

# 6 Years

## Since Easter Sunday Attacks: Still awaiting justice

**Socio-political-economic and legal perspectives**

Centre for Society and Religion  
Research Group





# Executive Summary

The Easter Sunday attacks, which took place on the 21st of April 2019, targeted three Christian churches, three luxury hotels, a guest house and a residence<sup>1</sup> and can be identified as the most brutal post-war massacre that took place in the country. Hundreds of innocent worshippers who were on their knees before God and others enjoying their Easter breakfast were brutally killed and many were left with deadly injuries, both physical and emotional. Although, the number of victims is uncertain, it is believed to have caused between 259-315 deaths<sup>2</sup>. Amongst them were 45 children and 40 foreigners from different parts of the world which awakened an international interest in the tragedy. Many victims of the attack are still undergoing treatment and surgery and require counseling services for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) they are facing as a result of this horrific experience. The darkness of the Easter attack massacre will never be erased from the history of Sri Lanka. Victims who have lost their loved ones are still mourning their immeasurable loss while demanding justice. As of 21st April 2024, it is 5 years since the attacks took place. Justice still has not been served and all those who have been affected are still seeking closure.

The day after the attacks, the Sri Lankan authorities said they believed that an Islamist group known as the National Thowheed Jamath (NTJ), led by Zahran Hashim was to blame for the attacks<sup>3</sup>. Later on in the week, President Maithripala Sirisena stated that NTJ was believed to have been the main group behind the attacks and banned the NTJ as well as the Jamatheel Millathu Ibrahim (JMI) for their involvement in the attacks<sup>4</sup>. However, an aspect that cannot be ignored when discussing those behind the attacks is how the Easter attacks was due to a massive security failure by the Sri Lankan state<sup>5</sup>. Many, including the Catholic Church and the Human Rights community, believe that the truth behind the bombings is being covered up<sup>6</sup>. Facts emerged that intelligence units knew for a long time of the extremist groups and had received prior information about the possibility of an attack on churches<sup>7</sup> that even high-ranking officials knew about<sup>8</sup> it, and unexplained links between military intelligence units and some other suspects were also revealed<sup>9</sup>. The ignored warnings of the attacks, how the attacks were carried out in an unobstructed manner, and the Government's laid-back approach to meting out justice raise questions as to who the real masterminds behind the attacks are. The recently aired Channel 04 documentary highlights the relevance of a high-ranking officer and his relationship with the Rajapaksa regime. However, the facts presented



require further investigation<sup>10</sup>. Another factor which possibly paved the way for the attacks is the political instability of the country which prevailed at the time. The poor relationship which existed between President Maithripala Sirisena and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremasinghe after the failure of the constitutional coup weakened the national security apparatus and possibly led to illegitimate motives<sup>11</sup>. While the perpetrators of the crime still enjoy freedom, the victims, survivors and their loved ones are even now standing still with their lives shattered. Attempts are currently being made to collaborate with reliable international organizations to help in the process of investigating the truth behind the attacks.

In the phase of seeking justice on behalf of the victims of the Easter attacks, the Government made many arrests connected to the two Islamist groups but former defense secretary Hemasiri Fernando and former Inspector General of Police Pujitha Jayasundara are the only government officials that were arrested for criminal negligence. Victims and survivors of the attack are also being financially compensated. Compensation from FR-related cases is currently being disbursed by the Office for Reparations to help families who have lost loved ones and also injured persons.<sup>12</sup> However, we note that the compensation ordered is relatively low compared to previous compensation awarded by the Supreme Court to victims of torture, considering the seriousness of the crimes, and the large number of survivors, victims' families, and affected communities. Apart from that, many non-governmental organizations are playing an active role in the process of reparation helping victims with their medical needs and to reach economic stability. Additionally, there are many court cases that have been filed in relation to the Easter attacks. Although there are more than 90 cases, most cases are still in the initial stages of trial<sup>13</sup>. There are 11 main cases that are being closely monitored by the Centre for Society and Religion that are discussed in this report.



\* This is the original report. There are Sinhala and Tamil translations available

Case No. and Court	Summary	Last Called	Next Date
HC (TAB)2972/21 Colombo High Court	<p><b><u>Main Criminal Case against 25 accused.</u></b></p> <p>This case was filed on 23,270 charges, including conspiracy to execute the Easter Sunday terrorist attacks and aiding and abetting the same.</p> <p><i>Currently, the case is in the initial stages of trial.</i></p>	13 <sup>th</sup> February 2025	12 <sup>th</sup> March 2025
HC (TAB)2900/21 HC (TAB)2899/21 Colombo High Court	<p><b><u>Cases against former IGP and Defense Secretary for failing to prevent the Easter attacks</u></b></p> <p>Pujith Jayasundara, the former Inspector General of Police, and Hemasiri Fernando, the former Defense Secretary, were indicted for the failure to prevent the Easter terror attacks and the neglect of duties. The Colombo High Court Trial-at-Bar unanimously made the order for them to be acquitted without calling for their defense. The case was appealed before</p>	5 <sup>th</sup> November 2024	-
12 Fundamental Rights hearings related to the Easter attacks Supreme Court	<p><i>the Supreme Court and currently, the judgment is pending.</i></p> <p>There were 12 Fundamental Rights cases filed against people who failed to prevent the Easter Sunday bomb attacks. The Supreme Court ruled that the respondents named in the FR petitions failed to prevent the Easter Sunday attacks, despite having credible information of an imminent attack and thereby had violated the Fundamental Rights of the petitioners. The actions taken by the Government to comply with the judgement can be found on <a href="https://reparations.gov.lk">reparations.gov.lk</a></p>	15 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	04 <sup>th</sup> December 2024

HC78/2021 Puttalam High Court	<p><b><u>The Case against Hejaaz Hizbullah and Others</u></b></p> <p>This case is against the lawyer Hejaaz Hizbullah for his alleged connection to the Save the Pearls Charity who had ties to one of the Easter attack bombers. Currently, the trial is ongoing. However, the evidence is weak against Hejaaz.</p>	9 <sup>th</sup> December 2024	2nd and 9th May 2025
23084/22 Fort Magistrate Court	<p><b><u>Private plaint against Maithripala Sirisena</u></b></p> <p>The accusation was regarding the Penal Code offence of causing death by negligence and/or causing grievous hurt. It is currently on hold until the order of the writ case</p>	17th March 2023	-
TAB4485/21 Kegalle High Court	<p><b><u>The Mawanella Buddha Statue Vandalism Case</u></b></p> <p>This case was filed under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) against 16 accused. All the accused pleaded guilty after reducing the charges from PTA to offences under the penal code. The person behind the vandalism was later discovered to be Zahran Hashim, a suicide bomber in the Easter attacks. The case was concluded on the 18th of January 2023 and the accused got suspended sentences.</p>	18 <sup>th</sup> January 2023	Case concluded

Puttalam/TAB 107/2021 Puttalam High Court	<p><b><u>Vanathavilluwa Training Camp and Explosives Case</u></b></p> <p>This case is regarding a training camp and explosives discovered in Vanathavilluwa relating to the Easter attacks. Currently, further inquiry to check whether the confession is given voluntary or under duress (voir dire inquiry) is taking place.</p>	28 <sup>th</sup> January 2025	18 <sup>th</sup> March 2025
HC 148/2021 Puttalam High Court	<p><b><u>The Case against Ahnaf Jeseem</u></b></p> <p>This case was filed against a young poet, Ahnaf Jeseem, under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA). Currently, Ahnaf received bail after being detained for 19 months and was acquitted after 43 months after arrest due to a lack of evidence and the case has concluded.</p>	<b>12<sup>th</sup> December 2023</b>	Case concluded
16235/MR Negombo District Court	<p><b><u>Civil Cases</u></b></p> <p>The case for recovering the damages that happened due to the Easter attacks. Currently, it is in the pre-trial stage.</p>	28 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	4 <sup>th</sup> April 2025

Writ 143/24 Court of Appeal	<p><b><u>Filed by Centre for Society and Religion (CSR), its director and a victim.</u></b></p> <p>This is seeking Mandamus writs directing IGP and AG to initiate criminal investigations and proceedings against Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police Nilantha Jayawardena. Currently, this matter is refixed for support on the 28th of May 2024</p>	13 <sup>th</sup> November 2024	27 <sup>th</sup> February 2025
CA RTI/11/2023 Court of Appeal	<p><b><u>RTI case against the Ministry of Public Security</u></b></p> <p>The initial Right to Information (RTI) request was filed by CSR requesting information about disciplinary actions taken against certain police officers including the present Inspector General of Police for their omissions concerning the Easter Attacks. Currently, this matter is before the Court of Appeal for the respondent to come to court.</p>	22 <sup>nd</sup> January 2025	6 <sup>th</sup> March 2025

*\*The detailed table is available in the following report: Centre for Society and Religion. "The Highlights of 11 Main Easter Attacks Court Cases (1st January 2021- 21st June 2023)." Centre for Society and Religion, 21st June 2023. <https://easterattack.info/csr-reports/>.*

*This report gives an overview of the Easter attacks; stating the political context, providing insight into a sample of the victims, discussing the socio-cultural and economic consequences, presenting the progress of the legal advocacy regarding the Easter attacks, and analyzing how justice has not been carried out.*



# Contents

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Background .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Political Context: Chaos .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Victims and Survivors: Lives Lost, Futures Robbed .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Socio-Cultural Impact: High Tension .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Economic Consequence: Detrimental .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Legal perspective: Cases Filed .....</b>	<b>19</b>

1.The Main Criminal Case against 25 Persons accused of the Easter Sunday Bomb Attacks- HC (TAB) 2972/21 .....	19
2. The Case against the Former Defense Secretary and the Former IGP for Failing to Prevent the Easter Attacks – HC/TAB/2899/21 & HC/TAB/2900/21 .....	20
3.The Fundamental Rights Cases Related to the Easter Attacks – SC FR 163/2019,.....	21
4.The Case against Hejaaz Hizbullah and Others- HC 78/2021 .....	23
5.The Private Complaint against Former President Maithripala Sirisena- 23084/22.....	24
6. The Mawanella Buddha Statue Vandalism Case- TAB 4485/21.....	25
7.Vanathavilluwa Training Camp and Explosives Case- Puttalam/TAB/107/2021 .....	26
8.The Case against Ahnaf Jeseem- HC 148/2021 .....	26
09.The case for recovering the damages that happened due to the Easter Attack- 16235/MRThe case was called on the 15th of December 2022 at the Negombo District Court against 6 accused. Currently, it is in the stages of pre-trial.....	27
10.Writ Case against Nilantha Jayawardena- Writ 143/24 .....	27
11.RTI Appeal Case against the Ministry of Public Security- CA RTI/11/2023.....	28

<b>Who is to blame? .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Channel 04 Revealing Documentary on EA .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>What is being done? .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Reparation .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>National and International Movement for Justice.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>37</b>



# Background

The Easter attack bombing which took place on the 21st of April 2019 targeted three churches in Negombo, Batticaloa and Colombo, during the Easter Sunday morning service, and the dining halls of three luxury hotels; Shangri-La, Cinnamon Grand, and Kingsbury during breakfast<sup>14</sup>.

In all, the eight sites of explosions were<sup>15</sup> :

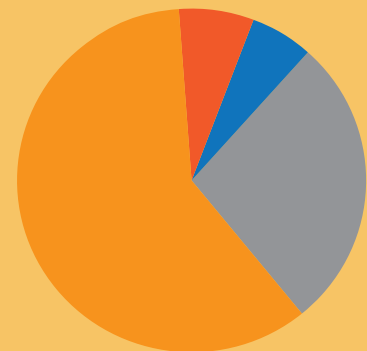
- St. Anthony's Shrine, Colombo
- St. Sebastian's Church, Negombo
- Zion Church, Batticaloa
- Cinnamon Grand Hotel, Colombo
- Shangri-La Hotel, Colombo
- The Kingsbury Hotel, Colombo
- Near Dehiwala Zoo in Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia
- A house in Mahawila Gardens, Dematagoda



Source- CNN, 'Bombs tear through Sri Lankan Churches and hotels killing 250 people', < <https://edition.cnn.com/2019/04/21/asia/sri-lanka-explosions/index.html> > Accessed 16th December 2023.

The first attack came around at about 08:45 AM on Easter Sunday morning and within a span of 20 minutes, there were six near-simultaneous explosions at the hotels and churches across the country.<sup>16</sup> Five hours after the initial attacks, the seventh explosion was recorded near the zoo in Dehiwala, a suburb of Colombo and half an hour later the eighth explosion in Dematagoda, located within Colombo city limits, during a police raid, killing three officers<sup>17</sup>. The suicide bombing was carried out by Islamic extremists, all followers of ISIS ideology<sup>18</sup>. Even though it has been more than 5 years, the exact number of victims are still uncertain. Various sources cite different number of victims, which is highly problematic as there could be a number of families who do not receive compensation for the death of their family. However, all the sources state the death count to be between 259-315 people including at least 45 children and 40 foreign nationals. Over 400 were reported injured<sup>19</sup>. The foreigners killed included at least twelve Indians, eight British citizens, four Chinese citizens, and others from Spain, Turkey, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, USA, Japan, Switzerland, Netherlands and Australia<sup>20</sup>. Out of the 21.8 million population of Sri Lanka<sup>21</sup>, only 7.4% are Christians<sup>22</sup>, who were the targeted demographic group of the bombing attacks.

## Victims of Easter Attack Bombings



- killing Children
- killing foreign national
- killing others
- injured

The week following, the police discovered two other bombs and around 80 low-explosive detonators. The police also raided the suspected mastermind, Zahran Hashim's relatives' house in the Eastern town of Sainthamaruthu. The raid resulted in a shootout between the troops and suspected Islamist militants which resulted in the death of 15 people, including six children, and the discovery of bomb-making materials and thousands of metal balls in a house in the same area<sup>23</sup>. According to Military Spokesman Sumith Atapattu, when troops headed towards the home, three explosions were triggered and gunfire began, so the troops retaliated and raided the safe-house where the large cache of explosives had been stored<sup>24</sup>.



# Political Context: Chaos

*The political instability of the country could have created the best field for this horrendous attack led by extremist groups.*

The Easter attacks happened during the rule of President Maithripala Sirisena under the slogan of good governance ('Yahapalanaya'). Mr. Wickremasinghe was the prime minister at the time of the occurrence of the incident. The political background by and before the time of the tragedy was highly volatile<sup>25</sup>. The best proof of this was the appointment of Mr. Mahinda Rajapakse as the prime minister by a constitutional coup subsequently defeated in courts, creating a very unpredictable and volatile political situation in the country. It is important to understand the agenda behind the constitutional coup and how it led to political instability in the country.

"There were three dramatic announcements on the evening of Friday 26th October 2018 from the Presidential Secretariat, which occurred in the following order: (a) the announcement of the withdrawal of the UPFA from the government; (b) the swearing-in of Mahinda Rajapaksa before President Maithripala Sirisena as the Prime Minister; and (c) the announcement that the President has informed Ranil Wickremesinghe in writing that he has been removed from the office of Prime Minister under Article 42(4)<sup>26</sup>."

The entire event had been planned in complete secrecy, with no consultation of the parliament<sup>27</sup> and had taken the country by total surprise leaving some complicated questions about the motives behind it. Thus, the whole series of events created a constitutional crisis in the country.

After the enactment of the 19th Amendment in 2015, the Prime Minister can only cease to hold office on account of death, resignation, or by ceasing to be a member of Parliament, or if the government as a whole has lost the confidence of the Parliament by a defeat on the throne speech, the budget or a vote of no-confidence (Articles 46(2) and 48)<sup>28</sup>.

Thousands of people, including scholars, professionals and civilians, opposed the constitutional coup and finally Mr. Wickremasinghe got back to his position as the prime minister.

*'A poster held by a middle-aged woman captured the mood well: "I am not here for Ranil. I am here for democracy and good governance."'*<sup>29</sup>

With this series of negative events taking place, the relationship and the coordination between the president and the prime minister was impacted and this can be considered as one factor which led to the dilution of the law and order situation in the country.

As a result of the Easter attacks, an alarming situation was created among the general public with the feeling that they were unsafe and needed a leader to protect them from further harm. Gotabaya Rajapaksa, the former wartime Secretary of Defence, announced on the 26th of April, only 5 days after the devastating attacks, that he would run for president, promising to stop the spread of Islamist extremism and 'dismantle the networks'<sup>30</sup>. The entire presidential campaign of the Rajapaksa regime in 2019 was based on this ideology as he blamed the then Government for prioritizing ethnic reconciliation and individual freedom instead of national security<sup>31</sup>. On this campaign promise, Gotabaya Rajapaksa came to power as the executive president in November 2019<sup>32</sup>.



# Victims and Survivors: Lives Lost, Futures Robbed



The Easter attacks took the lives of many victims of various ages, nationalities and economic situations. Because the targeted places were popular for gatherings on Easter Sunday, due to family holidays and religious significance, this tragic situation resulted in widespread mourning and the devastating loss of loved ones. Many children attending Church services<sup>33</sup>, tourists, including the children of the high-profile Danish Billionaire and CEO of 'Bestseller,' Anders Holch Povlsen,<sup>34</sup> entire families, even a family of five, and seven members of JDS (an Indian political party) who were on holiday are examples of those who died in this attack<sup>35</sup>. However, despite the many articles and media coverage that various groups of victims and survivors have received, a forgotten community that has been greatly affected by the Easter attacks are the people from the Malaiyaha Tamil community of Sri Lanka.

The Malaiyaha Tamils or the tea plantation<sup>36</sup> community, located in the central highlands of the island, are no strangers to being under-represented and not heard in society. Although it's been two hundred years since women and men were brought from Southern India by the British colonial rulers to work in the hill country plantations, their quality of life and current status hasn't witnessed much improvement. The struggle and lack of equality and recognition that began during colonialism as part of slavery has continued and still affects the lives of this community today. Currently, the Malaiyaha Tamils suffer social discrimination based on caste, class, labour segmentation, and ethnicity<sup>37</sup>, are not afforded equal rights, are less likely to be hired for jobs and are paid lower wages, and politically marginalized as they have little representation in the government<sup>38</sup>. Additionally, even though Sri Lanka is the world's second-largest exporter of tea, its landless tea workers (mostly Malaiyaha community) are the poorest in the country<sup>39</sup>. The World Bank observed that more than half of the tea estate workers were living below the poverty line of USD 3.65 a day.<sup>40</sup>

**"Apply any yardstick- per capita income, living conditions, longevity of life, educational attainments and status of women- they are at the bottom of the ladder."**<sup>41</sup>

It is in these conditions of social discrimination and being one of the most marginalized communities, economic problems, hardships of being politically recognized and uncertainty of citizenship and recognized rights, a sizeable number was affected by the Easter Sunday attacks.

Although the central regions of the county were not attacked, many of them were employed in or visiting Colombo, and attending the service at St. Anthony's Catholic church. Due to the devastating bombing, many have lost loved ones, some of whom were financial contributors to the family. In addition to the emotional loss, this has also caused a great need as the financial burden has unprecedentedly increased for many families in this community. The social action arm of the Archdiocese of Colombo, Seth Sarana, offered houses for those affected by the attacks. However, as these houses were in Colombo, some of them had to leave the life they were used to and the jobs they had to relocate and re-start anew. Some of the survivors had to leave their family members, including young children as they couldn't disturb their schooling and as it would be too expensive to provide for others in Colombo.

Vathany,\* lost her husband who was the sole breadwinner due to the attacks. At the time of the tragedy, she was an unemployed widow with a three-year-old child. Without a stable source of income, she had to take the burden of providing for the entire family with five members including her in-laws. She also got a new house in Colombo so her child is now being taken care of by her in-laws while she sends them money through her job in Colombo.

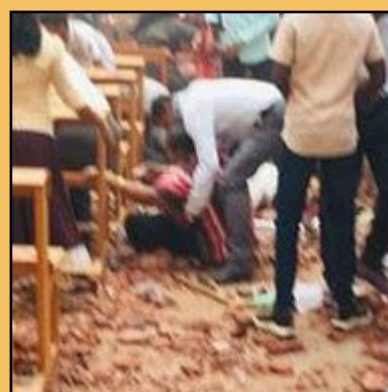
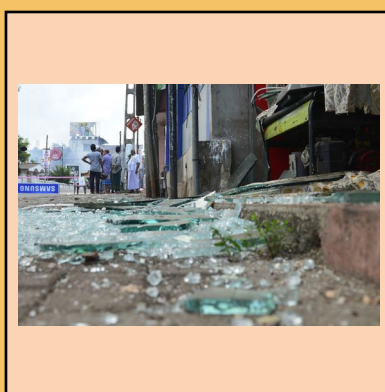
There are also parents suffering from psychiatric illnesses due to the traumatic loss of their children, and they are unable to obtain the necessary medical assistance due to their financial situation and having to prioritise paying for needs such as food, electricity and education for their children.

*John<sup>1</sup>,\* a daily wager and sole breadwinner for his family of 6, lost his daughter (5-year-old). His wife is currently suffering from bipolar disorder due to the unexpected death of their eldest daughter. Due to this, he is unable to go to work leaving his children alone, resulting in them unable to afford basics such as accommodation.*

Some survivors in this community are struggling because of the cost of medical expenses and coping with the impact this injury has had on their work and future.

*Akash's\*<sup>2</sup> hearing was affected by the attacks. Doctors advised him to undergo surgery but because it cost 3 lakhs and he would be ordered to rest for 3 months, preventing him from earning a monthly salary which would impact his entire family, he postponed it. Fortunately, the surgery was conducted free of charge and through the assistance of funders, Akash was able to support himself, but there still seem to be problems and doctors have ordered another surgery. He still is in slight pain and is facing difficulty hearing and understanding customers clearly. Due to these difficulties, he left the job and is now unemployed.*

These are just a few stories of the many innocent lives that have been affected by the Easter attack massacre. An impact that is vast and permanent as lives have been lost and futures have been marred. Currently, most of them are struggling in order to rebuild their lives after this most painful nightmare while trying to cope with the economic crisis and financial struggles faced by the entire country, but in particular, faced in extreme by the Malaiyaha community.



\*All names have been anonymized to protect the individual's privacy. Information has been obtained through CSR's personal contacts.

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# Socio-Cultural Impact: High Tension

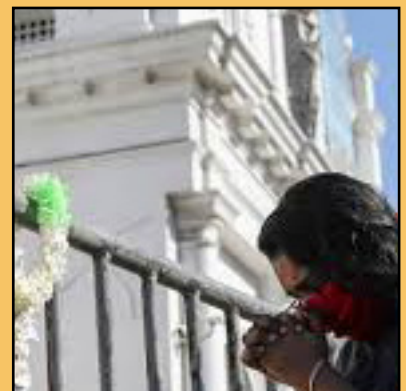
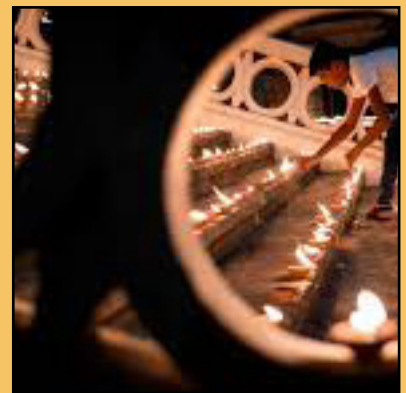
Soon after the attack, the Sri Lankan Government blocked access to all social media sites, closed schools for two days, declared an island-wide 12-hour curfew and tightened the security measures around Colombo and other areas while investigations continued. Facebook issued a statement about the situation saying,

*“Teams from across Facebook have been working to support first responders and law enforcement as well as to identify and remove content which violates our standards.”<sup>42</sup>*

The suicide bombers of the Easter attacks were recognized in society by their ethnic and religious identity causing grave damage to racial harmony in the country<sup>43</sup>. This was further intensified by the role played by the media in promoting an ethnic and religious agenda behind the incident. As a result of a breakdown of trust between religious groups and ethnic groups took place. The Muslim community was suspected and marginalized as terrorists. Hatred developed towards the entire Muslim community. The rejection of Muslim businesses at the village level can be shown as a minor reflection of the bigger socio-cultural shock which took place in the country<sup>44</sup>.

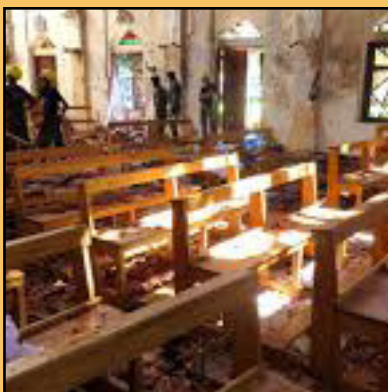
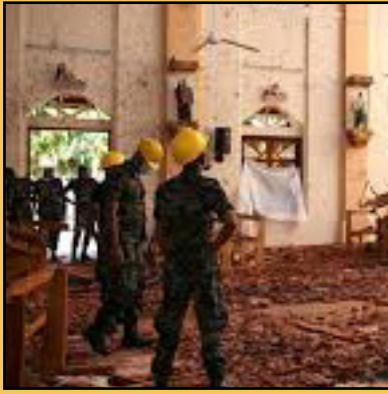
*‘Public anger has focused on the nation’s nearly two million Muslims.’<sup>45</sup>*

Many Muslims felt that they were demonized and seen as a target, as many Mosques and Muslim-owned shops were vandalized, set on fire, and destroyed in different areas in the country with one man dying from stab wounds after a mob attacked his business in the Puttalam District<sup>46</sup>. Tensions were high even in June as a senior Buddhist monk openly asked Sinhalese people not to buy from Muslim shops<sup>47</sup>. The tense state and riots caused agitation and tension among the Muslim community who in turn accused the Sinhala-majority security forces of being complicit and not adequately intervening to prevent mobs<sup>48</sup>. Despite many religious and political leaders appealing for citizens to remain calm and not be swayed by false information online, rumors and panic circulated via social media, despite the social media block<sup>49</sup>. The communal hate even escalated to the point where a Muslim doctor was falsely arrested and detained for secretly sterilizing Sinhala women even though there was no evidence and investigators say he was framed<sup>50</sup>. Additionally, the President banned face coverings in order to prevent people from concealing their identities<sup>51</sup>. Although it did not specifically name the veils worn by Muslim women, various Rights groups have stated how Muslim women have been harassed in light of this ban<sup>52</sup>. Due to all these issues, the state had to increase its military presence and tighten security measures. The country’s communal tension was increasingly high once again. Refugees and asylum seekers who have sought temporary refuge to escape persecution in their own countries, also faced hostility and attacks, as they were suspected of being “extremist Muslims”. Many were evicted from their homes and faced traumatic and humiliating experiences<sup>53</sup>.





# Economic Consequence: Detrimental



One of Sri Lanka's largest industries and modes of income is its tourism sector, which is also undoubtedly a key sector for foreign investment<sup>54</sup>. In 2018, Lonely Planet named Sri Lanka as the best country in the world to visit in 2019<sup>55</sup>, indicating the potential revenue the country could earn through tourism alone. However, the impact of the Easter Sunday attacks affected this industry in tragic ways.

2019 was predicted to set a new record as tourism authorities estimated Sri Lanka would hit 2.5 million tourist arrivals<sup>56</sup>. However, with almost 37 countries<sup>57</sup>, including the United States of America<sup>58</sup> and the United Kingdom<sup>59</sup> issuing (temporary) travel advisories about Sri Lanka, warning their citizens to travel with caution because of terrorism and increased tension, Sri Lanka's tourism industry took a major hit. Although at the beginning of the year, the island saw a great number of visitors (an average of 7,600 tourist arrivals per day<sup>60</sup>), this sadly diminished after the attacks in April (1,700 tourist arrivals per day). Sri Lanka received a total of only 1.9 million tourists in 2019, a major decline from the 2.3 million that visited the year before<sup>61</sup>, an 18% decrease which led earnings from tourism to decline by 17.7% as well<sup>62</sup>.

According to the Association of Small and Medium Enterprises in Tourism Sri Lanka (ASMET), many businesses downsized by discontinuing their staff as they faced many losses<sup>63</sup>. This adds to the risk that tourism is seen as a volatile industry, resulting in a reluctance to join which could create a labor shortage and impact the industry in the long term<sup>64</sup>. Even though it mainly affected tourism, the domino effect impacted several other sectors such as air transportation services, domestic transportation, wholesale and retail trade and accommodation, food and beverage service activities, leisure and entertainment, and agriculture<sup>65</sup>.

Consequently, the Sri Lankan Rupee also faced some pressure in the aftermath of the attacks, as foreign investments were withdrawn and the country was not viewed in a positive light<sup>66</sup>. Additionally, the Colombo Stock Exchange experienced a setback with a fall in price indices and market capitalization, the fiscal performance deteriorated, and the government expenditure increased due to financing relief packages and strengthening security measures<sup>67</sup>. Therefore, although other factors contributed to the country's economic struggles in 2019, it is clear that the Easter attacks had a devastating impact on the nation's low revenue, struggling employment sector, high exchange rates, and increased expenditure.



photo credit- Tharindu Jayawardhana

# Legal perspective: Cases Filed

There are several criminal cases filed with regard to the incidents related to the Easter Sunday attacks. Regarding criminal cases alone, there are more than 40 that have been filed with regards to the Easter Sunday bomb attacks (refer Annexure 1 and 2 for a detailed list). The accused in these cases are accused for either directly being involved in the carrying out of the Easter Sunday bomb attacks, aiding and abetting the attacks, failure to prevent the attacks, or for indirectly causing such an event to take place through the spread of extremist ideas and opinions. However, majority of the cases are still ongoing. The progress of few of the landmark cases are discussed below. The details of the initial stages of the cases can be found on a previous report released by CSR titled 'The Highlights of 11 Main Easter Attacks Court Cases'.



## ***1. The Main Criminal Case against 25 Persons accused of the Easter Sunday Bomb Attacks- HC (TAB) 2972/21***

The criminal case number HC (TAB) 2972 against 25 accused, including Naufer Moulavi, related to all the bomb blasts that took place on 21 April 2019, is the main criminal case at present relating to the Easter Sunday Attacks. In this case, indictments containing 23270 charges, which include conspiracy, aiding and abetting the attack, were called on the 12th of January 2022 before a Trial-at-Bar<sup>68</sup>. With the demise of the 17th accused while taking treatment at the prison hospital, the case proceeds against 24 accused. Due to various reasons such as lack of Tamil-speaking lawyers, and non-availability of Tamil translations of the indictments, the trial was delayed and finally, the case was first taken up for trial on 10 October 2023<sup>69</sup>. It is a crucial question to examine why it took this long to commence the trial. However, as the defense<sup>70</sup> did not admit to the occurrence of the bomb blasts, throughout 44 days the prosecution had to call witnesses to establish the fact that there were suicide bombers that carried out the bomb blasts on Easter Sunday.

***Case Number: HC (TAB) 2972/21***

***Accused: Naufer Moulavi and 23 others***

***The Court: Colombo High Court***

***Next Date: 12<sup>th</sup> March 2025***

***Current Status: Trial ongoing***



As of the 13th February, the case is on the 102 day of trial. Currently, the Prosecution is making the case marking two confessions given by the 11th accused as evidence. There are 2 voir dire inquiries to test the voluntariness of the two confessions which is very important in the overall case as it can in part incriminate the other accused as well.



## **2.2. The Case against the Former Defence Secretary and the Former IGP for Failing to Prevent the Easter Attacks – HC/TAB/2899/21 & HC/TAB/2900/21**

In 2021, Mr. Hemasiri Fernando, the former Defence Secretary, and Mr. Pujith Jayasundara, the former Inspector General of Police, were indicted for the failure to prevent the Easter terror attacks and the neglect of duties (among other things). These cases were taken in two separate Trials at Bars at the Colombo High Court, and both accused were acquitted by courts on the 18th of February 2022 even without calling for evidence from the defence. Although there were 855 charges in each of these cases, the real question was whether there was abetment in terms of Section 102 of the Penal Code. An abettor is defined as one who “intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission<sup>71</sup>, the doing of that thing”. The position of the bench was that there was no compelling and cogent evidence to prove that they could be considered guilty of omission. Although there were around 1200 witnesses named in each case, only about 6-7 witnesses had been called to give evidence at trial, which is a very small number<sup>72</sup>.

Both these matters were brought up in appeal to the Supreme Court by the Attorney General in case numbers S.C. TAB No.02/23 and S.C.TAB No. 03/23 and argued together before a five-judge bench from the 4th of July 2023 onwards. The hearing was concluded on the 8th of September 2023 and the Supreme Court judges concluded that the Trial at Bar’s order of February 18, 2022, should be set aside, and the case should be remitted for the defense to be called. The court is obligated to carefully reassess all the evidence in its entirety to determine the accused’s guilt, applying the standard of proof beyond a reasonable doubt. The determination of guilt should be made only after the trial has concluded. The High Court-at-Bar was directed to proceed with the trial, calling upon the accused to present their defense and continue with the remaining proceedings.



**Case Number: HC/TAB/2899/21 and S.C. TAB No. 02/23**

**Accused: Hemasiri Fernando**

**The Court: Colombo High Court and the Supreme Court**

**Next Date: 24th February 2025**

**Current Status: Waiting for the commencement of the Defense’s case. SC**

**Judgment available [-here](#)**

**Case Number: HC/TAB/2900/21 and S.C.TAB No. 03/23**

**Accused: Pujith Jayasundara**

**The Court: Colombo High Court and the Supreme Court**

**Next Date: 24th February 2025**

**Current Status: Waiting for the commencement of the**

**Defense’s case. SC Judgment available [here](#)**

### ***3.The Fundamental Rights Cases Related to the Easter Attacks – SC FR 163/2019, and other***

There were 12 Fundamental Rights petitions<sup>73</sup> filed against people who failed to prevent the Easter Sunday bomb attacks. On the 12th of January 2023, the Supreme Court delivered the judgment with respect to all the above petitions filed by the Petitioners. The Supreme Court ruled that the Respondents named in the Fundamental Rights petitions failed to prevent the Easter Sunday attacks, despite having credible information of an imminent attack and thereby had violated the Fundamental Rights of the Petitioners. The Supreme Court said that all these funds need to be collected and used to compensate the victims of the 2019 Easter Sunday attacks. The Court ordered that the State must take the necessary measures to compensate the victims.. Almost 2 years later, the full amounts have been paid by all respondents.

Respondents	Amount ordered to be paid
State	Rs. 1 million
Mr. Hemasiri Fernando	Rs. 50 million
Mr. Pujith Jayasundera	Rs. 75 million
Hon. Maithripala Sirisena	Rs. 100 million
Mr. Sisira Mendis	Rs. 10 million
Mr. Nilantha Jayawardna	Rs. 75 million
Total	Rs. 311 million

Source- <https://reparations.gov.lk/>



The initial deadline that was given was the 12th of July 2023<sup>74</sup>, however by the 21st of April 2024, only 2 of the 6 respondents have paid the compensation in full. The then-President, Maithripala Sirisena and Pujith Jayasundara had only paid a meagre sum of 15 million out of the 100 million and 1.7 Million out of the 75 million they were ordered to pay respectively.

On the 15th of July, the Supreme Court had ordered Sirisena, Jayasundara and Jayawardena, to complete their outstanding compensation payments before 30 August, 2024 if not contempt of court charges will be filed against them before 20 September, 2024<sup>75</sup>. Maithripala Sirisena had requested the court to extend the payment period for him remaining sum by 6 years which was rejected by the Court.<sup>76</sup>

In addition, the Supreme Court ordered the taking of disciplinary action against former State Intelligence Services Chief Nilantha Jayawardene within 6 months. The Attorney General was ordered to monitor and report to the Court on the progress of compensating the victims, and the action taken against Former State Intelligence Services Chief Nilantha Jayawardene. The actions taken by the Government to comply with the judgement can be found on [reparations.gov.lk](http://reparations.gov.lk).<sup>77</sup>

Several actions have thus been taken by the Office for Reparations to comply with the orders made by the Supreme Court in the above cases. The main actions included establishing a victim fund with effect from January 19th 2023 at Bank of Ceylon (BOC) Rajagiriya Branch Account No. 0090167960, under the title ‘Easter Attack April 2019 – Victim Fund’<sup>78</sup>. Further details regarding the disbursement of the money from the fund will be analysed in the section on

***Case Numbers: SC FR 163/2019, SC FR 165/2019, SC FR 166/2019, SCFR 184/2019, SC FR 188/2019, SC FR 191/2019, SC FR 193/2019, SC FR 195/2019, SC FR 196/2019, SC FR NO. 197/19, SC FR 198/2019, SCFR 293/2019***

***Accused: The State, Maithripala Sirisena, Hemasiri Fernando, Pujith Jayasundara, Sisira Mendis and Nilantha Jayawardena.***

***The Court: Supreme Court***

***Current Status: Compensation paid in full***



#### ***4. The Case against Hejaaz Hizbullah and Others- HC 78/2021***

This case is against the Attorney-at-law Hejaaz Hizbullah for his alleged connection to Save the Pearls Charity which had ties to one of the Easter attacks bombers. However, the evidence is weak against Hejaaz. His arrest has been widely condemned for being arbitrary, without due process and violating orders and ethics. 23 organizations and 75 individuals demanded Hejaaz's release as he was falsely accused and because of lack of evidence<sup>79</sup> in court connecting him to any terrorist activity<sup>80</sup>. On 9 October 2023, the case took a significant turn when one of the Prosecution's witnesses admitted that his previous statements to the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and the High Court were fabricated and that he had lied<sup>81</sup>. On 16th January 2024, Mr. Hizbullah was accompanied by Catholic clergy to the Court in a show of solidarity which implies that the Catholic Church doubts the role of the prosecutors in indicting and prosecuting Mr Hizbullah as an accused connected to the Easter attacks<sup>82</sup>. However, despite these concerns, the trial is ongoing and will be taken up on the 17th of May 2024.

***Case Number: HC 78/2021***

***Accused: Hejaaz Hizbullah and Mohammed Shakeel***

***The Court: Puttalam High Court***

***Next date: 9th May 2025***

***Current Status: Trial ongoing***



and that he had lied. On 16th January 2024, Mr. Hizbullah was accompanied by Catholic clergy to the Court in a show of solidarity which implies that the Catholic Church doubts the role of the prosecutors in indicting and prosecuting Mr. Hizbullah as an accused connected to the Easter attacks. However, despite these concerns, the trial is ongoing and will be taken up on the 17th of May 2024.



## ***5. The Private Complaint against Former President Maithripala Sirisena- 23084/22***

This case is regarding a private complaint that was filed on the 16th of September 2022 against former President Maithripala Sirisena in the Magistrate Court<sup>83</sup>. The Plaintiff has alleged that in failing to direct the Tri-forces and/or the Police to arrest Zahran Hashim and his followers and/or failing to carry out surveillance and/or failing to prevent harm and deaths caused during the Easter attacks, the Accused has failed to discharge his legal duties as the Minister of Defence<sup>84</sup>. The Magistrate's Court issued summons on the 16th of September 2022 as the accusation was regarding the Penal Code offence of causing death by negligence and/or causing grievous hurt. The last court date was on the 17th of March 2023 and it is currently on hold until the order of the writ case.

***Case Number: 23084/22***

***Accused: Maithripala Sirisena (former President)***

***The Court: Fort Magistrate Court***

***Current Status: On hold till the order of the writ case***

***Case Number: WRIT 354/22***

***Respondents: Honourable Magistrate and the Registrar from the Fort Magistrate Court***

***The Court: Colombo Court of Appeal***





## ***6. The Mawanella Buddha Statue Vandalism Case- TAB 4485/21***

Between December 23rd and 26th 2018, Buddha statues around Mawanella were vandalized, and although arrests were made the mastermind behind the vandalism was not identified at the time, but was later discovered to be Zaharan Hasheem, who was one of the suicide bombers of the Easter attacks<sup>85</sup>. On the 17th of June 2022, this matter was called against 16 accused with 18 indictments filed under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA)<sup>86</sup>. There were many delays in the court proceedings due to lack of legal representation, the accused not being present in court, and the judge going on vacation. However, on the 18th of January 2023, all the accused pleaded guilty after reducing the charges from PTA to offences under the penal code and got suspended sentences and the case concluded.<sup>87</sup>

***Case Number: TAB 4485/21***

***Accused: 16 persons***

***The Court: Kegalle High Court***

***Current Status: Case concluded***

## ***7. Vanathavilluwa Training Camp and Explosives Case- Puttalam/ TAB/107/2021***

This case is against 6 accused regarding a training camp and explosives discovered in Vanathavilluwa in connection to the Easter Sunday bomb attacks. This training camp was discovered on the 16th of January 2019 by CID officers who learnt that the camp was set up to train two types of suicide and assault teams and the connection to Zaharan and if not for the discovery of the explosives Zahran had access to could have resulted in a much larger carnage<sup>88</sup>. The trial for this case has started and it is currently pending for the inquiry to check whether the confession is voluntary or under duress (voir dire inquiry) regarding the confession of the 3rd accused.

***Case Number: Puttalam/TAB/107/2021***  
***Accused: 6 persons***  
***The Court: Puttalam High Court***  
***Next date: 18<sup>th</sup> March 2025.***  
***Current Status: Further Voir Dire Inquiry***

## ***8. The Case against Ahnaf Jeseem- HC 148/2021***

This case was filed against a young poet, Ahnaf Jeseem, under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA) on allegations of extremism related to his book 'Navarasam'<sup>89</sup>. Jeseem was detained for more than a year and a half under PTA before he was bailed out<sup>90</sup>. Throughout detention, Ahnaf was denied meaningful access to lawyers and has been compelled to sign a statement without being given the chance to read and understand the contents<sup>91</sup>. There was international concern as Ahnaf was denied a fair trial, due process and unrestricted access to legal counsel and was detained in very unhygienic conditions<sup>92</sup>. Pre-trial commenced on the 16th of November 2022 and after taking the evidence of five witnesses of the prosecution on the 12th of December 2023, the court ordered the acquittal of Mr. Jeseem due to lack of evidence.

***Case Number: HC 148/2021***  
***Accused: Ahnaf Jeseem***  
***The Court: Puttalam High Court***  
***Current Status: Case concluded***

**09. The case for recovering the damages that happened due to the Easter Attack- 16235/MR** The case was called on the 15th of December 2022 at the Negombo District Court against 6 accused. Currently, it is in the stages of pre-trial.

The case was called on the 15th of December 2022 at the Negombo District Court against 6 accused. Currently, it is in the stages of pre-trial.

**Case Number: 16235 M**

**Accused: Maithripala Sirisena, President Ranil Wickramasinghe, Hemasiri Fernando, Pujith Jayasundara, Nilantha Jayawardana, and Attorney General**

**The Court: Negombo District Court**

**Next Date: 4th April 2025**

**Current Status: Pre-trial**

## **10. Writ Case against Nilantha Jayawardena- Writ 143/24**

The Easter Sunday bombings revealed a serious breach of duty by the State Intelligence Service (SIS), and the CSR forwarded a complaint dated 20 April 2022 to the IGP, with evidence that points to Nilantha Jayawardena, former SIS director being directly responsible for serious dereliction of duty that led to the Easter Sunday bombings on 21 April 2019.

In the complaint, CSR urged immediate investigations and the arrest of Nilantha Jayawardena for failure to take action to prevent the events of 21 April 2019 despite receiving information as to the imminent bombings, an offence falling within Section 100 (iii) of the Penal Code.

However, since there has been no progress or response to the complaint, the CSR filed a writ application on the 1st of March 2024 against IGP, Nilantha Jayawardena and the Attorney General requesting the following from the Court of Appeal among other things,

- i. to commence criminal investigations and/or proceedings, against Nilantha Jayawardena
- ii. to facilitate the carrying out of the findings/recommendations of the Presidential Commission of Inquiry.
- iii. to take steps to initiate appropriate action to give effect to and/or facilitate the carrying out of the Judgment of their Lordships of the Supreme Court.

Case Number: Writ 143/24

Respondent: Nilantha Jayawardena

The Court: Colombo Court of Appeal

Next Date: 27th February 2025

Current Status: This matter is for support

On the 13th of November, the Petitioners' lawyers informed the court that they will not be pursuing the relief relating to the disciplinary inquiry against Nilantha Jayawardena as there is an inquiry by the National Police Commission that is ongoing and the respondent has been suspended due to the pressure of this case. Currently, the Petitioners are pursuing the second relief relating to criminal prosecution and the case is on the initial stages of trial. The next step is that the matter is for support as the Court is to observe if there is a case.



### ***11. RTI Appeal Case against the Ministry of Public Security- CA RTI/11/2023***

On behalf of the Centre for Society and Religion (CSR), the journalist Tharindu Jayawardana has filed a Right to Information (RTI) application to the Ministry of Public Security requesting information about disciplinary action taken against certain police officers for their omissions concerning the Easter Attacks. As CSR did not receive information this was later appealed to the RTI Commission, and a decision was given in favour of the Ministry on 24th November 2023. So, this decision of the RTI Commission was appealed to the Court of Appeal and currently, this matter is pending for notice returnable, which means pending for the respondents to come to court. Currently, the petitioners are filing objections to the intervening papers filed by the RTI Commission, as this case was filed against the Ministry of Public Security after the RTI Commission accepted the position when the Ministry stated they didn't have such information.

***Case Number: CA RTI/11/2023***

***Respondent: Ministry of Public Security***

***The Court: Colombo Court of Appeal***

***Next Date: 6<sup>th</sup> March 2025***

***Current Status: Pending for the respondents to come to court***



# Who is to blame?

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The socio-economic impact on the country and the immeasurable loss faced by thousands cannot be denied, but in the final analysis, who is to blame? What would justice look like?

On the 21st of April 2019, the President issued emergency regulations giving security forces the power to arrest and detain people if they were suspected of being linked to the attack<sup>93</sup>. Around 200 people were arrested in the following week<sup>94</sup> and dozens of people were charged for allegedly receiving weapons training and participating in indoctrination classes by the two main groups accused of carrying out the Easter attacks<sup>95</sup>. Although many arrests were carried out with ties to the NTJ and JMI, many questioned whether there was more to the story and who the real masterminds behind the attacks were.

Several committees were appointed to investigate the bombings, including a Presidential Committee (Headed by Vijith Malalgoda), a Presidential Commission of Inquiry (Headed by Janak De Silva), and a Parliamentary Select Committee (PSC).

The Presidential Committee report was partially released as only the executive summary and recommendations of the report were released (can be accessed [here](#)). This is problematic as although the report was submitted on the 10th of June 2019, the report has not been made public although a press release [here](#) by CSR highlighted the importance of releasing the entire report as the evidence in the volume could unravel the conspiracy behind the attack. On 26th January 2023, the Right to Information Commission directed the Presidential Secretariat to make the presidential committee report public before 9th February 2023 after hearing an appeal filed by CSR. However, none of the major recommendations in the published reports have been implemented to deliver justice for the victims.’<sup>96</sup>

The Parliamentary Select Committee which was appointed on the 22nd of May 2019 submitted the report on the 23rd of October 2019 after obtaining testimonies and evidence from roughly 60 people. This report [here](#) stated that prior intelligence information was available regarding the impending attack but that it was not acted upon (pg. 1). Therefore, this committee concluded that the Director of SIS, the Secretary of MOD, IGP, CNI and DMI failed in their responsibilities and so did the Prime Minister, State Minister for Defense and the Attorney General’s Department.

“ This failure by the SIS has resulted in hundreds of deaths, many more injured and immeasurable devastation to Sri Lanka and Sri Lankans and that must not be treated lightly.”(pg 1)

The committee stated the need for structural and legislative reform and various ways to counter fake news and address security challenges (pg.147-177). However, most of these recommendations have not been carried out despite it being more than 5 years since this report was submitted. The report submitted by the Presidential Commission of Inquiry (PCOI) was submitted on the 31st of January 2021. However, to date only the first volume has been made publicly available. This volume points to the political situation in the country which resulted in the failure of the Government and intelligence agencies (pg.470).

“The Government including President Sirisena and Prime Minister is accountable for the tragedy.” (pg. 471)<sup>97</sup>



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“The lapses on the part of the State and its officers in failing to prevent the Easter Sunday attacks is the greatest dereliction of duty in the annals of public administration and law enforcement in the country.” (pg. 471)

The report makes many recommendations to counter terrorism, monitor religious teachings, and enact acts and laws to do with harmony and national security (pg.472). However, Similar to the PSC report, all these recommendations and suggestions have not been implemented.

*The Parliamentary Select Committee (PSC) and the Commission of Inquiry (COI), both appointed to examine the events leading to the Easter attacks, concluded that if the Indian intelligence reports had been acted on, the bombings on April 21, 2019, could have been avoided.* <sup>98</sup>

The reports reveal that authorities had sufficient time and enough intelligence to act on the suspicions and prevent the incident. SIS Director received intelligence reports from India on the 4th and 5th of April 2019 and again two reports on the 20th of April describing the possibility of the attack, naming the suspects, and the urgency of the terror attack.<sup>99</sup> Additionally, there was a dry run conducted five days before the bombings where a motorcycle was blown up using a remote-controlled device in Zaharan’s home base, and although the SIS learnt of the incident the next day, even after intelligence reports stated that Zaharan was planning a terror attack, proper investigations into this matter did not take place.<sup>100</sup> The amount of information that was received prior to the attack and the lack of action, investigation, and implementation of safety measures inevitably raised questions as to who was actually behind the attacks.

*“A less dysfunctional government might have still failed to connect incoming intelligence with the information on Zaharan in Sri Lankan police files, but it would have tried much harder.”* <sup>101</sup>

Regardless of the number of intelligence reports both by the U.S and India, that had warned about imminent attacks targeting churches and hotels in Sri Lanka, President Maithripala Sirisena and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe both acted out of gross ignorance. Even, at the time the unfortunate incident has happened<sup>102</sup>, the executive president Mr. Sirisena was out of the country and returned a considerable time after the incident.<sup>103</sup>

*‘President Maithripala Sirisena and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe both claimed ignorance of multiple intelligence reports [...] that had warned of imminent suicide attacks.’* <sup>104</sup>

The Centre for Society and Religion, after receiving the four most important pieces of evidence given at the Presidential Commission of Inquiry on the Easter attacks, released a statement saying, “...it is surprising to have not prevented the bomb attacks despite obtaining information about the same and even when having an insider planted within JMI, the membership of which was very limited.<sup>105</sup>” It urged that information needs to be publicly revealed as under whose influence the bomb attacks were not prevented and who was behind the attacks.<sup>106</sup> Although through the judgment of the 12 Fundamental Rights case a few were ordered to compensate for failure to prevent the attacks, truth behind who planned the attacks and what the motive was remains hidden.

## ***Channel 04 Revealing Documentary on the Easter Attacks***

The recent Channel 04 revealing documentary caused considerable controversy in the country, yet failed to reveal something substantially newer than what many Sri Lankans<sup>107</sup> already knew. The allegations that military intelligence was involved with the Islamic extremists is not a new perspective to many Sri Lankans.

However, the Channel 4 documentary made new allegations against the current SIS chief, Suresh Sallay<sup>108</sup>, pointing to the connection of the series of events to the Rajapaksa family, and Gotabaya Rajapaksa, in particular. The video suggests there was a conspiracy to bring the Rajapaksas back to power in 2019. Just within a couple of days of the 2019 bombing, Gotabaya came out declaring that he was the national security candidate who could wipe out Islamic extremists<sup>109</sup>.

“Gotabaya Rajapaksa has responded to the documentary and denied that he influenced Suresh Sallay or had any dealings with the intelligence operative while he was out of power between 2015 and 2019 and had nothing to do with the intelligence and security apparatus<sup>110</sup>.”

In fact, the Channel 04 video does not provide any answers, yet it raises some more doubts and questions. As Cardinal Ranjith himself said it is time for an independent, transparent, internationally acceptable investigation into all aspects of the carnage. The government owes it to its people, not least the victims and survivors of the attacks because it is the right thing to do<sup>111</sup>.

Following the documentary, two other reports were commissioned by the then President Ranil Wickremasinghe after the release of the Channel 4 documentary. One of the reports<sup>112</sup>, led by Supreme Court Justice S.I.Imam was commissioned to examine the allegations made in the documentary of the involvement of certain Sri Lankan intelligence agencies. The second report<sup>113</sup> chaired by Judge A.N.J.De Alwis focused on examining the actions taken by the State Intelligence Service and other relevant authorities and the prior intelligence that was received. Both these reports received some criticism and were in the spotlight recently. The report<sup>114</sup> chaired by De Alwis implicated Shani Abeysekera and Ravi Seneviratne concerning their role in intelligence service. Udaya Gammanpila opposed the appointment of these two officers by President Anura Kumara Disanayake and stated they would commence signing a public petition even though the Opposition party, SJB, supported their appointment. Concerning this report<sup>115</sup>, a senior police officer is planning to take legal action stating that certain facts were distorted and misinterpreted. The officer states that the Church address and the jurisdiction of the DIG of Colombo are incorrectly stated.

“It seems that this report has been tailored to suit someone’s agenda”<sup>116</sup>

On the 14th of October 2024, leader of the Pivithuru Hela Urumaya, Udaya Gammanpila, publicly questioned why the President had not yet released the two reports<sup>117</sup>. Gammanpila harshly criticized the President stating that he was prioritizing party interests over national accountability and argues that withholding the report infringes on transparency as it violates the public’s Right to Information. President Disanayake’s response to this was that these reports would not be released as the police were conducting a fresh investigation<sup>118</sup>. Minister Vijitha Herath stated that the reports need to be thoroughly examined to ensure their completeness and accuracy, assuring people that they will seek justice and all those responsible for the attacks will be dealt with as per the proper legal avenues<sup>119</sup>. Rev. Father Cyril Gamini Fernando criticized former MP Gammanpila and accused him of exploiting the Easter Sunday tragedy for political gain and urged him to refrain from disrupting or interfering with the current investigation by the CID<sup>120</sup>. Rev Father Gamini also stated that there was a conflict of interest in these reports as A.N.J De Alwis is the sister of Prasanna De Alwis, “who is accused of concealing and destroying evidence in a murder investigation”, and therefore the report cannot be regarded as impartial or independent.<sup>121</sup>



Father Rohan Silva, director of Centre for Society and Religion (CSR), along with journalist Tharindu Jayawardene submitted a proposal with short-term and long-term measures to ensure justice for the victims (Annexure 3). The proposal highlighted that Azad Maulana, the testament in the Channel 4 documentary, and other witnesses and informants must be given the opportunity to provide evidence or information once again and a thorough investigation into the accuracy of the claims in the documentary must be conducted. Following the complaint, the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) has launched an investigation into the link between Pillaiyan, Sivanesathurai Chandrakanthan, and former Army intelligence director Suresh Sallay.<sup>122</sup> Additionally, the proposal called for the immediate removal of Mr. Suresh Sallay from the position of Director of State Intelligence Service till his involvement in the attacks is cleared and the re-appointment of the teams that conducted the preliminary investigations into the Easter attacks so that they are able to restart their investigations. Due to the pressure exerted by CSR, Mr. Suresh Sallay was replaced<sup>123</sup> and Shani Abeysekara and others were reinstated to their positions on contract basis.<sup>124</sup> Sri Lanka Police has also announced that investigations into the Easter Sunday attack will reopen<sup>125</sup> and this initiative seems promising if it is followed through as it will bring long overdue justice to the victims

# What is being done?

## Reparation

*‘The UN human rights office called on the Sri Lankan Government to ensure that victims receive adequate compensation and that they and their representatives are fully consulted in the disbursement of the funds.’<sup>126</sup>*

The Government and non-governmental bodies play a significant role in the process of reparation when it comes to the victims of the Easter attacks.<sup>127</sup> However, a major issue that has been identified with the disbursement of funds is that if the number of victims and their details are not confirmed, there will be victims and families of victims that are excluded from the fund allocations. This is hugely problematic and unfair as a few victims will be penalized for no fault of their own. Therefore, we reiterate that the number of deaths should be looked into with utmost diligence and certainty to ensure that no one is forgotten.

According to a statement released by the Sethsarana (the social arm of the Archdiocese of Colombo) in 2019 it had received Rs. 350.7 million from local and foreign donors to assist the victims of the attacks. Accordingly, of the total allocations, the largest amount is to be used to fund the education of child victims and grant a monthly stipend for new-born children up to five years<sup>128</sup>. Allocations by 2019 can be seen in the table below.<sup>129</sup>

Category	Allocation (LKR-Millions)
Children’s Education	102
Compensation	16.8
Medical Expenses	17.8
Daily Expenses of Victims	35
Purchase land to build houses with the Govt. help	53
Construct Zion Church, Batticaloa	10
Low-income families	30

Meanwhile, a counselling center has also been setup with the assistance of the Dialog Foundations’ ‘Rally to Care’ initiative, under the supervision of the Cardinal, to provide counselling for those mentally affected by the tragedy.<sup>130</sup> The project of around Rs. 53 million which has been allocated to purchase land for the construction of houses for families with no permanent residence is to be carried out in collaboration with the Government<sup>131</sup>.

The victim fund, ordered by the Supreme Court dated 12th January 2023 in the 12 Fundamental Rights Case, has been established with effect from January 19th, 2023 at Bank of Ceylon (BOC), Rajagiriya Branch, Account No. 0090167960, under the title ‘Easter Attack April 2019 – Victim Fund’. A notice calling on persons to contribute to the victims’ fund was published on January 29th 2023 in Silumina, Virakesari, Sunday Observer, Lankadeepa, Thinakaran and The Sunday Times newspapers. Investigations regarding non-payment and underpayment of compensation were completed and submitted to the Hon. Attorney General by letter dated March 14, 2023. The scheme to make payments from the Victim Fund was formulated in January 2023. Disbursements of money from the Fund will be determined consequent to a needs-based evaluation of persons aggrieved by the attack.<sup>132</sup>

Category of victim	Amount Paid Rs.	Date Paid
Persons who are totally permanently disabled	Rs. 2,500,000/=(Rs.500,000 each)	17.08.2023
Families that suffered economic loss due to the death of a wage earning family member*	Rs. 29,225,000/=(Rs.175,000 each)	04.10.2023
Persons who are partially permanently (Over 70% as per certification of the disabled Medical Officer).	Rs. 2,400,000/=(Rs.100,000 each)	31.10.2023
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 34,125,000/=</b>	<b>As at Oct 31, 2023</b>

Source- <https://reparations.gov.lk>

The Office of Reparation decided to utilize the limited funds available to provide relief on a priority basis to the families that suffered financial loss as a result of the death of a family member who was or may have been contributing to the economy of the family unit at the time of death<sup>133</sup>. The Office of Reparations proceeded on the assumption that every victim over 18 years was in that category but does not wish to subordinate or trivialize the suffering of those who lost younger family members but has proceeded only to provide relief for financial loss<sup>134</sup>.

A comprehensive summary of the above payments which have been made is provided under Annexure 04

There have been many non-governmental organizations and individual donors that have contributed towards the living expenses of the survivors and victims' families as well. CSR organized a stage drama as a fundraiser titled 'A Day in July 2019' directed by Rajitha Dissanayake, which was performed on the 18th of March 2023 at the Tower Hall. This play highlighted the impact of the attacks on society. Additionally, all proceeds have been diligently used to help the victims who were in imminent need. Particularly one of the victims needed surgery to cure the ringing in his ears. Fortunately, it was possible for this surgery to be conducted free. However, CSR has covered the costs related to channeling, transportation, and other surgery-related expenses. As the operation requires complete rest after the surgery and prevents him from earning a living, CSR covered the living expenses for 3 months, which was around 50,000/= per month. Currently, he is still facing problems in his hearing and the doctors have advised him to undergo further surgeries. Additionally, CSR supported the livelihood of three other Easter attack survivors from the tea plantation community and helped in supporting their individual needs.

## ***National and International Movement for Justice***

For five years, the Catholic church has been asking for justice for the victims of the Easter attacks. They employ several means including media briefings, demonstrations, conferences and media vigils. The main request<sup>135</sup> is to implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry and to name the mastermind behind the attack. In a letter addressed to former president Gotabaya Rajapakse in 2021, the Catholic Bishops Conference Sri Lanka posed several questions and requested a response within one month<sup>136</sup>.

*‘Similarly, we believe that it should end only by conducting a serious investigation on this which would answer the following key questions:*

*Was there a conspiracy behind these attacks?*

*What were the aims of these attacks?*

*Who were those connected to these attacks?*

*The results of these investigations should then be made known to the public<sup>137</sup>.*

It further stated,

“Hence, it is our firm belief that the legal proceedings concerning these Easter terror attacks should end only with the prosecution of all those who were directly involved and all those who assisted them at their behest, all those masterminds who planned these attacks and those who led these attacks, and all those political leaders, State Officials, Police and Intelligence Service Officials who, in spite of being able to prevent these massacres, neglected to do so<sup>138</sup>.

Thus, the activism of the Catholic Church, the continuous actions for justice by Archbishop of Colombo Cardinal Malcolm Ranjith along with the legal cases can be summed up in major as the core of the movement for justice regarding the victims of the Easter attacks in Sri Lanka. Non-governmental organizations including Negombo Citizens Committee, April 21 Foundation for Justice, CSR, and Seth Sarana continuously play an active role in the aforesaid movement for justice.

Regarding International activism, the US Justice Department has charged three Sri Lankans with supporting terrorism for their participation in the Islamic State claimed the Easter attacks on churches and hotels in Sri Lanka in 2019. The three charged are Mohamed Naufar, the “second emir” and a recruiter and trainer for ISIS in Sri Lanka, Mohamed Anwar Mohamed Riskan, who allegedly helped manufacture the bombs used in the attacks, and Ahamed Milhan Hayathu Mohamed, who killed a police officer in the attack<sup>139</sup>. All three are now in custody in Sri Lanka, and the department had stated it would support their prosecution in that country while maintaining the US charges in the event they gain their freedom. Five US citizens have been killed in the said attack.<sup>140</sup>

‘This case clearly demonstrates that the United States will take decisive action to ensure terrorists face justice when they target Americans anywhere in the world,’ said Nick Hanna, the US federal prosecutor in Los Angeles, where the case was filed.’<sup>141</sup>

# Recommendations

The Easter Sunday massacre can be identified as the most dreadful public post-war attack in the country targeting mainly the churches and the hotels in the country. The devastation that it brought about have been explained in the report reflecting the magnitude of its impact. After five years, justice has not been fully accomplished for the victims of the disaster. Thus, mentioned below are some recommendations to pursue the process of justice towards the victims of the attack.

- To expedite all court cases connected to the Easter attacks.
- Conduct international investigations and prosecutions against those most responsible, especially masterminds
- Conducting investigations in collaboration with a credible International Institution to discover the masterminds and motives behind the attack.
- Ensure that the adequate compensations for the Easter attacks reach all the victims in a speedy, fair and transparent manner.
- Make all reports related to Easter attacks publicly available
- Implementing the recommendations made by the Presidential Commission of Inquiry in its final report.
- Make the public aware of the accurate number of deaths caused by the Easter attacks.
- Conduct a thorough investigation with regards to the claims made in the Channel 4 documentary

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71ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජය එදිරිව පූජිත සේනාධි බණ්ඩාර ජයසූන්දර HC ^TAB& 2900/2021 (චිත්තිවාචක කැඳවීම පිළිබඳ නියෝගය) 182 ඡේදය and ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජය එදිරිව හේමසිරි ප්‍රනාන්දු HC ^TAB 2899/2021 (චිත්තිවාචක කැඳවීම පිළිබඳ නියෝගය) 173 ඡේදය

72ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජය එදිරිව පූජිත සේනාධි බණ්ඩාර ජයසූන්දර කස (ඔඊ) 2900/2021 (චිත්තිවාචක කැඳවීම පිළිබඳ නියෝගය) 18ඡේදය and ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජය එදිරිව හේමසිරි ප්‍රනාන්දු HC /TAB/ 2899/2021 (චිත්තිවාචක කැඳවීම පිළිබඳ නියෝගය) 19 ඡේදය

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## Annexure 1

[illegible]

**Easter Sunday Related Indictments 22.02.2023**

	Accused	High Court & Case Number
1	1. Mohamed Sarif Adam Lebbe alias Gaffoor Mama 2. Hamsa Mohideen, Muhammadu Imren 3. Abdul Manaf Mohamed Firthaous 4. Hayathu Muhammadu Ahamed Milhan	Batticaloa HC 3421/21
2	1. Hayathu Muhammadu Ahamed Milhan 2. Mohamed Sarif Adam Lebbe alias Gaffoor Mama 3. Mohamed Ibrahim Sadik Abdul Haq	Kegalla HC 4409/20
3	Moinuddeen Ihsaan Ahamed	Kandy HC 32/21
4	01. Hijaz Omar Hsbullo 02. Saleem Khan Mohamed Shakil	Puttalam HC 78/21
5	Mohammedu Jeseem Mohammadu Ahamed	Puttalam HC 148/21
6	Mohamed Rafayadeen Mohamed Ali	Nuwara Eliya HC 69/21
7	1. Belakrishnan Raja Chamara Ranjan 2. Wewala Gamage Don Lahiru Meduwantha	Negombo HC 308/21
8	Mohomad Jibri Hussain Paris	Kaluthara HC 268/21
9	Abdul Kaadar Mohammadu Aseem	Nuwara Eliya HC 75/21
10	Mohamed Shasny	Galle HC 5673/21
11	Hasbulla Khan Hamdi Ahamed Alias Abu Sahal	Nuwara Eliya HC 78/21
12	1. Mohammadu Mersa Asraf Ali	Kalmunai HC 658/21

	Accused	High Court & Case Number
13	Mohammadu Sahir Mohammadu Ahsan Alias Abu Amara	Nuwara Eliya HC 88/21
14	Mohamed Faruk Mohamadu Hilam Alias Abu Haltham	Kandy 301/21
15		Batticaloa HC 3437/21
16	01.Saleem Khan Mohamed Shakil 02.Mohomad Jawufar Lukman Hakeem 03.Mohomad Naseerdeen Mohamad Baseer	Puttalam HC 188/21
17	Mohomed Sareeb Dawud Najim	Yavuniya HC 3058/22
18	Mohomed Ameer Mohamed Aadil	Galle HC 5749/22
19	1.Mohomed Baseer Mohamed Pashan	Kandy HC 95/22
20	Mihardeen Mohomadu Suhri	Kuliyapittiya HC 73/22
21	Mohomad Munavver Mohamed Yufri	Kurunegala HC 237/20
22	Imad Ibithisami Fakir	Gampaha HC 251/20
23	Mohomed Thawufar Pasni Ahamed	Nuwaraeliya HC 57/22

	Accused	High Court & Number
24	1. Mohommad Alufar Mohommad Ashfaq 2. Mohommad Faizer Mohommad Mufthi 3. Mohommad Akbar Mohommad Muneef 4. Mohommad Sufiyar Hussain Irshad 5. Mohommad Ashar Atheek Ahamed 6. Najumudeen Mohommad Faushan 7. Rasheed Mohommad Ibrahim 8. Mohommadu Ibrahim Mohommadu Naufer alias Abu Seydi 9. Mohommad Rameesh Mohommad Saajith alias Abhu Naja 10. Mohommad Ibrahim Sadeeqq Abdulla alias Abhu Umar 11. Mohommad Ibrahim Saheed Abdul Haq alias Abhu Fala 12. Mohommad Haneefa Zeinul Abdeen alias Abhu Hina 13. Hisbulla Khan Hamdi Ahamed 14. Hayathu Mohommad Ahamadu Milhen alias Abhu Shila 15. Mohommad Haneefa Haja Mohideen 16. Hanan Amsdeen	Kagalla HC 4485/21
25	1. Abo Haneefa Mohommad Muffes alias Abu Dahida 2. Ameer Hamza Mohommad Hamas alias Abu Safiya 3. Mohommadu Ibrahim Mohommadu Naufer alias Abu Seyidi 4. Mohommad Ramees Mohommad Saajith alias Abu Najar 5. Mohommad Ibrahim Sadeeq Abulla alias Abu Umar 6. Mohommad Sarifu Adam Lebbe alias Gafoor Mama	Puttalam HC 107/21
26	Nagur Thambi Abubakar	Batticaloa HC 3487/22
27	Abdul Kadar Fathima Hadiya	Kalmunai 653/21



	Accused	High Court & Case Number
28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muhammadu Ebrahim Mohommadu Naufer Alias Naufer Maulawi Alias Abu Seid Alias Abu Sharim</li> <li>2. Mohamed Soribu Adam Lebbe Alias Mohamed Sareef Adam Lebbe Alias Gafur Mama Alias Abu Hadith</li> <li>3. Hayathu Mohammadu Ahamadu Milhan Alias Abu Sila</li> <li>4. Mohamad Ebrahim Sadik Abdulla Alias Abu Umar</li> <li>5. Mohamad Ebrahim Sahid Abdul huque Alias Abu Fala</li> <li>6. Mohamed Anwar Mohamed Riskan Alias Abu Tharik</li> <li>7. Mohamed Mansur Mohamed Sanasdeen Alias Thalbu Alias Abu Misan</li> <li>8. Abdul Manaf Mohamed Piridau</li> <li>9. Mohamed Ramish Mohamed Sajith Alias Abu Naja Alias Sajith Maulawi</li> <li>10. Abdul latheef Mohamad Safi Alias Safi Maulawi Alias Abu Furkan</li> <li>11. Husnul Rizvi Kalid Sameer</li> <li>12. Mohamad Swaheer Mohamad Hasan Alias Abu Dawud</li> <li>13. Mohamad Ifthikar Mohamad Insaf Alias Abu Mohamad</li> <li>14. Rasheed Mohamed Ebrahim</li> <li>15. Mohamadu Haneefa Seinul Abdeen Alias Abu Hina</li> <li>16. Mohamed Mustapha Mohamed Haris Alias Abu Nanjiyar</li> <li>17. Yasim Bawa Abdul Rauf Alias Yasin Bawa Abdul Rauf</li> <li>18. Rasik Raza Husain</li> <li>19. Kachchi Mohammadu Mohammadu Jemsith Alias Abu Abdul Malik</li> <li>20. Seinul Abdeen Mohamed Jaseem</li> <li>21. Mohamed Mustapha Mohamed Rizwan</li> <li>22. Mirasahab Mohamed Naffi Alias Abu Sana Alias Naffi Brother Alias Sahodara Naffu</li> <li>23. Mohamed Ameer Mohamadu Ayanthullah Alias Abu Ayis Ebrahim</li> <li>24. Mohamed Anzardeen Mohamed Iimi Alias Hilmi</li> <li>25. Mohamed Akram Ahakkam</li> </ol>	Colombo HC TAB 2972/21
29	Mohamed Mohideen Mohamed Riyaz	Colombo HC 3885/22

	Accused	High Court & Number
30	1.Mohomed Shipas Saththar 2.Seyadu abu Bai Mohomed Asraf 3.Mohomed Ishaq Nilabdeen alias Arshad 4.Gunaseelan Raveendran alias mohomed Ishaq 5.Sek Pareed Mohomed Fausi 6.Mohomed Moinudeen Moosa alias Abdulla	Colombo HC 3886/22
31	Mohomed Hussain Abdul Kader	Hambantota HC 44/22
32	Abdul Kader Mohomed Ajmeer	Nuwaraeliye HC 52/22
33	Abdul Haq Mohomed Sameer	Nuwaraeliya HC 51/22
34	Umeir Mohomed Iqbal	Kandy HC 142/22
35	Sewul Hameed Hameesh Mohomed alias Siyam alias Abua Hasan	Kelmunai HC 688/22
36	Uwais Sainur Rahman	Hambantota HC 02/23
37	Kinaru Muhaideen Mohomed Azeem	Hambantota HC 61/22
38		Batticaloa HC 3476/22
39	Mohomed Pasil Usema	Hambantota HC 64/22
40	Hemasiri Fernando	HC Colombo HC.TAB 2899/
41	Pujith Jayasundara	HC Colombo HC.TAB 2900/



පොලිස් මූලස්ථානය, කොළඹ, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව  
 பொலீஸ் தலைமையகம், கொழும்பு, இலங்கை  
 POLICE HEADQUARTERS, COLOMBO, SRI LANKA



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ஏதிரா தொலைபேசி	} +94 (0) 11 24 21 739 } +94 (0) 11 24 21 111 - 0

website: [www.police.it](http://www.police.it)

model	
Coordinates	+54(0) 11 24 85 174
Fax	+54(0) 11 24 40 440
E-mail	
Web page(s)	ipap@police.it
E-mail	telleggi@police.it

Steel square  
weight 25 lb.  
10 x 14 1/2

மேலே குறியிடப்பட்ட  
த.மது இல.  
Your No.

தேதி Date	2023.02.10
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STAFF/05/IGP/OUT/03/ 92912 /2028

ପିୟାବସି-ଟି ପ୍ରାୟ -

දුරේකයා පොළී මහත්මිය,  
281, වින්ස් හාර,  
කොළඹ 10

2016 අංක 12 දරණ නොරතුරු දැනගැනීමේ අයිතියාධිකාර පිළිබඳ පනත යටතේ ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශය සහ මහජන ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත යොමු කළ නොරතුරු ඉල්ලීම.

විශ්ව විද්‍යාල 2022.11.12 දින ආරක්ෂක අධ්‍යක්ෂ-අංශය සහ මෙහෙයුම් ආරක්ෂක අධ්‍යක්ෂ-අංශය වෙත පොළව කළ  
පණිවිඩයක් යැවීමේදී පණිවිඩයේ ඇති සියලුම තොරතුරු හා වෙනත් තොරතුරු නිවැරදි ලෙසින්  
පෙන්වා ඇත.

01.ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು -

2019.04.21 දින සිට 2022.11.04 දින දක්වා සාක්ෂි ප්‍රකාශය හා ඒ ආශ්‍රිත සිදු වීම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් නඩු සවිස්තරයන් වලින් පිටින් සකසාපමිණ සිටීද?

Page - 11

02. നഗ്ന-നട -

සාක්ෂි ප්‍රකාරය සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධි වෛද්‍යාංශ පත් සහතික කර ඇති නඩු සංඛ්‍යාව කොපමණද?

ପୃଷ୍ଠ - 36

2019.04.21 වන දින සිට 2022.11.04 දින දක්වා සෑහෙන ලොව ප්‍රභාසය සහ ඒ ප්‍රාග්ධන සිදුවීම් සම්බන්ධයෙන් මහාසිතරණය වල නඩි පවරා ඇති විවිධයින් සම්බන්ධව

අනු අංකය	මහාධිකරණය හා පත්වූ අංකය	මුද්‍රිතයන් පිළිබඳව
1	පරිච්ඡේද 251/2020	මහාධිකරණයේ අභිභූතයන්ගේ ප්‍රතිචාරය
2	පරිච්ඡේද 32/2021	මහාධිකරණයේ අභිභූතයන්ගේ ප්‍රතිචාරය
3	පුනරුත්ථාපන TAB 107 /2021	අධිකරණය මහාධිකරණයේ ප්‍රතිචාරය මගින් ප්‍රතිචාරය ලබා දීමට
4	පුනරුත්ථාපන TAB 107 /2021	අධිකරණය මහාධිකරණයේ ප්‍රතිචාරය මගින් ප්‍රතිචාරය ලබා දීමට
5	පුනරුත්ථාපන TAB 107 /2021	මහාධිකරණයේ ප්‍රතිචාරය මගින් ප්‍රතිචාරය ලබා දීමට
6	පුනරුත්ථාපන TAB 107 /2021	මහාධිකරණයේ ප්‍රතිචාරය මගින් ප්‍රතිචාරය ලබා දීමට
7	පුනරුත්ථාපන TAB 107 /2021	මහාධිකරණයේ ප්‍රතිචාරය මගින් ප්‍රතිචාරය ලබා දීමට
8	පුනරුත්ථාපන TAB 107 /2021	මහාධිකරණයේ ප්‍රතිචාරය මගින් ප්‍රතිචාරය ලබා දීමට
9	කාලප්‍රාප්ත 4409/2020	කාලප්‍රාප්ත මහාධිකරණයේ ප්‍රතිචාරය මගින් ප්‍රතිචාරය ලබා දීමට
10	කාලප්‍රාප්ත 4409/2020	මහාධිකරණයේ ප්‍රතිචාරය මගින් ප්‍රතිචාරය ලබා දීමට
11	කාලප්‍රාප්ත 4409/2020	මහාධිකරණයේ ප්‍රතිචාරය මගින් ප්‍රතිචාරය ලබා දීමට
12	කාලප්‍රාප්ත TAB 4485/2021	මහාධිකරණයේ ප්‍රතිචාරය මගින් ප්‍රතිචාරය ලබා දීමට



[illegible]







# CSR

**සමාජය හා ආගමික කේන්ද්‍රය**  
**சமூக சமய நடுநிலையம்**  
**Centre for Society & Religion**

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2024 ඔක්තෝබර් 04 වැනිදි

අනුර කුමාර දිසානායක මහතා,  
ජනාධිපති,  
ජනාධිපති ලේකම් කාර්යාලය,  
කොළඹ.

ජනාධිපතිතුමනි,

2019 පාස්කු ඉරිදි එල්ල වූ මිලේච්ඡ ප්‍රහාරයට යුක්තිය ඉෂ්ඨ කිරීම සඳහා ගත යුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග

පාස්කු ඉරිදි එල්ල වූ මිලේච්ඡ ප්‍රහාරයට අදාළව යුක්තිය ඉෂ්ඨ කිරීම සඳහා ගත යුතු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ඇතුළත් යෝජනාවලියක් සමාජය හා සාමාජික කේන්ද්‍රය ලෙස අපි මේවර ජනාධිපතිවරණයට ඉදිරිපත් වූ ඔබ ඇතුළු සියලුම අපේක්ෂකයන්ට යොමු කළෙමු. (ඇමුණුම 01) එසේම ඔබ ජනාධිපතිවරණයෙන් පසු ඉටු කරන බවට පොරොන්දු වෙමින් ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කර ප්‍රතිපත්ති ප්‍රකාශයේ 114 සහ 115 පිටුවල (ඉංග්‍රීසි පිටපතේ) ද පාස්කු ඉරිදි එල්ල වූ ප්‍රහාරයට යුක්තිය ඉටු කිරීම ගැන සඳහන් වේ. (ඇමුණුම 02) එසේම ජාතික ජන බලවේගය 2023 අප්‍රේල් 17 වැනිදි නිකුත් කළ ප්‍රතිඥාවේ ද ඒ ගැන වැඩිදුරටත් සඳහන්වේ. (ඇමුණුම 03)

ජනාධිපතිවරණයෙන් ජයග්‍රහණය කළ අපේක්ෂකයා වූ ඔබට එම ප්‍රහාරය සම්බන්ධයෙන් යුක්තිය ඉෂ්ඨ කිරීමට ඇත්තේ අත්හළ නොහැකි වගකීමකි. අප විසින් ඉදිරිපත් කරනු ලැබූ යෝජනාවලියේ කෙටි කාලීනව ගත හැකි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග මෙන්ම දීර්ඝකාලීනව ගත හැකි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ද තිබේ.

විප්ලවයන්ට යුක්තිය ඉෂ්ඨ කිරීම සඳහා මෙම සියලුම ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගනු ඇතැයි සහ නිලධාරීන්ට ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වටපිටාව ඔබ, ආණ්ඩුව විසින් සකස් කර දෙනු ඇතැයි අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමු.

Received on  
04/10/2024.

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01) සත්‍ය සෙවීම සහ පිළිගැනීම සහ විනිවිදබව

- I. පාස්කු ඉරිදා එල්ල වූ ප්‍රහාරය සම්බන්ධයෙන් සිදු කළ ජනාධිපති පරීක්ෂණ කොමිෂන් සභාවේ සහ විනිසුරු මලල්ගොඩ කමිටුවේ මේ වන විට ප්‍රසිද්ධියට පත් කර ඇත්තේ අවසන් වාර්තාව පමණි. එසේම වැනල් ගේ නාලිකාවේ අනාවරණය ගැන සෙවූ ජනාධිපති කමිටුව සහ විනිසුරු ජයති ද අල්විස් කමිටුවේ අවසන් වාර්තාව හෝ වෙනත් ලියවිල්ලක් හෝ මේ වන තෙක් ප්‍රසිද්ධියට පත් කර නැත. එසේ හෙයින් උනන්දුවක් ඇති පාර්ශ්වවලට පරිශීලනය කිරීම සඳහා ජනාධිපති විමර්ශන කොමිෂන් සභාවේ සියලුම වෙනම සහ සෙසු පරීක්ෂණ කමිටුවල සියලුම වෙළුම් ප්‍රසිද්ධ කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා සිටිමු. සියලු දෙනාගේ පහසුව සඳහා මෙම වෙළුම්වල/ලේඛනවල මෘදු පිටපත් පහසුවෙන් බාගත කර ගත හැකිවන පරිදි ජනාධිපති ලේකම් කාර්යාල වෙබ් අඩවියේ හෝ රජයේ වෙනත් වෙබ් අඩවියක පල කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සිදු කළ යුතුය.
- II. ප්‍රහාරය සම්බන්ධයෙන් මේ වන තෙක් කළ සියලුම පරීක්ෂණවලට (ජනාධිපති කොමිෂන් සභා/විනිසුරු මලල්ගොඩ කමිටුව/ අපරාධ පරීක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ සහ ත්‍රස්ත මර්දන ඒකකයේ පරීක්ෂණ/වැනල් ගේ කමිටුව සහ විනිසුරු ජයති ද අල්විස් කමිටුව) අදාළ සියලුම කටයුතු, පොත්පත් ඇතුළු සියලු ලේඛන සුරක්ෂිත කිරීමට අදාළ පියවර ගත යුතුය. ලේඛන වශයෙන් පවතින සාක්ෂි ස්කෑන් කොට ඩ්‍රයිව් (Drive) එකකට අල්ලෝඩ් කර ආරක්ෂා කළ යුතු අතර සම්භර ලේඛන පවතින්නේ එක් පිටපතක් ලෙස නම්, එම ලේඛන වලින් පිටපත් කිහිපයක් තබා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගත යුතුය.
- III. විමර්ශනයේදී සොයා ගන්නා ලද නඩු භාණ්ඩ නිශ්චිතව කුමන නිලධාරීන් , ආයතන මගින් අත්අඩංගුවට ගත්තේද යන්න සහ ඒවා කුමන නිලධාරීන් මගින් දැනට පවතින ස්ථානවලට ගොස් ඇත්ද යන්න නිවැරදිව හඳුනා ගෙන ඒ සම්බන්ධව තොරතුරු නිවැරදිව ලේඛන ගත කර සාක්ෂිවල ආරක්ෂාව සහ අධිකරණ කටයුතු වලට භාවිතා කල හැකි ලෙස විශ්වාසනීයභාවය සහතික කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගත යුතුය.
- IV. මූලික විමර්ශනවලට සම්බන්ධ වූ හෝ අධීක්ෂණය කළ නිලධාරීන් විශ්‍රාම ගොස් ඇතිනම් විමර්ශන අවසන් වන තෙක් ඔවුන් තැවත සක්‍රීය සේවයට කැඳවිය යුතු අතර මූලික විමර්ශනයට සම්බන්ධ වූ හෝ අධීක්ෂණය කළ නිලධාරීන් කලින් සේවය කරමින් සිටි ස්ථානයෙන් වෙනත් ස්ථානයකට මාරුවීම් ලැබී ගොස් ඇත්නම් ඔවුන් යළි කැඳවිය යුතුය.
- V. පාස්කු සිදුවීම් ගැන මෙතෙක් කළ විමර්ශන වල ප්‍රගතිය ගැන සිංහල දෙමළ සහ ඉංග්‍රීසි භාෂාවලින් විස්තරාත්මක නිවේදනයක් නිකුත් කළ යුතු අතර දැනට කළ විමර්ශනවලට අදාලව ගැටලුවලට පිළිතුරු සැපයීම් සඳහා විශේෂ මාධ්‍ය සාකච්ඡාවක් පැවැත්විය යුතුය.



- VI. පාස්කු ප්‍රහාරය ගැන සොයා බැලීමට පූර්ණ බලැති කොමිෂන් සභාවක් පත් කරන බවට ජාතික ජන බලවේගය 2023 අප්‍රේල් 17 වැනිදා ප්‍රසිද්ධියට පත් කළේය. ඒ අනුව මෙම සිදුවීම් ගැන සොයා බැලීම් සඳහා පත් කළ යුතු දෙස්-විදෙස් සුදුස්සන්ගෙන් සමන්විත පූර්ණ බලැති මිශ්‍ර කොමිෂන් සභාවක් පත් කිරීමට අදාළ දේශපාලන අභිප්‍රාය ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කළ යුතු අතර ඉදිරි මහ මැතිවරණයෙන් පසු ඊට අදාළව අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීන්දු ගන්නා බවට ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කළ යුතුය. එසේම එම කොමිෂන් සභාවේ කටයුතු විනිවිද භාවයෙන් සිදුවීම සහතික කිරීම පිණිස එහි කටයුතු දැක බලා ගැනීම සඳහා දෙස්-විදෙස් නිරීක්ෂකයන්ට අවස්ථාව සැලසිය යුතුය.
- VII. පාස්කු ඉරිදා එල්ලවූ මිලේච්ඡ ප්‍රහාරයට අදාළව පත්කරන කොමිසම් ඇතුළු ඉදිරි කටයුතු සිදු කළ යුතු ආකාරය ගැන මහජන අදහස් විමසීමේ වැඩසටහනක් ආරම්භ කළ යුතුය.
- VIII. විමර්ශන නිලධාරීන්ට සිදුවිය හැකි බලපෑම් සහ තර්ජනය පූර්වානුමාන කර ඊට අදාළ පියවර ගත යුතු අතර ඔවුන්ට අපක්ෂපාතීව විමර්ශන සිදුකරගෙන යා හැකි වටපිටාවක් සකස් කළ යුතුය.

## 02)හානිපූර්ණය

- i. පාස්කු ප්‍රහාරයේ වින්දිතයින් හට වන්දි ලබාදීම ගැන ජාතික ජන බලවේගයේ 2024 අප්‍රේල් 17 දිනැති ප්‍රතිඥාවේ සඳහන්වෙයි. ඒ අනුව ලබා දෙන වන්දි මුදල් ඉතා කඩිනමින් ලබාදීමට කටයුතු සිදු කිරීම සහ හානිපූර්ණ පහතේ දැක්වෙන පරිදි වින්දිතයින්ගේ කායික, මානසික අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සොයා බලා ඒවාට නිසි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග කඩිනමින් ගැනීම සිදු කළ යුතුව ඇත.
- ii. පාස්කු ප්‍රහාරයෙන් වින්දිතභාවයට පත් වී, දැනට රෝගී තත්වයෙන් සිටින වින්දිතයින්ට සහ නිවසේ මුදල් උපයන්නා මියගිය පවුල් වලට දීර්ඝ කාලීන ආර්ථික වැඩපිළිවෙලක් සකස් කළ යුතුය.
- iii. පාස්කු ප්‍රහාරයෙන් වින්දිතභාවයට පත් වූ පවුල්වල පාසල් යන දරුවන් සිටි නම්, ඒ දරුවන්ගේ අධ්‍යාපනය වෙනුවෙන් රජයෙන් අරමුදලක් වෙන් කිරීම සහ ඒ මුදල් දරුවන්ගේ අධ්‍යාපනය වෙනුවෙන් භාවිතා කල හැකි ක්‍රමවේදයක් සැකසීම.
- iv. ප්‍රහාරයෙන් දැනට රෝගී වී සිටින දරුවන්ට අධ්‍යාපනය ලබා දීමට හා ඔවුන්ගේ සෞඛ්‍ය තත්ත්වය වම්සා නිසි ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීමට කඩිනම් පියවර ගැනීම හා ඒ සඳහා නිලධාරීන් පත් කිරීම.
- v. ප්‍රහාරයෙන් තුවාල ලැබූ සියලු වින්දිතයන්ගේ සෞඛ්‍ය තත්ත්වය ගැන නැවත සොයා බැලීමක් කර ප්‍රතිකාර හෝ වෙනත් ගලපකර්ම හෝ වෙනත් වෛද්‍ය අවශ්‍යතා ඇති පිරිස් හඳුනාගෙන ඔවුන්ට කඩිනමින් ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීම කළ යුතුය.



- vi. ඉහත සියලු සහන ලබා දෙද්දී පාස්කු ඉරිදා ප්‍රහාරයෙන් පසු ප්‍රවණ්ඩත්වයට ගොදුරු වූවන්, අසාධාරණ ලෙස රඳවා තබාගත් පිරිස්, අගතියට පත් විමර්ශකයන් සහ සාක්ෂිකරුවන් ඇතුළු අදාල පාර්ශ්ව ද වන්දිතයන් ලෙස සැලකිය යුතුය.

03) අපරාධ යුක්තිය සහ විනය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග

- i. පාස්කු ඉරිදා එල්ල කළ බෝම්බ ප්‍රහාරය පිටුපස සිටින මහ මොළකරුවන් සහ සැලසුම්කරුවන් නීතිය ඉරිදියට ගෙන ඒම පාඨක පනවලවේගය ආණ්ඩුව ප්‍රමුඛතම කටයුත්ත බව 2023 අප්‍රේල් 17 දිනැති ප්‍රතිපදාවේ අංක 01 යටතේ සඳහන් කර තිබේ. ඒ අනුව අදාල මහමොළකරුවන් සහ සැලසුම්කරුවන් අනාවරණය කර ගැනීමටත්, ඔවුන් අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන අධිකරණ ක්‍රියාවලියකට ගොමු කිරීමටත්, සාධාරණ නඩු විභාගයක් මගින් දඬුවම්කට යටත් කිරීමටත් අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සිදු කළ යුතු අතර විමර්ශනවලදී එම කටයුත්ත සඳහා ප්‍රමුඛත්වය ලබා දිය යුතුය.
- ii. දැනට පාස්කු ප්‍රහාරයට අදාලව විමර්ශන අපරාධ පරීක්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, ත්‍රස්ත මර්දන හා විමර්ශන කොට්ඨාසය ඇතුළු විමර්ශන අංශ කිහිපයක් මගින් සිදුකරගෙන යයි. එම විමර්ශනවල විමර්ශකයන් ඉවත් කිරීම්/මාරුකිරීම් සහ පක්ෂග්‍රාහී විමර්ශකයන් ලවා විමර්ශනය කිරීම් ඇතුළු චෝදනා ගණනාවක් පසුගිය කාලයේ එල්ල විය. එම නිසා මෙම අපරාධය ගැන සොයා බැලීම් සඳහා විශේෂ විමර්ශන කාර්යාලයක් ස්ථාපිත කළ යුතු අතර එය පෙර කී පුර්ණ බලැති පරීක්ෂණ කොමිෂන් සභාවේ සහ අලුතින් ස්ථාපිත කරන අභියෝගීක කාර්යාලයේ අධීක්ෂණයට යටත් කළ යුතුය.
- iii. පාස්කු ප්‍රහාරයේ දැනට සොයාගැනීම්වලට අනුව අදාළ පුද්ගලයින්ට විනය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීම. - පාස්කු ඉරිදා ප්‍රහාරය එල්ලවීමෙන් පසු නීතිපතිවරයාගේ උපදෙස් මත එවකට වැඩබලන පොලිස්පති එන්දුන වික්‍රමරත්න මහතා විසින් පොලිසියේ රාජකාරි පැහැර හැරීම ගැන මූලික විමර්ශනයක් කරන ලෙස පොලිස් විශේෂ විමර්ශන ඒකකයට දැනුම් දුන්නේය. එම ඒකකය මගින් කළ මූලික පරීක්ෂණය අනුව ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති තන්දුන මුණසිංහ, ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති දේශබන්දු තෙන්නකෝන්, ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති ලලිත් පතිනායක, ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පොලිස් අධිකාරී ඒ කේ සී අතුකෝරල, පොලිස් අධිකාරී එල් එම් සංජීව බණ්ඩාර, සහකාර පොලිස් අධිකාරී කේ එම් ආර් එස් ඩී කුමාරසේන සහ සහකාර පොලිස් අධිකාරී (දැන් පොලිස් අධිකාරී) එච් ඩී එස් එස් සිසිර කුමාර යන උසස් පොලිස් නිලධාරීන් පිරිස ඇතුළු සියලුම නිලධාරීන් අදාලව චෝදනාපත්‍ර නිකුත් කර විනය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීම යුද්ධ බවට නිර්දේශ කර තිබිණි. ඒ අනුව එම මූලික විමර්ශනය පාදක කරගෙන අදාල විනය පරීක්ෂණ සිදු කිරීම ආරම්භ කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සිදු යුතුය.



- iv. ජනාධිපති විමර්ශන කොමිෂන් සභාව විසින් අපරාධ නඩු පැවරීමට නිර්දේශ කර ඇති ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති නන්දන මුණසිංහ, පොලිස් අධිකාරී සංජීව බණ්ඩාර, ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පොලිස් අධිකාරී චන්දන අතුකෝරල, පොලිස් අධිකාරී බී ඊ අයි ප්‍රසන්න, ප්‍රධාන පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක ආර් එම් සරත් කුමාරසිංහ, ප්‍රධාන පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක සාගර විල්ලෝගොඩ ලියනගේ, ඇතුළු නිලධාරීන්ට සහ විනය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීමට නිර්දේශ කර ඇති ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති දේශබන්දු තෙන්නකෝන්, සහකාර පොලිස් අධිකාරී සිසිල කුමාර, පොලිස් පරීක්ෂක චම්ප්ද නවරත්න ඇතුළු නිලධාරීන්ට එරෙහිව චෝදනා පත්‍ර නිකුත් කර විනය ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සිදු කළ යුතුය.
- v. නීතිපති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව සම්බන්ධයෙන් ද ජනාධිපති පරීක්ෂණ කොමිෂන් සභාවේ අවසන් වාර්තාවේ 21 වැනි පරිච්ඡේදයේ කරුණු රැසක් අනාවරණය කර තිබේ. ඒ අනුව අදාළ නිලධාරීන්ට විනය පියවර ගැනීම් සහ එම නිර්දේශ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සිදු කළ යුතුය.
- vi. වැනල් ගේ නාලිකාව අසාත් මවුලාහා නම් පුද්ගලයකුගේ අනාවරණයක් පාදක කරගෙන වාර්තා කළේ මෙම ප්‍රහාරය පිටුපස සුරේෂ් සලේ නම් පුද්ගලා සිටින බවයි. එසේම ප්‍රහාරයට සහ/හෝ ප්‍රහාරය වල්කවා ගැනීමට රාජ්‍ය බුද්ධි සේවයේ අසමත්කම ගැන ද චෝදනා එල්ල විය. මීට අදාළ සාක්ෂි රැසක් සහිත රාජ්‍ය බුද්ධි සේවයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා ලෙස 2019 ආණ්ඩු මාරුවෙන් පසු සුරේෂ් සලේ නැමැත්තා පත් කරන ලදී. වැනල් ගේ නාලිකාවේ අනාවරණයට ලක්වී සිටින සුරේෂ් සලේ මහතා වහාම මෙම ප්‍රහාරයට අදාළ සාක්ෂි රැසක් සහිත රාජ්‍ය බුද්ධි සේවයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ තනතුරෙන් ඉවත් කිරීමට කටයුතු කළ යුතුය.
- vii. පාස්කු ප්‍රහාරය සම්බන්ධ මූලික පරීක්ෂණ පවත්වන ලද කණ්ඩායම් නැවත පත් කර නැවත මූලික පරීක්ෂණ ආරම්භ කිරීම සහ ඒ සඳහා කඩිනම් පියවර ගැනීම.
- viii. පාස්කු ප්‍රහාරයට සම්බන්ධ පරීක්ෂණ කටයුතු පෙර සඳහන් කළ පරිදි සිදු කළ යුතු අතර ඒ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සහයෝගය ලබා දෙන ලෙසත් ත්‍රිවිධ හමුදාවට විධාන කිරීමට සේනාධිනායකයා ලෙස ජනාධිපතිවරයාට හැකියාව ඇත.
- ix. විදේශගතව සිටින පාස්කු ප්‍රහාරය හා සම්බන්ධ සාක්ෂිකරුවකු වන අසාදී මවුලාහාගේ සාක්ෂිය කඩිනමින් වාර්තා ගත කළ යුතුය. එසේම විදේශගතව සිටින වෙනත් සාක්ෂිකරුවන්ට සහ තොරතුරුකරුවන්ට ද අපහසුතාවකින් තොරව විච්ඡේදයේ කොන්ගරන්ස් මාර්ගයෙන් හෝ වෙනත් ඒ හා සමාන ක්‍රමවේදයක් යටතේ හෝ පහසුවෙන් සම්බන්ධ වී සාක්ෂි හෝ තොරතුරු ලබාදීමට අවස්ථාව සැලසීම් යුතුය.
- x. නීතිපති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ මෙම විමර්ෂණ සඳහා උපදෙස් ලබාගැනීමට ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ අධිනීතිඥ හෝ සොලිසිටර් ජෙනරාල්වරයෙක් ඇතුළු කණ්ඩායමක් නම් කළ යුතුය. මීට පෙර අපගේ යෝජනාවලියේ සඳහන් කළ පරිදි නීතිපති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ගැන ඇති මහජන විශ්වාසය බිඳවැටීම සහ ලබාදියාවත් අතර ගැටුමක සිටින හෙයින් මහ මැතිවරණයෙන් පසු විමර්ශන අධීක්ෂණය



කිරීමට හෝ නව පැවරීමට අදාළව විශේෂ අභිචෝදන කාර්යාලයක් ස්ථාපිත කරන බවට ප්‍රකාශයට පත් කළ යුතුය.

- xi. විමර්ශනයේ අක්‍රමිකතා ඇති ඉහල බලධාරීන්ට එරෙහිව විනය පියවර ගත යුතුයි. මෙම විමර්ශනය කරගෙන යන අතරතුර සාක්ෂි වෙනස් කිරීමට හෝ සාක්ෂි විනය කිරීමට හෝ විමර්ශන නොමග ගෙන යෑමට උත්සාහ කළ පිරිස් සම්බන්ධයෙන් සොයා බලා විධිමත් ක්‍රියාමාර්ගයක් ගැනීමට අදාළ මූලික කටයුතු ආරම්භ කළ යුතුය.

#### 4) මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙන් කිරීම

- I. 2025 වර්ෂයට අදාළ අයවැය සහ අය වැය යෝජනා සකස් කරද්දී මෙම යෝජනා අතර ඇති කොමිෂන් සභාව, විමර්ශන කාර්යාලය සහ විශේෂ අභිචෝදන කාර්යාලය යන ආයතනවල ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයට අදාළවද මුදල් වෙන් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගත යුතුය. එසේම වත්දි ප්‍රදානය ඇතුළු අනෙකුත් සියලුම යෝජනා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය මූල්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන වෙන් කළ යුතුය.

ඉහත කරුණු සලකා බලා ඒ සඳහා කඩිනම් පියවර ගෙන පාක්කු ප්‍රහාරයට කඩිනමින් යුක්තිය ඉෂ්ඨ කරනු ඇතැයි අපි බලාපොරොත්තු වෙමු.

ස්තූතියි.

මෙයට විශ්වාසී,



රොහාන් සිල්වා පියතුමා

(සමාජය හා සාමයික කේන්ද්‍රයේ පර්යේෂණ කණ්ඩායම් වෙනුවෙන්)

විධායක අධ්‍යක්ෂක,

සමාජය සහ සාමයික කේන්ද්‍රය.

#### පිටපත්

- I. අගමැති හරිති අමරසූරිය මෙනවිය, අධිකරණ අමාත්‍ය, අධිකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය.
- II. විජිත තේරත් මහතා, මහජන ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍ය, මහජන ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශය.
- III. ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ නියෝජ්‍ය පොලිස්පති (විශ්‍රාමික) රවී සෙනවිරත්න මහතා - ලේකම්, මහජන ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශය.
- IV. ලේකම්, අධිකරණ අමාත්‍යාංශය.

### Annexure 3



# CSR

**සමාජය හා ආවේණික කේන්ද්‍රය**  
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2024 ඉක්දොවර් 04 ஆம் திகதி

அனுர குமார திஸாநாயக்க,  
ஜனாதிபதி,  
ஜனாதிபதி செயலகம்,  
கொழும்பு.

ஜனாதிபதியவர்களுக்கு,

2019 உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தினம் நடந்த தாக்குதலுக்கு நீதியை நிலை நாட்ட எடுக்க வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள்

உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தினம் நடந்த மிலேச்சத்தனமான தாக்குதலுக்கு நீதியை நிலைநாட்ட முன்னெடுக்கப்பட வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் உள்ளடங்கிய பிரேரணைகளை, சமூக சமய மையம் என்ற ரீதியில் நாம், இம்முறை ஜனாதிபதித் தேர்தலில் போட்டியிட்ட உங்களுக்கும் ஏனைய அனைத்து வேட்பாளர்களுக்கும் அனுப்பிவைத்தோம் ( இணைப்பு 01 ). அத்தோடு நீங்கள் ஜனாதிபதியானதும் முன்னெடுப்பதாக வாக்குறுதி அளித்து வெளியிட்ட விஞ்ஞாபனத்தின் 114 மற்றும் 115 ஆம் பக்கங்களிலும்( ஆங்கில பிரதியில் ) உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதலுக்கு நீதியை நிலை நிறுத்துவது தொடர்பில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது ( இணைப்பு 02 ). அதே போல தேசிய மக்கள் சக்தி கடந்த 2023 ஏப்ரல் 17 ஆம் திகதி வெளியிட்ட உறுதி மொழியிலும் அது தொடர்பில் மேலதிகமாக கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது ( இணைப்பு 03 ).

ஜனாதிபதித் தேர்தலில் வெற்றிபெற்ற வேட்பாளரான உங்களுக்கு, குறித்த தாக்குதல் தொடர்பில் நீதியை நிலைநாட்டுவது மீறப்பட முடியாத பொறுப்பாகும். நாம் முன் வைத்த பரிந்துரைகளில் குறுகிய காலத்தில் முன்னெடுக்க முடியுமான, நீண்டகாலத்தில் முன்னெடுக்கப்பட முடியுமான பரிந்துரைகள் காணப்படுகின்றன.

பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நீதியை பெற்றுக்கொடுக்க, இந்த அனைத்து நடவடிக்கைகளையும் முன்னெடுப்பீர்கள் எனவும் அதற்காக உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்கு அவற்றை நடைமுறைப்படுத்த



தேவையான சூழலை நீங்கள், அரசாங்கம் ஊடாக அமைத்துக்கொடுப்பீர்கள் எனவும் நாம் நம்புகின்றோம்.

அரசு/ அரச நிறுவனங்கள் ஊடாக அவசரமாக நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டிய பரிந்துரைகள் பின்வருமாறு:

01) உண்மையை கண்டறிதல், ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளல் மற்றும் வெளிப்படைத் தன்மை

- I. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தாக்குதல் தொடர்பில் முன்னெடுக்கப்பட்ட ஜனாதிபதி விசாரணை ஆணைக் குழு மற்றும் நீதியரசர் மல்கொட குழுவின் இறுதி அறிக்கைகள் மட்டுமே பிரசித்தம் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளன. அதே போல செனல் 4 தொலைக்காட்சியின் வெளிப்படுத்தல் தொடர்பில் விசாரணை செய்த ஜனாதிபதி குழு மற்றும் ஜயகி டி அல்விஸ் குழுவின் இறுதி அறிக்கை கூட வேறு ஆவணங்களோ இதுவரை பிரசித்தம் செய்யப்படவில்லை. எனவே, ஜனாதிபதி விசாரணை ஆணைக்குழுவின் அனைத்து தொகுதிகளும் மற்றும் ஏனைய விசாரணைக் குழுக்களின் அனைத்து தொகுதிகளும் ஆர்வமுள்ள தரப்பினரின் பரிசீலனைக்காக பகிரங்கப்படுத்தப்படல் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம். அனைவரின் வசதிக்காகவும் இந்த தொகுதிகள்/ஆவணங்களின் மென் பிரதிகளை ஜனாதிபதி செயலகத்தின் இணையத்தளத்திலோ அல்லது அரசாங்கத்தின் வேறு ஏதேனும் இணையத்தளத்திலோ இலகுவாக பதிவிறக்கம் செய்யக்கூடிய வகையில் பிரசுரிக்க தேவையான ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.
- II. தாக்குதல் தொடர்பில் இதுவரை மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட அனைத்து விசாரணைகள் தொடர்பிலும் (ஜனாதிபதி ஆணைக்குழு/நீதிபதி மல்கொட குழு/குற்றப் புலனாய்வு திணைக்களம் மற்றும் பயங்கரவாத எதிர்ப்பு பிரிவு விசாரணைகள்/ செனல் 4 குழு மற்றும் நீதிபதி ஜயகி டி அல்விஸ் குழு) அனைத்து வாக்கு மூலங்கள், புத்தகங்கள் உள்ளிட்ட அனைத்து ஆவணங்களையும் பாதுகாக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். ஆவணங்கள் வடிவில் உள்ள சான்றுகளை ஸ்கேன் செய்து ஒரு ட்ரைவ் ஒன்றில் ( drive ) பதிவேற்றி பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும், மேலும் சில ஆவணங்கள் ஒரு பிரதியாக மட்டும் இருந்தால், அந்த ஆவணங்களின் பல பிரதிகளை பெற்று வைத்திருக்க தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- III. விசாரணைகளில் கைப்பற்றப்பட்ட வழக்குப் பொருட்கள் குறிப்பாக எந்த உத்தியோகத்தார்கள், நிறுவனம் ஊடாக கைப்பற்றப்பட்டது என்பது தொடர்பிலும் அவை தற்போது இருக்கும் இடத்துக்கு எந்த உத்தியோகத்தர்களால் எடுத்துச் செல்லப்பட்டன என்பது தொடர்பிலும் சரியாக அடையாளம் கண்டு, அது தொடர்பிலான தகவல்களை சரியாக ஆவணப்படுத்தி சாட்சிகளின் பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் நீதிமன்ற நடவடிக்கைகளில் பயன்படுத்த முடியுமான வகையில் நம்பகத்தன்மையை உறுதி செய்ய தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் முன்னெடுக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- IV. அடிப்படை விசாரணைகளுடன் தொடர்புபட்ட மற்றும் மேற்பார்வை செய்த உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் ஓய்வுபெற்றிருப்பின் விசாரணைகள் நிறைவடையும் வரை அவர்கள் மீண்டும் சேவைக்கு அழைக்கப்படல் வேண்டும். அத்துடன் அடிப்படை



விசாரணைகளுடன் தொடர்புபட்ட மற்றும் மேற்பார்வை செய்த உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் வேறு பிரிவுகளுக்கு இடமாற்றப்பட்டிருப்பின் அவர்களும் மீள அழைக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.

- V. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல் தொடர்பில் இதுவரை முன்னெடுக்கப்பட்ட விசாரணைகளின் நிலைமை தொடர்பில் சிங்கள, தமிழ், ஆங்கில மொழிகளில் விரிவான அறிக்கை ஒன்று வெளியிடப்படல் வேண்டும். அத்துடன் இதுவரையிலான விசாரணைகளில் உள்ள சிக்கல்கள் தொடர்பில் பதிலளிக்கும் முகமாக ஊடகவியலாளர்கள் சந்திப்பொன்றும் நடாத்தப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- VI. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல்கள் தொடர்பில் கண்டறிய, பூரண அதிகாரம் மிக்க ஆணைக் குழுவொன்றினை நிறுவுவதாக கடந்த 2023 ஏப்ரல் 17 ஆம் திகதி தேசிய மக்கள் சக்தி பிரசித்தம் செய்தது. அதன்படி குறித்த சம்பவம் தொடர்பில் கண்டறிய நியமிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய உள் நாட்டு, வெளிநாட்டு தகுதியானவர்களை உள்ளடக்கிய கலப்பு ஆணைக் குழுவை நியமிப்பது தொடர்பிலான அரசியல் அபிப்பிராயத்தை வெளியிடுவதுடன் எதிர்வரும் பொதுத் தேர்தலின் பின்னர் அதற்கான அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானத்தை எடுப்பதாக அறிவிக்க வேண்டும். அதே போல அந்த ஆணைக் குழுவின் நடவடிக்கைகள் வெளிப்படைத் தன்மையுடன் இடம்பெறுவதை உறுதி செய்ய உள்நாட்டு, வெளிநாட்டு மேற்பார்வையாளர்களுக்கும் அவகாசம் அளிக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- VII. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தினம் முன்னெடுக்கப்பட்ட மிலேச்சத்தனமான தாக்குதல் தொடர்பில் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்படும் ஆணைக் குழு உட்பட, எதிர்கால நடவடிக்கைகள் முன்னெடுக்கப்பட வேண்டிய முறைமை தொடர்பில் பொது மக்கள் கருத்துக்களை பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் வேலைத் திட்டம் ஒன்று ஆரம்பிக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- VIII. விசாரணை அதிகாரிகளுக்கு ஏற்பட வல்ல அழுத்தங்கள் மற்றும் அச்சுறுத்தல் தொடர்பில் முன் கூட்டியே அனுமானித்து அதற்கு தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படல் வேண்டும். அத்துடன் அவர்களுக்கு பக்கச்சார்பின்றி விசாரணைகளை முன்னெடுத்து செல்ல முடியுமான துழல் ஏற்படுத்தப்படல் வேண்டும்.

## 02) நட்ட ஈடு

- I. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதலில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு நட்ட ஈடு வழங்குவது தொடர்பில் தேசிய மக்கள் சக்தியின் 2023 ஏப்ரல் 17 உறுதி மொழியில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன்படி வழங்கப்படவுள்ள நட்ட ஈடு மிக விரைவாக வழங்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பது மற்றும் இழப்பீட்டு சட்டத்தில் உள்ளவாறு பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களின் உடல், உள தேவைகளை தேடிப்பார்த்து அவை தொடர்பில் உரிய நடவடிக்கைகளை விரைவாக எடுக்க வேண்டும்.
- II. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல்களால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு, தற்போது நோய் நிலைமையுடன் காணப்படும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் மற்றும் வீட்டில் வருமானம் ஈட்டுபவரை இழந்த



குடும்பங்களுக்கும் நீண்ட கால பொருளாதார வேலைத் திட்டம் ஒன்றினை தயாரிக்க வேண்டும்.

- III. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல்களால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குடும்பங்களில் பாடசாலை செல்லும் பிள்ளைகள் இருந்தால், அந்த பிள்ளைகளின் கல்விக்காக அரசால் அறக்கட்டளை ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தப்படுவதுடன் அந்த நிதியை பிள்ளைகளின் கல்விக்காக பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு முடியுமான நடைமுறை ஒன்றினை அமைத்தல்.
- IV. தாக்குதலால் தற்போது நோயுற்றுள்ள பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கல்வியை வழங்குதல் மற்றும் அவர்களின் ஆரோக்கிய நிலைமையை ஆராய்ந்து உரிய சிகிச்சைகளை முன்னெடுக்க விரைவான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்தல் மற்றும் அதற்காக உத்தியோகத்தர்களை நியமித்தல்
- V. தாக்குதலால் காயமடைந்து பாதிக்கப்பட்ட அனைவரினதும் ஆரோக்கிய நிலைமை தொடர்பில் மீள தேடிப்பார்த்து சிகிச்சை அல்லது வேறு சத்திர சிகிச்சைகள், வைத்திய தேவைகள் உள்ளவர்களை அடையாளம் கண்டு அவர்களுக்கு விரைவாக சிகிச்சைகள் அளிக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- VI. மேலுள்ள அனைத்து நிவாரணங்களையும் வழங்கும் போது, உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதலின் பின்னர் வன்முறைகளால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள், அநியாயமாக தடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டவர்கள், பாதிக்கப்பட்ட விசாரணையாளர்கள், சாட்சியாளர்கள் உட்பட குறித்த தரப்பினர் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களாக கருதப்படல் வேண்டும்.

### 03) குற்றவியல் நீதி மற்றும் ஒழுக்காற்று நடவடிக்கை

- I. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல்களின் பின்னணியில் உள்ள சூத்திரதாரிகள் மற்றும் திட்டம் தீட்டியவர்களை சட்டத்தின் முன் நிறுத்துவது தேசிய மக்கள் சக்தி அரசாங்கத்தின் முதன்மை நடவடிக்கையாக அமையும் என கடந்த 2023 ஏப்ரல் 17 ஆம் திகதி உறுதி மொழியில் இலக்கம் 01 இன் கீழ் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன்படி, குறித்த சூத்திரதாரிகள் மற்றும் திட்டம் தீட்டியோரை வெளிப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவும், அவர்களை கைது செய்து நீதிமன்ற நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கு உட்படுத்தவும், நியாயமான வழக்கு விசாரணை ஒன்றுடாக தண்டனையளிக்கவும் தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் முன்னெடுக்கப்படல் வேண்டும். அத்துடன் விசாரணைகளின் போது அந்த நடவடிக்கைக்காக முன்னுரிமை அளிக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- II. தற்போது உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல்கள் தொடர்பிலான விசாரணைகள் குற்றப் புலனாய்வுத் திணைக்களம், பயங்கரவாத தடுப்பு மற்றும் விசாரணைப் பிரிவு உள்ளிட்ட விசாரணைப் பிரிவுகள் பல ஊடாக முன்னெடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அந்த விசாரணைகளில் விசாரணையாளர்களை நீக்குதல்/ இடமாற்றம் செய்தல் மற்றும் பக்கச்சார்பான விசாரணையாளர்களால் விசாரணை செய்தல் உள்ளிட்ட பல குற்றச்சாட்டுக்கள் கடந்த காலங்களில் முன்வைக்கப்பட்டன. அதனால் இந்த குற்றம் தொடர்பில் விசாரணை செய்ய விசேட விசாரணை அலுவலகம் ஒன்றினை ஸ்தாபிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதுடன் அது முன்னர் கூறப்பட்ட பூரண அதிகாரம் மிக்க ஆணைக் குழு மற்றும் புதிதாக ஸ்தாபிக்கப்படும் சிறப்பு வழக்குத் தொடுநர் அலுவலகத்தின் மேற்பார்வைக்கு உள்ளாக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.



- III. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல்களின் தற்போதைய கண்டறிதல்களின் பிரகாரம் குறித்த நபர்களுக்கு எதிராக ஒழுக்காற்று நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்தல். உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தாக்குதலின் பின்னர் சட்ட மா அதிபரின் ஆலோசனைக்கு அமைய அப்போதைய பதில் பொலிஸ் மா அதிபர் சந்தன விக்ரமரத்ன பொலிஸ் கடமைகளை நிறைவேற்றத் தவறியவர்கள் தொடர்பில் அடிப்படை விசாரணை ஒன்றினை முன்னெடுக்குமாறு பொலிஸ் விசேஷ விசாரணைப் பிரிவுக்கு அறிவித்திருந்தார். அந்த பிரிவு முன்னெடுத்த அடிப்படை விசாரணைகளுக்கு அமைய, சிரேஷ்ட பிரதிப் பொலிஸ் மா அதிபர் நந்தன முனசிங்க, சிரேஷ்ட பிரதிப் பொலிஸ் மா அதிபர் தேசபந்து தென்னகோன், சிரேஷ்ட பிரதிப் பொலிஸ் மா அதிபர் லலித் பத்திநாயக்க, சிரேஷ்ட பொலிஸ் அத்தியட்சர் ஏ.கே.பி. அத்துகோரன, பொலிஸ் அத்தியட்சர் எல்.எம். சஞ்ஜீவ பண்டார, உதவி பொலிஸ் அத்தியட்சர் கே.எம்.ஆர்.எஸ்.குமாரசேன மற்றும் உதவி பொலிஸ் அத்தியட்சர் (தற்போது பொலிஸ் அத்தியட்சர் எச்.பி.எஸ்.எஸ். சிசிர குமார ஆகிய உயர் பொலிஸ் அதிகாரிகள் உள்ளிட்ட அனைத்து பொலிஸ் உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்கும் எதிராக குற்றப் பத்திரிகை கையளிக்கப்பட்டு ஒழுக்காற்று நடவடிக்கை முன்னெடுக்கப்படுவது உசிதமானது என பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன்படி, குறித்த அடிப்படை விசாரணைகளை முன்னிறுத்தி குறித்த ஒழுக்காற்று விசாரணைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் முன்னெடுக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- IV. ஜனாதிபதி விசாரணை ஆணைக் குழு ஊடாக குற்றவியல் வழக்கு தாக்கல் செய்யப்படல் வேண்டும் என முன் மொழியப்பட்டுள்ள சிரேஷ்ட பிரதிப் பொலிஸ் மா அதிபர் நந்தன முனசிங்க, பொலிஸ் அத்தியட்சர் சஞ்ஜீவ பண்டார, சிரேஷ்ட பொலிஸ் அத்தியட்சர் சந்தன அத்துகோரன, பொலிஸ் அத்தியட்சர் பி.அ.ஐ. பிரசன்ன, பிரதான பொலிஸ் பரிசோதகர் ஆர்.எம். சரத் குமாரசிங்க, பிரதான பொலிஸ் பரிசோதகர் சாகர வில்கொட லியனகே உள்ளிட்ட உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்கும் ஒழுக்காற்று நடவடிக்கை முன்னெடுக்க முன்மொழியப்பட்டுள்ள சிரேஷ்ட பிரதிப் பொலிஸ் மா அதிபர் தேசபந்து தென்னகோன், உதவி பொலிஸ் அத்தியட்சர் சிசில குமார, பொலிஸ் பரிசோதகர் சமிந்த நவரத்ன உள்ளிட்ட உத்தியோகத்தர்களுக்கு குற்றப் பத்திரிகை கையளித்து ஒழுக்காற்று நடவடிக்கைகளை முன்னெடுக்கவும் தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளை முன்னெடுத்தல் வேண்டும்.
- V. சட்ட மா அதிபர் திணைக்களம் தொடர்பிலும் ஜனாதிபதி விசாரணை ஆணைக் குழுவின் இறுதி அறிக்கையில் 21 ஆவது பிரிவில் பல விடயங்கள் வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. அதன்படி, குறித்த அதிகாரிகளுக்கு எதிராக ஒழுக்காற்று நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதுடன் அந்த பரிந்துரைகளை அமல் செய்ய தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகளை முன்னெடுத்தல் வேண்டும்.
- VI. செனல் 4 தொலைக்காட்சி அசாத் மௌலானா எனும் நபரின் வெளிப்படுத்தல்களை அடிப்படையாக கொண்டு இந்த தாக்குதலின் பின்னணியில் சுரேஷ் சலே எனும் நபர் இருப்பதாக குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தது. அத்துடன் தாக்குதலுடன் அல்லது தாக்குதலை தடுக்க தவறியமை தொடர்பில் அரசு உளவுச் சேவையின் தோல்வி குறித்தும் குற்றச்சாட்டு முன் வைக்கப்பட்டது. இது தொடர்பில் பல்வேறு சாட்சிகள் உள்ள அரசு உளவுச் சேவையின் பணிப்பாளராக கடந்த 2019 அரசாங்க மாற்றத்தின் பின்னர் சுரேஷ் சலே என்பவர் நியமிக்கப்பட்டார். செனல் 4 தொலைக்காட்சியின் வெளிப்படுத்தலுக்கு உள்ளான சுரேஷ் சலேவை உடனடியாக, தாக்குதலுடன் தொடர்புடைய சாட்சிகள் பல இருக்கும் அரசு உளவுச் சேவையின் பிரதானி பதவியில் இருந்து நீக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல் வேண்டும்.
- VII. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல் தொடர்பில் அடிப்படை விசாரணைகளை முன்னெடுத்த குழுவை மீள நியமித்து, மீண்டும் அடிப்படை விசாரணைகளை ஆரம்பித்தல் மற்றும் அதற்காக விரைவாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல்



- VIII. உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல் தொடர்பிலான விசாரணைகள், முன்னர் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டதை போல முன்னெடுக்கப்படல் வேண்டும் என்பதுடன் அதற்காக தேவையான ஒத்துழைப்புக்களை வழங்குமாறு முப்படைகளுக்கு கட்டளை இட முப்படைகளின் பிரதானி எனும் ரீதியில் ஜனாதிபதிக்கு இயலுமை உள்ளது.
- IX. வெளிநாட்டில் உள்ள, உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல்கள் தொடர்பிலான சாட்சியாளரான அசாத் மௌலானாவின் சாட்சியை விரைவில் பதிவு செய்ய வேண்டும். அதே போல வெளிநாட்டில் இருக்கும் வேறு சாட்சியாளர்கள் மற்றும் தகவல் அறிந்தவர்களுக்கும் அசௌகரியங்களுக்கு உள்ளாகாதவாறு விடியோ கன்பரன்ஸ் ஊடாக அல்லது வேறு அதனுடன் ஒத்த வழிமுறைகளின் கீழ் அல்லது இலகுவில் தொடர்புபட்டு சாட்சி அல்லது தகவல் அளிக்க சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுத்தப்படல் வேண்டும்.
- X. இந்த விசாரணை தொடர்பில் ஆலோசனை பெற்றுக்கொள்ள சட்ட மா அதிபர் திணைக்களம், சிரேஷ்ட சட்டவாதி அல்லது சொலிசிட்டர் ஜெனரல் ஒருவர் உள்ளிட்ட குழுவை பெயரிட வேண்டும். இதற்கு முன்னர் எமது பரிந்துரைகளில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டதை போல, சட்ட மா அதிபர் திணைக்களம் மீதுள்ள மக்கள் நம்பிக்கை சிதைத்துள்ளமை மற்றும் முரண்பாட்டு நிலைமை காணப்படுவதால் இந்த தேர்தலின் பின்னர் விசாரணைகளை மேற்பார்வை செய்யவும் வழக்குத் தாக்கல் செய்வது தொடர்பிலும் விசேட வழக்குத் தொடுநர் அலுவலகம் ஒன்றினை ஸ்தாபிப்பதாக அறிவிக்க வேண்டும்.
- XI. விசாரணைகளில் முறைகேடுகள் உள்ள உயரதிகாரிகளுக்கு எதிராக ஒழுக்காற்று நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படல் வேண்டும். இந்த விசாரணைகளை முன்னெடுத்து செல்லும் போது, சாட்சிகளை மாற்றுவதற்கோ சாட்சிகளை அழிக்கவோ விசாரணைகளை திசை திருப்பவோ முறப்பட்ட தரப்பினர் தொடர்பில் தேடிப்பார்த்து முறையான நடவடிக்கைகளை முன்னெடுக்க குறித்த அடிப்படை நடவடிக்கைகள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படல் வேண்டும்.

#### 04) நிதி ஒதுக்கீடுகளை செய்தல்

- I. 2025 ஆம் ஆண்டுக்கான வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் மற்றும் உத்தேச வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை தயாரிக்கும் போது, இந்த பிரேரணைகளில் உள்ளடங்கும் விசாரணை அலுவலகம் மற்றும் சிறப்பு வழக்குத் தொடுநர் அலுவலகம் ஆகிய நிறுவனங்களின் நடவடிக்கைகள் தொடர்பில் நிதியை ஒதுக்க தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படல் வேண்டும். அதே போல நடட் ஈடு வழங்கல் உள்ளிட்ட ஏனைய அனைத்து யோசனைகளை நடைமுறைப்படுத்த தேவையான நிதி பங்களிப்பினை ஒதுக்கீடு செய்தல் வேண்டும்.

மேலுள்ள விடயங்களை பரிசீலித்து, அவை தொடர்பில் விரைவான நடவடிக்கைகளை முன்னெடுத்து உயிர்த்த ஞாயிறு தின தாக்குதல்களுக்கு விரைவில் நிதியை நிலைநாட்டுவீர்கள் என நாம் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றோம்.

நன்றி.

இப்படிக்கு உண்மையுள்ள,  
அருட் தந்தை ரொஹான் சில்வா  
(சமூக சமய மையத்தின் ஆய்வுக் குழு சார்பாக)  
நிறைவேற்று பணிப்பாளர்,  
சமூக சமய மையம்.

பிரதிகள்

1. பிரதமர் ஹரினி அமரதூரிய, நீதி அமைச்சர்
2. விஜித்த ஹேரத், பொதுமக்கள் பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சர்
3. சிரேஷ்ட பிரதிப் பொலிஸ் மா அதிபர் ( ஓய்வு) ரவி செனவிரத்ன, செயலாளர், பொது மக்கள் பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சு
4. செயலாளர், நீதி அமைச்சு

**Annexure D4**

	Name of the respondent	Sum Ordered by the SC to be paid. (Rs.Million)	Sum paid. (Rs.)	Date on which the sum was credited to the Victim Account
01	Hon. Maithripala Sirisena	100	15,000,000.00	28-Jun-23
			15,000,000.00	22-Apr-24
			3,000,000.00	29-Apr-24
			10,000,000.00	30-Apr-24
			25,000,000.00	16-Jul-24
			20,000,000.00	02-Aug-24
			12,000,000.00	16-Aug-24
	<b>TOTAL PAID</b>		<b>100,000,000.00</b>	
02	Mr. Pujith Jayasundera	75	1,725,588.87	20-Jun-24
			150,000.00	28-Jun-24
			2,500,000.00	24-Jul-24
			6,424,411.13	29-Jul-24
			10,000,000.00	08-Aug-24
			40,000,000.00	15-Aug-24
			9,000,000.00	20-Aug-24
			5,200,000.00	30-Aug-24
	<b>TOTAL PAID</b>		<b>75,000,000.00</b>	
03	Mr. Nilantha Jayawardena	75	4,100,000.00	11-Jul-23
			5,900,000.00	16-Aug-24
			65,000,000.00	07-Oct-24
	<b>TOTAL PAID</b>		<b>75,000,000.00</b>	
04	Mr. Hemasiri Fernando	50	1,000,000.00	09-Jun-23
			1,000,000.00	10-Jul-23
			500,000.00	11-Sep-23
			2,500,000.00	23-Oct-23
			5,000,000.00	19-Jun-24
			15,000,000.00	26-Jun-24
			25,000,000.00	28-Jun-24
	<b>TOTAL PAID</b>		<b>50,000,000.00</b>	
05	Mr. Sisira Mendis	10	5,000,000.00	06-Jul-23
			5,000,000.00	11-Jul-23
	<b>TOTAL PAID</b>		<b>10,000,000.00</b>	
06	State	1	1,000,000.00	09-Jun-23

	<b>TOTAL PAID</b>		<b>1,000,000.00</b>	
<b>Total amount received as at October 7, 2024</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>Rs.311,000,000.00</b>		

Source-

[https://reparations.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=153&Itemid=306&lang=en](https://reparations.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=153&Itemid=306&lang=en)





# EA INFO

Easter Attack Info

<https://easterattack.info>

