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**PRESS RELEASE: Sri Lankan Government should Acknowledge Past Truth Commissions before establishing a new body.**

**Colombo:** Sri Lankan victims have lost count of the number of government commissions established to look into gross violations of human rights, as yet another one is about to be established. The Truth, Unity and Reconciliation Commission is the latest in a line of at least 36 commissions established by the Government of Sri Lanka to look for the truth, and yet victims say justice and accountability remains elusive. It's eight years today since the families of the disappeared bravely started street protests to call for action; since then more than 240 elderly relatives have died without finding out what happened to their loved ones.

Thirty-seven civil society organisations and 19 activists have already issued different statements rejecting the latest Truth Commission proposed by the Government. They point to the abject failure of past mechanisms<sup>1</sup>, the failure to make documents public<sup>2</sup>, lack of sufficient powers for the new body, the absence of international involvement in the process<sup>3</sup>, the absence of an appropriate judicial mechanism and the failure to implement the recommendations of a long line of previous commissions<sup>4</sup>.

Below is a list of 36 past commissions set up by the Government of Sri Lanka we have identified. Shockingly the final reports of more than a third of these - 14 - were never made public. Additionally, very few are even displayed on any government website, despite being for the large part digitised. Indeed, we could only find copies available of approximately half - 11 - of the 22 published reports of past commissions.

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<sup>1</sup> 6 civil society organisations: <https://adayaalam.org/joint-statement-on-the-inadequacy-of-a-truth-and-reconciliation-mechanism-to-achieve-post-war-transitional-justice/>

<sup>2</sup> 19 civil society activists: <https://island.lk/post-war-reconciliation-civil-society-group-tells-govt-how-to-proceed/>

<sup>3</sup> 16 civil society organisations: <https://www.tamilguardian.com/content/tamils-across-north-east-reject-proposed-national-unity-and-reconciliation-commission>

<sup>4</sup> 15 civil society organisations: <https://www.themorning.lk/articles/Uo7wCnlwGcm6pEXOvXZv>

Additionally, there has been a pattern of inquiries being established to investigate only what happened but not to hold anyone criminally responsible, with the result that there is persistent recurrence of mass atrocities by the same individuals.

This raises serious concerns about the Sri Lankan President's latest accountability initiative. The first step towards truth would surely be for the Presidential website to acknowledge and endorse the content of past government investigations by publishing them online. In the spirit of truth this should include reports that name the President, like the Batalanda Commission, which concluded inter alia that it was impossible for the torture and detention at the Batalanda torture site to happen without Ranil Wickremesinghe's knowledge<sup>5</sup>.

We urge the Government of Sri Lanka to release the unpublished reports and to publish all past reports on the President's website - <https://www.president.gov.lk>.

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<sup>5</sup> Batalanda Commission Report at p. 66 and 68.

ref <sup>6</sup>	Date of Appointment	Name of Commission <sup>7</sup>	Mandate	Publication	Comments <sup>8</sup>
1	1 November 1956	Commission of inquiry into the outbreaks of civil disturbance in the Eastern Province	To inquiry into civil disturbances between 1 January and 30 September 1956, particularly in the Gal Oya Development Project	Interim report of December 1956 published as Sessional Paper No. III, 1957 in January 1957	The commission was chaired by L A Rajapakse. In the interim report, the commission commented that “it will not be in the national interest to pursue the inquiry into these various incidents at this stage”. It is not clear whether further investigations were conducted or whether a final report was ever submitted.
2	1958	Commission on Capital Punishment	Commission set up by Mrs Bandaranaike to advice on the use of the death penalty in Sri Lanka. Norval Morris, a New Zealand lawyer was appointed as the commission’s Chairperson	Report published in June 1959	The majority of the Commission recommended that capital punishment remain suspended in Sri Lanka. <sup>1</sup>
3	28 June 1963	The Commission to Inquire into the death of Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike in September 1959	To determine whether there was a wider political plot to assassinate S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike.	Sessional Paper No. III, 1964 <sup>2</sup>  <a href="#">Not available online.</a> <sup>9</sup>	Scotland Yard assisted the police investigation. <sup>3</sup> Two of the three commissioners were from outside Sri Lanka.  One person hanged for the crime and 2 imprisoned. <sup>4</sup>
4	1972	The Criminal Justice Commission <sup>5</sup>	Mandated as a public inquiry and a tribunal to try the suspects involved in the abortive insurrection of April 1971. <sup>6</sup>	Judgement in Inquiry No. 1 published in 1976. Available online at <a href="https://www.jstor.org/stable/saoa.crl.31570027?seq=1">https://www.jstor.org/stable/saoa.crl.31570027?seq=1</a>	There were serious concerns about due process under the Criminal Justice Commission Act No 14 of 1972. <sup>7</sup> Many of the surviving leaders of the JVP received prison sentences. <sup>8</sup> The Act was repealed in 1977 and a general amnesty granted to those convicted under it.

<sup>6</sup> Reference numbers in bold indicate that the report is on file with the ITJP.

<sup>7</sup> This list comprises investigate bodies set up under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1948, the Special Presidential Commission of Inquiry Act, 1978 and Boards of Inquiry and other entities set up by the President of Sri Lanka. Unless otherwise stated, “commission of inquiry” refers to a commission set up under the 1948 Act. Where possible links to the content of the reports have been provided. It is noteworthy that beyond the fact that many reports remain unpublished, those who were published were not made available on government websites, but rather can be accessed via non-governmental sources.

<sup>8</sup> Noting that this is only the investigations we have located so far – it likely does not represent the totality.

<sup>9</sup> Obviously acknowledging many of these reports pre-date the Internet so were not put online at the time but should be now.

5	9 November 1977	The Sansoni Commission	On the anti-Tamil violence that took place between 13 August and 15 September, 1977 <sup>ix</sup>	Final report, Sessional Paper No. VII, 2 July, 1980.	Available online at <a href="https://lankafreelibrary.com/2019/10/15/sansoni-commission-1980/">https://lankafreelibrary.com/2019/10/15/sansoni-commission-1980/</a>
6	March 1978	Special Presidential Commission of Inquiry into abuse or misuse of power by Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike	Under the Special Presidential Commission of Inquiry Act, this body found Mrs Bandaranaike guilty on six of the ten charges in September 1980 and deprived her of her civic rights, resulting in her expulsion from Parliament. <sup>x</sup>	Not available online.	Mrs Bandaranaike challenged the establishment of his body in the Court of Appeal. The court found that the Special Presidential Commission of Inquiry Act was not retrospective in its function and therefore an inquiry of a period before its enactment was beyond its jurisdiction. This was circumvented by two amendments with retrospective effect, and Parliament declaring that the verdict of the Court of Appeal was null and void. <sup>xi</sup>
7	9 May 1991	Inquiry into incident alleged to have occurred on the Palampiddi-Iranai Illuppaikulam-Vavuniya Road on 03.05.1991 <sup>xii</sup>	To inquire into the attack by aircraft on personnel and property of Médecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) on 3 May, 1991 and to ascertain whether the firing upon of the MSF vehicle by a government helicopter was intentional or accidental.	Final report, Sessional Paper No. 11 of June, 1991.  Not available online.	Inquiry conducted partly in France. <sup>xiii</sup>  It exonerated the Government.

8	18 June 1991	The Kokkadicholai Commission of Inquiry	To inquire into <sup>xiv</sup> :  (a) the explosion of a device buried on 12th June, 1991 on the Kokkadicholai – Manmuni Ferry Road, in Batticaloa District which killed two soldiers and injured a third  (b) the deaths of 67 civilians in Mahiladitivu, Mudhaaikuda, and Munaikadu, in the Batticaloa District, and the destruction of property.	Final report, Sessional Paper No. 11 of 9 March 1992.  Available at the National Archives & Government Publications Bureau.  <a href="#">Not available online.</a> <sup>xv</sup>	The report failed to identify evidence against any individual soldier. <sup>xvi</sup> Military suspects were neither required to give evidence nor cross-examined.  The Commission recommended any action to be taken under military law. A military court later acquitted 17 soldiers but found the officer-in-charge, Captain Kudaligama, guilty of failing to control his troops and improper disposal of bodies. <sup>xvii</sup>
9	January 1991 <sup>xviii</sup>	Commission of Inquiry into Involuntary Removals and/or Disappearances of Persons.	President Premadasa appointed B.G. De Silva as chair of the commission. Its mandate was extended twice in January 1992 and January 1993. <sup>xix</sup>	The commission submitted 21 interim reports.  <b>Reports never published.</b>	This commission came to a premature end following the President's assassination on 1 May 1993. <sup>xx</sup>
10	1993	Commission of Inquiry into involuntary removal of persons during 1991-1993 <sup>xxi</sup>	President Wijetunga appointed this commission to inquire into involuntary removals, limited to the period 1991 – 1993 and thus failed to cover the period during which large scale	<b>Report never published.</b>	

			disappearances had occurred (1987 – 1990), <sup>xxii</sup>		
11	1992	Commission of inquiry into the killing of Lt. General Denzil Kobbekaduwa in a bomb explosion while traveling in a jeep at Araly, Jaffna.	President Premadasa appointed this one-person Commission headed by retired Supreme Court judge, Justice Ismail.	Report never published.	Justice Ismail reported, but his findings were questioned, and a new commission consisting of 3 international judges was set up.
12	1992	International Commission of Inquiry into the killing of Lt. General Denzil Kobbekaduwa	Consisting of three foreign judges.	Final report published as Sessional Paper No. VII, 1993.  Not available online.	The Commission also heard evidence in London. <sup>xxiii</sup>
13	1995	Special Presidential Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the assassination of Lt. General Denzil Kobbekaduwa and nine others and causing serious injury to another at Araly, Kayts on 08 August 1992.		The proceedings of this SPCoI were televised.  The final report was published as Sessional Paper, No. 9, 1997.  Not available online.	The SPCoI was set up despite an earlier one-person commission and one consisting of three foreign judges already having examined the incident (see above).
14	November 1994	The Zonal Commissions on “Involuntary Removal or Disappearance of Persons”	President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga set up the three Zonal Commissions each responsible for: i) the Central, North West, North Central and Uva Provinces; ii) the Northern and the Eastern Provinces; iii) the Western, Southern,	Not available online.	Very few indictments for 27,200 persons deemed disappeared. <sup>xxv</sup> To our knowledge there was a conviction only in the Embilipitiya case where the relevant Commission did a special report on the Embilipitiya incident which was never published.  Though the Interim Reports as such were published in a limited print run, their Annexes were not, keeping the names of alleged perpetrators in individual cases and other sensitive information out of the public domain.

			and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. <sup>xxiv</sup>		<p>Underlying testimony still under Official Secrets Act order until 2030.</p> <p>Interim Reports of the Commission of Inquiry into the Involuntary Removal or Disappearance of Persons in the Central, North Western, North Central and Uva Provinces, Sessional Paper No. III, September 1997.</p> <p>Interim Reports of Commission of Inquiry into the Involuntary Removal or Disappearance of Persons in the Northern &amp; Eastern Provinces, Sessional Paper No. IV, September 1997.</p> <p>Final Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Involuntary Removal or Disappearance of Persons in the Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, Sessional Paper No V, Volume I and Volume II, September 1997</p> <p>Final Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Involuntary Removal or Disappearance of Persons in the Central, North Western, North Central and Uva Provinces, Sessional Paper No. VI, September 1997</p> <p>Final Report of Commission of Inquiry into the Involuntary Removal or Disappearance of Persons in the Northern &amp; Eastern Provinces, Sessional Paper No. VII, September 1997.<sup>xxvi</sup></p>
15	1995	Special Presidential Commission of Inquiry to look into the assassination on 23 April 1993 and the prior physical attacks	The Chairperson was Retd Supreme Court Judge Tissa Dias Bandaranayake. Matara High Court Judge G.W. Edirisuriya was the other member.	<p>Final report submitted on 7 October 1997.</p> <p>It was published.</p>	<p>Independent from the SPCoI, the government invited Scotland Yard to investigate the killing.<sup>xxvii</sup></p> <p>The Commission identified 7 people as being responsible for the death of Lalith Athulathmudali. Its findings created a lot of controversy.<sup>xxviii</sup></p>

		on Lalith Athulathmudali			
16	1995	Special Presidential Commission is investigating the killing in February 1988 of Vijaya Kumaratunga	The Commission comprised the then-Supreme Court Justices Sarath N Silva and P Ramanathan, and High Court Judge D Jayawickreme	The Commission's report was published as Sessional Paper No. 1, 1996.  The report is available at the National Archives <sup>xxix</sup> and Government Publications Bureau.  <a href="#">Not available online.</a>	The Commission named then-President Ranasinghe Premadasa and his deputy Minister of Defence, Ranjan Wijeratne as indirectly responsible for the assassination of Vijaya Kumaratunga. Both had been killed by the time the report came out.
17	November 1996	Board of Investigation	President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga appointed a Board of Investigation (BOI) under the Defence Ministry to specifically investigate 2621 cases of disappearances of those arrested by the army in Jaffna in mid-1996.	<b>Report never published though submitted to Government in April 1998.<sup>xxx</sup></b>	
18	December 1998 <sup>xxxi</sup>	The 1998 All Island Disappearances Commission	Investigated disappearance cases that the three Zonal Commissions had not addressed. <sup>xxxii</sup>	Reported in May 2000 and report made public ( <b>but not in full</b> ) as Sessional Paper No. I, March 2001 in June 2002. <sup>xxxiii</sup>	The AIC investigated 10,136 complaints not pursued by the Zonal Commissions were transmitted. It established evidence of 4,473 disappearances in addition to the cases documented by the other commissions. When completing its work, it referred 16,305 additional complaints, which it was prohibited from reviewing per its mandate, to the Sri Lankan Human Rights Commission. <sup>xxxiv</sup>  Though the report was published, its Annexes were not – keeping names of alleged perpetrators in individual cases and other sensitive information out of the public domain.



					Limited circulation print run only. <sup>xxxv</sup>
19	December 1995	Commission of Inquiry into the establishment and maintenance of Places of Unlawful Detention and Torture chambers at the Batalanda Housing Scheme <sup>xxxvi</sup>	Examining a torture site from the JVP era. <sup>xxxvii</sup>	Report of the Commission made public as Sessional Paper No. 1, 2000.	Limited circulation print run only.
20	March 2001	Commission of Inquiry into incidents that took place at the Bindunuwewa Rehabilitation Centre, Bandarawela on 25 October 2000 <sup>xxxviii</sup>	Looking at the Bindunuwewa Rehabilitation Centre where 27 Tamil inmates died and 14 were injured during an attack by Sinhalese civilians and police shooting.	November 2001.  Report never published.	The report largely depoliticizes the attack itself. <sup>xxxix</sup>
21	23 July 2001	Presidential Truth Commission on Ethnic Violence (1981 – 1984) <sup>xl</sup>	To look at the ethnic violence that took place between 1981-1984, with “special reference to the period of July 1983”. <sup>xli</sup>	The Commission reported in September 2002. <sup>xlii</sup>  The report was published as Sessional Paper No. 3, 2003  Available online but not on GOSL site <sup>xliii</sup>	Of the several thousand suspected perpetrators identified, fewer than 500 were indicted and even fewer convicted. <sup>xliv</sup>
22	23 August 2006	Two-member Commission of Inquiry to investigate the	Established by President Mahinda Rajapaksa to inquire into the	Final report submitted to the President but never published.	Court case collapsed in 2021 with the AG’s office dropping charges against Pillyan and four other suspects. <sup>xlvi</sup>

		assassination of Batticaloa district Parliamentarian Joseph Pararajasingham <sup>xlv</sup>	assassination on 25 December 2005 and examine the manner in which the investigations were carried out by the Police and other security personnel.		
23	15 September 2006	Presidential Commission on the Disappeared (The Mahanama Tilakaratne Commission) <sup>xlvii</sup>	To examine incidents of abductions, disappearances, unidentified dead bodies and unexplained killings since 13 September 2006. To identify any armed group or groups, any other forces or persons who were directly or indirectly responsible for or involved in these incidents.	Interim reports were submitted on 12 December 2006 and 23 March 2007 respectively. The final report was submitted to the President in May 2007. <sup>xlviii</sup>  Report never published.	
24	3 November 2006	Commission of Inquiry to Investigate and Inquire into Alleged Serious Violations of Human Rights Occurring since 1 August 2005 (the Udalagama Commission)	Established by President Mahinda Rajapaksa to investigate 16 incidents, including the killing of five students in Trincomalee and the massacre of aid workers of Action Against Hunger (ACF) in Muttur. Also included the Joseph Pararajasingham case (see above).	The final report of the Commission was submitted to the President in June 2009. It was tabled in Parliament on 20 October 2015. <sup>xlix</sup>	The post-war Lessons Learnt and Reconciliations Commission (LLRC) strongly recommended 'the implementation of the recommendations of the report' and its publication.
25	February 2007	International Independent Group of	The IIGEP was formed in February 2007, when the President of Sri Lanka	Final report April 2008 <sup>i</sup>	In March 2008, the international body aborted its mission because of witness protection and other concerns. <sup>ii</sup>

		Eminent Persons (IIGEP)	invited 11 persons from a number of countries to observe the work of the Udalagama Commission (see above).		
26	May 2010	Lessons Learned and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC)	The LLRC was formed with a mandate to inquire into the failure of the ceasefire agreement of 2002, and the “sequence of events” thereafter leading to the end of the war in May 2009.	The Commission presented its 388-page final report to the President on 15 November 2011. It was tabled in Parliament and made public on 16 December 2011. <sup>lii</sup>	
27	2013	Army Board on Implementation of the Recommendations of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission	To investigate allegations of excessive civilian casualties that were said to have been caused due to heavy shelling.	Report available online on official website. <sup>liii</sup>	Members of the board were effectively senior officers investigating their own conduct <sup>liv</sup> . They exonerated themselves.  The board comprised: Major General Kamal Gunaratne, Brigadier Senaka Wickramaratne, Brigadier Aruna Wanniarachchi, Brigadier G.V. Ravipriya, Brigadier Suraj Bansajaya and Lieutenant Colonel Piyal Wijesiriwardhane. <sup>lv</sup>  Regarding the C4 executions videos this recommended *§47) that “The Government should initiate an independent investigation into this matter to establish the truth or otherwise of the allegations arising from the video footage.” <sup>lvi</sup> In 2011 Sri Lanka had earlier said before that it was not possible because video too blurred. <sup>lvii</sup> There is no indication this was done.
28	2013	Military Court of Inquiry <sup>lviii</sup>	Appointed by Jagath Jayasuriya.	Report never published.	There were reports saying this exonerated the Army. <sup>lix</sup> It also promised to investigate the C4 execution videos: “The C of I will now proceed to investigate the 2nd part of their mandate, to wit Channel 4 allegation on summary

					<p>executions of captured LTTE terrorists.<sup>lxvii</sup> – this never happened.</p> <p>Members were:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Major General A.W.J.C. de Silva</td> <td>President</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Major General A.K.S. Perera</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brigadier J.R. Kulatunga</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brigadier W.R.P. de Silva</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brigadier A.S. Wijewickrama</td> <td>Member</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lieutenant Colonel H.M.L.D. Herath<sup>lxviii</sup></td> <td>Secretary.</td> </tr> </table>	Major General A.W.J.C. de Silva	President	Major General A.K.S. Perera	Member	Brigadier J.R. Kulatunga	Member	Brigadier W.R.P. de Silva	Member	Brigadier A.S. Wijewickrama	Member	Lieutenant Colonel H.M.L.D. Herath <sup>lxviii</sup>	Secretary.
Major General A.W.J.C. de Silva	President																
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Brigadier A.S. Wijewickrama	Member																
Lieutenant Colonel H.M.L.D. Herath <sup>lxviii</sup>	Secretary.																
29	26 June 2013	Commission of Inquiry to probe the circumstances surrounding the mass graves discovered at Matale	To look into a mass grave thought to date to the JVP era. <sup>lxix</sup>	<p>The Commission submitted its final report to President Sirisena in 2015.</p> <p><b>Report never published.</b></p>	<p>The Commission was ordered to conduct its inquiry in parallel with investigations conducted by the Magistrate and the Police.<sup>lxx</sup></p> <p>The Sri Lanka Sunday Times claimed to have had access to the report and reported on its findings in May 2015.<sup>lxxi</sup></p>												
30	15 August 2013	Commission of inquiry appointed to investigate cases of persons who went missing from the Northern and Eastern Provinces during the war	To investigate cases of persons from the Northern and Eastern Provinces who were abducted or disappeared from their places of residence between 10 June 1990 and 19 May 2009. The Commission was known as the Paranagama commission, after its Chairperson.	The report was tabled in Parliament on 20 October 2015. <sup>lxxii</sup> It is available on a non-governmental website. <sup>lxxiii</sup>	The Commission is reported to have received more than 21,000 complaints of missing persons by June 2015. <sup>lxxiv</sup>												
31	January 2016	Consultation Task Force on Reconciliation Mechanisms (CTF)	Chaired by Manouri Muttetuwegama, who had also been chair of two commissions of	The final report was made public by the CTF in January 2022. Neither the Prime													

			inquiry into disappearances appointed by Chandrika Kumaratunga in the mid-90s (see above). The CTF was set up by then Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe as per the October 2015 UN Human Rights Council resolution on Sri Lanka, co-sponsored by the Government of Sri Lanka.	Minister or President attended the event. <sup>lxxviii</sup> The English version only can be accessed on the OMP site. <sup>lxxix</sup>	
32	September 2019	Commission of Inquiry into Easter Bombing	Chaired by Supreme Court judge, Janak de Silva	Two interim reports were submitted to President Gotabaya Rajapakse in December 2019 and March 2020. The final report was presented in February 2021. <sup>lxxx</sup> It was tabled in Parliament in April 2021 <sup>lxxxi</sup> and is available on the Presidential Secretariat's website. <sup>lxxxii</sup>	The Final Report has 472 pages, 215 annexes and 6 volumes <sup>lxxxiii</sup> .
33	8 January 2020	Commission of Inquiry to Investigate Allegations of Political Victimization	The Commission was also instructed to conduct an in-depth investigation into serious fraud, corruption, abuse of state resources, privileges, power and authority. The Chairperson was Justice	The final report was handed over to President Gotabaya Rajapakse in December 2020. <sup>lxxxiv</sup>  A Sinhala version was leaked by a national	The Commission received 1971 complaints. Its report consists of 3 volumes and 2043 pages. <sup>lxxxv</sup> In February 2023, the Attorney General informed the Court of Appeal that the Cabinet of Ministers had decided not to implement the commissions' recommendations in a case filed by President Ranil Wickremesinghe, among others, seeking the quashing of the commission's recommendations. <sup>lxxxvii</sup>

			Abeyrathne. He later became chairperson of the Office of Missing Persons.	newspaper in January 2021. <sup>lxxv</sup>  Report never published.	
34	January 2021	Special Presidential Commission of Inquiry to implement recommendations of the Presidential Commission of Inquiry into Political Victimization (the SPCol)	This SPCol was appointed by Gazette (Extraordinary) No. 2212/53 on 29 January 2021. <sup>lxxviii</sup> Its mandate was amended by Gazette (Extraordinary) No. 2221/54 of 1st April 2021, adding, among others, a mandate to "inquire into and report whether all or any of the findings, decisions and recommendations contained in the aforesaid report of the Presidential Commission of Inquiry, made in respect of all the persons identified therein, are justified." <sup>lxxix</sup>	It is not known whether this Commission has concluded its work, and/or whether it has reported on its findings.  Report never published.	Though this commission was not mandated to investigate human rights violations, it is included in this list on the basis that its records may contain critical information regarding serious violations and the alleged perpetrators.
35	January 2021	Presidential Commission of Inquiry to investigate the findings of preceding Commissions and Committees.	Chaired by Justice Nawaz. The Commission mandate was extended on 28 July 2023 until 31 August 2023. <sup>lxxx</sup>	A synopsis was submitted to the President in February 2023. <sup>lxxxi</sup> It is not known whether the final report has been submitted, as of early 2024. Report never published.	The synopsis is reported to contain 27 recommendations. It has not been made public. <sup>lxxxii</sup>

				published.	
36	6 June 2022	Commission of Inquiry to investigate claims of individuals, institutions, organizations and associations whose properties and personal effects were lost or subjected to vandalism of all forms including arson, and looting and theft that took place during March 31st 2022 and May 15th 2022 in several parts of the country.	Three-member commission appointed by President Gotabaya Rajapakse. Chairperson was Justice Buwaneka Pandukabaya Aluwihare, Judge of the Supreme Court.	It is not known whether this commission has concluded its work, and/or whether it has reported on its findings.  Report never published.	

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- <sup>xv</sup> [http://www.archives.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com\\_archivesholding&lang=en&limitstart=1035](http://www.archives.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_archivesholding&lang=en&limitstart=1035)
- <sup>xvi</sup> ICJ, Post-war Justice in Sri Lanka, 2010, p68-71 and 97-98
- <sup>xvii</sup> ICJ, 2010, p97
- <sup>xviii</sup> [http://citation.allacademic.com/meta/p\\_mla\\_apa\\_research\\_citation/4/9/9/3/6/pages499364/p499364-48.php](http://citation.allacademic.com/meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/4/9/9/3/6/pages499364/p499364-48.php)
- <sup>xix</sup> The Law and Society Trust: A LEGACY TO REMEMBER, p. 20 ICJ, 2010, p. 71-72. The Commissions were appointed through Gazette Notification No. 644/27; No. 697/5 and No. 751/1 respectively
- <sup>xx</sup> <http://www.ruleoflawsrilanka.org/resources/writings-of-m-c-m-iqbal/disappearances-in-sri-lanka-and-the-findings-of/?searchterm=B.G.%20De%20Silva%20commission%20appointed%20by%20President%20Premadasa>
- <sup>xxi</sup> The Law and Society Trust: A LEGACY TO REMEMBER, p21. The commission was appointed through Gazette Notification No. 784/1 of 13 September 1993
- <sup>xxii</sup> The Law and Society Trust: A LEGACY TO REMEMBER, p22
- <sup>xxiii</sup> SPCoI into Kobbekaduwa killing, page2
- <sup>xxiv</sup> <http://www.usip.org/publications/commissions-of-inquiry-sri-lanka>
- <sup>xxv</sup> ICJ, Authority without Accountability: THE CRISIS OF IMPUNITY IN SRI LANKA, October 2012
- <sup>xxvi</sup> <http://www.usip.org/publications/commissions-of-inquiry-sri-lanka>
- <sup>xxvii</sup> <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab8758.html>
- <sup>xxviii</sup> <https://archives1.dailynews.lk/2017/05/24/features/116753/unravelling-mysteries-athulathmudali%E2%80%99s-murder>
- <sup>xxix</sup> [http://www.archives.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com\\_archivesholding](http://www.archives.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_archivesholding)
- <sup>xxx</sup> <https://www.amnesty.org/es/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/asa370101998en.pdf>
- <sup>xxxi</sup> [http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/file/resources/collections/commissions/SriLanka-Charter/SriLanka-Charter\\_AP-6-N-214-97.pdf](http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/file/resources/collections/commissions/SriLanka-Charter/SriLanka-Charter_AP-6-N-214-97.pdf) and **The Law and Society Trust: A LEGACY TO REMEMBER**
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- <sup>xxxiii</sup> <http://www.usip.org/publications/commissions-of-inquiry-sri-lanka> and ICJ, Authority without Accountability: THE CRISIS OF IMPUNITY IN SRI LANKA, October 2012
- <sup>xxxiv</sup> <https://www.usip.org/publications/1995/01/commissions-inquiry-sri-lanka>
- <sup>xxxv</sup> [http://www.disappearances.org/news/mainfile.php/frep\\_sl\\_ai/](http://www.disappearances.org/news/mainfile.php/frep_sl_ai/)
- <sup>xxxvi</sup> The Law and Society Trust: A LEGACY TO REMEMBER
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- <sup>xl</sup> <http://pact.lk/23-july-2001/>
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- <sup>xlii</sup> <http://pact.lk/23-july-2001/>
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- <sup>xliiv</sup> <https://www.usip.org/publications/1995/01/commissions-inquiry-sri-lanka>
- <sup>xli v</sup> CPA, [http://f.cl.ly/items/2c0m2i0Y3V2A2D2X052C/A%20list%20of%20Commissions%20and%20Committees%20appointed%20by%20GoSL%20since%202005%20\\_December%202013.pdf](http://f.cl.ly/items/2c0m2i0Y3V2A2D2X052C/A%20list%20of%20Commissions%20and%20Committees%20appointed%20by%20GoSL%20since%202005%20_December%202013.pdf)
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- <sup>xli ix</sup> <https://www.colombotelegraph.com/index.php/govt-releases-udalagama-and-paranagama-commission-reports/>
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