti-corruption activities.

Following the anti-corruption day radio programmes, TISL's Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director were invited to give voice cuts for the popular Neth FM radio show "Balumgala" which discusses a range of issues focusing on corruption. This demonstrated the fact that certain media have identified TISL as an anti-corruption knowledge hub and advocacy center.

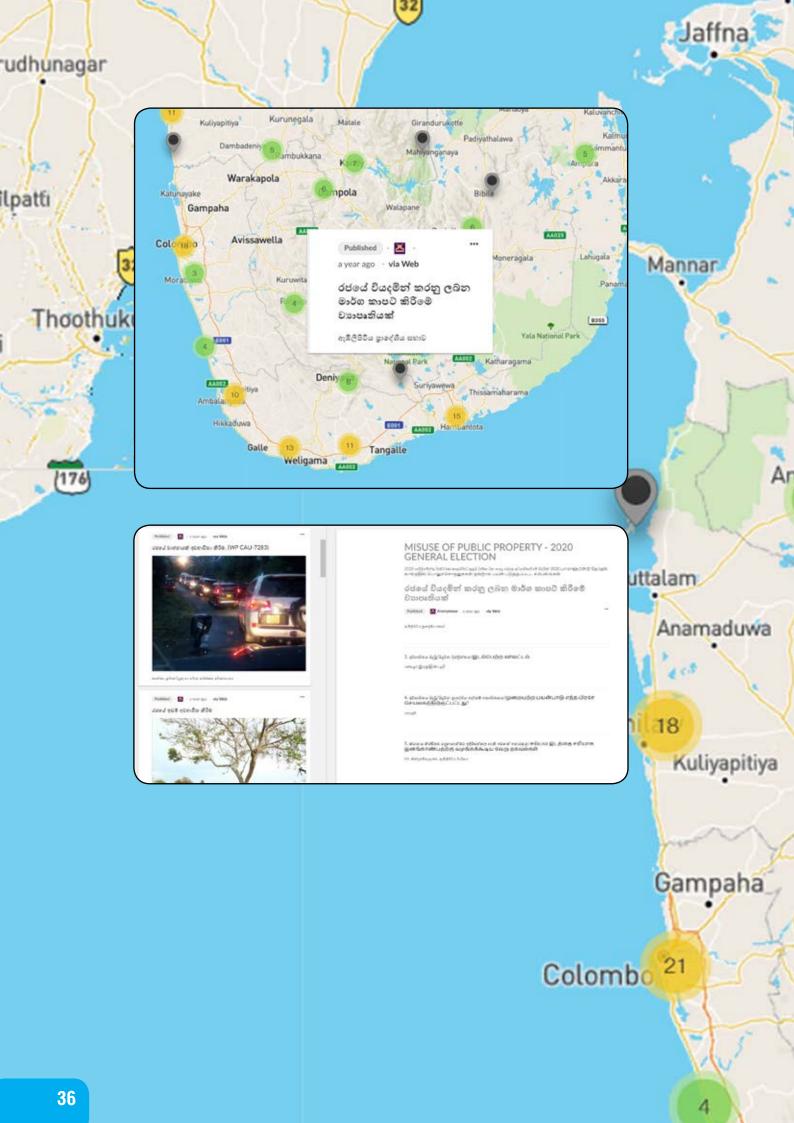
The social media posts published during the campaign also reached a great number of people and generated the largest number of engagements, witnessed in the recent past, for TISL's Facebook page.





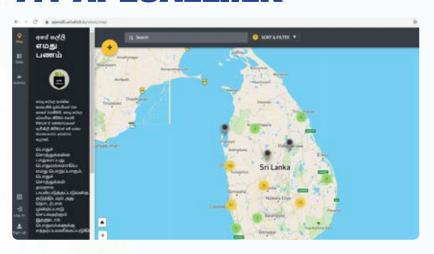


INNOVATIONS



Kilinochchi Mull Maankulam Vavuniya hapura Sri Lar

7.1 APESALLI.LK



TISL for the first time, launched the අපේ සල්ලි 'Ape Salli' online platform for election observers and the general public to lodge complaints on misuse of public property during the 2020 Parliamentary Elections. The core objective was to facilitate public engagement through online means. Ape Salli was based on the open source Ushahidi platform which uses crowdsourcing for social activism and public accountability during election times. Ape Salli allowed the public to map or geo-tag incidents and events through geospatial information. Ape Salli provided a visual analysis through a creative display of data, infographics and pictures. This enabled the public to have a better understanding of instances of misuse of public property. The platform also enabled the public to view the actions taken by TISL in response to the complaints.



TISL FEATURED IN LMD'S 'MOST AWARDED' SPECIAL EDITION MAGAZINE

TRANSPARENCY IN CORPORAT ASSESSING THE TOP 50 LISTED COMPANIES



HIGHLIGHTS TRANSPARENCY IN CORPORATE REPORTING ASSESSING THE TOP 50 LISTED COMPANIES IN SRI LANKA

6.73/10.00

Average Overall Score

The average Top 50 listed company in Sri Lanka is moderately transparent

5 Companies

John Keels Holdings, Seylan Bank, Hemas Holdings, National Development Bank and People's Leasing & Finance are classified as Significantly Transparent overall

All 50 Companies

disclosed financial information such as their revenue, capital expenditure, pre-tax income and income tax 26% Companies
have stated a commitment to combat corruption

Only 4% of Companies

have anti-corruption frainings for their employees and directors. This illustrates a potentially significant gap between stated commitments and human resource development priorities 27%

Average Score

Companies were slightly transparent in reporting on their anti-corruption programmes

86%

Average Score

Companies had significant organisational transparency

92%

Average Score

31 companies were fully transparent in domestic financial reporting 86% of Companies

do not have a publicly accessible policy that either prohibits political contributions or require such contributions to be publicly disclosed

44/50 Companies

have not disclosed an explicit policy prohibiting facilitation payments. Additionally, 41 companies have not disclosed an explicit policy on gifts and hospitality.

7.2 TRAC REPORT 2020

On 18th June 2020, TISL launched Sri Lanka's first ever assessment of transparency in corporate reporting amongst the top 50 listed companies on the Colombo Stock Exchange based on market capitalization (28th February 2019) focusing on anti-corruption mitigation procedures, transparency in company holdings and the key financial data disclosed on their domestic operations.

The purpose of conducting the research was to encourage companies to be more transparent in their corporate reporting by proactively disclosing information and to make such information publicly available. The research found that in average the top 50 listed company in Sri Lanka are moderately transparent with a score of 6.73 out of 10. The companies which recorded the highest overall scores in the assessment were John Keells Holdings PLC, Seylan Bank PLC, Hemas Holdings PLC, National Development Bank PLC and People's Leasing & Finance PLC.

TE REPO In Sri La

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

S.C.C. Elankovan (Chairperson)

Mr. S.C.C.Elankovan received degrees in Philosophy and Law, and a Masters in Public Administration from the University of Madras. While a refugee in India for 17 years and pursuing his higher education, Mr. Elankovan worked for an organisation of Refugees working with refugees. He has worked in the NGO sector for the last 26 years, 19 of which have been spent in Sri Lanka working for INGO'S such as ZOA and Oxfam. He has also worked in varied capacities with the Sarvodaya Shramadana movement. A substantial extent of his professional career has been in the areas of rehabilitation and community development, working among refugees, IDPs and war affected communities.

Mr. Elankovan is presently a freelance consultant having undertaken recent assignments for the International Centre for Transitional Justice, Helvitas, Habitat for Humanity, Diakonia and GiZ's FLICT project in Sri Lanka. He is particularly interested in citizen engagement for social action, refugee rights, peace and reconciliation, and sustainable community development, which includes education and skills development of war-affected vulnerable groups. He continues to engage in advocacy initiatives on the same.

Anushika Amarasinghe (Deputy Chairperson)

Ms. Amarasinghe spent eight years of her professional career ina managerial capacity at TI Sri Lanka (TISL) since its inception. She effectively applied her multiple professional qualifications of law, management and accounting, in performing an integral role in the development of the institution. She received her first degree in Law and thereafter an LL.M. at the University of Colombo.

As a freelance consultant in the development sector, Ms. Amarasinghe has worked on several assignments in organisational development, strategic planning and fundraising. She is a director at Sustainable Development Consultants Private Limited, a Project Consultancy and Property Development Company. A member of the Chartered Institute of Management Accountants and of the Bar Association of Sri Lanka.

Pulasthi Hewamanna

He is an Attorney-at-Law engaged in practice relating to Human Rights and Public Law litigation.

He has an LLB from the University of London and thereafter obtained an LLM (with distinction) from Kings College London specialising in International Human Rights & International Environmental Law. He has served as a Lecturer in the Law of Evidence at the Royal Institute, Colombo and has also lectured at the International College of Business and Technology (ICBT) campus, Colombo.

Shreen Abdul Saroor

Ms. Shreen Abdul Saroor is a co-founder of Mannar Women's Development Federation (MWDF) and Women's Action Network, a collective of 11 women's groups, that have been working on advocacy on women's rights and documentation with a focus in north and east of Sri Lanka.

Challenges faced by Shreen in her own experience of being forcibly evicted and displaced along with all the members of her community from the north in 1990 laid the foundation for her activism. Her activism grew when she implemented the 'Shakti gender equality programme' sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency in 1998.

In 2004, the John B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice elected Shreen as one of the Women Peacemakers and later that year she was awarded a two-year Echoing Green Fellowship to build a model resettlement village bringing together Tamil and Muslim displaced communities in her hometown, Mannar. Since the end of the war in May 2009 Shreen has been working with women who have faced sexual violence and families that are looking for their missing family members - especially on litigation and international lobbying.

Shreen's first degree is in Business Administration and her postgraduate area of specialty is in Feminist Studies. She is also an Ashoka Fellow.

Pavithra Kailasapathy

Pavithra Kailasapathy is a Professor in Human Resources Management at the Faculty of Management & Finance, University of Colombo. She is currently Head of the Department of Human Resources Management. She graduated from the University of Colombo with BBA degree and has Master's degrees from the New School for Social Research, New York and the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA and PhD from the University of Melbourne, Australia. From 2013 Pavithra is an Associate Editor of the South Asian Journal of Human Resources Management (Sage Publishers). Pavithra's area of interest for research is gender issues in organisations.

Pavithra is an Associate member of Institute of Personnel Management Sri Lanka and was a member of the IPM Council in 2002/3. She was a Director of the Board of Women's Education and Research Centre, Colombo, and Step-by-Step Studio, Colombo. She was also the Treasurer for 3 ½ years in FUTA. Pavithra has conducted training for non-governmental organisations leaders and staff on personal development, organisation development and leadership development.

Camena Guneratne

Camena Guneratne has an LL.B from the University of Colombo, an LL.M from Harvard Law School and a PhD from the University of Waikato, New Zealand. She is currently a Professor in the Dept. of Legal Studies of the Open University of Sri Lanka.

Her areas of interest are environment and evelopment, human rights and gender and women's rights. She has taught Environmental Law at several universities in Sri Lanka at both undergraduate and graduate level, and also teaches in the area of women's rights. She has been involved with non-governmental organisations working in the fields of both gender and environment, serving on the Board of Directors of the Environmental Foundation Ltd and the Centre for Women's Studies and is currently on the Board of the Women's Education and Research Centre. She has served on many government committees on environmental law, human rights, women's issues and legal education, and is presently a member of the Law Commission of Sri Lanka. She has done consultancies for the World Food Programme, the International Labour Organisation, and the Center for Environmental Research, Training and Information.

She is a Fulbright scholar and recipient of the Smuts Visiting Fellowship in Commonwealth Studies at the University of Cambridge.

Jeanne Samuel

Over the past 40 years Jeanne has worked in the field of humanitarian aid and development in Sri Lanka and Vietnam with local and international NGOs, bilateral aid agency and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. She has managed and directed programs and projects in varied fields. She graduated at the London South Bank University, UK in Applied Biology and has a Master's degree in conflict, security and development from the University of Bradford. UK. She has spent her working life with the physically challenged, children, affected by armed conflict, internally displaced persons, women headed-households in addition to community development, livelihood initiatives and building capacities of local grass roots organizations. She served as a Consultant to The Asia Foundation on the implementation of the Language Policy in Sri Lanka and to the SPICE Project funded by USAID. She was a Board Member at the Centre for Policy Alternatives and a Trustee at the Neelan Tiruchelyam Trust.

Sandun Thudugala

Sandun Thudugala holds a BSC on Management Information Systems from University of Dublin and a BA on Sociology from Open University of Sri Lanka. He has 20 years of experiences working with national and International NGOs and local civil society movements in Sri Lanka.

Sandun is one of the founding members of People's Alliance for Right to Land (PARL). Currently he is serving as the Director Programs and Operations of Law and Society Trust (LST). In LST he leads current programs on land and labour rights, minority rights, governance reforms and women's economic empowerment.

He is also serving as an Executive Committee member of Movement for Land and Agriculture Reforms (MONLAR) and Devasarana Development Centre.

Hana Ibrahim

Hana Ibrahim is the Editor in Chief of the Daily Express/ Weekend Express, published by Express Newspapers Ceylon Ltd and Turning Points, an annual New York Times/ Weekend Express co-branded magazine. A journalist by profession, she has a MS in Journalism and over 25 years local and international experience in the media industry. She is founder editor of Ceylon Today (Daily and Sunday) and the former editor of Sunday Standard; Senior Associate Editor, Sunday Observer and 'friday', a weekly tabloid, conceived and launched by her. She also worked as a journalist for a short period in the United States and for a longer period in the United Arab Emirates, for the Gulf News, covering a wide range of international issues, from the wars in Somalia and Bosnia to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent war on Iraq. She has also interviewed a number of world leaders.

She is a co-convenor of South Asian Women in Media -SAWM and founder member of South Asia Media Solidarity Network – SAMSN; an Executive member of the Free Media Movement, and sits on the boards of the Sri Lanka College of Journalism and the Board of Media Law Forum.

Her areas of interest include ethical and professional journalism, responsible journalism, empowering women journalists, good newsroom practices, improving language skills and training young journalists.

Farhaz Farouk

A Sri Lankan finance and management professional, possessing full professional memberships in leading management and accounting bodies in the United Kingdom and Sri Lanka, and holding a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Essex, United Kingdom.

Has served in Sri Lanka and in Bahrain, with short stints in Singapore, the Maldives and the United Kingdom, during his almost 3 decades of progressive and extensive work experience, from entry level to senior management levels.

A significant component of work experience has been in banking, finance, investment and energy sectors.

Farhaz is well versed in setting and driving strategy and change; management of internal and external stakeholders; and regulator, vendor and customer relationship management. Recent successes at work include spearheading an overall transformation and change management process encompassing a number of functions and operations, including finance, accounting, IT, human resources, administration, and investments at the holding company for oil and gas assets in Bahrain. During this tenure, a new corporate strategy was formulated and implemented. This culminated with the Company raising over USD3 billion of funding for its various diversification and modernization projects.

Prior to that, he spent over a decade at an investment bank, joining it when it was a fledgling start up and being a part of its growth to the largest financial institution in Bahrain at its peak, serving in the accounting, reporting, planning, controlling, compliance, system changeovers and integrations teams. His duties also included setting up functions and teams from scratch, designing policies and procedures, recruitment and training of staff and guiding them until these new teams are capable and self-sustaining.

VOTE OF THANKS

A BIG THANK YOU TO OUR PARTNERS, DONORS AND WELL-WISHERS.

YOU MAKE OUR WORK POSSIBLE.

OUR DONORS IN 2020

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Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Transparency International Sri Lanka (Guarantee) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Transparency International Sri Lanka (Guarantee) Limited ("the Company") as at December 31, 2020, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice (SoRP) for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Sri Lanka Accounting standards issued by CA Sri Lanka.

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Company, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020;
- the Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in funds for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by CA Sri Lanka (Code of Ethics), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information presented in the Annual report of the Company. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, P. O. Box 918, 100 Braybrooke Place, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka T: +94 (11) 771 9700, 771 9838, F: +94 (11) 230 3197, www.pwc.com/lk

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SLAuSs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SLAuSs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw

attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by section 163 (2) of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007, we have obtained all the information and explanations that were required for the audit and, as far as appears from our examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Company.

Pricewater Quesc Coopers

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
COLOMBO

8 April 2021

Statement of comprehensive income

(All amounts in Sri Lankan Rupees)

		Year ended 31	December
	Notes	2020	2019
Incoming resources	4	75,478,897	122,787,918
Operating expenditure			
Project expenses	5	(50,820,385)	(109,275,527)
Administrative expenses	6 _	(23,122,153)	(13,610,922)
Total operating expenditure	_	(73,942,538)	(122,886,449)
Net surplus / (deficit) on operating activities		1,536,359	(98,531)
Net financial income	7	4,260,420	4,676,416
Other gains and losses - net	8 _	(5,813,706)	(6,100,545)
Net deficit before tax	_	(16,927)	(1,522,660)
Income tax expenses	9 _	(1,287,197)	(1,373,471)
Net deficit after tax	_	(1,304,124)	(2,896,131)
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	_	(1,304,124)	(2,896,131)

The Notes on pages 8 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report on pages 1 - 3.



Statement of financial position

(All amounts in Sri Lankan Rupees)

		31 December 2020	
ASSETS	Notes	2020	2019
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	1,581,349	766,443
Right-of-use asset	11	1,920,803	5,213,609
		3,502,152	5,980,052
Current assets			
Notes and other receivables	12	4,568,771	5,950,544
Investments	13	27,418,566	20,447,740
Cash and cash equivalents	14	89,329,501	39,909,774
		121,316,838	66,308,058
Total assets		124,818,990	72,288,110
FUNDING and LIABILITIES			
Accumulated funds			
Restricted funds	15	69,840,305	20,293,782
Unrestricted funds		46,432,145	41,597,784
Capital grants	16	1,469,135	600,533
	_	117,741,585	62,492,099
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement benefit obligation	17	3,488,613	3,135,800
Lease liabilities	11	-	3,263,289
	_	3,488,613	6,399,089
Current liabilities			
Accruals and other payables	18	1,144,021	812,988
Income tax payable	19	393,612	532,775
Lease liabilities	11	2,051,159	2,051,159
* *		3,588,792	3,396,922
Total funding and liabilities	_	124,818,990	72,288,110

I certify that these financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 07 of 2007.

Finance Manager

The Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements. These financial statements were authorised for issue by Board of Directors on 3 th April 2021.

Director

Director

The Notes on pages 8 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements. Independent Auditor's Report on pages 1 - 3.

Statement of changes in funds

(All amounts in Sri Lankan Rupees)

(All amounts in Sri Lankan Rupees)	Restricted funds	Unrestricted funds	Capital grants	Results for the year	Total
Balance as at 01 January 2019	42,142,534	30,423,207	525,163	-	73,090,904
Net deficit for the year			-	(2,896,131)	(2,896,131)
Balance before transfer to reserves	42,142,534	30,423,207	525,163	(2,896,131)	,70,194,773
Total comprehensive surplus for the year	-	(2,896,131)		2,896,131	-
Funds received during the year	115,581,849	-	-	-	115,581,849
Adjustment made during the year	-	(571,975)	-		(571,975)
Additions during the year	· ·	=	333,900	+	333,900
Amortisation made during the year	-	-	(258,530)	-	(258,530)
Funds transferred to statement of comprehensive income					
against expenses incured	(122,787,918)	-	-	-	(122,787,918)
on completed projects	(14,642,683)	14,642,683	-	-	
Balance as at 31 December 2019	20,293,782	41,597,784	600,533	-	62,492,099
Net deficit for the year	-	-		(1,304,124)	(1,304,124)
Balance before transfer to reserves	20,293,782	41,597,784	600,533	(1,304,124)	61,187,975
Total comprehensive deficit for the year	-	(1,304,124)	_	1,304,124	-
Funds received during the year	130,433,630	-	-	-	130,433,630
Adjustment made during the year	-	730,275	-		730,275
Addition during the year		-	1,927,409		1,927,409
Amortisation made during the year	-	-	(1,058,807)	-	(1,058,807)
Funds transferred to statement of comprehensive income					,
- against expenses incurred	(75,478,897)	-	-	-	(75,478,897)
- on completed projects	(5,408,210)	5,408,210	-	-	
Balance as at 31 December 2020	69,840,305	46,432,145	1,469,135		117,741,585

The Notes on pages 8 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report on pages 1 - 3.



Statement of cash flows

(All amounts in Sri Lankan Rupees)

(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
		Year ended 31	December
	Notes	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net deficit before income tax		(16,927)	(1,522,660)
Adjustments for:			,
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10.2	678,664	416,404
Depreciation of leased assets	11	3,292,806	1,372,002
Provision for gratuity	17	1,067,813	542,485
Amortisation of capital grant		(1,058,807)	(258,530)
Interest income	7 _	(4,597,131)	(4,905,253)
Net cash used before working capital changes		(633,582)	(4,355,552)
Changes in working capital:			
Receivables		1,381,773	(825,096)
Payables		331,033	(824,943)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		1,079,224	(6,005,591)
Payment of taxes	19	(1,426,360)	(602,625)
Payment of gratuity	17	(715,000)	(532,818)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,062,136)	(7,141,034)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10.1	(1,493,826)	(57,655)
Addition to the capital grants		1,927,409	333,900
Investment on short term deposits		(5,000,000)	(16,513,175)
Interest income	7	4,597,131	4,905,253
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	-	30,714	(11,331,677)
Cash used in financing activities			
Funds received from donors and utilised		50,451,149	(7,206,069)
Return to donors		-	(1,500,000)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	-	50,451,149	(8,706,069)
Net cash generated nomin (used in) infamong activities	-	00,401,140	(0,700,000)
Net increse / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6	49,419,727	(27,178,780)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	14.2	39,909,774	67,088,554
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14.2	89,329,501	39,909,774

The Notes on pages 8 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Independent Auditor's Report on pages 1 - 3.



Notes to the financial statements

(In the notes all amounts are shown in Sri Lankan Rupees unless otherwise stated)

1 Reporting entity

1.1 Corporate information

Transparency International Sri Lanka (Guarantee) Limited ('The Company') was incorporated on 23 March 2004 under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982 as a limited company. It was re-registered on 07 May 2009 under the Companies Act No. 7 of 2007 as a company limited by guarantee.

Transparency International Sri Lanka is domiciled in the Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka. The registered office and the principal place of the Company is located at No. 5/1 Elibank Road, Colombo 05.

1.2 Principle activities of the Company

Transparency International Sri Lanka (Guarantee) Limited (TISL) is a national chapter of Transparency International (TI), the leading global movement against corruption. TI raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and works with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle it. TI has an international secretariat in Berlin, Germany, and more than 90 chapters worldwide.

Transparency International Sri Lanka (Guarantee) Limited (TISL) commenced active operations at the end of 2002 and has since built a strong institution arduously fighting corruption in Sri Lanka. It functions as a self-financing autonomous Chapter of TI with its own strategic directions and priorities.

The Board of Directors who held office for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

Name	Date of appointment	Date of resignation
Ms. Anushika Amarasinghe	20.06.2013	Not applicable
Ms. Shyamala Gomez	20.06.2013	30.09.2020
Mr. T. Someswaran	29.07.2014	Not applicable
Mr. S. C. C Elankovan	20.02.2015	Not applicable
Mr. Tony Senewiratne	27.07.2015	Not applicable
Ms. Shreen Saroor	08.02.2017	Not applicable
Mr. Pulasthi Hewamanna	08.02.2017	Not applicable
Prof. Camena Guneratne	26.09.2018	Not applicable
Prof. Pavithra Kailasapathy	27.11.2018	Not applicable



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements of Transparency International Sri Lanka have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice (SoRP) for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Sri Lanka Accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees and have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

These financial statements include the following components:

- Statement of comprehensive income providing the information on the financial performance of the Company for the year under review;
- Statement of financial position providing the information on the financial position of the Company as at the year-end;
- Statement of changes in funds depicting all changes in shareholders' funds during the year under review of the Company;
- Statement of cash flows providing the information to the users, on the ability of the Company to generate cash and cash equivalents and the needs of the Company to utilise those cash flows; and
- Notes to the financial statements comprising accounting policies and other explanatory information which details of the Company's accounting policies, including changes during the year, are included in Note 3.

2.2 Responsibility for financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for preparation and presentation of the financial statements of the Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, the Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice (SoRP) for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Sri Lanka Accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

2.3 Approval of financial statements

2.4 Materiality and aggregation

Each item which is similar in nature is presented separately if material. Items of dissimilar nature or function are presented separately unless they are immaterial as permitted by the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS 1 on 'Presentation of financial statements'.



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

2 Basis of preparation (contd)

2.5 Going concern

The Directors have made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

2.6 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following material items, which are measured on an alternative basis on each reporting date:

Item	Note No.	Measurement basis	Note
Net defined benefit assets / (liabilities)		Actuarially valued and recognised at the present value	Note 17

No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors affecting the financial statements.

2.7 Comparative information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company are unless otherwise stated is consistent with those used in the previous year.

2.8 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated, and are consistent with those used in previous years, except for the changes in accounting policies specified by the Sri Lanka Statement of Recommended Practice (SoRP) for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

2.9 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees (LKR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency since the entity use LKR in majority of these transactions and reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to the Company.



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

2 Basis of preparation (contd)

2.10 Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included as follows:

	Disclosure ref	ference
Critical accounting estimates / judgments	Accounting policy	Note
Measurement of defined benefit obligations	3.4.2	Note 17

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 General policies

3.1.1 Translation of foreign currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lanka Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the Statement of financial position date and non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Any resulting exchange gains and losses are accounted for in the Statement of comprehensive income except for gains or losses relating to items adjusted through the accumulated fund which are reflected therein.

3.1.2 Taxation

Current taxes

Board of Directors of the Company is of the view that it does not come under the definition of a Non-Governmental Organisation's (NGOs) as being a limited by Guarantee Company. Accordingly the grants and donations received by the Company are not liable for income tax. Interest Income is taxed at 28%.



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

3 Significant accounting policies (contd)

3.2 Accounting for the receipts and utilisation of funds

3.2.1 Funds

a) Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted funds are those that are available for use by the Company at the discretion of the Board, in furtherance of the general objectives of the Company and which are not designated for any specific purpose.

Surplus funds are transferred to unrestricted funds in terms of the relevant donor agreements or with subsequent approval of the donor.

Contributions received from general public are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income on a cash basis.

b) Restricted funds

Where grants are received for use in an identified project or activity, such funds are held in a restricted fund account and transferred to the Statement of Comprehensive Income to match with expenses incurred in respect of that identified project. Unutilised funds are held in their respective fund accounts and included under Accumulated Fund in the Statement of Financial Position until such time as they are required.

Funds collected through a fund raising activity for any specific or defined purpose are also included under this category.

Where approved grant expenditure exceeds the income received and there is a certainty that the balance will be received such amounts recognised through debtors in the Statement of financial position.

c) Other

Investment income and other gains realised from funds available under each of the categories are allocated to the appropriate funds, unless the relevant agreement or minute provides otherwise.

3.2.2 Capital grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies related to assets are deferred in the Statement of financial position and recognised as income over the life of depreciable asset by way of a reduced depreciation charge in the Statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the asset.

3.3 Valuation of assets and their measurement bases

3.3.1 Receivables

Advances, deposits and other receivables are stated at cost less impairment (if any). These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Company. Interest may be charged at commercial rates where the terms of repayment exceed six months. Collateral is not normally obtained.



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

3 Significant accounting policies (contd)

3.3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank deposits, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

3.3.3 Property, plant and equipment

a) Cost and valuation

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost excluding the cost of day to day servicing less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.

Where any item of property, plant and equipment subsequently revalued, the entire class of such asset is revalued. Revaluation is carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amounts do not differ materially from their fair values as at the balance sheet date.

Subsequent to the initial recognition of an asset, property plant and equipment are carried at historical cost or, if revalued, at the revalued amounts less any subsequent depreciation. Additions subsequent to the last revaluation is carried at cost less any subsequent depreciation.

Property, plant and equipment is purchased as a part of a project is capitalised at the completion of projects at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment is in value.

b) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all assets on the straight line basis and is calculated on the cost or revalued amount of all property, plant and equipment less any terminal value in order to write off such amounts over the estimated useful lives of such assets. Depreciation is provided on assets commencing from the year assets are available for use. Where project assets are subsequently transferred to property, plant and equipment a corresponding amount is credited to capital grant account. Depreciation charged on these assets is set off against the amortisation of this capital grant.

The economic useful lives of assets are estimated below for depreciation purpose:

	Estimated useful life	Rate of depreciation
Furniture and fittings	4 Years	0.25
Office equipment	4 Years	0.25
Computers	4 Years	0.25
Motor vehicles	4 Years	0.25

c) Donated asset

When Plant and Equipment is purchased as a part of a project through restricted funds until the conclusion of the project or if on conclusion of the project, the assets are not handed over to the beneficiary or returned to the original donor the cost of the assets are included in a memorandum inventory of plant and equipment identified as such in the financial statements. Depreciation is not provided on such assets.

Notes to the financial statements (contd)

Significant accounting policies (contd)

3.3.4 Leases

The Company as a lessee

Recognition and measurement

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets and corresponding liabilities as at the date at which the leased assets are available for use by the Company.

The right-of-use assets are presented separately in the statement of financial position.

At the commencement date, lease liabilities are measured at an amount equal to the present value of the following lease payments for the underlying right-of-use assets during the lease term:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and interest cost. Lease liabilities are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. The carrying amount of liability is re-measured to reflect any reassessment, lease modification or revised in-substance fixed payments.

The lease term is a non-cancellable period of a lease; periods covered by options to extend and terminate the lease are only included in the lease term if it is reasonably certain that the lease will be extended or not terminated.

Right-of-use assets are measured initially at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs;
- restoration costs.

Subsequently, the right-of-use assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for re-measurement of the lease liability due to reassessment or lease modifications.

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a

right of use for the storage warehouse 2-5 years

Payments associated with all short-term leases and certain leases of all low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Notes to the financial statements (contd)

3 Significant accounting policies (contd)

3.3.4 Leases (contd)

b) Lease activities

The Company in general leases properties such as storage warehouses which contains a wide range of different terms and conditions. Lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but lease assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

c) Termination and extension option

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (extension option) or not terminated (termination option). The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and is within the control of the Company.

The management has applied judgment that:

- For the office building the extension option was not included as it is not reasonably certain that the Company will continue the lease beyond the 5 year period.
- For the office vehicles the extension option was not included as the alternative assets are easily available and there are no economic incentives to continue beyond the basic period of 5 years.

3.3.5 Investments

Fixed deposits and other interest bearing securities held for resale in the near future to benefit from short term market movements are accounted for at cost plus the relevant proportion of the discounts or premium.

3.4 Liability and provisions

3.4.1 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

3 Significant accounting policies (contd)

3.4.2 Retirement Benefit Obligations

(a) Provisions

Provision are recognised when the organisation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, where it is probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and the reliable estimate can be made to the amount of the obligation. When the organisation expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial activities net of any reimbursement.

(b) Defined benefit plan

Retirement gratuity is a defined benefit plan. The Company is liable to pay gratuity in terms of the relevant statute. In order to meet this liability, a provision is carried in the Statement of financial Position that is based on a half months salary as of the last month of the financial year for all employees for each completed year of service commencing from the first year of service. The difference between the provision that is brought forward at the beginning of the year and the provision that is required to be carried forward at the end of the year is adjusted through the Statement of comprehensive income.

This provision is not externally funded. However in accordance with the payment of Gratuity Act No 12 of 1983, this liability arises only on the completion of five years of continued service of any employee.

(c) Defined contribution plans

All employees are eligible to contribute to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and the Employees Trust Fund (ETF) in accordance with the relevant statutes and regulations. The Company contributes 12% and 3% of the gross emolument of the employees to the Employees Provident Fund and to the Employees Trust Fund respectively.

3.5 Income and expenditure

3.5.1 Income recognition

(a) Incoming resources

Income realised from restricted funds is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income only when there is a certainty that all conditions for receipt of funds have been complied with and the relevant expenditure that it is expected to compensate has been incurred and charged to the Statement of comprehensive income. Unutilised funds are carried forward as such in the Statement of financial position.

(b) Revenue generated from other activities

Interest earned is recognised on an accrual basis.

Revenue earned on services rendered is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Other income is recognised on an accrual basis. All other income is recognised when the Company is legally entitled to the use of such funds and the amount can be quantified.

Notes to the financial statements (contd)

3 Significant accounting policies (contd)

3.5.2 Expenditure recognition

- (a) Expenses in carrying out the projects and other activities of the Company are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income during the year in which they are incurred. Other expenses incurred in administering and running the Company and in restoring and maintaining the plant and equipment to perform at expected levels are accounted for on an accrual basis and charged to the Statement of comprehensive income.
- (b) For the purpose of presentation, of the Statement of comprehensive income, the Management is of the opinion that the function of expenses method, presents fairly the elements of the Company's performance, and hence such a presentation method is adopted.

3.5.3 Financial income and expenses

Interest income / expenses is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset / liability except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired.

3.5.4 Non operating income and expenses

Gains / (losses) arising from the activities outside the normal course of business are calculated and recorded at the fair value.

4 Incoming resources

		Year ended 31 December	
		2020	2019
	Income recognised for projects carried out [Refer Note 15]	75,478,897	122,787,918
		75,478,897	122,787,918
5	Project expenses		31 December
		2020	2019
	Staff cost	17,848,302	25,328,919
	Direct project cost	32,972,083	83,946,608
		50,820,385	109,275,527
	,		



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

Donor	Name of the project	Staff cost	Project Cost	Total
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Norway	Stronger democracy through anti corruption, open and inclusive governance	2,710,527	6,735,221	9,445,748
Transparency International e.V. Secretariat - TIS	Effective and Accountable Governance for Suatainable Growth	155,159	28,750	183,909
Diakonia Country office - Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka democracy and justice programme	686,673	1,975,392	2,662,065
Transparency International - United Kingdom	National advocacy to advance Sri Lanka's anti corruption summit commitments	1,223,762	2,837,179	4,060,941
IDEA (Management Systems International) - OLD	Strengthened civil society advocacy for comprehensive anti-corruption mechanisms	1,526,852	-	1,526,852
Open Society Policy Center	Organizational support and advancing the Open Government Parttnership in Sri Lanka 2019	6,627,152	5,559,796	12,186,948
The International Republican Institute	Election Monitoring		3,408,982	3,408,982
Transparency International e.V. Secretariat - GACC	Airbus corruption and asset recovery for Sri Lanka - Global anti-corruption consortium project 2020-21	710,192	45	710,237
IDEA (Management Systems International) - New	Strengthened civil society - TISL Follow on Increased Demand and Engagement for Accountability (IDEA)	2,299,679	1,478,255	3,777,934
The Asia Foundation	Using technology to track the abuse of state property	1,645,602	9,440,102	11,085,704
Friedrish Nanmann Foundation FNF	Changing the national perception on the leadership roles women can play in eradicating corruption	-	1,508,361	1,508,361
Transparency International e.V. Secretariat - STRONGG	Indo - Pacific partnership for strong, Transparent, Responsive and open Networks for Good Governance	262,704		262,704
Total		17,848,302	32,972,083	50,820,385



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

6 Administrative expenses

	K ***	Year ended 31	December
		2020	2019
Salaries		11,531,416	4,723,616
Office rent		2,610,000	1,950,000
Security		855,360	909,134
Telephone / internet charges		291,559	615,867
Insurance		766,145	612,685
Electricity		566,509	805,380
Janitorial charges		426,780	488,050
Office maintenance		374,227	377,684
IT maintenance		479,598	262,560
Recruitment cost		81,000	229,308
Travelling		195,939	228,702
AGM expenses		153,210	146,701
Staff welfare		554,603	436,608
Printing and stationery		168,198	311,144
Secretarial fees		157,016	183,622
Water rates		96,581	48,398
Equipment maintenance		73,835	73,002
Postage, stamps and courier charges		6,476	16,515
Board meeting expenses		16,790	6,490
Vehicle maintenance		11,876	1,325
Accounting package maintenance		56,376	17,366
Legal expenses		526,640	253,460
Stamp duty		28,400	35,000
Audit fees - institutional		446,351	454,435
Audit fees - other		1,971,018	-
Strategic Planing		676,250	-
News papers			144,370
Rates			194,450
Tax consultancy			85,050
		23,122,153	13,610,922



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

7	Net financial income	4.87		
			Year ended 31	December
			2020	2019
	Interest income		4,597,131	4,905,253
	Interest expenses on lease liabilities		(336,711)	(228,837)
			4,260,420	4,676,416

8 Other gains and losses - net

	Year ended 31 I	December
	2020	2019
Sundry income	47,545	357,602
Amortisation of capital grant	1,058,807	258,530
Depreciation	(1,112,248)	(416,404)
Bank charges	(233,191)	(143,048)
Provision for impairment of other receivables	(1,214,000)	(4,242,738)
Depreciation buildings (right-of-use asset)	(3,292,806)	(1,372,002)
Gratuity	(1,067,813)	(542,485)
	(5,813,706)	(6,100,545)

9 Income tax expenses

Current income tax

	Year ended 31	December
	2020	2019
Current income tax charge [Note 19]	1,287,197	1,373,471
Income tax expense reported in the statement of comprehensive income	1,287,197	1,373,471

As per the Inland Revenue act No. 24 of 2017, Company is liable for Income tax at 28% on taxable income. Taxable income of the Company solely consists of interest earned on bank balances and fixed deposits.



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

10 Property, plant and equipment

10.1 Gross carrying amounts	Balance as at 1 January 2020	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31 December 2020
Furniture and fittings	1,636,284	242,383	-	1,878,667
Office equipment	1,540,861	27,035		1,567,896
Computers	1,469,431	1,224,408	~	2,693,839
Motor vehicles	78,000	-	-	78,000
Total gross carrying amount	4,724,576	1,493,826	-	6,218,402

10.2 Depreciation

	Balance as at 1 January 2020	Charge for the period	Transferred for disposed assets	Balance as at 31 December 2020
Furniture and fittings	1,586,833	39,545	-	1,626,378
Office equipment	1,389,070	55,548	-	1,444,618
Computers	904,486	583,571	-	1,488,057
Motor vehicles	78,000	-	-	78,000
Total depreciation	3,958,389	678,664	-	4,637,053

10.3 Net book values

	As at 31 De	ecember
	2020	2019
Total carrying value of property, plant and equipment	1,581,349	766,187



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

Total expenses related to leases

11	Right-of-use asset
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(i) Right-of-use asset	As at 31 De	cember
	2020	2019
Cost		
Balance as at 1 January	6,585,611	6,585,611
Additions during the year	0,565,611	0,565,611
Balance as at 31 December	0.505.044	0.505.044
Dalatice as at 31 December	6,585,611	6,585,611
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		
Balance as at 1 January	1,372,002	
Depreciation for the year	3,292,806	1,372,002
Balance as at 31 December 2020	4,664,808	1,372,002
Carrying value as at 31 December 2020	1,920,803	5,213,609
(ii) Lease liabilities		
No.		
Non current	-	3,263,289
Current	2,051,159	2,051,159
	2,051,159	5,314,448
(iii) Amounts relating to leases recognised in the statement of	fincome	
Depreciation charge for the right-of-use assets by class of assets		
Building	3,292,806	1,372,002
Total depreciation charge	3,292,806	1,372,002
Interest expense on lease liabilities	336,711	228,837



228,837

336,711

(9,074,590)

39,909,774

(2,531,677) 89,329,501

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL SRI LANKA (GUARANTEE) LIMITED

Not	es to the financial statements (contd)		
12	Notes and other receivables		
	(a) Deposits, advances and prepayments		
		As at 31 D	ecember
	•	2020	2019
	Advance given to project staff	226,116	1,829,446
	Deposits and prepayments	3,531,284	3,977,191
		3,757,400	5,806,637
	(b) Other receivables		
	(b) Other receivables	As at 31 De	ecember
		2020	2019
	Receivable from Mr. T R U Priyankara (i)		
	Balance as at 01 January	4,242,738	
	Additions during the year	1,214,000	4,242,738
	Balance as at 31 December	5,456,738	4,242,738
	Less: provision for impairment	(5,456,738)	(4,242,738)
	_	-	-
	Reimbursable expenses	811,371	143,907
		811,371	143,907
	Total notes and other receivables	4,568,771	5,950,544
	(i) This amount is a discovered fraud, which is under due legal proces	ss.	
13	Financial investments		
		As at 31 De	cember
		2020	2019
	Fixed deposits	27,418,566	20,447,740
		27,418,566	20,447,740
14	Cash and cash equivalents		
		As at 31 De	cember
		2020	2019
	14.1 Favorable cash and cash equivalents balance		
	Balance at bank	91,708,557	48,831,743
	Cash in hand	152,621	152,621
		91,861,178	48,984,364
	14.2 Unfavorable cash and cash equivalent balances		
	Balance at bank	(2,531,677)	(9,074,590)
	1/3/	, , ,	(,)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd)

15 Restricted funds

Balance at the beginning of the year
Funds received during the year
Funds transferred to statement of comprehensive income against expenses incurred
Excess funds transferred to statement of comprehensive income on completed projects

(14,642,683) 20,293,782

130,433,630 (75,478,897)

20,293,782

(5,408,210)

42,142,534

As at 31 December

Balance at the end of the year

nds	
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Mov	

Name of Donor Budget	Budget for	Balance as	Balance as at 01.01.2020	Cash Received /	Income	Income Recognised	Balance as at	of	Of which
Orgnisations	the period	Accrued	Deferred	paid during the	Restricted	Unrestricted	31.12.2020	Accrued	Deferred
			A	В		C	Q	D = A + B - C	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Norway - MFA	12,490,469		4,607,572	8,524,700	13,132,272	,			t.
Transparency International e.V. Secretariat - ACA			1,576,650	(1,144,650)	432,000			1	
Transparency International e.V. Secretariat - TIS	•	,	2,355,913	(1,715,448)	640,465			¢	Y
Diakonia Country office - Sri Lanka	5,126,979		523,777	5,086,685	5,126,979		483,483		483,483
Commonwealth Foundation	¢	(340,636)	,	340,636	,		£	c	ř.
Transparency International e.V. Secretariat - Enabling Impact	x	(659,133)		1,199,133	540,000		,	T.	
East West Management Institute	,	(583,320)		588,624		5,305	,	¥	
Neelan Tiruchelvam Trust	,	(129,551)		560,649	,	431,098	,	,	
Neelan Tiruchelvam Trust - Donation for IISL			,	200,000		,	200,000		200,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (Contd)

15 Restricted funds (contd)

Movements in restricted funds (contd)

Accrued Deferred Paid during the Restricted Unrestricted 21,12,2020 Accrued De A + B - C	Name of Donor	Budget for	Balance as at 01.01.2	at 01.01.2020	Cash Received /	Income Recognised	cognised	Balance as	Of w	Of which
1,599,389 1,614,140 1,782,342.00 2,273,377.00 1,320,602 1,817,447 1,792,342.00 2,273,377.00 1,320,602 1,817,447 1,792,342.00 2,273,377.00 1,540,279	rgnisations	the period	Accrued	Deferred	Paid during the year	Restricted	Unrestricted	at 31.12.2020	Accrued	Deferred
rel 7,681,983 - 4,920,352 2,811,403 6,411,152.00 - 1,320,602 - sterms 1,639,399 - 2,248,272 1,817,447 1,792,342.00 2,273,377.00 - 9,389,426 - nal - (1,540,279) - 1,540,279 - 9,279,688 20,778,450 20,668,713.00 - 9,389,426 - nal - (1,540,279) - 1,540,279 - 27,623 - 9,389,426 - nal - (1,540,279) - 1,540,279 - 27,623 - - 1,599,409 - nal 3,431,032 - 2,012,200 1,212,791,00 - 7,599,409 - stems 8,885,246 - - 2,7175,317 14,472,662,00 - 12,702,655 - 1,500,000 - - 27,156,343 333,460,00 - 12,702,675 - 1,500,403 - - -<				A	В	0			A+B-	
inal 2,248,272 1,817,447 1,792,342.00 2,273,377.00 noter 22,606,237 9,279,688 20,778,450 20,668,713.00 9,389,425 noter (1,540,279) 1,540,279 1,540,279 1,540,279 noter (27,623) 27,623 27,623 2,012,200 noter 6,500,000 (1,337,900) 8,045,312 3,408,982.00 2,698,430.00 noter 3,431,032 2,012,200 1,212,791.00 799,409	arency International -	7,681,983	,	4,920,352	2,811,403	6,411,152.00		1,320,602	1	1,320,602
nal 22,606,237 9,279,688 20,778,450 20,668,713.00 9,389,425 - nal - (1,540,279) - 1,540,279 - 9,389,425 - nal - (27,623) - 27,623 - - - - plican 6,500,000 (1,937,900) - 8,045,312 3,408,982.00 2,698,430.00 - - nnal 3,431,032 - 2,012,200 1,212,791.00 - 799,409 - stems 8,885,246 - 2,7175,317 14,472,662.00 - 72,76,718) - 1,500,000 - - 27,175,317 14,472,662.00 - 12,702,655 - NGG - - 27,175,43 333,460.00 - 6,817,083 - IDHR - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <td>Aanagement Systems onal) - Old</td> <td>1,639,399</td> <td></td> <td>2,248,272</td> <td>1,817,447</td> <td>1,792,342.00</td> <td>2,273,377.00</td> <td></td> <td>č ,</td> <td></td>	Aanagement Systems onal) - Old	1,639,399		2,248,272	1,817,447	1,792,342.00	2,273,377.00		č ,	
nal (1,540,279) 1,540,279 -	ociety Policy Center	22,606,237	,	9,279,688	20,778,450	20,668,713.00		9,389,425	c	9,389,425
Inal 6,500,000 (1,937,900) - 8,045,312 3,408,982.00 2,698,430.00 - 799,409,409 - 799,409 - 799,409 - 799,409 - 799,409 - 799,409 - 799,409,409,409 - 799,409,409,409 - 799,409,409,409 - 799,409,409,409 - 799,409,409,409 - 799,409,409,409 - 799,409,409,409 - 799,409,409,409 - 799,409,409,409,409,409,409,409,409,409,4	arency International - ruption in OGP	,	(1,540,279)		1,540,279	,	1			
alican 6,500,000 (1,937,900) - 8,045,312 3,408,982.00 2,698,430.00 -	arency International cretariat - TIS	,	(27,623)		27,623		r.	,	i , v=	
stems 8,885,246 2,012,200 1,212,791.00 - 799,409 799,409 799,409 799,409 799,409 799,409 7,150,000 7,150,543 7,150,543 7,150,543 40,404,366 40,404,366 40,404,366 40,404,366 40,404,366 7,100,000 40,404,366 40,404,404,404 40,404,404,404 40,404,404,404 40,404,404,404,404,404,404,404,404,404,	ernational Republican	6,500,000	(1,937,900)		8,045,312	3,408,982.00	2,698,430.00	Ť.	x	ï
stems 8,885,246 - - 3,522,000 5,798,718.00 - (2,276,718) (2,276,718) 24,353,288 - - 27,175,317 14,472,662.00 - 12,702,655 - 1,500,000 - - 1,508,361.00 - - - - NGG - - 7,150,543 333,460.00 - 6,817,083 - IDHR - - 40,404,366 - - 40,404,366 -	arency International cretariat - GACC	3,431,032			2,012,200	1,212,791.00		799,409	Y .	799,409
24,353,288 - - 27,175,317 14,472,662.00 - 12,702,655 - 1,500,000 - - 1,508,361.00 - - - - - 7,150,543 333,460.00 - 6,817,083 - - - - 40,404,366 - - 40,404,366 -	Management Systems ional) - New	8,885,246			3,522,000	5,798,718.00	x	(2,276,718)	(2,276,718)	,
1,500,000 - - 1,508,361.00 - - - - 7,150,543 333,460.00 - 6,817,083 - - - 40,404,366 - - 40,404,366 -	ia Foundation	24,353,288			27,175,317	14,472,662.00		12,702,655	ě	12,702,655
- 7,150,543 333,460.00 - 6,817,083 - 6,817	ish Naumann tion - FNF	1,500,000			1,508,361	1,508,361.00		ï	č	î
- 40,404,366 - 40,404,366 -	arency International cretariat - STRONGG	ï	,		7,150,543	333,460.00	,	6,817,083	,	6,817,083
	arency International cretariat - EU - EIDHR	,	,		40,404,366	c	4	40,404,366	r	40,404,366



(2,276,718) 72,117,023

5,408,210 69,840,305

75,478,897

130,433,630

(5,218,442) 25,512,224

Notes to the financial statements (contd)

16 Capital grants

	As at 31 December	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of year	600,533	525,163
Addition during the year	1,927,409	333,900
Amortisation during the year	(1,058,807)	(258,530)
Balance at the end of year	1,469,135	600,533

200

17 Retirement benefit obligations

	As at 31 December	
	2020	2019
Balance at the beginning of year	3,135,800	3,126,133
Charge for the year	1,067,813	542,485
Payment made during the year	(715,000)	(532,818)
Balance at the end of year	3,488,613	3,135,800

18 Accruals and other payables

	As at 31 December	
	2020	2019
EPF	532,850	1,210
Medical insurance	260,518	260,518
Audit fees	420,000	400,000
Printing charges	147,050	147,050
ETF	80,556	810
Salary control	(308,668)	(308,668)
Payable to programme	11,715	11,719
WHT payable		55,440
Others		244,909
	1,144,021	812,988



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

19 Income tax payable

Income tax payable	As at 31 December	
	2020	2019
Taxable income	4,597,131	4,905,254
	4,597,131	4,905,254
Tax liability at 28%	1,287,197	1,373,471
Balance at beginning of year	532,775	(238,071)
WHT paid on interest	-	(202,999)
Self assessment tax payments	(1,426,360)	(399,626)
Balance at the end of year	393,612	532,775

20 Capital commitments

There are no capital commitments as at 31 December 2020.

21 Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have significant contingent liabilities as at the 31 December 2020.

22 Events after the reporting period

No events have occurred after the reporting date which would require adjustments to, or disclosure in the financial statements.

22 Related party disclosures

22.1 Transactions with key management personnel of the Company

The key management personnel are the members of the senior management committee being responsible for project management, general management and implementation of policy decisions. None of these key personnel are members of the Board of Directors of the Company. No member of the Board of Directors receives any salary or other compensation.

Key management personnel compensation

	Year ended 31 December	
	2020	2019
Short - term employee benefits Retirement benefit obligations	9,307,500	10,829,478
	984,917	1,487,841
Trougettient series	10,292,417	12,317,319



Notes to the financial statements (contd)

23 Management's assessment of the impact of COVID 19 outbreak

The existence of novel coronavirus (Covid-19) was confirmed in early 2020 and has spread across the globe, causing disruptions to businesses and economic activity. The Company considers this outbreak to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event. As the situation is fluid and rapidly evolving, the management do not consider it practicable to provide a quantitative estimate of the potential impact of this outbreak on the Company. While there was no impact on the funding, there were some impacts on field-based project activities, where they were delayed and rescheduled with the understanding of the donors. Funding allocated to certain activities were reallocated. Staff continued to work remotely through work from home arrangements, where certain activities were conducted online as well.



CORPORATE INFORMATION

 NAME

Transparency International Sri Lanka Company Registration No - GA 279

LEGAL STATUS
Company Limited by Guarantee incorporated in Sri Lanka

DATE OF INCORPORATION
23 March 2004 under the Companies Act No.7 of 1982
Re-registered under the Companies Act No.7 of 2007

REGISTERED OFFICE No 5/1, Elibank Road, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka

> Telephone: 011 4369781 Fax: 011 2 501 707 E-mail: tisl@tisrilanka.org Web: www.tisrilanka.org

COMPANY SECRETARY Charuni Gunawardana LLB (Hons) LLM

> AUDITORS PwC Chartered Accountants

BANKERS Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC

www.tisrilanka.org

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Telephone : 011 4369781 Fax : 011 2 501707 E-mail : tisl@tisrilanka.org