

**THE MINISTRY OF LEGAL AFFAIRS
PRESENTS IN A NUTSHELL
THE LANDMARK TRILOGY OF LEGISLATION**

which promote the dissemination of information by public officials, the maintenance of integrity by public officials, and prohibits corruption by public officials.

1. THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, 2004.

A. What is the purpose of the Act?

(1) This Act (No. 19 of 2004) came into force on 23rd December 2004 and its long title states that it is:

“An Act to promote maximum disclosure of information in the public interest, to guarantee and facilitate the right of access to information and to provide for effective mechanisms to secure that right.”

(2) The purpose of this Act is to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution (particularly section 12) conferring the right to receive and disseminate information. The Act will facilitate the right of the public to have access to information held by public authorities in order to further the public interest by promoting informed discussion of public affairs and greater accountability of public authorities.

B. What public bodies does the Act affect?

(3) All public authorities which is defined to include:

- (a) the Government, and any of its Ministries, departments, divisions, or units;
- (b) the Barbuda Council;
- (c) any body established by or under the Constitution or other law or carrying out a public function whether by law or by Government executive action;
- (d) any body owned, controlled, or substantially financed by the Government from public funds.

C. What public bodies are outside the scope of the Act?

(4) The Act does not apply to:

- (a) Commissions of Inquiry;
- (b) A court of law or the holder of a judicial office;

- (c) A registry or other office of a court;
- (d) Any public authority exempted by the Minister responsible for public information subject to the negative resolution of the House of Representatives.

D. Must all information be disclosed by a public authority?

(4) Generally speaking a public authority may refuse to give information requested where harm would result and such harm would outweigh the public interest in the disclosure of that information.

(5) Specifically a public authority has the right to refuse to give information which is:

- (a) personal information about a person;
- (b) privileged from production in legal proceedings;
- (c) confidential, breach of which would be actionable;
- (d) a commercial or trade secret;
- (e) likely to endanger the life, health or safety of a person;
- (f) prejudicial to law enforcement;
- (g) prejudicial to defence and national security;
- (h) prejudicial to public economic interests;
- (i) prejudicial to the formulation development and implementation of government policy;
- (j) part of the record of Cabinet or prepared for Cabinet discussion.
- (k) confidential between States or international organisations.

E. Are there any time limits?

(6) In respect of personal information where the person has been deceased for more than 20 years and in respect of law enforcement, defence and security, public economic interests, and international obligations when the record is more than 30 years old, the restrictions do not apply.

F. What are the obligations of “public authorities”?

(7) Every public authority shall designate one of its officers as an **information officer** who will serve as a central contact with members of the public and shall receive requests for information, assist persons seeking to obtain information, and receive complaints regarding the performance of the public authority in relation to the providing of information.

(8) The name of the information officer, his or her office function, and contact details must be made public as soon as possible.

(9) Every public authority shall publish annually, basic information which should include —

- (a) description of its structure, functions, duties, and finances;
- (b) details concerning the services it provides to the public;
- (c) complaints mechanism in place;
- (d) description of the powers and duties of senior officers;
- (e) any regulations, policies, rules, or manuals which guide the discharge of its functions;
- (f) any procedures or mechanisms where members of the public may make representations as to the formulation of its policy or the exercise of its powers.

(10) A member of the public requesting information may indicate the form in which one of the following information should be communicated, and may include:

- (a) a copy;
- (b) an opportunity to inspect;
- (c) an opportunity to copy the record;
- (d) a transcript of the whole record;
- (e) a transcript of the content of the record;

(11) A reasonable fee may be charged which fee shall not exceed the actual cost of searching for, preparing and communicating the information.

(12) The Information Officer must respond to a request for information as soon as practicable and in any event within twenty (20) working days of receipt of the request; the response must be in writing and shall contain the information as laid down in section 19 of the Act.

(13) At the end of each financial year the Information Officer is to submit to the Information Commissioner a report which must include the particulars stipulated in section 14 of the Act.

G. Who will enforce the provisions of the Act?

(14) An Information Commissioner shall, in addition to other duties, monitor and report on the compliance by public authorities with their obligations under the Act, and refer to the appropriate authorities cases which reasonably disclose evidence of criminal offences.

(15) The Information Commissioner is appointed by the Governor-General acting on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and with the approval of both Houses of Parliament for a term of three (3) years and shall not hold office for more than two consecutive terms. The Commissioner will be assisted by staff appointed to the public service and shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority.

(16) Any member of the public may complain to the Commissioner on the failure of a public authority to communicate requested information, and the Commissioner has the power to investigate and make orders for the implementation of his/her decision.

(17) The Commissioner is empowered to compile a simple guide of practical information to educate members of the public of their rights under the Act and how they can effectively exercise those rights.

H. What of wrongdoings by public authorities?

(18) Persons who in good faith and with reasonable belief of its truth disclose the following information about a public authority have the protection of law:

- (a) a serious threat to personal or public health and safety or the environment;
- (b) the commission of a criminal offence;
- (c) failure to comply with a legal obligation;
- (d) a miscarriage of justice;

- (e) corruption, dishonesty, or serious mal administration;
- (f) abuse of authority or neglect in the performance of official duty;
- (g) injustice to an individual;
- (h) unauthorised use of public funds.

I. Does the Act create any offences?

(19) The Act creates a number of summary offences punishable with a fine not exceeding \$5,000.00 or imprisonment not exceeding 2 years or both fine and imprisonment in respect of:

- (a) malicious and false complaints of wrongdoings by members of the public;
- (b) willful obstruction whether to access to records or to the performance of a duty;
- (c) willful destruction or removal or alteration of a record to prevent disclosure;
- (d) willful failure to comply with a decision or order of the Commissioner;
- (e) willful interference with the work of the Commissioner.

J. What if a record is not held by the public authority?

(20) The Information Officer shall confirm in his response whether or not the public authority holds a record containing the information requested and if it does not, he shall if he knows of another public authority which holds the relevant record transfer the request to that public authority and advise the applicant accordingly.

POST SCRIPT:

This information is provided as a guide to understanding the obligations placed on public authorities by the Act. It is not exhaustive of the provisions of the Act. Heads of Department are encouraged to obtain a copy of the Act and familiarise themselves with its various provisions. Information Officers must read and re-read the Act to fully know and appreciate their duties and limitations. Clarification, where and when necessary, should be sought from the Attorney-General's Chambers, Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs.

2. THE INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC LIFE ACT, 2004

A. What is the purpose of this Act?

(1) This Act (No. 23 of 2004) came into force on 30th December 2004 and its long title states that it is:

“An Act to provide for the establishment of an Integrity Commission for the purpose of receiving declarations of the affairs of persons holding specific positions in public life, for the purpose of establishing probity, integrity, and accountability in public life and for related matters.”

(2) The Act makes provision for persons holding certain public offices to declare annually their income, assets and liabilities and those of their immediate family members to an Integrity Commission. The Act also sets out a Code of Conduct to govern public officials in the execution of their duties.

B. What public officials are caught by the Act?

(3) The offices affected are specified in the First Schedule to the Act and for the main part consist of senior office holders in the government service, members of the various statutory boards, and members of Parliament. The Minister responsible for Legal Affairs may add to or delete from the Schedule subject to the approval of the House of Representatives by way of affirmative resolution.

C. What must be disclosed?

(4) Every affected public officer shall file a declaration in the form provided in the Third Schedule to the Act setting out the following:

- (a) his / her income, assets, and liabilities;
- (b) his / her public and private offices;
- (c) the assets of his / her children below 18 years;
- (d) the assets of his / her spouse;
- (e) the assets of any children above 18 years old and of any relative where these assets were acquired partly or fully with the public officer's income;
- (f) the assets of his / her live-in companion of more than 5 years;
- (g) any gifts received in the course of the performance of his / her public functions;

- (h) any property held in trust whether by another person or a company, or held on his behalf or as his / her agent.

D. When must the declaration be filed?

(5) The declaration giving the detailed information requested must be filed on or before the 31st day of March in each year during which the person remains in public life. All changes over the previous year whether they be an increase or diminution of the public officer's financial position must therefore be reflected in subsequent declarations.

(6) Where a person ceases to be in public life he / she shall furnish a declaration at the end of six months from the date he leaves.

E. What if a person fails to file a declaration?

(7) The Commission shall publish the fact of the failure to file a declaration in the Gazette and send a report to the appropriate body for action; in the case of a civil servant to the relevant Service Commission, in the case of an employee of a statutory body to that statutory board, in the case of a Member of the House of Representatives to the Speaker of the House, and so on.

(8) Either disciplinary action or criminal proceedings can be instituted against that person. Failure to make a declaration is a summary offence punishable with a fine not exceeding \$10,000.00 or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

F. With whom will the declarations be filed?

(9) The declarations will be filed with and retained by the Integrity Commission consisting of three persons all of whom will be appointed by the Governor-General acting in his own discretion. The members will hold office for three years and will be eligible for re-appointment. The accounting and legal professions are represented on the Commission. The staff of the Commission shall be appointed by the Public Service Commission.

(10) The Commission shall be independent of any other body or authority and shall have the same powers rights and privileges as a commission of inquiry. More importantly the Commission shall ensure that the declarations are kept secret and confidential and shall not be made public except by Order of Court for the purpose of court proceedings. Any communication to unauthorised persons of the records, information or declarations held by the Commission constitutes a summary offence punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty five thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding three years or both.

(11) Some of the functions of the Commission are:

- (a) to receive and investigate complaints regarding non-compliance with or contravention of the provisions of this Act;
- (b) to make enquiries to verify or determine the accuracy of a declaration;
- (c) to investigate any complaint of corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act;
- (d) to determine whether there are any corrupt practices in any government department.
- (e) to conduct inquiries into any breach of the Code of Conduct with the power to summon witnesses.
- (f) to appoint auditors, where necessary, to assist in its examination of financial irregularities;
- (g) to examine the practices and procedures of statutory bodies and government departments for corrupt practices.

G. What is the Code of Conduct?

(12) The Code of Conduct prescribes a certain standard of behaviour that is expected of public officials, and among other things:

- (a) forbids the acceptance of money, property, benefits, or favour for the performance or non performance of one's duties;
- (b) prohibits discrimination against any person in the performance of public duties or official functions;
- (c) prohibits the use of public property, equipment, supplies or services for personal purposes;
- (d) disallows the pursuit of private interests which may interfere or conflict with the discharge of one's public duties;
- (e) forbids the acquisition of any interest in any firm or company which has a contract with government except where public disclosure is made of such interest at the time of acquisition;
- (f) forbids the use of official influence in respect of matters in which he / she has an interest;
- (g) makes use of or communicate matters of a confidential nature which are not available to the general public.

H. What about gifts?

(13) Gifts must not be accepted as an inducement or a reward for any official act and where received from foreign dignitaries these should be declared to the Commission who would then determine whether it was a personal gift which can be accepted or a State gift in which case it is to be delivered to the Financial Secretary within a specified period not exceeding fourteen days on behalf of government.

I. Does the Act create other offences?

(14) The Act creates many summary offences and provides that the Commission may forward its report after an inquiry to the Director of Public Prosecutions to take necessary action against persons who have committed breaches of the provisions of the Act. Persons who knowingly make false declarations are liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both. Additionally, where property is acquired in breach of this Act or any other law, a Court may order the property forfeited to the Crown or order that the value of the property be paid to the State, and recovered as a judgement debt.

J. How are complaints made?

(15) A person who has reasonable grounds to believe that any provision of the Code has been breached may make a complaint in writing to the Commission stating particulars of the breach, the period when the breach was committed, and the names of the persons involved, along with evidence, documentary or otherwise, in support of the complaint. The person making the complaint has the protection of law only where the complaint is made in good faith. If the complaint is frivolous or vexatious the Commission is empowered to reject it after giving the complainant a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

POST SCRIPT:

It is important that public officials check the First Schedule of the Act to ascertain whether their offices are there enumerated as persons who are subject to the provisions of the Act. Every department of government and every statutory board should display in a prominent place in their offices the Code of Conduct. Declaration forms should also be made available for distribution on request by department heads or board secretaries. Assistance can be obtained from or queries answered by the Attorney General's Chambers, Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs.

THE "CODE OF CONDUCT", THE DECLARATION FORM, AND THE LIST OF OFFICES WHO ARE OBLIGATED TO MAKE ANNUAL DECLARATIONS OF THEIR INCOME, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES, ARE REPRODUCED AT THE BACK OF THE BOOKLET.

3. THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 2004

A. What is the purpose of this Act?

(1) This Act (No. 21 of 2004) came into force on 23rd December 2004 and its long title states that it is:

“An Act to provide for the prevention of corruption.”

The Act defines the offence of corruption, sets out penalties for public officials found guilty of committing such acts, and defines “public officials” to mean any member, office holder, or employee of a public body.

B. Who is a public body under the Act?

(2) A public body means —

- (a) the Government or any of its Ministries or Departments;
- (b) the Barbuda Council;
- (c) the House of Representatives or the Senate;
- (d) a corporation established or a company registered for a public purpose;
- (e) a board, commission, authority, committee or other body established to perform public functions on behalf of the Government.

C. What constitutes the offence of corruption?

(3) Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Act enumerate the range of conduct which will constitute the offence and these include —

- (a) performing or failing to perform duties for the purpose of obtaining some personal benefit whether for himself / herself or some other person;
- (b) corruptly requesting or accepting any personal interest, benefit, advantage, or property for the purpose of influencing the performance or non-performance of his / her duties;
- (c) offering or giving to a public official any property, advantage, or benefit for the purpose of influencing the performance or non-performance of his / her duties;

- (d) allowing private interests to conflict with or influence the performance of one's public duties;
- (e) improperly using classified or confidential information obtained in the course of his / her duties as a public official;
- (f) improperly using whether for his / hers or some other person's benefit property belonging to a public body.
- (g) offering inducements to procure the assistance or influence of public officials in obtaining contracts with public bodies or particular contract prices;
- (h) offering any property, benefit, or advantage to public officials of another State as an influence in the performance of their public functions;

D. What is the burden of proof in these corruption cases?

(4) Where it is proved that a public official in a position of influence has received property, benefit, or advantage, he / she must prove that the property, benefit, or advantage was not given and received corruptly as an inducement or reward.

(5) It is not a defence for either the public official or the person who offered the inducement or reward to state or prove that -

- (a) the public official did not have the power, right, or opportunity to perform or fail to perform the duty;
- (b) the public official accepted the inducement with no intention of performing or omitting to perform the duty; or
- (c) the public official in fact did not perform or omit to perform the duty.

E. What is the doctrine of "unexplained property"?

(6) This is a new and important doctrine which allows a court to examine a public official's financial resources and / or standard of living as against his / her present or past remuneration package. This is contained in section 7 (1) of the Act which reads as follows:

"A person who, being or having been a public official —

- (a) maintains a standard of living above that which is commensurate with his present or past official emoluments; or

- (b) is in control of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to his present or past official emoluments, unless he gives satisfactory explanation to the court as to how he is able to maintain such standard of living or how such pecuniary resources or property came under his control commits an offence?"

F. Who can institute criminal proceedings?

(7) Prosecutions under this Act can only be brought by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The Director of Public Prosecutions can apply to a Judge in Chambers for an order directing the Chairman of the Integrity Commission or the Government to release to him relevant documents filed by an accused person under the provisions of the Integrity in Public Life Act, 2004, or information concerning his / her remuneration package.

G. What are the powers of the Court as to punishment?

(8) Offences under this Act are indictable, not summary and must therefore be tried before a judge and jury.

(9) The penalty is a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

(10) Additionally the court may order the person convicted to pay the public body the amount or value of any property, benefit, or advantage received, forfeit his / her right to any gratuity or pension to which he / she is entitled, and order him / her disqualified from holding public office for a period not exceeding seven years.

(11) On application by the prosecutor the court may in addition to any other penalty order the confiscation of any property connected with the offence or make an order for the tracing, taking possession of, and disposal of any such property by or on behalf of the State.

H. Can a restraining order be obtained?

(12) On the application of the prosecution a restraining order may be made by the court in respect of any property or income (whether in the hands of third parties) connected with the alleged offence, and the accused person will not be able to dispose of the property or income except in accordance with the directions of the court.

I. Must the offence be committed in Antigua and Barbuda to be triable?

(13) The courts in Antigua and Barbuda have been given jurisdiction to try persons accused of these offences against the Act irregardless of where the offence

was committed, if the accused is a citizen of or is resident in Antigua and Barbuda at the time of commission, or is present in Antigua and Barbuda at any time subsequent to the commission of the offence.

J. What does obtaining an “advantage” mean under the Act?

(14) An “advantage” is given a very wide definition, and includes a gift, loan, fee, reward, commission, employment, contract, liquidation of a loan or other liability, protection from a penalty, disability or legal or disciplinary proceedings, or any offer undertaking or promise, or the exercise or forbearance from the exercise of any right power or duty.

K. Are public officials protected against false allegations?

(15) Any person who maliciously makes a false allegation or maliciously provides false information in respect of an alleged act of corruption by a public official commits an offence and is liable on indictment to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

POST SCRIPT:

Copies of this or any of the other Acts can be obtained at the Government Printing Office, Coronation Road, St. John’s, at minimum cost. Public Officials are encouraged to obtain copies and become familiar with the various provisions as these impact on the due discharge of your public duties. The Attorney General’s Chambers is available for guidance.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 2)

PERSONS IN PUBLIC LIFE

1. Member of the Commission and the Secretary to the Commission
2. Members of the House of Representatives
3. Members of the Senate
4. President of the Senate
5. Speaker of the House of Representatives
6. Parliamentary Secretaries
7. Secretary to the Cabinet
8. Members of the Barbuda Council
9. Members of the Electoral Commission
10. Financial Secretary and Deputy Financial Secretary
11. Budget Director and Deputy Budget Director

12. Permanent Secretaries and Principal Assistant Secretaries
13. Heads and Deputy Heads of Diplomatic Missions
14. Solicitor General
15. Clerk to Parliament
16. Chief Establishment Officer
17. Accountant General and Deputy Accountant General
18. Managers, Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments and Divisions
19. Commander and Deputy Commander of the Defence Force
20. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the Police Force
21. Police Officers of the rank of Inspector and above
22. Chief Immigration Officer, Deputy Chief Immigration Officer and Senior Immigration Officers
23. Superintendent of Prison and the Chief Officer
24. All commissioned and warrant officers of the Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force
25. Comptroller of Customs, Deputy Comptroller of Customs and Senior Customs Officers
26. Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Deputy Commissioners, Senior Inland Revenue Officers and Auditors of Inland Revenue
27. Legal Officers employed by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda
28. Director of Public Prosecutions
29. Magistrates
30. Labour Commissioner and Deputy Labour Commissioner
31. Chief Technical Officers of Ministries
32. Members of the Public Service Commission
33. Members of the Police Service Commission
34. Member of the Public Service Board of Appeal
35. Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary of the Boards or governing bodies of statutory bodies
36. Chief Executives and deputy chief executives, by whatever name known, of statutory bodies
37. Heads and Deputy Heads of Divisions of statutory bodies
38. Members of the Tenders Board
39. Tax Compliance Officers
40. Director of Audit and Deputy Director of Audit
41. Members of the Tax Appeal Board
42. Property Evaluation Officers
43. Senior Casino Inspectors

SECOND SCHEDULE**CODE OF CONDUCT**

A person in public life shall not —

- (a) in return for anything done, or to be done, or omitted to be done in the execution of his duties, ask for or accept for himself or any person, any money, property, benefits or favours of any kind over and above that which he is lawfully entitled to receive for the performance of his duties;
- (b) in the course of the performance of his official functions discriminate against any person with respect to terms, conditions and privileges of employment or other official matters because of that person's race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or gender;
- (c) for himself or for anyone else accept any gifts, benefit or advantage from any one, except personal gifts from his spouse, relatives or friends, or personal gifts given otherwise than as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do anything in the performance of his official functions or causing any other person from doing or forbearing to do anything; but this paragraph does not apply to gifts received on behalf of the State by a person in public life in the course of the performance of his official functions;
- (d) allow private interests to conflict with his public duties or improperly influence his conduct in the performance of his public duties;
- (e) allow the pursuit of his private interest to interfere with the proper discharge of his public duties; and any conflict between his private interests and his public duties shall be resolved in favour of his public duties;
- (f) use his official influence in support of any scheme or in furtherance of any contract or proposed contract or other matter in regard to which he has an interest;
- (g) make use of, or communicate to anyone except in the performance of his official duties, the contents of any document, or any information, or matter acquired in the course of his official duties which are not available to the public;
- (h) use or allow the use of public property (including money), equipment, supplies or services for any purpose other than for officially approved purposes;

- (i) while he is a person in public life, acquire, or become a partner or shareholder in, or director or manager of a firm or company which has or had a contract with the Government or with the public body of which that person is or was a member or employee, during the tenure of his office; but this paragraph does not apply where the person to whom this Code applies makes a public disclosure of such partnership, shareholding or other interest.
- (j) in the course of the performance of his official duties, aid, abet, counsel, procure or command any other person to commit a breach of this Code of Conduct.

THIRD SCHEDULE

FORMS

FORM 1

(Sections 4 (5) and 30 (3))

OATHS

Oath of Office

I,do swear that I will exercise the functions of Chairman/Member/Secretary/employee of the Integrity Commission without fear or favour, affection or ill-will according to the Constitution and laws of Antigua and Barbuda.

So help me God!

Sworn before me this.....day of....., 20.....

.....
GOVERNOR-GENERAL/CHAIRMAN
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Oath of Secrecy

I,Chairman/Member/Secretary/employee of the Integrity Commission, do swear that I will not on any account or at any time disclose any opinion, advice or privileged information of the Integrity Commission and that I will not expect with the authority of an order of court or the

Integrity Commission and to such extent as may be required for the good management of the affairs of that Commission directly reveal the business or the proceedings of the Integrity Commission or the nature or any content of any document.

.....

Sworn before me this.....day of....., 20.....

.....

GOVERNOR-GENERAL/CHAIRMAN
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

FORM 2

(Sections 16 and 17)

DECLARATION OF INCOME, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

NAME OF DECLARANT.....

ADDRESS.....

NAME OF SPOUSE.....

ADDRESS.....

NAMES OF CHILDREN.....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

1. INCOME:

Income — received or receivable as salary, fees as director or consultant, commission, bonus, dividends, provisional fees, rent, gifts in kind or cash and other receipts or transfers (state name and address of each source)

2. ASSETS:

(a) Real Property

Description, and value in the opinion of the declarant, including a copy of the latest valuation thereof, if any, and the purchase price or other consideration for its acquisition (where land and buildings thereon are owned by declarant this should be shown separately from land owned without buildings).

Location:

Rents (State from whether house or land).

(b) Cash in Bank

(Identify each Bank separately and state amount).

(c) Life Insurance Policies

(Identify each company separately, state annual premiums, cash surrender value of policy and date of maturity).

(d) Shareholdings in companies and holdings in partnership and joint ventures.

(List each enterprise separately, the nature of its business and the number of shares held).

(e) Directorships and partnerships.

(Identify enterprise, nature of its business, date of appointment as director).

(f) Other Assets

Motor vehicles (including heavy duty equipment)

Boats

Government Bonds

Other

3. LIABILITIES

(a) Mortgages

(b) Judgement Debts

(c) Other Liabilities

4. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OFFICES

5. ASSETS OF CHILDREN ABOVE 18 YEARS

- 6. ASSETS OF RELATIVES ACQUIRED PARTLY OR WHOLLY WITH DECLARANT'S INCOME
- 7. ASSETS OF SPOUSE AND CHILDREN BELOW 18 YEARS
- 8. GIFTS RECEIVED IN THE COURSE OF OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS
- 9. TRUST PROPERTY AND BLIND TRUSTS

Dated this.....day of....., 20.....

I

.....

hereby declare that this Declaration gives full, true and complete particulars of the assets and liabilities and other matters as on the relevant date, that is.....and the income during the period of twelve months immediately prior to that date, of myself to the extent to which I have knowledge of the same.

.....

Declarant.

FORM 3

CERTIFICATE

NAME OF DECLARANT.....

The Commission hereby certifies that it has examined the declaration submitted by the declarant and is satisfied that a full disclosure has been made in accordance with this Act.

.....

Chairman Integrity Commission

Attorney General's Chambers,
Ministry of Legal Affairs,
February 28, 2005.



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