Home Office
BUILDING A SAFE, JUST AND TOLERANT SOCIETY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION BULLETIN

SRI LANKA

UPDATE ON KEY ISSUES

APRIL 2006

Bulletin No: Sri Lanka 01/2006

RDS-IND
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION SERVICE

Contents

		Paragraphs
1.	INTRODUCTION	1.01 – 1.07
2.	ARBITRARY OR UNLAWFUL DEPRIVATION OF LIFE	2.01 – 2.13
3.	DISAPPEARANCES/ABDUCTIONS	3.01 – 3.05
4.	TORTURE/IMPUNITY/HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	4.01 – 4.06
5.	ARREST/DETENTION/PRISON CONDITIONS	5.01 – 5.05
6.	STATE OF EMERGENCY/EMERGENCY REGULATIONS	6.01 – 6.08
7.	PEACE PROCESS/CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS	7.01 – 7.07
8.	RECRUITMENT OF CHILD SOLDIERS	8.01 – 8.07

ANNEXES

Annex A - Sri Lanka Timelines
Annex B - Incidents of violence between the LTTE and the Karuna faction
Annex C - Major incidents of terrorist violence in Sri Lanka, 1992 - 2006
Annex D - Incidents involving the LTTE
Annex E - Fatalities by district
Annex F - Maps
Annex G - References to source material

1. Introduction

1.01 This Country of Origin Information Bulletin (COI Bulletin) has been produced by Country of Origin Information Service, Research Development and Statistics (RDS), Home Office, from information about Sri Lanka obtained from a wide variety of recognised sources. It does not contain any Home Office opinion or policy.

1.02 This COI Bulletin has been prepared for background purposes for those involved in the asylum/human rights determination process. The information it contains is not exhaustive. It concentrates on the issues most commonly raised in asylum/ human rights claims made in the United Kingdom.

1.03 The COI Bulletin is sourced throughout. It is intended to be used by caseworkers as a signpost to the source material, which has been made available to them. The vast majority of the source material is readily available in the public domain. It is not intended to be a detailed or comprehensive survey. For a more detailed account, the relevant source documents should be examined directly.

1.04 This COI Bulletin is intended to cover major developments that have taken place in Sri Lanka since publication of the Sri Lanka Country of Origin Information Report (COI Report) in September 2005 and must be read in conjunction with that and the subsequent Sri Lanka Bulletin 1/2005 published in November 2005. The COI Bulletin is intended to give a brief overview of the main issues in Sri Lanka from June 2005 to 31 March 2006.

1.05 This COI Bulletin and the accompanying source material are publicly disclosable. Where sources identified in the COI Bulletin are available in electronic form the relevant link has been included. The date that the relevant link was accessed in preparing the COI Bulletin is also included. Paper copies of the sources have been distributed to nominated officers in Asylum Caseworking Directorate and all Presenting Officer Units.

1.06 As noted above, the COI Bulletin is a collation of material produced by a number of reliable information sources. In compiling the COI Bulletin, no attempt has been made to resolve discrepancies between information provided in different source documents. For example, different source documents often contain different versions of names and spellings of individuals, places and political parties etc. Bulletins do not aim to bring consistency of spelling, but to reflect faithfully the spellings used in the original source documents. Similarly, figures given in different source documents sometimes vary and these are simply quoted as per the original text.

1.07 In producing this COI Bulletin, the Home Office has sought to provide an accurate, balanced summary of the available source material. Any comments regarding this COI Bulletin or suggestions for additional source material are very welcome and should be submitted to the Home Office as below.

Country of Origin Information Service
Home Office
Apollo House
36 Wellesley Road

Croydon CR9 3RR
United Kingdom

Email: cois@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
Website: http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/country_reports.html

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

2. Arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life/politically motivated killings

2.01 As noted in the U.S. Department of State (USSD) Country Report on Human Rights Practices – 2005, Sri Lanka, released on 8 March 2006:

"There were no confirmed reports of politically motivated killings by the government; however, it was often alleged that paramilitary groups, sometimes with the aid of the government, engaged in targeted killings of political opponents. The government and the army denied the allegations. Human rights organizations and other sources reported an increase in encounter killings by police. At year's [2005] end the Human Rights Commission (HRC) reported that police killed 25 individuals in police custody. The HRC determined that 20 of those individuals died as a result of torture in police custody during the year." **[1a] (Section 1a)**

2.02 The Human Rights Watch World Report 2006 'Overview of human rights issues in Sri Lanka', released on 18 January 2006 noted that "The police continue to enjoy great impunity. While some cases of deaths in custody and torture have been investigated, no one has been prosecuted or punished as yet." **[2]**

2.03 "There were several reports of high profile killings by unknown actors during the year…On December 24 [2005], unidentified gunmen shot and killed TNA parliamentarian Joseph Pararajasingham while he was attending midnight mass at St. Mary's cathedral in Batticaloa. The LTTE accused government security forces of conspiring with paramilitaries in the killing. At year's [2005] end police had made no arrests." **(USSD 2005) [1a] (Section 1a)** On August 12 [2005], a suspected LTTE sniper shot and killed Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar at his residence. The government accused the LTTE of carrying out the killing, a charge the LTTE denied. At year's [2005] end the case remained under investigation." **(USSD 2005) [1a] (Section 1g)**

2.04 "During the year [2005] there were credible reports that LTTE killed 68 members of the police and military, more than 106 members of anti-LTTE Tamil paramilitary groups, LTTE cadres loyal to the Karuna faction, alleged Tamil informants for the security forces, and civilians. The LTTE targeted both current and former members of anti-LTTE Tamil political parties. During the year 18 current and past anti-LTTE Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP) members were killed. Credible sources indicated that the LTTE killed 45 members of the breakaway military leader Karuna's group. There was also credible evidence that the LTTE killed 15 members of the military intelligence apparatus in a targeted campaign." **(USSD 2005) [1a] (Section 1g)**

2.05 "Gunmen from Karuna's paramilitary group allegedly killed 27 LTTE cadres, including E. Kausalyan, the LTTE political leader for Batticaloa, and Sebastiampillai Jeyachandran, the LTTE political leader for Trincomalee. Karuna's group was believed also to have killed 20 civilians, including the April 15 [2005] killing of Thirukkovil divisional secretary A.K. Thavaraja and the June 29 killing of newspaper distributor Arasakumar Kannamuthu. There were reports that the government provided protection and military aid to Karuna and his cadres to assist them in their fight against LTTE cadre. The government denied any connection to Karuna and his cadres." **(USSD 2005) [1a] (Section 1g)**

2.06 As noted in the Amnesty International report 'Sri Lanka – A climate of fear in the East', published on 3 February 2006:

"The current spate of politically motivated killings is among the most serious and widespread human rights abuses in the east. The majority of these unlawful killings are reportedly committed by the LTTE, although the Karuna group is also apparently responsible for a large number. Some killings also appear to be committed by other Tamil armed groups. The security forces have reportedly carried out a number of killings. During Amnesty International's visit to the east [in August 2005] the organisation documented a number of alleged killings by the LTTE, the Karuna group and the Sri Lankan Army." **[3a] (Political killings)**

2.07 "Although the LTTE had reportedly continued to kill those it viewed as opponents since the signing of the CFA, the scale and scope of these killings has risen dramatically since the April 2004 split, with killings reported almost daily towards the end of 2005. According to the SLMM over 200 people were killed in 2005, although local organisations in the east believe that many killings go unreported and the actual figure is far higher. Given the nature of the struggle between the LTTE and Karuna group to control the Tamil community in the east, it is inevitable that most of the victims of killings have been Tamil, although there have been some killings of Muslims and Sinhalese. However, the range of people being targeted by both sides appears to be expanding. While most of those killed immediately following the split had clear links either to the LTTE or the Karuna faction, increasingly many of those killed are civilians with little or no evident connection to armed activity, including journalists, academics, teachers and farmers, as well as former members of Tamil armed groups who have not been involved in armed activities for a long time. As the killings escalate, civilians are increasingly trapped between the two sides. They are often forced to cooperate with one group and then seen as complicit with them and targeted by the other." **(AI report of 3 February 2006) [3a] (Political killings)**

2.08 "Not only is the number and range of people being killed expanding, but so also are the areas in which killings are taking place. Initially following the split [in April 2004] the killings were mainly in Batticaloa district, but in 2005 killings were reported from Ampara and Trincomalee districts, as well as from Jaffna and other areas in the north. People interviewed by Amnesty International in the east said that the widespread political violence is increasingly fusing with criminal violence, further confusing the situation and heightening the population's sense of insecurity… For the families of those killed by armed groups, there is no possibility of redress or reparation. Many of them are too afraid to report the killings and are themselves living in fear of further attacks… The one initiative taken by the authorities to address the killings was the establishment of a Presidential Commission of inquiry into the alleged attacks on LTTE cadres in Batticaloa and Ampara districts… However, the scope of the inquiry was limited to a small number of killings of LTTE cadres and the only witnesses who gave evidence to the inquiry were members of the security forces and the SLMM. No civilians or civil society representatives appeared before the inquiry, partly due to security concerns. The findings of the inquiry have still not been made public." **(AI report of 3 February 2006) [3a] (Political killings)**

2.09 The AI report of February 2006 also recorded that:

"There have been increasing numbers of armed clashes between the LTTE and Sri Lankan security forces and between the LTTE and the Karuna group. The

LTTE have stated that the Karuna group is being supported by the Sri Lankan army, something which appears possible given the Sri Lankan army's history of supporting rival Tamil armed groups. However, there is no information on exactly what form such support might take. Generally, little is known about the structure of the Karuna group and it is unclear whether it is a distinct group with its own camps or a more fluid network. Other Tamil armed groups continue to be active, although to a far lesser extent than the Karuna group. For example, some recent killings in the north and east have been attributed to the Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP), including the killing of a Gramasevaka (local government official) on 19 October 2005 in Vavuniya district." **[3a] (Climate of fear)**

2.10 The Human Rights Watch World Report 2006 recorded that:

"The human rights situation in Sri Lanka worsened in 2005…Killings, particularly of Tamils in opposition to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), an armed group advocating a separate homeland for Tamils, reached an alarming rate of one per day by June 2005, and included the assassination of Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar in August [2005]… In the context of the political killings, many human rights defenders, particularly Tamils in the north and east, have been forced to either stop their work or go into hiding. Several human rights defenders have had to flee the country over the last year as a direct result of the intimidation generated by the killings." **[2a]**

2.11 For the period January - December 2005 the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) recorded 92 assassinations imputed to the LTTE (12 ruled as violations, 1 as no violation); 12 imputed to the government (none ruled as violations) and 24 Non-CFA cases. 70 cases were recorded as pending cases. **[6a]**

2.12 A letter from the British High Commission, Colombo to the Home Office dated 4 April 2006 provided recent figures of their 'latest assessment of the total political fatalities for the period December 2005 – March 2006'. The BHC Colombo recorded that in total 98 members of the security forces were killed in that period (51 in December 2005; 39 in January 2006 and 8 in March 2006). Over the same period of time 35 members of the LTTE were killed (9 in December 2005; 12 in January 2006; 5 in February 2006; 9 in March 2006). Fatalities for paramilitaries totalled 10 (7 in December 2005; 3 in January 2006. The BHC noted that "The Karuna faction has officially announced a ceasefire [on 29 January 2006, see Annex A, Sri Lanka Timeline 2006], although some of the violence in the east that took place after the Geneva talks appears to have been carried out by it." **[13b]**

2.13 The letter from BHC Colombo also provided (quoting figures from the Foundation for Co-Existence, an NGO involved in monitoring and preventing violence in the east) figures for killings in eastern Sri Lanka. According to these figures, killings in the eastern districts of Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Ampara) totalled 44 in December 2005; 64 in January 2006 and 5 in February 2006. **[13b]**

See also Section 7 on Peace Process/Cease-fire violations.

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

3. Disappearances/Abductions

3.01 As noted in the USSD 2005:

"The HRC reported 25 instances of politically motivated disappearances at the hands of the security forces during the year, and 10 instances by paramilitary forces allegedly tied to the government… At year's [2005] end the HRC continued to investigate 16,305 past cases of disappearance by security forces, some of which have been pending for 10 years. There were no indictments, investigations, or prosecutions of security force personnel for past disappearances… During the year the LTTE continued to detain civilians, often holding them for ransom. For example, at year's end, there were more than 97 reports that the LTTE had abducted adults according to the SLMM." **[1a] (Section 1b)**

3.02 The AI report of February 2006 recorded that:

"Amnesty International has received regular reports of abductions of adults by the LTTE following the 2004 split. Most of those abducted have reportedly been Tamil civilians whom the LTTE suspects of working against it or whom it wishes to interrogate. Some victims of abductions, who have since been released, have told Amnesty International how they were taken to LTTE camps and subjected to torture and ill treatment. Local sources told Amnesty International that the actual number of abductions is far higher than reported, as many families do not report the abduction of a family member to any authority, but seek their release directly from the LTTE." **[3a] (Abductions)**

3.03 "It is reported that, in addition to abducting those that it suspects of opposing it, the LTTE also forcibly recruits adults into its forces, with young adults who were disbanded by Karuna following the split being particularly targeted. Local sources reported that young men demobilized by Karuna are leaving the east and many are attempting to travel abroad in order to escape harassment and forced re-recruitment by the LTTE. Local NGOs told Amnesty International that while previously only unmarried people had been recruited, married people are now being forcibly recruited and the LTTE is telling local populations that being married is no protection from recruitment. Amnesty International heard unconfirmed reports that Karuna's group has also been forcibly recruiting adults but no concrete evidence was available on this. Some agencies in Batticaloa reported that local people are being offered money, both by the LTTE and the Karuna group, to join their respective forces." **(AI report of 3 February 2006) [3a] (Abductions)**

3.04 For the period January - December 2005 the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) recorded 224 abductions of adults imputed to the LTTE (106 ruled as violations, 14 as no violations). The SLMM also recorded 19 abductions of adults imputed to the government (0 ruled as violations, 5 as no violations). 76 cases were recorded as pending cases. SLMM recorded 177 abductions of children imputed to the LTTE (125 ruled as violations, 6 as no violations) and 2 imputed to the government (0 ruled as violations, 2 as no violation). 38 cases were recorded as pending cases. **[6a]**

3.05 As mentioned in letter from the British High Commission, Colombo to the Home Office dated 13 February 2006 (reporting about a meeting they had with Mr

Selvakkumaran, Commissioner and acting chair of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka on 19 January 2006):

"The Human Rights Commission was aware of about 25 reported disappearances in the Jaffna peninsular. All had been reported since the 17 November [2005] Presidential Election. 7 of those reported missing were found by a HRC official in a police station in Point Pedro, Jaffna District where they had been arrested by the security forces on suspicion of involvement in a 'Claymore' mine attack on an Army patrol. The other cases were being investigated. The primary aim of the HRC was to ensure that the law on arrests was followed up. They were aggressively pursuing compliance with the authorities. If the law was enforced i.e. the security forces issued a receipt to the family and informed the HRC of all arrests and movements under the Prevention of Terrorism Act or the Emergency Regulations then the prospects of the security forces 'disappearing' [sic] anyone was remote." **[13a]**

See also Section 6 on State of Emergency/Emergency Regulations.

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

4. Torture/Impunity/Human Rights Commission

4.01 As noted in the USSD 2005:

"The law makes torture a punishable offense but does not implement several provisions of the UN Convention Against Torture. Human rights groups maintained that while torture is prohibited under specific circumstances, it was allowed under others. According to the HRC and other credible sources, the use of police torture to extract admissions and confessions was endemic and conducted with impunity. In addition the Emergency Regulations make confessions obtained under any circumstance, including by torture, sufficient to hold a person until the individual is brought to court; 1,798 arrests were made under the Emergency Regulations during the year, although 1,236 of those arrested were released within 12 hours. The majority of those arrested were Tamil, although detainees included Sinhalese and Muslims as well…Methods of torture included beatings--often with sticks, iron bars or hose--electric shock, suspending individuals by the wrists or feet in contorted positions, burning, genital abuse, and near-drowning. Detainees reported broken bones and other serious injuries as a result of their mistreatment, and during the year deaths occurred in police custody… Of the 634 allegations of police torture, the majority of complaints came from police stations outside the north and east. The government continued to investigate 183 past cases of torture. There were credible nongovernmental organization (NGO) reports that police tortured individuals in custody." **[1a] (Section 1c)**

4.02 "In the majority of cases in which security force personnel may have committed human rights abuses, the government had not identified those responsible or brought them to justice. Human rights organizations noted that some judges were hesitant to convict on cases of torture because of a seven-year mandatory sentence for committing torture. There was no witness protection program. According to human rights organizations, obtaining medical evidence was difficult, as there were only 25 forensic specialists, and medical practitioners

untrained in the field of torture assessment examined most torture victims. In some cases doctors were intimidated by police, making accurate medical reporting on torture victims difficult." **(USSD 2005) [1a] (Section 1d)**

4.03 The HRW World Report 2006 recorded that torture and mistreatment by police continued to be a problem and that there were also reports of police torture of children. **[2a]**

4.04 The UNHCR Committee against torture (thirty fifth session 7-25 November 2005) in their 'consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 19 of the Convention', dated 15 December 2005 stated:

"The Committee is concerned about the lack of a comprehensive definition of torture as set out in article 1 of the Convention in the domestic law. **[4a] (paragraph 5)** Acknowledging the important role of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka in the promotion and protection of human rights in Sri Lanka and its adoption of a zero tolerance policy against torture, the Committee is concerned about the frequent lack of implementation by the State party of the Commission's recommendations. **[4a] (paragraph 6)** The Committee is concerned about the absence in Sri Lankan law of provisions establishing universal jurisdiction for acts of torture. **[4a] (paragraph 10)** The Committee expresses its deep concern about continued well documented allegations of widespread torture and ill treatment as well as disappearances, mainly committed by the State's police forces. It is also concerned that such violations by law enforcement officials are not investigated promptly and impartially by the State party's competent authorities (art. 12). **[4a] (paragraph 12)**. The Committee is concerned about alleged reprisals, intimidation and threats against persons reporting acts of torture and ill treatment as well as the lack of effective witness and victim protection mechanisms (art. 13)." **[4a] (paragraph 15)**.

4.05 In a press release issued on 31 March 2006, Amnesty International stated:

"The [Human Rights] Commission carries out investigations into cases of torture, 'disappearances', political killings and other human rights violations. It also acts to promote and protect human rights. The important work of the Commission is likely to be severely disrupted as the current term of the Commissioners ends on Monday 3 April, with no new members selected to take their place… Appointments to the Human Rights Commission are to be made by the President on the recommendation of the Constitutional Council, which itself lapsed in March 2005 and has not been reconstituted due to political disagreements among parliamentary parties…The Human Rights Commission (HRC) of Sri Lanka was established under the Human Rights Commission Act of 1996. It started its work in 1997 as an independent statutory body to investigate reports of human rights violations. It has ten regional offices and five commissioners. The HRC set up a Torture Prevention and Monitoring Unit in 2004 and a Database on Disappearances Unit in January 2005. On 5 January 2006 the HRC appointed a team headed by a Special Rapporteur to advise the HRC on the measures to protect the human rights of civilians in the context of the use of emergency powers and of alleged violations of the ceasefire agreement between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam." **[3c]**

4.06 As noted in a press statement of the Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) issued on 30 March 2006:

"[From 3 April 2006] Like the National Police Commission, Public Service Commission, Judicial Service Commission and the Election Commission, the Human Rights Commission will be without independent leadership and will come under the direct control of the government. The very purpose of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka was to create an independent body to monitor the state agencies in their performance of human rights, to investigate violations of rights by using its own mechanisms, to recommend corrective action for individual rights violations, and to make recommendations for the improvement of human rights within the country. From April 3 there will be no legally empowered body to perform these tasks. There are a large number of cases before the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka which are pending in lieu of inquiries. These cases relate to torture, disappearances, extrajudicial killings, undocumented migrant workers and other human rights violations… The Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) is of the opinion that the real problem facing the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka, as well as other commissions that are now without commissioners, is the government's deliberate attempts to place the commissions under its direct control and to discourage the monitoring of government agencies in any form… The creation of the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka in the early 1990s and the passing of the 17th Amendment to the Constitution in 2001 were attempts to introduce some semblance of accountability into the system. However, these have now been removed. The AHRC reiterates that the result of this action will be to greatly increase the prevalence of corruption, to enhance the capacity of human rights abusers by creating an environment of impunity and to make the lives of ordinary people increasingly difficult." **[14a]**

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

5. Arrest/Detention/Prison conditions

5.01 The USSD 2005 reported that:

"The law prohibits arbitrary arrest and detention; however, such incidents occurred. There were 1,798 arrests while the emergency regulations were active. The government stated that most of those arrested were released within a few days. [However Section 1c of the USSD 2005 reported that 1,236 of those arrested were released within 12 hours]…Under the [ordinary] law, authorities must inform an arrested person of the reason for arrest and bring that person before a magistrate within 24 hours, but in practice, detained persons generally appeared within a few days before a magistrate. A magistrate may authorize bail for bailable and many nonbailable offences or may order continued pretrial detention for up to three months or longer. Police do not need an arrest warrant for certain offenses, such as murder, theft, robbery, and rape. In the case of murder, the magistrate must remand the suspect, and only the high court may grant bail. In all cases, suspects have the right to legal representation. Counsel is provided for indigent defendants in criminal cases before the high court and the courts of appeal, but not in other cases." **[1a] (Section 1d)**

See also section 6 on State of Emergency/Emergency Regulations

5.02 "Prison conditions did not meet international standards due to acute overcrowding and lack of sanitary facilities. In some cases juveniles were not held separately from adults. Pretrial detainees were not held separately from those convicted." **(USSD 2005) [1a] (Section 1c)**

5.03 The UNHCR Committee against torture in their considerations dated 15 December 2005 stated that "The Committee is concerned about allegations that fundamental legal safeguards for persons detained by the police, including habeas corpus rights, are not being observed. **[4a] (paragraph 8)** The Committee is concerned about the lack of an effective systematic review of all places of detention, including regular and unannounced visits to such places (art. 11), by the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka and other monitoring mechanisms." **[4a] (paragraph 11)**

5.04 As recorded on the website of the Department of Prisons – Sri Lanka, in the year 2004 (latest available figures) the direct admissions of unconvicted prisoners totalled 87,456 (65.4 percent Sinhalese; 18.2 percent Sri Lankan Tamils). In the same year the total figure for direct admissions of convicted prisoners was 26,898 (59.9 percent Sinhalese; 16.5 percent Sri Lankan Tamils). The figures for the year 2003 were respectively 88,535 for unconvicted prisoners (60.1 percent Sinhalese; 23.5 percent Sri Lankan Tamils) and 27,681 (63.7 percent Sinhalese; 19.1 percent Sri Lankan Tamils). **[11a]** [The Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities (published in 2005) recorded that out of a total population of 19,742,439 in 2003 Sinhalese constituted the 74 percent and Sri Lankan Tamils the 13 percent) **[12] (p1147)**] In 2004 out of a total 114,354 admissions of prisoners there were 541 escapes (99 recaptured; 442 at large). The number of deaths in custody recorded was 59 for 2004 and 71 for 2003. **[11a]**

5.05 As mentioned in letter from the British High Commission, Colombo to the Home Office dated 13 February 2006 "The HRC described conditions of detention to me [during a meeting held on 19 January 2006] as 'broadly OK'. Most terrorist suspects would be kept in Police stations or at the Terrorist Investigation Branch HQ away from other prisoners. There was no evidence of torture in any of the cases they had investigated since the current outbreak of violence." **[13a]**

See also Section 6 on State of Emergency/Emergency Regulations.

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

6. State of Emergency/Emergency Regulations

6.01 On 21 March 2006 Reliefweb (quoting Reuters) reported that:

"Sri Lanka on Tuesday [21 March 2006] extended a state of emergency first imposed after the assassination of its foreign minister six months ago, but said violence had fallen sharply since talks with Tamil Tiger rebels in February [2006]. Introduced after Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar was gunned down by a suspected Tiger assassin last year, the state of emergency gives the police and army wide powers…'Last month, the killings and attempted killings came down,' Prime Minister Rantasiri Wickremanayake told parliament. 'This is a good trend. We want it to continue and so we need to extend the state of

emergency.' With most parliamentarians away campaigning ahead of March 30 local elections, Tuesday's extension was passed without voting. It was extended first for a November [2005] presidential election and then again every month as violence rose." **[10a]**

6.02 As recorded in the USSD 2005:

"The government enacted emergency regulations three times during the year [2005]: twice following the December 2004 tsunami, and once following the August 12 [2005] killing of Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar. The emergency regulations, which remained in effect at year's [2005] end, permit arrests without warrant and nonaccountable [sic] detentions for up to 12 months." **[1a] (Introduction)** On August 18 [2005], following the assassination of the foreign minister, parliament approved Emergency Regulations, giving power of arrest to members of the armed forces, who were required to turn suspects over to the police within 24 hours. Individuals arrested under the Emergency Regulations may be detained for up to a year without trial." **[1a] (Section 1d)**

6.03 As noted in the Amnesty International report 'Sri Lanka – A climate of fear in the East', published on 3 February 2006:

"The climate of fear [in the East] was further increased by the declaration of a State of Emergency on 13 August 2005, in response to the killing of the Foreign Minister, Lakshman Kadirgamar, on 12 August. Tamil communities in all three eastern districts told Amnesty International that they had experienced increased harassment by the security forces following the declaration of the state of emergency, while local NGOs reported that increased roadblocks were causing delays in transporting aid and hindering access to LTTE controlled areas. In Karaitivu, Ampara district, representatives from an IDP camp for Tamils displaced by the tsunami told Amnesty International delegates that they had faced heightened security problems following the declaration of the State of Emergency." **[3a] (Climate of fear)**

6.04 On 11 January 2006 an AI public statement noted that:

"At least ten people are reported to have 'disappeared' following arrest by the security forces in northern Sri Lanka in the last two months. Amnesty International calls on the government to ensure full and impartial investigations into these reports of 'disappearances' in order to prevent this heinous human rights violation re-establishing itself as a pattern in Sri Lanka…Emergency regulations currently in force allow for detention in police custody for up to 90 days. Hundreds of people were arrested in Colombo under these provisions during cordon and search operations conducted by the security forces at the end of December 2005. Most have been released after questioning, but 15 people are believed to be still detained." **[3b]**

See also Section 3 on Disappearances/Abductions

6.05 On 31 December 2005 the pro-LTTE website Tamil Net reported that:

"Sri Lankan Military troopers and the Colombo Police have arrested 920 Tamils, including 105 Tamil women, in a joint cordon and search operation in Colombo between Friday midnight and Saturday noon, police said. The arrested were taken in busses to 8 different police stations and were being photographed,

finger-printed and videoed by the Sri Lankan Intelligence agencies, informed sources said. The search operation was conducted in Tamil residential areas in Wellawatte, Bambalapitiya, Maradana, Kotahena, Grandpass and Mutuwal. Fifty three Tamils were detained after identity-registration in the operation code named 'Strangers Night III,' Police said…A number of Tamil persons were arrested during the search operations conducted in Colombo over the past weeks. Only five persons, from the earlier search operations were still in custody, the Police sources claimed." **[8a]**

6.06 As mentioned in a letter from the British High Commission, Colombo to the Home Office dated 13 February 2006:

"The Sri Lankan authorities had launched a number of 'cordon and search' operations in recent weeks. Of these the largest, in Colombo on 31 December [2005], had been called Strangers Night III. About 1000 people had been arrested, most had been detained briefly, but released after fingerprinting or photographs had been taken. The HRC had summoned the Inspector General Police, Defence Secretary, Attorney-General, the Police Deputy Inspector General in charge of the operation and the Deputy Inspector General in charge of the Criminal Investigation branch to explain the purpose of these operations. They had initially argued that the operations were aimed at ordinary criminals, but also caught some security suspects. The HRC disagreed, the ethnic balance of the suspects show it was a security operation i.e. most arrested were Tamil. The HRC reminded the police that they could not simply round up hundreds of suspects. If they were operating under normal law they must first demonstrate reasonable suspicion, they could not detain and then begin to investigate. If the arrests were part of a security operation (i.e. Prevention of Terrorism Act or the Emergency Regulations) then the police had to inform the HRC within 48 hours even if the suspect had been released in the interim." **[13a]**

6.07 The Letter from the BHC Colombo of 13 February 2006 continued:

"The Attorney General told the HRC he concurred with this analysis and accepted there had been some lapses. He said that during the ceasefire the security forces had got out of practice of complying with Human Rights regulations as they had not been conducting security operations. More broadly the HRC said they did not oppose these type [sic] of operations, they were a necessary part of security. The Security Forces had an obligation to protect the state and its citizens, during the ceasefire the LTTE had abused the lower security presence to transport arms, ammunition and operatives to Colombo." **[13a]**

6.08 The letter from the BHC Colombo of February 2006 and a further letter dated 4 April 2006 provided some data from the HRC on arrests since the declaration of the state of emergency in August 2005. As of 8 February 2006, the overall figure for those still in detention was 87. Most detainees had been arrested by the police; 17 of them had been arrested by the army, the air force or the navy but as of 8 February 2006, the overwhelming majority was in detention in police stations in various locations. **[13b]**

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

7. Peace Process/Cease-fire violations

7.01 As recorded on the official website of the Sri Lankan government Secretariat for Coordinating the Peace Process (SCOPP), the first session of Ceasefire Talks was held on 22 and 23 February 2006 at the Chateau de Bossey, Celigny, Switzerland. Delegations from GOSL (government of Sri Lanka) and from the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) both with their advisors took part in the talks together with the Norwegian facilitators and members of the SLMM (Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission). The statement issued further to these talks (referred to as the 'Geneva Statement' reaffirmed that:

"The GOSL and the LTTE are committed to respecting and upholding the Ceasefire Agreement, and reconfirmed their commitment to fully cooperate with and respect the rulings of the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM). The GOSL and the LTTE are committed to taking all necessary measures to ensure that there will be no intimidation, acts of violence, abductions or killings. The LTTE is committed to taking all necessary measures to ensure that there will be no acts of violence against the security forces and police. The GOSL is committed to taking all necessary measures in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement to ensure that no armed group or person other than Government security forces will carry arms or conduct armed operations. The GOSL and the LTTE discussed all issues concerning the welfare of children in the North East, including the recruitment of children. The SLMM will report on implementation on the above agreements at the next session of talks. The parties requested the Swiss Government to host the next round of talks in Geneva on 19-21 April 2006." **[10a]**

7.02 In a press release issued on 5 March 2006 the SLMM stated:

"SLMM strongly condemns the coward attack on the LTTE checkpoint in Vavunathieevu on the 4th of March killing two cadres…This attack is yet another blow to the Ceasefire Agreement and is also seriously undermining both Parties commitment to the Joint Statement from the Geneva talks. If such attacks and killings should re-occur SLMM fears that the next round of talks is put at stake. SLMM urges the Parties to do all in their power to maintain the ceasefire and to implement the agreed measures spelt out in the Joint Statement, thus creating and maintaining a stable and safe environment for all, conducive to the Peace Process." **[6b]**

7.03 As stated in a press release issued on 26 March 2006:

"The Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) strongly condemns the attack on the Sri Lankan Navy vessel that took place off Kudiramalai Point, Kalpitiya on the 25 March 2006…The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have denied any involvement. However, based on SLMM's previous experience during the period of the Ceasefire Agreement (CFA) we feel that we cannot at this stage rule out their involvement. The SLMM would like to urge the LTTE to extend their full cooperation to both the Sri Lankan Government and the SLMM on this matter in the hope that we can establish how this attack came about and how such incidents can be avoided in the future. There has been a dangerous escalation of violence taking place over the last couple of weeks. This trend is extremely worrying as the Parties prepare themselves to meet in Geneva for a second round of talks in four weeks time. Several serious incidents took place

in Trincomalee Bay during the last week resulting in exchange of fire between the Sri Lankan Navy and the LTTE. The SLMM would like to stress that both sides have shown lack of commitment and their actions have been provocative and not in line with the spirit of the CFA. The Sri Lankan Army has recently dismissed claims that armed groups are operating in Government controlled areas. However, based on SLMM's monitoring activities and experience on the ground the Mission does not share the this [sic] view and we would like to urge the Government of Sri Lanka to take this matter seriously and not close their eyes to armed elements that are to our knowledge still operating in Government controlled areas. Finally the SLMM would like to urge both Parties to refrain from provocative acts and live up to the pledges they made in Geneva by showing their true commitment to the CFA. If the Parties do not take responsibility we fear that the situation could become gradually worse resulting in an escalation beyond what we had in December and January." **[6c]**

7.04 The USSD 2005 reported that:

"During the year [2005] both the government and the LTTE frequently violated the 2002 peace accord. According to Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) statistics, the LTTE committed 14 cease-fire violations for every 1 committed by the government... There were numerous reports that armed paramilitary groups, suspected of being linked to the government or security forces, participated in armed attacks during the year. These groups included the Karuna faction of the LTTE, the Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP), and the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE)." **[1a] (Introduction)**

7.05 As noted in the Amnesty International report of February 2006:

"The human rights situation in eastern Sri Lanka has deteriorated dramatically over the last two years, as levels of violence have escalated, resulting in widespread human rights abuses and a climate of fear and insecurity. Ever since the signing of the 2002 ceasefire agreement (CFA) between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) there have been large numbers of reported ceasefire breaches, including armed ambushes, abductions and intimidation, as well as human rights abuses under international law, such as politically motivated killings, torture and the recruitment of children as soldiers. Although such ceasefire breaches and human rights abuses have been regularly reported since the signing of the CFA in 2002, since February 2005 they have escalated in number and are now taking place on an unprecedented scale. While all communities are affected, the majority of the violence has been against Tamils." **[3a] (Introduction)**

7.06 "While the east has always been volatile, the relative calm that followed the CFA was broken when the LTTE's eastern commander, known as Colonel Karuna, split from the LTTE in April 2004, taking with him thousands of cadres. Following the split, LTTE troops moved from the north into the east to engage Karuna and his cadres in battle, resulting in substantial casualties. Although Karuna disbanded his cadres and went into hiding after four days of fighting, this split has profoundly altered the political and military situation in the east. Since the split, the remaining elements of the Karuna group have continually ambushed and attacked the LTTE and those affiliated with it, while the LTTE has sought to regain control of the east through a violent crackdown, not just on Karuna supporters, but on any dissent within the Tamil community. The LTTE has accused the Sri Lankan Army (SLA) of providing support to Karuna's group,

in the same way as the SLA has reportedly supported other Tamil armed groups opposed to the LTTE." **(AI report of 3 February 2006) [3a] (Introduction)**

7.07 "Initially following the breakaway of the Karuna faction in April 2004, the post-split violence was confined largely to the Batticaloa district. However, in 2005, it increasingly spread to Ampara and Trincomalee districts, where it has added to existing tension between ethnic communities. Tensions in the north and east escalated still further following the killing of Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar on 12 August and the state of emergency that was declared as a result. Towards the end of 2005 there was also a dramatic increase in violence in the north, with numerous killings and armed clashes between the LTTE and Sri Lankan security forces prompting fears of a return to war." **(AI report of 3 February 2006) [3a] (Introduction)**

See also Section 2 on Arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life/politically motivated killings

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

8. Recruitment of child soldiers

8.01 The USSD 2005 recorded that:

"The LTTE forcibly recruited 543 children during the year. However, the LTTE also released 202 children, at least 96 of whom were again recruited. There were intermittent reports of children as young as eight years escaping from LTTE camps." **[1a] (Section 1g) "**The LTTE used child soldiers and recruited children, sometimes forcibly, for use in battlefield support functions and in combat…Credible reports indicated that in July [2005] the LTTE increased recruiting efforts, particularly in the east. Credible sources reported that there were more than 543 cases of forcible child recruitment by the LTTE. These sources also reported that more than 1,339 children remained in LTTE custody at year's [2005] end. Several sources reported that the LTTE continued to obstruct the 2003 action plan between UNICEF and the LTTE on the demobilization and rehabilitation of child soldiers. Several sources reported that the LTTE used intimidation or bribes to facilitate recruitment. Some senior LTTE officials claimed that all child soldiers were volunteers." **[1a] (Section 5)**

8.02 As noted in the HRW World Report 2006 "Recruitment rates dropped during the first half of 2005 following the tsunami, but increased significantly in mid-2005, with numerous reports of child recruitment taking place at temple festivals in the east. During July [2005] alone the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) documented 139 cases of child recruitment, the highest level recorded during any single month since late 2003." **[2a]**

8.03 The UNHCR Committee against torture (thirty fifth session 7-25 November 2005) in their 'consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 19 of the Convention', dated 15 December 2005 recorded that "The Committee expresses its serious concern about allegations of continued abduction and military recruitment of child soldiers by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (art. 16)." **[4a] (Paragraph 17)**

8.04 As stated in a press release of the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers issued on 3 October 2005:

"Many organizations, including UNICEF, the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission and others, have documented both forced and voluntary recruitment of children for military purposes in 2005… Recent information suggests that children are often being abducted while on the way to school in government-controlled areas. Children abducted by the LTTE are frequently forced into vehicles and taken to military camps where they are not allowed to contact their families for many months. Families and children themselves have described how distressing this experience is. Many, however, are afraid to speak out against the practice… The recruitment of any child under the age of 18 for military purposes – whether enforced or voluntary – is contrary to international human rights norms which are based on recognition of children's special needs and vulnerabilities. The recruitment of children under the age of 15 is defined as a war crime by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. These obligations exist independently of any peace process." **[5a]**

8.05 For the period January - December 2005 the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) recorded 220 cases of child recruitment imputed to the LTTE (187 ruled as violations, 10 as no violations) no cases imputed to the government and 14 pending cases. There were also 16 cases of forced recruitment of adults imputed to the LTTE (12 ruled as violations, 1 as no violation), none imputed to the government and 2 pending cases. **[6a]**

8.06 The Amnesty International report of February 2006 recorded that:

"In Batticaloa district, parents told Amnesty International that child recruitment by the LTTE is widespread in government controlled areas and that it is mostly children over 14 years old who are being taken. Local people and agencies working with children believe that less recruitment is taking place in LTTE controlled areas, even allowing for the fact that it is more difficult for families living in LTTE areas to report incidents to UNICEF or other human rights organizations. Parents described how children are being recruited at particular roadside junctions and named the LTTE cadres they believe are responsible. They also reported that the Karuna group is forcibly recruiting children, although there is little concrete information available on this and people appeared afraid to talk about it…In Trincomalee district, organisations working with children informed Amnesty International that most recent reports of child recruitment were from Trincomalee town, with fewer reports from LTTE controlled areas. As in Batticaloa, it was reported that most children being recruited are in their mid to late teens…There is little recourse for families whose children have been recruited. Complaints directly to the LTTE do not usually produce results and where families report to external agencies, such as UNICEF or the SLMM, these agencies can raise the case with the LTTE but are unable to compel the LTTE to release the children." **[3a] (Recruitment of child soldiers)**

8.07 A letter from the British High Commission, Colombo to the Home Office dated 4 April 2006 (quoting data from UNICEF) provided recent figures for recruitment and re-recruitment of children. The figures for recruitment were as follows. December 2005: 27; January 2006: 42; February 2006: 31; March 2006: 32. The figures for re-recruitment were respectively 5; 3; 7; 5. As of 31 March 2006, there were 1,424 outstanding cases (including re-recruitment), most of them from the districts of Jaffna (384), Vavuniya (257) Batticaloa (233) and

Trincomalee (183). The average age for recruitment was 16 for 2005 and 15 for 2006. **[13b]**

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

Annex A: Sri Lanka Timeline

A) The following SATP (South Asia Terrorism Portal) Sri Lanka Timeline for the year 2006 covers the period 1 January – 16 March).

Sri Lanka Timeline - Year 2006

January 2	Five people are killed and two others sustain injuries in a bomb blast in Trincomalee.
January 3	Vavuniya West Area political head of the LTTE, 'Major' Jeyanthan, and a civilian, Vinotharan Thevarasa, are killed in a claymore mine explosion in the LTTE-controlled area of Valaiyankattu in Mannar town. Unidentified assailants shot dead a Hindu priest, Selvathamby Vishagaratnam, in the Kiran area of Batticaloa district. A woman, identified as Sepamalai Victoria, is killed and her husband sustained injuries in an attack by unidentified assailants in the Sethukkuda area of Batticaloa district. A civilian, Nadaraja Balendran, is shot dead by unidentified assailants in the Wellawatte area of Colombo district.
January 5	A civilian, Kunam Thanus, is killed and three others sustain injuries when unidentified assailants lobbed a grenade and subsequently opened fire in the Valaichenai area of Batticaloa district. Unidentified assailants abduct a civilian, Thabendran Mathan, and subsequently stab him to death in the Vadamaradchy area of Jaffna district. A LTTE cadre, Rajasanthram alias Wannan, is killed in retaliatory fire by the security forces (SFs) when he tried to lob two hand grenades at them, in the Kiran area of Batticaloa district.
January 7	15 Sri Lankan Navy personnel are killed in a suspected suicide attack by the LTTE on a navy gunboat outside the Trincomalee naval harbor in Trincomalee district. A senior PLOTE member, identified as Kennedy, is shot dead by unidentified assailants in the Jaffna district.
January 8	SFs kill a LTTE cadre in retaliatory fire in the Sittandy area of Batticaloa district. A civilian, identified as Sinnarasa Rasaiah, is shot dead by unidentified assailants in the Point Pedro area of Jaffna district.
January 9	A soldier and two LTTE cadres were killed following a gun-battle between the LTTE and a military patrol in Muttur near Trincomalee. President Mahinda Rajapakse, during a meeting with Ambassadors of the Co-chairs of the international donors said that his Government "will continue to act with restraint" but would take "all necessary measures" to check "further terrorist attacks."
January 10	Security forces recover four claymore mines, planted by the LTTE, in Mannar and Batticaloa. US Ambassador to Sri Lanka, Jeffrey Lunstead, at a meeting with the American Chamber of Commerce warned the LTTE against re-igniting a civil war.
January 11	LTTE 'Pistol Group' cadres abducted a 31-year old woman, Pavalarani Kanapathipillai,

	from her house in Mattuvil and later shot her dead in the Jaffna area. Addressing villagers in Batticaloa at a rural self-defence training and drill programme, the LTTE's 'special commander for Ampara-Batticaloa', Bhanu, warned that its Air Force is ready to launch attacks on the Sri Lanka Government's armed forces if war breaks out.
January 12	Nine Sri Lankan Navy personnel were killed and eight injured in a suspected LTTE triggered claymore mine blast in Chettikulam on the Mannar-Medawachchiya road. Issuing a statement on January 12, the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) condemned the latest attack on Navy personnel in Chettikulam and found LTTE's explanation unacceptable.
January 13	A powerful bomb blast damaged a car belonging to the SLMM in Batticaloa town.
January 15	Three women relatives of a LTTE cadre were shot dead by unidentified assailants in Manipay, close to the Manipay Hindu College in Jaffna district. Suspected terrorists shot dead a former EPDP member, Navaratnarajah Jegatheeswaran, near Nelliady-Kodikamam road in Jaffna.
January 16	A Sri Lankan Army soldier was killed when suspected LTTE cadres lobbed a grenade at a sentry located in the premises of Mannar General Hospital, in Mannar district.
January 17	Suspected LTTE cadres trigger a claymore mine explosion on the Nilaveli-Trincomalee road, injuring 12 sailors travelling by bus to Trincomalee. Two unidentified civilians are killed and another injured in the crossfire, which ensued after the blast, when the LTTE cadres opened fire at the bus and retaliated by naval troops. One soldier is killed and another one injured when the LTTE detonated a claymore mine at Sarasalai in the Jaffna district. Another batch of 10 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees from Selvanayakapuram in Talaimannar district arrives at Rameswaram in the Indian State of Tamil Nadu raising their total number to 48. The SLMM decides to temporarily suspend their monitoring activities in Trincomalee due to the recent escalation of violence in the district.
January 18	The SLMM will continue operational activities in the seas off Trincomalee despite its earlier decision to suspend operations in the entire district. Norwegian Ambassador, Hans Brattskar, after a meeting with the LTTE political head, S.P. Thamilselvam, said, "Tamil Tigers will [not] go to war and [we are] optimistic that the LTTE wants to come to the negotiation table."
January 19	Three police personnel and a civilian are killed in a suspected LTTE triggered claymore mine blast in the Thandavanveli area of Batticaloa district. Seven army personnel, 13 police personnel and three civilians are injured in the blast. In another claymore mine blast along the Trincomalee-Kandy Road, two Navy personnel, one Police constable and 16 civilians are injured.
January 21	27 LTTE cadres are killed in an explosion that occurred in the Adampan area of Mannar district. The police shot dead two suspected LTTE cadres who attempted to attack them with a grenade at Chettikulam. A home guard and a civilian are shot dead in Seruwila by unidentified gunmen.
January 22	A 21-year-old youth is shot dead by unidentified assailants, suspected to be from the 'Colonel' Karuna group, near the Mamangam Kovil in Batticaloa. President Mahinda Rajapakse calls for immediate talks with the LTTE to halt the

	increasing violence and warns that the wish for peace is not a sign that the Government was unable to counter the LTTE. Geneva is likely to emerge as a compromise venue for the first round of talks between the Government and LTTE.
January 23	Suspected LTTE cadres attack an army patrol near the Batticaloa town, detonating a claymore mine, killing three soldiers and wounding two others. The Intelligence Division of Fort Police arrests a woman, suspected to be a member of the LTTE suicide bomb squad, near the Fort Railway Station in Colombo. U.S. Under-Secretary of State Nicholas Burns describes the LTTE as a "reprehensive terrorist group," which was "keeping the country on the edge of war" and said while the Tamils had "legitimate grievances," the LTTE bore the "full responsibility" to either choose peace or to continue with its "repugnant policies of the past decade and a half."
January 24	A journalist, identified as S. Rajan, attached to a Tamil language newspaper Sudar Oli, is shot dead by an unidentified gunman at Trincomalee.
January 25	The Government of Sri Lanka and LTTE will meet in Switzerland for talks on implementing their strained 2002 truce, said Norwegian Minister for International Development and key facilitator, Erik Solheim. LTTE leader, Anton Balasingham, assures that outfit will not attack the army.
January 26	At least 10 LTTE cadres are killed and an unspecified number are injured when 'Colonel' Karuna faction cadres attacked a vehicle carrying LTTE cadres in the Vadamunai area of Batticaloa district. The attack followed the killing of a senior LTTE cadre, identified as 'Major' Kavilan, in the same area. Switzerland announces that it is ready to host the forthcoming peace talks between the Sri Lankan Government and LTTE in February 2006. 77 SF personnel are killed by the LTTE either by firing at them or in explosions after December 1, 2005 to-date, informs a statement of the Ministry of Defence.
January 28	A civilian, identified as Thambiah Jeyarajah, is shot dead by unidentified assailants in the Lingapuram village of Trincomalee district. LTTE accuses the Government forces of harassing civilians despite this week's breakthrough in their stalled peace process.
January 29	'Colonel' Karuna has welcomed the proposed cease-fire talks to be held in Geneva and said his group would unilaterally stop all "self-defence military campaigns" to give an opportunity to President Mahinda Rajapakse to continue with his peace effort. SLMM spokesperson, Helen Olafsdottir, in an interview with an Indian magazine states that ceasefire monitors have no evidence that the Sri Lanka Army is supporting the LTTE's breakaway faction led by 'Colonel' Karuna.
January 30	Five TRO members are abducted from the Welikanda check-point area of Polunnaruwa district.
January 31	The LTTE threatens that they will pull out of the upcoming peace talks in Switzerland unless the Government takes greater steps to protect Tamils against abductions. Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapakse states that representatives from the Muslim community will be included in the future peace talks.
February 2	The Sri Lankan Government announces that senior Minister, Nimal Siripala de Silva, would head the Government team at the forthcoming peace talks with the LTTE, led by Anton Balasingham.
February 3	The February 3-meeting between chiefs of Sri Lanka's International Donors and the LTTE in Kilinochchi is cancelled after the donors decided "it was not proper for the chiefs

	of the organizations to have talks with leadership of the Wanni Tiger organization until the forthcoming discussions in Geneva are over."
February 5	LTTE rejects the Government plans for peace talks in Geneva on February 15 because of reported abductions of pro-LTTE aid workers, and demanded talks in late February instead.
February 6	Peace facilitator Norway announces that the Government and LTTE will meet in Geneva on February 22 and 23 for a dialogue.
February 7	The LTTE confirms its participation in peace talks scheduled to be held in Geneva on February 22-23. The Tamileela Makkal Viduthalai Pulikal (TMVP), the LTTE breakaway-faction led by 'Colonel' Karuna, warns that it would be forced to withdraw from its unilateral cease-fire against the LTTE.
February 8	The LTTE says that it is not ready to talk to the Sri Lankan Government if another party - a Muslim delegation - also sits at the negotiation table, but adds that a representative from the Muslim community could join the talks as a member of the Government peace delegation or as a representative of the Tamil-speaking people in the Northeast. The outfit also ruled out the possibility of any "modifications" to the CFA as well as discussions on a political solution to the conflict at the talks to be held on February 22 and 23 in Geneva.
February 9	The Sri Lanka Information Minister, Anura Priyadharshana Yapa, reveals that there had been 5,464 cases of cease-fire violations committed by the LTTE from February 22, 2002 to February 4, 2006 civilians. The number of extortion cases reported within this period is 106. The Sri Lanka Government appoints a Steering Committee on Peace Building (SCPB), headed by Foreign Minister Mangala Samaraweera. The SCPB will consist of six Cabinet Ministers, a Deputy Minister, Members of Parliament, alliance partners of the Government, six Permanent Secretaries and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Peace Secretariat.
February 10	The Sri Lanka Muslim Congress leader, Rauf Hakeem, stated that there should be a separate Muslim delegation at the peace talks as per the Oslo agreement and also condemned the LTTE stand that no separate Muslim representation should take part in the talks.
February 11	One of four suspected LTTE Sea Tigers aboard on a speeding trawler blew himself up in mid-sea off Talaimannar in the Mannar district after being intercepted by SLN personnel, killing four sea Tigers on board and injuring a SLN personnel, who succumbed to his injuries later. SF personnel recovered a LTTE travel document during a search operation in the area following the explosion.
February 13	Military spokesperson, Brigadier S.A.P.P. Samarasinghe, informs that a combined Police and Army search operation recently has confirmed that no paramilitary groups were operating in areas under Government control.
February 14	Sri Lanka's Parliament extends the state of emergency that gives wide-ranging powers to the armed forces, for one month. It was imposed on August 13, 2005. The UNICEF has called on the LTTE to cease the recruitment of children for military purposes and to release all children within its ranks and has recorded 5,368 cases of reported child recruitment in Sri Lanka since January 2002.
February 16	The LTTE says that the forthcoming talks in Geneva would decide "if there is peace or war." Thamilselvam, political wing leader of the outfit, told Reuters that the future was "totally dependent on the outcome of this meeting. He added, "Any solution to the Tamil national problem should involve the concept of a Tamil homeland, nationhood and the right of self-determination and provide the people with a dignified solution."
February 17	Government releases four 'naval wing' cadres of the LTTE, also known as 'Sea Tigers', who were arrested in October 2005 for videotaping the Trincomalee Harbour, as a goodwill gesture ahead of Geneva talks. Soon after the release of four LTTE cadres, the outfit's spokesperson, Daya Master, announced that they would release one of the two Police personnel in their custody since mid-2005 for entering uncleared areas (areas not

	under the Government control) in pursuit of an absconding British pedophile [sic].
February 19	President Mahinda Rajapakse states during an all-party meeting that the Government has decided to approach the Geneva peace talks on a multi-party basis, though the two main parties that will participate in the discussions are the Government and LTTE. He added that all earlier discussions were conducted as bi-party affairs and all of them were unsuccessful and that's why a new approach for the talks was necessary. The political wing leader of the LTTE, S.P Thamilselvan, demands that the Government hand over cadres of breakaway faction led by 'Colonel' Karuna to the outfit.
February 20	The LTTE threatens to kill Rajan Sivarajah, leader of the Liberal Democratic Tamils in Norway, unless he stops his "anti-LTTE activities immediately." Rajan is one of the two Tamil leaders who addressed the first Conference of the World Alliance for Peace in Sri Lanka held in Oslo in 2004. 'Colonel' Karuna says that his forces would only disarm if the main group does. He said, "If Sri Lanka forces disarm all the armed groups and us ... it will only give legitimacy for the LTTE to extend its writ to kill us… Any hand over of arms must be part of (a) conflict resolution process at a stage when normalcy and trust is established."
February 21	The LTTE rules out the possibility of discussing an expansion in the mandate of the SLMM at the Geneva talks to be held on February 22-23. The Norwegian Government appoints Brigadier Henricsson, a Swede, as chief of the SLMM with effect from April 1, 2006 succeeding Hagrup Haukland, who is a Norwegian. Sidonia Gabriel, Programme Officer, Human Security and Peace Policy of the Swiss Foreign Ministry, tells Daily News that the Swiss Government would not allow the LTTE to carry out fundraising campaigns in the country.
February 22	The Sri Lanka Government and LTTE commenced their two-day direct talks on implementation issues of the four-year old cease-fire agreement CFA in Geneva. Six unidentified assailants shot dead a LTTE 'National Auxiliary Force' cadre, identified as Shanthakumar Narayanapillai, in the Pulipaynthakal area of Batticaloa district. The 'Colonel' Karuna faction reportedly claimed responsibility for the killing. A former cadre of the LTTE, Navarasan, is shot dead in the Valaichenai area of the same district by suspected members of a paramilitary group. A Muslim supporter of the Sri Lanka's main opposition United National Party, Mohamathu Muhaideen Jarool, is shot dead, allegedly by a Muslim armed group at Meerakerny in the Eravur area of Batticaloa district.
February 23	Peace talks between the Government and LTTE concludes in Geneva with both sides agreeing to meet again on April 19-21 at the same venue for another round. The Joint Statement at the end of the meeting said, "The LTTE is committed to taking all necessary measures to ensure that there will be no acts of violence against the Security Forces and the Police… The Government of Sri Lanka is also committed to take all necessary measures in accordance with the cease-fire agreement (CFA) to ensure that no armed group other than Government security forces will carry arms."
February 26	Government sources say that the CFA of 2002 has been "amended" at the talks held in Geneva on February 22 and 23. Nimal Sripala de Silva, Government chief negotiator, told a media briefing in Colombo that the "new obligations" mentioned in the 'Geneva

	Agreement' of February 23 could be "construed as amendments to the CFA." The LTTE asks the Government to implement the Geneva agreement within two months and expressed its intention to talk to the Muslims and discuss the issue of separate Muslim representation in future rounds of talks and the Muslim concerns in the multi-ethnic eastern province. 'Colonel' Karuna, leader of the LTTE breakaway faction, vows to resist any attempt by the Government to disarm his group and threatened to end a unilateral cease-fire.
February 27	Intelligence sources have stated that a large-scale LTTE war drill was in progress in the Kanjikudichcharu area of Ampara district, almost immediately after the talks between the Government and LTTE concluded in Geneva. The LTTE accuses Government of not honoring commitments given at the Geneva talks by failing to crack down on an armed member of a rival Tamil group in the north. Anton Balasingham, chief negotiator of the LTTE, rejects the Government's claim that the joint statement at the end of the Geneva talks amounted to an amendment to the original CFA.
March 1	LTTE releases 20 cadres who had lied about their ages in order to join the insurgency. President Mahinda Rajapakse says that the future discussions with the LTTE would be held with 'transparency.'
March 3	The LTTE delegation which took part in the Geneva talks with the Government will meet Norway's Foreign Minister Jonas Gahr Støere in Oslo to discuss the outcome of the talks on the implementation of the CFA.
March 4	The LTTE accuses the army of killing two of their cadres in an attack, the first significant incident of violence since talks in February, but the military denies involvement.
March 5	Unidentified assailants shot dead a former soldier, identified as Mohamed Navas, in the Valaichenai area of Batticaloa district. Presidential Advisor, Nivard Ajith Cabraal, said that the next round of peace talks between the Government and LTTE, to be held at Geneva in April 2006, will focus on humanitarian issues to provide relief to the people in the Northeast before attention is focused on issues such as power-sharing.
March 6	A Muslim businessman, identified as M. Jawfar, is shot dead by unidentified assailants in the Eravur area of Batticaloa district. President Mahinda Rajapakse describes the Geneva talks as a "victory for the entire nation," and promises to continue with his peace efforts despite opposition from his unitary and hard-line electoral allies. He describes the current situation as an opportune moment to end the separatist conflict. The LTTE chief negotiator, Anton Balasingham, describes the Geneva talks as a "victory" for the LTTE.
March 7	Sri Lanka clears more than half of the country's estimated one-million land mines, planted during two decades of civil war, and should be able to complete the task within two years. Customs officials at the Bandaranaike International Airport in Colombo detains some LTTE delegates, including its Peace Secretariat head Pulidevan, who returned from Oslo,

	along with several catalogues containing weapons and number of powerful searchlights. The Marxist JVP states that the party does not like the double role of the Norwegian facilitator and said, "We should not continue to keep Norway as the facilitator."
March 8	EPRLF General Secretary, T. Sritharan, demands that LTTE's chief negotiator, Anton Balasingham, should be charged for glorifying suicide bombers and issuing death threats from London.
March 9	Unidentified assailants shot dead a civilian, identified as Govinda Vijayarasa, in the Iruthayapuram area of Batticaloa district. Sri Lanka's chief Muslim party, the SLMC, accuses the LTTE of carrying out a 'sinister operation' to link Sri Lankan Muslims with extremist Muslim groups such as Al Qaeda and vehemently denies accusations by the outfit that a Muslim 'Jihadi' group was operating in the east of the country.
March 10	UNICEF has informed that the LTTE still holds as many as 1,358 child soldiers, despite its pledges to free all underage combatants. The LTTE has reportedly promulgated a "Tamil Eelam Lands Act" covering land administration in the areas under its control in the northeast.
March 11	Thuiyavan, a 'political leader' of the 'Colonel' Karuna faction, tells Lankadeepa that his group is not a gang but an organisation. He stated, "Nobody can disarm us. We have our own arms. They are not given by the government or anybody else. We will hand over our arms on the day Prabhakaran hands over his. Until then we will not put down arms." He also said that they fear the Sri Lanka Army and Police, but bear arms to protect themselves from the LTTE.
March 13	Anton Balasingham, the LTTE's chief negotiator, said, "The Geneva peace talks will face grave danger if the Sri Lanka government refuses to disarm Tamil paramilitary organisations and continues allowing them to launch offensive military operations against our military positions in Batticaloa district." He adds that the LTTE leadership would be compelled to review its decision to participate in the next round of talks, scheduled to be held in Geneva on April 19, if Colombo fails to fulfil [sic] the pledges agreed in the joint statement issued after the first session of talks in Geneva.
March 15	A Danish Social Democrat member of the Herning City Council, Arul Thilainadarasa, is expelled from his party after he admitted to his affiliation with the LTTE. According to the latest Human Rights Watch report, members of Canada's Tamil community are being aggressively pursued and extorted by the LTTE. The HRW report said Canada's Tamil population are pressurized to lend money, re-mortgage their homes or even skip meals to help fund the fight for a separate Tamil state.
March 16	Norwegian peace facilitator, Erik Solheim, announces that he will step down from the facilitator's role and will appoint a new special envoy to Sri Lanka. The British Government agrees to curb illegal fund raising from the Sri Lankan Tamil Diaspora in the UK by the LTTE.

[7a]

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

B) The following SATP (South Asia Terrorism Portal) Sri Lanka Timeline covers the year 2005. The section reproduced below covers the events for the second part of the year (June – December 2005).The full chart can be accessed from http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/shrilanka/timeline/Year2005.html **[[7b]]**

Sri Lanka Timeline - Year 2005 [second half]

June 2	The re-transmission station of an Indian television channel, Sun TV, at Vairavarpuliyankulam in the Vavuniya district which was operated by cadres of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization (TELO) is attacked with hand grenades by rival LTTE cadres, causing damages to equipment.
June 3	An India-Sri Lanka Joint Statement issued in New Delhi, during the visit of President Chandrika Kumaratunga, has noted that she apprised Prime Minister Manmohan Singh of her efforts to establish a Post-Tsunami Operational Management Structure (P-TOMS) in the Tsunami-affected areas and that the "Prime Minister expressed understanding of and support for these ongoing efforts."
June 4	Suspected LTTE cadres kill a teenaged former cadre who had deserted the group at Mannampitiya, about 230 kilometers northeast of capital Colombo.
June 5	An EPDP cadre, Baskaran Preman Ashok, is shot dead by suspected LTTE cadres near Moothavinayagar Kovil at Anaikoddai in the Jaffna district. Karuwathamby Packiyarajah, a 'Colonel' Karuna group cadre, is allegedly killed by the rival LTTE cadres at Aalankulam in the Batticaloa district.
June 6	A LTTE cadre, identified as V. Indrakumar, is shot dead at Wellawatta in the capital city of Colombo by unidentified persons. The Sunday Times reports that the LTTE may be building an airfield in the Ichachalampatti forest areas of Trincomalee, close to the Sri Lankan Naval base in China Bay.
June 7	Speaking at a press conference in Kilinochchi after the meeting with Norwegian Ambassador Hans Brattskar, LTTE 'political wing' leader S. P. Thamilselvan warned that the Government's continuing refusal to provide travel security to its military commanders across Government-controlled areas will lead to a 'potentially explosive situation'.
June 8	LTTE cadres, Niveharan and Sutharanjan, are killed in a claymore landmine explosion triggered by suspected cadres of the rival 'Colonel' Karuna group in a no-man zone at Sangamankandy in the Batticaloa district.
June 9	A civilian is killed and an Army soldier sustains injuries when LTTE gunmen open fire targeting an EPDP activist at Chenkaladi town in the Batticaloa district. The Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) threatens to withdraw from the ruling coalition by June 15 if the Government did not call off a Tsunami-aid plan with the LTTE.
June 11	A soldier of the Sri Lanka Light Infantry and an EPDP activist are killed in an improvised explosive device blast triggered by suspected LTTE cadres in front of the Vavuniya EPDP office. A police constable attached to the station at Muttur in Trincomalee is abducted by a group of LTTE cadres.
June 13	One civilian is killed and 15 sustain injuries when an unidentified person threw a hand grenade at a funeral function in Soruwila, Polonnaruwa district.
June 14	Suspected LTTE cadres fire at Navy personnel and injure one of them at Swamytottam in the Mannar district.
June 15	Ruling United People's Freedom Alliance (UPFA) coalition ally, the Janatha

	Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), withdraws support to the Government.
June 17	A police sergeant is shot dead by unidentified gunmen at Serunuwara in the Trincomalee district. A police constable and a PLOTE cadre are injured during a grenade attack by unidentified gunmen at Kallady near Batticaloa town.
June 20	LTTE cadres shot dead a PLOTE member at Velikkulam in the Vavuniya district. LTTE cadres stabbed to death an EPDP member at Akkaraipattu in the Batticaloa district. A home guard at Serunuwara in Trincomalee district is abducted by a group of armed LTTE cadres.
June 21	A 'Colonel' Karuna group member, identified as Chitravelauthen Satyanathen, is shot dead in Muttur by suspected LTTE cadres.
June 22	One police personnel, Ranaweera Sisira, is shot at and wounded in Batticaloa by suspected LTTE cadres. Three Sinhalese civilians are injured in a grenade attack by the LTTE in Trincomalee.
June 24	The Sri Lankan Government and LTTE sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for establishing a Post-Tsunami Operational Management Structure (P-TOMS), aimed at ensuring equitable distribution of international assistance for the reconstruction of the coastline.
June 26	The Ampara district 'political head' of the LTTE, Kuylinpan, and 40 cadres escape an explosion at Welikanda in the Polonnaruwa district.
June 27	A mutilated body of a home guard, identified as Sahan Nandasiri, abducted earlier by the LTTE cadres was recovered at Serunuwara in Trincomalee district. A soldier wounded in the June 9 LTTE attack on an EPDP vehicle at Chenkalady town succumbs to his injuries at the Colombo National Hospital.
June 29	A LTTE cadre, reportedly distributing copies of the pro-LTTE Tamil newspaper *Sudar Oli* and the LTTE publication *Eelanadan*, is shot dead by an unidentified gunman at Kalawanchikudy in the Batticaloa district.
June 30	Three soldiers are shot dead at Urani in the Batticaloa district by the LTTE.
July 2	One police personnel, Chaminda Roshan, is killed at Kalkudah, 35 km north of Batticaloa, by suspected LTTE cadres.
July 3	Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar stated in an interview to the *Sunday Island* newspaper that the impartiality of Norway as a peace broker is in doubt.
July 4	Two civilians are killed by the LTTE in separate incidents in the Polonnaruwa and Trincomalee districts. S. P. Thamilselvan, leader of the political wing of the LTTE, states that the outfit did not accept Sri Lanka's sovereignty by signing the P-TOMS agreement.
July 5	Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapaksa presents the officially signed Post-Tsunami Operational Management Structure (P-TOMS) agreement in the Parliament.
July 6	Two police officers of the National Intelligence Bureau, identified as M.O.L. Rafaideen and B.G. Kapilasiri, are shot at and wounded by the LTTE at Kalmunai in the Amparai district. Later, Rafaideen succumbs to his injuries. LTTE kills a 'Colonel' Karuna group cadre, identified as Selvaraja, at Valaichchenai in the Batticaloa district.

	Six LTTE cadres are arrested from the suburbs of Colombo along with a huge cache of arms and ammunition.
July 7	The Sri Lankan Parliament adopts the Draft Bill to give effect to the Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Financing by a majority vote.
July 10	Four LTTE cadres, including two senior leaders identified as Dikkan and Sinnavan, are killed by the rival 'colonel' Karuna group at the Selvanayagapuram Agriculture Training Institute in Trincomalee district. A soldier escaped with minor injuries when a suspected LTTE cadre detonated a hand grenade at Madco junction in the Trincomalee district.
July 11	A student, identified as Sangarapillai Jerrymban, is killed in a grenade attack by suspected LTTE cadres at Eravur in the Batticaloa district. Secretariat for Co-ordinating the Peace Process (SCOPP) spokesperson, Sharminee Serasinghe, states that the Government has decided to provide security escort to the LTTE cadres within the Government-controlled areas.
July 12	In a grenade attack carried out by suspected LTTE cadres, 13 police personnel are injured at Uppuveli in the Trincomalee district.
July 13	Nine civilians are injured when a suspected LTTE cadre threw a hand grenade at a Tsunami relief centre situated in the Muttur area of Trincomalee district. In another grenade attack by the LTTE, 10 Army personnel, including one officer, attached to the Pansalwatte detachment are injured in Trincomalee district.
July 14	Three civilians are killed by suspected LTTE cadres at Akkaraipattu in the Amparai district One suspected LTTE cadre is killed by the Sri Lankan navy personnel when the former fired at a navy check point in Kumurupiddi, Trincomalee district. Suspected LTTE 'pistol gang' cadres injure a police officer in an ambush at Thampalakamam in the Trincomalee district. Two civilians are injured in a grenade attack aimed at a military vehicle in the Anuradhapura junction area of Trincomalee district.
July 15	The Supreme Court passes a stay order to block four key provisions of the P-TOMS agreement between the Government and LTTE.
July 16	One security force personnel is shot dead by suspected LTTE cadres at Eravur in the Trincomalee district.
July 17	Seven suspected LTTE cadres, including a woman and an explosive expert, are arrested along with 18 claymore mines and several remote control circuits from the Pallimunai and Thaalpaadu areas in Mannar district. S. P. Thamilselvan, in a news conference at Kilinochchi, says that the outfit will carry arms in Government-held areas and any effort on the part of the security forces to stop them will force them to take counter-measures which may lead to an imminent return to civil war.
July 19	Key international donors the European Union, United States, Japan and Norway in a joint statement raise concern over the deteriorating security situation in Sri Lanka and demand immediate action from the Government and LTTE to prevent killings.
July 20	Suspected LTTE cadres kill a village officer, identified as Marimuttu Paskaran, at Kalmunai in the Batticaloa district. Two civilians and one homeguard are injured in a grenade attack by unidentified

	assailants on a security checkpoint at Kalavaddam Junction in the Batticaloa district. Suspected LTTE cadres lob a grenade at a security checkpoint near a Tsunami refugee camp in the Akkaraipattu area of Ampara district injuring two commandos of the Special Task Force and a police constable. S. P. Thamilselvan, after a meeting with the Norwegian delegation says that it is the responsibility of the Government to salvage the cease-fire. He also claimed that there are no hindrances for the Government and LTTE to have direct talks.
July 21	LTTE kills one Reserve Police Constable, identified as M. Weerasinghe, near the Bank of Ceylon Building at Pottuvil in Amparai district. A civilian, identified as Kanagasabai Ranjithkumar, who is injured in the crossfire between the police and LTTE succumbs to his injuries later. Suspected LTTE cadres lob a grenade at a security checkpoint injuring two civilians and a home guard in the Kalmunai area of Amparai district.
July 23	Suspected LTTE cadres kill a retired home guard, identified as L. H. Dayananda, at Potkerny junction in the Thambalagamuwa area of Trincomalee district.
July 25	The Sri Lankan President, while attending a meeting with the Tokyo Donor Conference Co-Chairs representatives states that the Government was willing to review the cease-fire agreement with a view to improve the security situation and build greater confidence. The UNICEF spokesperson, Jeffrey Keys, states that the LTTE recruited 28 children into their force during July 2005 alone.
July 26	Unidentified assailants kill two civilians, identified as Kumaraswamy Pathmakaran and Subramaniyam Kovulan, in the Manipoor area of Vavuniya district. 'Pistol gang' cadres of LTTE kill an EPDP member, identified as Pankirajah George, at Puthur in the Batticaloa district. Suspected LTTE cadre, identified as Krishnapillai Kiribarathnam, is shot dead at DAM Street, a Colombo suburb.
July 27	LTTE Political Advisor, Anton Balasingham, states that the LTTE is not interested in renegotiating the cease-fire.
July 28	'Pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE kill an EPDP activist, identified as Sooriyapillai Nixon, at Stanley road in the Jaffna district.
July 29	The Sri Lankan Government files a review petition requesting the Supreme Court to reconsider its interim injunction on the P-TOMS agreement. The Government has reportedly asked the court that it be permitted to carry on with the operational aspect of the P-TOMS as it was a "delegated power" made by the Government to the LTTE and did not amount to granting the outfit the functions of Government.
July 30	Suspected LTTE cadres shot at and injure a civilian, identified as D. Udayasiri, in the Pannalagama area of Ampara district. They also abducted two other civilians who were with him.
August 1	A civilian, identified as R. Sivakumar, is killed when suspected LTTE cadres lobbed a grenade at a market place in the Batticaloa district.
August 2	A Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam 'pistol gang' cadre shot dead a former home guard, identified as Sampath Kumara, at Welikanda in the Polonnaruwa district.
August4	According to the Sri Lankan Army, the Jaffna district Superintendent of Police, W. D. Charles Wijewardene, was abducted and hacked to death by a mob allegedly instigated by the LTTE at Jaffna-KKS road in the Paalaveddi area. Wijewardene

	was reportedly attempting to defuse tension which had erupted after a civilian, identified as J. Shantharooban, was killed in an accidental gunfire at Innuvil junction by a soldier.
August 6	The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam cadres fired upon three civilians killing one of them, identified as S. Handunge Chaminda, in the Ambalama area of Batticaloa district.
August 7	A civilian, identified as Pulandan Thirunavukarasu, is killed when a mine exploded accidentally in the Nunavil West area of Jaffna district
August 10	Unidentified assailants shot dead two LTTE cadres, identified as Ramesh and Sujiventhan, in the Thirrukkovil area of Ampara district. One of the victims is reported to be a senior leader of the outfit belonging to its 'intelligence wing'.
August 12	Foreign Affairs Minister, Lakshman Kadirgamar, is shot dead by a suspected **LTTE** sniper near his private residence on Bullers Lane in the heart of the capital Colombo. Shortly after the killing of Kadirgamar, a state of emergency is declared in the country. The 'pistol gang' cadres of LTTE kill two civilians, identified as Sinnadorai Selvarajah and his wife Welangee Selvarajah, inside their business centre at Wellawatta in the capital Colombo. A police personnel, identified as Athukorala, is killed in an ambush by the LTTE at Dehiattakandiya in the Polonnaruwa district.
August 13	The LTTE leader S. P. Thamilchelvan denies his outfit's involvement in the assassination of Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar. The Government subsequently rejects this LTTE denial.
August 14	President Chandrika Kumaratunga in her address to the Nation describes the assassination of Kadirgamar as a "horrendously barbaric act of terrorism". "Initial indications of the investigation seem to reveal the clear responsibility of the LTTE in his brutal murder," she disclosed.
August 15	Suspected LTTE 'pistol gang' cadres kill a civilian, identified as Raja Piravu, in the Dalukana area of Polonnaruwa district. Unidentified assailants reportedly kill a 'Colonel' Karuna group cadre, identified as Mahathevarajah, in the Namalpockuna area of Polonnaruwa district.
August 16	LTTE cadres kill one SF personnel, identified as Lance Corporal H. K. A. Hendeniya, in a sniper attack at Keselwatta security checkpoint in the Mutur area of Trincomalee district.
August 17	Unidentified assailants kill a former TELO member, identified as Mathy, in the Kurumankadu area of Vavuniya district. Reports indicate that the United Kingdom Charity Commission has removed the pro-LTTE non-governmental organisation, TRO, from its registered charity list since August 10.
August 18	The Sri Lanka Parliament extends the state of emergency by one month.
August 19	The LTTE leader Anton Balasingham accepts the Norwegian proposal to hold direct talks with the Government on the "practical functioning" of the cease-fire agreement.
August 20	Suspected LTTE cadres kill an EPDP member, identified as Nadaraja Kesavavarnan, in the Vavuniya district. Unidentified assailants lobbed grenades targeting the LTTE office at

	Vairavapuliyankulam injuring three female cadres of the outfit.
August 23	The LTTE puts pre-conditions prior to any peace talks with the Government. The outfit has reportedly demanded safe passage for their cadres from Wanni to the East and vise versa.
August 24	Suspected LTTE cadres kill a member of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, Rasarathnam Srikanth, in the Kovil Kulam area of Vavuniya district. The Government rejects the LTTE demand to hold peace talks in Oslo. A Government spokesperson stated in Colombo, "We cannot accept the view of LTTE to having peace talks in foreign soil without any good reason. This time they [LTTE] have to discuss their problems here in Sri Lanka."
August 26	The Supreme Court orders the Election Commissioner to go ahead with his decision to call for nominations for a Presidential election in 2005. Delivering a 23-page judgment, Chief Justice Sarath Silva turned down President Chandrika Kumaratunga's claimed legitimacy of the controversial second oath-taking ceremony, reportedly held in the year 2000.
August 28	Inspector-General of Police, Chandra Fernando, has stated that two persons involved in the assassination of Foreign Affairs Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar were arrested in Colombo a couple of days ago. "We have evidence on the conspiracy and role played by them in planning the assassination," Fernando disclosed.
August 29	LTTE cadres kill a former member of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation, identified as S. Shivaruparasa, near Bathiya Mawatha on Saranankara road in Kalubowila in Colombo. One LTTE cadre is killed and three others are injured in an attack by cadres of the rival 'Colonel' Karuna faction in the Vaharai area of Batticaloa district. Two bodies with gunshot injuries are found in the Thepuwana area of Kalutara district.
August 30	The SF personnel in the Kantale area of Trincomalee district arrest six LTTE cadres, including a member of their Sea Tigers wing, identified as Jeewarathnam Srikanth. Srikanth had Rupees 578,500 in his possession when he was arrested. A bullet-riddled body of an ex-LTTE cadre, who had gone reportedly missing from home since August 14 is recovered from the Poonani area of Batticaloa district.
August 31	The LTTE has reportedly rejected a Government offer to hold talks in Sri Lanka. The outfit's response came a week after the Government refused Norway as a venue for the talks.
September 1	The Sri Lanka Government has reportedly rejected the LTTE's demand to hold talks in Kilinochchi district and have offered for talks in 'no-man's land'. Spokesperson Nimal Siripala de Silva said: "As the government, we are against the LTTE's offer to hold the talks in their controlled Kilinochchi, which is the LTTE's political headquarters."
September 2	Suspected LTTE cadres shot dead a former member of the 'Colonel' Karuna group in the Wennappuwa area of Puttalam district. The International Committee of the Red Cross officials has reportedly found a dead body of a LTTE cadre, identified as Gajaruban alias Niruban, in the Wanni district.
September 4	The LTTE cadres fire at SF personnel posted at Kahapilima junction in the Batticaloa district, killing Private R. A. Anuruddha Kumara. Cadres of the 'Colonel' Karuna group lob a hand grenade towards the LTTE political office at Kaluwanchikudy in the Batticaloa district and subsequently shot dead a LTTE cadre, identified as K. Arulnesan.

September 5	LTTE cadres lob a grenade targeting troops posted at the Black Bridge security check point in the Chenkalady area of Batticaloa district and subsequently shot dead a soldier, identified as Bombardier G. R. P. P. Bandara.
September 6	Dead bodies of two civilians, identified as Kirupairasa Rupanraj and Muthuvel Jegatheeswaran, abducted earlier on September 5, are recovered from the Ragama area of Gampaha district. Three LTTE cadres are allegedly killed and five others wounded by the Karuna faction in an attack at the outfit's camp at Kattumurivu in the Vakarai area of Batticaloa district.
September7	A group of LTTE cadres lob a grenade injuring four soldiers in the Urani junction area of Batticaloa district. One of the cadres is subsequently killed during retaliatory action by the SF personnel.
September 8	LTTE cadres lob a hand grenade and subsequently opened fire targeting the security forces, killing two police personnel and injuring six others in the Kattankudy area of Batticaloa district. The police are reported to have shot dead a cadre of the 'Colonel' Karuna group in the Irudiyapuram area of Batticaloa district when he was allegedly caught firing towards a LTTE cadre. The LTTE rejects a Norwegian proposal of holding peace talks at the Colombo international airport.
September 9	LTTE 'pistol gang' cadres shot dead a member of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, identified as Gopal Vilvarasa, and injured another civilian in the Vavuniya district. 'Pistol gang' cadres shot dead a Sri Lanka Military Intelligence personnel, identified as M.P.M. Mohomed, at the 2nd cross street in Vavuniya district. The European Union has reportedly appealed to the LTTE to resume peace talks with the Government. EU Commissioner for External Affairs, Benita Ferrero-Waldner, told the media that "They have to come back to the negotiating table."
September 11	A group of LTTE cadres abduct two civilians, identified as Mutturaja Muralidaran and Kulasekaram Udayakumaran, and subsequently kill them in the Welikanda area of Polonnaruwa district.
September 13	Unidentified assailants abducted a civilian, identified as Balasingham Sivanesan, from the Uduvil area of Jaffna district and subsequently killed him in the Innuvil area. The Sri Lanka Supreme Court extends its interim injunction on the implementation of certain clauses of the Post-Tsunami Operational Management Structure agreement till November 22, 2005.
September 14	'Pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE shot dead a civilian, identified as Sabhananda Sharma, at Anjaneer Temple in the Marandanamadam area of Jaffna district. A soldier of the Sri Lanka National Guard, Staff Sergeant S. Navaratne Rajah, is killed in a grenade attack by the LTTE in the Batticaloa town.
September 16	Unidentified assailants shot dead Loganathan, a member of the EPRLF, along the A-9 highway in Vavuniya district. S.P. Thamilselvan has reportedly called for immediate talks with the Sri Lankan Government on the cease-fire. He said the LTTE was ready "even in the next minute" to begin talks with the Government.
September 19	Two 'pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE shot dead a civilian, identified as Selvathurai Yoganadanrasa, in the Ganeshapuram area of Vavuniya district.

	The LTTE 'pistol gang' cadres reportedly shot dead a former cadre of the outfit, identified as Malasurin Wimaleshvaran, in the Vellaveli area of Trincomalee district. Sri Lanka's international donors reiterated that the cease-fire agreement was facing its "most serious challenge" and wanted the LTTE to "take immediate public steps to demonstrate their commitment to the peace process and their willingness to change" and called for an "immediate end to political assassinations by the LTTE and an end to LTTE recruitment of child soldiers."
September 20	The LTTE chief, Velupillai Prabhakaran, in a letter to the Norway's newly elected Prime Minister, Jens Stoltenberg, has reportedly urged him for his Government's continued role as a facilitator in Sri Lanka's peace process.
September 21	Unidentified assailants shot dead a local Government officer, identified as Alagaratnam Jeevaratnam, in front of his residence at Vinayakapuram in the Valaichenai area of Batticaloa district. The Sri Lankan Parliament extends the state of emergency, which was imposed after the assassination of Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar on August 12, by one month.
September 23	Reserve Police Sergeant, T.K. Wimalawardane, who was shot at by the LTTE cadres at Mayalapu junction in the Akkaraipattu area of Batticaloa district on September 22, succumbs to his injuries.
September 24	Unidentified assailants shot dead a civilian, identified as Welu Krishokumar, in the Batticaloa district.
September 27	Suspected LTTE cadre shot dead a woman, identified as Leelawathi Subramanium alias Shanthi, in the Navanthurai area of Jaffna district. Unidentified assailants shot dead a civilian, identified as T.M. Sunil, in the Navalady area of Batticaloa district. A civilian, Sinnaiyah Ramalingam, is hacked to death by a group of suspected LTTE cadres in the Ilandamoddai area of Mannar district. The European Union (EU) has barred LTTE cadres from visiting its member-states and said it is considering listing the group as a terrorist organisation.
September 28	Unidentified assailants lob grenades targeting a Tamil Rehabilitation Office located on Station Road near Batticaloa Railway station, killing a civilian, identified as Thambyappa Velauthappillai and injuring two others. S. P. Thamilchelvan has reportedly appealed to the EU for reconsideration of its recent decision that "delegations from the LTTE will no longer be received in any of the EU Member States until further notice."
September 29	A civilian, identified as A.S. Hakeem, is shot dead by three suspected 'pistol gang' cadres of LTTE in the Palanagar area of Trincomalee district.
September 30	Unidentified assailants shot dead two civilians, identified as Thillainathan Mathivathanan and Mahadevan Umatharan, and injure another one at Pillayar Temple in the Valaichenai area of Batticaloa district. Another civilian, Krishnapullai Yogakumar, is shot dead by two unidentified assailants.
October 1	Two suspected cadres of the LTTE shot dead a civilian, identified as R.B. Wickramarathne, in the Kalmunai area of Amparai district. The Sri Lankan Government spokesperson, Nimal Siripala de Silva, is reported to have said that cease-fire violations by the LTTE prompted the European Union to take action against the outfit.

October 2	Suspected LTTE cadres in the Kudapokuna area of Polonnaruwa district kill a former LTTE activist, Candaiah Ponnarasa.
October 3	LTTE cadres in the Vannarapannai area of Jaffna district kill Kitnan Parameshwaram, a supporter of the Eelam People's Democratic Party. Two 'pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE shot dead a civilian, Ponnathurai Subendran, when he reportedly refused to pay ransom to the outfit in the Chunnakam area of Jaffna district. A 22 year-old student is killed by the LTTE in Vallipuram area, as the student had not obtained a permit from the outfit to transport sand for his house construction work.
October 4	A civilian, Rasarathinam Rajavinothan, is shot dead by unidentified assailants at Dutch road in the Uduvil area of Jaffna district.
October 5	The LTTE 'pistol gang' cadres shot dead a civilian, S. Mohammed Vahab, and injure another one at Udayar junction in the Kalumunai area of Amparai district. The Police recover the dead body of a Home Guard, identified as N.Sarath Kumara, who had gone missing since September 21, from the Ariamankerni area.
October 6	'Pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE shot dead an activist of the EPDP, Kinsley Weeraratne, in the Pallaiyuttu area of Trincomalee district.
October 7	Two civilians, Selvarajah Selvakumar and Arumugam Paramanathan, are shot dead and eight others sustained injuries when unidentified assailants opened fire and simultaneously lob a grenade in the Valaichenai area of Batticaloa district. Another civilian, Kandasamy Senthil Kumar, who reportedly was a sympathiser of EPDP and a Chairman of a Hindu Temple, is shot dead by 'pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE in the Karaiyur area of Jaffna district. The Norwegian Embassy in Colombo, in a statement, rules out early direct peace talks between the Sri Lankan Government and LTTE.
October 10	Cadres of the Karuna faction launch an attack on a convoy of LTTE 'Eastern military wing' leader Bhanu with claymore mines and completely destroyed four vehicles in the LTTE-controlled Vavunativu area in Batticaloa district.
October 12	'Pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE shot dead a civilian, identified as K. Rajadurai, in front of the Weerasingham hall in Jaffna town. A LTTE cadre, Rasalingam Pugalenthiran, Is shot dead by a group of unidentified assailants wearing military uniforms at Mayilavedduvan in the Eravur area of Batticaloa district.
October 13	A SF personnel, identified as Private D.M.Dilanga Dissanayake, is killed when LTTE cadres lob a hand grenade and subsequently open fire targeting a security checkpoint in the Santhiveli area of Batticaloa district. Unidentified assailants shot dead a police personnel and injured another in the Nelliyadi area of Jaffna district. Norwegian peace envoy to Sri Lanka, Trond Furuhovde, hold talks with the political wing leader of the LTTE, S.P. Thamilselvam, in Kilinochchi and stressed the need for renewed peace talks between the Sri Lanka Government and the outfit.
October 17	Unidentified assailants open fire on a SF checkpoint near the Mariamman Hindu Temple in Puttalam district, killing a police personnel. 'Colonel' Karuna, leader of the breakaway LTTE faction, has reportedly appealed to

	the Prime Minister of United Kingdom, Tony Blair, to take strong and firm action to proscribe the LTTE in the European Union member countries. He also urges the United Nations International Criminal Court that, "It is time that Prabhakaran was indicted for war crimes and crimes against humanity."
October 18	Unidentified LTTE cadres shot dead a police personnel, identified as Kamal Indrajith, and injure another in the Kalavanchikudy area of Batticaloa district. The Sri Lanka Parliament extends the State of Emergency for another month till November 13. This is the second extension of the Emergency, which was imposed on August 13 following the assassination of Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar on the night of August 12.
October 19	Two unidentified assailants shot dead a local village officer, identified as Perera Weerasingham, in the Kankankulam area of Vavuniya district. Unidentified assailants shot dead a civilian, identified as Meeralebbe Mohammadu Hanifa Muslim, in the Akkaraipattu area of Amparai district,
October 20	The LTTE is reported to have rejected the Norwegian brokered peace talks. "We are informed that the LTTE remains unchanged and they are not ready for talks on the cease-fire agreement or the violations of human rights," stated Government spokesperson, Nimal Siripala de Silva. The spokesperson further told that the Sri Lanka Government totally denied that it had breached the cease-fire agreement by flying an Air Force unmanned aerial vehicle, which crashed in the Vavuniya district on October 19.
October 26	Two LTTE cadres are killed by the breakaway faction of Vinayagamoorthy Muralitharan alias 'Colonel' Karuna in eastern Sri Lanka's Polonnaruwa district.
October 27	Suspected LTTE cadres shot dead an activist of the North and East Sinhala Organisation, identified as A.W.P Anura, in the ORRS hill area of Trincomalee district.
October 28	The SLMM chief, Hagrup Haukland, holds discussions with the LTTE political wing leader, S.P. Thamilselvan, in Kilinochchi on upholding the cease-fire during the November 17 elections and strengthening it further in the future. He reportedly has urged the LTTE to expedite the release of three police personnel who were detained on September 9 for entering the outfit-held area to arrest a British pedophile [sic].
October 30	According to Sri Lanka Army reports, unidentified assailants shot dead a senior Army Intelligence Officer, Lieutenant Colonel T R Meedin of the Military Intelligence Corps, in the Kiribathgoda area of Colombo district.
October 31	The LTTE cadres lob a hand grenade targeting a group of police personnel in the Jaffna district, killing a police constable, identified as G.R.Lalith Bndara, and injuring three others. A LTTE symathiser [sic], suspected to be an informer of the outfit, is shot dead in the Valachchenai area of Batticaloa district.
November 1	A civilian, Lyyadorai Ganeshan, is shot dead by suspected LTTE cadres in the Black Bridge area of Batticaloa district. Another civilian, identified as Rajendra Rejinikanth, is shot dead by the LTTE cadres in the Nelliady area of Jaffna district.
November 2	A former cadre of the LTTE, Sellathambi Punyamoorthi, who had deserted the outfit and was leading a normal life, is shot dead by LTTE 'pistol gang' cadres in the Valachchenai area of Batticaloa district.
November 3	A member of the EPDP, identified as Arumugam Pathmakanthan, is shot dead by unidentified assailants near a police post located north of Batticaloa town. A civilian and three police personnel are also injured in the incident.
November 5	A civilian, identified as Sinnathrai Muratheelan, suspected to be a former police informant, is shot dead by alleged 'pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE in the Trincomalee district.
November 6	Unidentified assailants shot dead a civilian, Thasaputhiran Thasakumar, in the

	Akkaraipattu area of Amparai district.
November 7	Suspected 'pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE kill a civilian, identified as Velayudan Gnanendran, in the Kannagipuram area of Amparai district.
November 9	The head of the Secretariat for Co-ordinating the Peace Process, Jayantha Dhanapala, resigns from his post.
November 11	Two civilians, Mohammed Munas and Athambava Mohammed Lebbe, are killed and four others sustain injuries when a claymore mine exploded at Kirimichchai in the Vaharai area of Batticaloa district. Suspected 'pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE shot dead a police personnel, Constable Senanayake, in the Thirunelveli area of Jaffna district.
November 12	Unidentified assailants shot dead an EPDP member, identified as Vellaipodi Rasanayagam, in the Wellawatte area of Colombo district.
November 14	Cadres of the 'Colonel' Karuna faction abduct and subsequently kill two top LTTE leaders, including Amparai district 'military commander' Suresh, in the Akkaraipattu area.
November 16	Unidentified assailants shot dead a civilian, Ahammad Lebbe Thaheer, in the Natpittymunai area of Amparai district on. Elsewhere, another civilian is shot dead by unidentified assailants in the Maruthamunai area. A civilian, identified as Rajmohan Seenithamby, a former member of the TELO, is shot dead by unidentified assailants in the Valaichenai area of Batticaloa district. LTTE kills Home Guard Susantha Pathma Kumara in the Handapanwila area of Pollonaruwa district. Another SF personnel, Home Guard Ranjith Kumara, is shot dead by a LTTE cadre in the Kalumunai area of Amparai district. SFs find two unidentified dead bodies of suspected LTTE cadres in the Navaldy area of Batticaloa district. The LTTE and TNA reiterate that there is no change in its position of not supporting any presidential candidate in the November 17 Presidential polls. The LTTE breakaway leader 'Colonel' Karuna calls upon the people of the Northeast not to boycott the election.
November 17	Voting for the presidential poll is held under heavy police deployment across the country. A low voter turnout is reported from the Northern Province after the LTTE announced that it would not support any presidential candidate The LTTE cadres shot dead a Muslim religious leader in the Kalmunai area of Amparai district. Another civilian, identified as R.M. Hempala, is shot dead by unidentified assailants in the Ambuwelipuram area of Trincomalee district. Two LTTE cadres, Niroshan and Sathyan, are killed and six persons sustain injuries in the Kalumunai area of Amparai district when a claymore mine the cadres were preparing inside a civilian's house exploded. Security forces discover unidentified dead bodies of two youths allegedly killed by suspected LTTE cadres in the Valaichchenai area of Batticaloa district.
November 18	Six civilians are killed and 21 others, including a child, sustain injuries when LTTE cadres lobbed hand grenades targeting a mosque in the Akkaraipattu area of Amparai district.

	Prime Minister Mahinda Rajapakse of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party wins the Presidential poll by defeating Ranil Wickremesinghe of the United National Party.
November19	President Mahinda Rajapaksa says that he would restart the stalled peace talks soon. He invites the LTTE to participate in peace talks aimed at durable peace in the country. "I hope the LTTE will consider the peace offer seriously. Both parties can start the peace talks with an agreed timeframe once the LTTE readies for the talks," the President said while addressing the nation. He added that he would take several measures to amend the case-fire agreement with the LTTE to ensure no future hostile situations.
November 20	Unidentified assailants shot dead two civilians, Meerasaivu Ahammed Lebbe and his wife Fowziya Lebbaithamby, in the Valachchenai area of Batticaloa district. The Norwegian Government has said that it is willing to continue its role as facilitator of the peace process if both parties - the Government and LTTE - ask for such assistance.
November 22	The Government will continue the state of emergency, which was imposed after the assassination of Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar on August 12. LTTE rejects President Rajapaska's call for peace talks.
November 24	President Rajapaksa appoints Deputy Secretary General of the Government's Peace Secretariat, Dr. John Gooneratne, as its new chief. The former head of the Peace Secretariat, Jayantha Dhanapala, who had tendered his resignation to the then President Chandrika Kumaratunga on October 31, will continue as the advisor to the Sri Lankan peace process.
November 25	In his Statement of Government Policy at the opening of the new Parliamentary session in Colombo, President Mahinda Rajapaksa set out the broad parameters of his Government's new and inclusive approach for 'peace with dignity' to end the ethnic conflict. "Our method is discussion instead of war. We are aware that such discussions are not simple and easy. Yet, it is the only way to peace," he said. Rajapakse added that the current Ceasefire Agreement would be revised to ensure the protection of human rights, prevent recruitment of children for war, safeguard national security, and prevent terrorist acts.
November 26	A suspected LTTE cadre kills a civilian, identified as Marukanda Sashikara, in the Kayts area of Jaffna district.
November 27	The LTTE issues an ultimatum to the new Government to come up with a 'reasonable' political settlement soon or risk the outfit setting up a separate state next year. LTTE chief Velupillai Prabhakaran in his annual 'Heroes' Day' said their patience was wearing thin and he was making a final appeal for a political settlement that would answer their call for a separate state for the Tamils.
November 28	President Rajapaksa invites the LTTE for peace talks and promises to maintain the cease-fire agreement. The leader of the breakaway faction of LTTE, 'Colonel' Karuna, said that "only Indian and the UK countries understand our problems very well" and "in particular, India is the country which should come forward to settle our problem." He also said, "The Sri Lankan government should also reconsider the role of Norway, which had facilitated the [Ceasefire] Agreement."
December 1	Unidentified assailants kill two civilians, Shivakumar and Krisnakumar, and injure another in the Neerveli area of Jaffna district. In joint press statement released in New Delhi, Foreign Minister Mangala Samaraweera emphasizes the continued commitment of the Government to the maintenance of the Ceasefire, and the desire for a review of its operations, so that the implementation of the Agreement can be made more effective. The Government also extends a firm invitation to the LTTE to negotiations for a political solution, the statement added. Constitutional Affairs Minister D.E.W. Gunasekara dismisses the LTTE's ultimatum

	for a political settlement by next year and said no deadline could be imposed to resolve the long-standing ethnic conflict.
December 2	A civilian, Hemasiri alias Lokku Iya, is shot dead by unidentified assailants in the Anuradhapura junction area of Trincomalee district. The Sri Lankan Government describes as "positive" the recent 'Heroes Day' address by LTTE chief Prabhakaran. The Government said that it would act with "responsibility" to the LTTE demand for a reasonable political framework by next year.
December 3	A soldier, identified as Lance Corporal B.G.S. Jayawardene, is killed and three others are injured when LTTE cadres ambushed an Army truck in the Chavakachcheri area.
December 4	Six soldiers are killed and four persons, including a soldier, sustained injuries when two claymore mines were detonated, reportedly by the LTTE at Kondavil on the Jaffna-Palaly main road. At least six civilians are killed and two others sustain injuries in clashes between Muslims and Tamils in the Muttur area of Trincomalee since December 3. Unidentified assailants have shot dead two civilians, identified as Nizwan and Rizwan, in the Maruthamunai area of Batticaloa district.
December 5	Four cadres of the 'Colonel' Karuna faction, including a senior commander, identified as Iniyabarathy alias Barathy, are killed by the LTTE in the Siyambalanduwa area of Amparai district.
December 6	Six SF personnel are killed and one sustains injuries in a claymore mine explosion in the Irupalai area of Jaffna district.
December 7	A 15-year old cadre of the LTTE open fire and subsequently lob a hand grenade, killing two of his own sisters, identified as Surerasa Yogeshwari and Surerasa Lingam Kutti, and injuring a two-year old infant, in the Mavadivembu area of Batticaloa district. A civilian is killed and eight persons, including a soldier, sustain injuries when suspected cadres of the LTTE lob a hand grenade in the Vavuniya town. President Mahinda Rajapaksa invites the Norwegian Government to continue its role as facilitator of the peace process. Norway, meanwhile, agrees to the request to re-start peace talks between the Government and LTTE, but only if certain conditions are met.
December 8	Unidentified assailants have shot dead a Muslim civilian, S. Samsudeen, and injured another one in the Eravur area of Batticaloa district.
December 9	Unidentified assailants have abducted and subsequently killed a LTTE cadre, identified as C. Jeevanandan, in the Valachchenai area of Batticaloa district. A suspected LTTE cadre, K. P. Shashikumar, is killed by unidentified assailants in the Kiran area of Batticaloa district. Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg has stated in New Delhi that Oslo will be willing to resume its role as a facilitator if both are "serious" and "respected the ceasefire." President Rajapakse has told the visiting Japanese Peace Envoy, Yasushi Akashi, that the facilitators and monitors cannot be from the same country (Norway) and there should be two separate entities to facilitate the peace process and to monitor the cease-fire. He has further added that he would welcome monitors from Japan, South Asia and other Scandinavian countries to monitor the Norwegian brokered cease-fire agreement.
December 10	The LTTE asks Norway to arrange urgent peace talks with the Government to prevent Sri Lanka from sliding back into war after 31 people died in a week of violence.
December 11	LTTE cadres set free a women cadre of the outfit after killing a police personnel,

	identified as Mahesh Ranasinghe, on guard duty at a hospital in the Vavuniya district. Japan is ready to host direct negotiations between the Sri Lankan Government and LTTE to review the cease-fire agreement, which has been in force since 2002. The political wing leader of the LTTE, S.P. Thamilselvan, says that the outfit has vowed to use all available resources to fight unless given a homeland.
December 12	Unidentified assailants abduct two civilians, Thambirasa Thambymuthu and Chandran Kandasamy, and subsequently shot them dead in the Kiran area of Batticaloa district. EPDP activist, Michael Collin alias Murali, is shot dead by LTTE cadres near Allers Garden Refugee Camp in Uppuveli, on the Trincomalee-Nilaveli main road. Prime Minister Ratnasiri Wickramanayake has stated that in the future, the armed forces would not engage in ground level talks with the Tigers.
December 14	Suspected LTTE cadres attacked a SLAF MI 17 helicopter on its way to pick up an Italian delegation, including Italian Deputy Foreign Minister, Margherita Boniver, which was on an official visit to Arugambe area in the Amparai district. The helicopter is slightly damaged, but no casualty is reported in the incident. A security force personnel, identified as Suresh Anthoney, is shot dead by suspected cadres of the LTTE in the Paluuththuwa area of Trincomalee district.
December 15	Suspected LTTE cadres shot dead a cadre of the breakaway 'Colonel' Karuna faction, Sivapulandu Passirasa alias Thran, in the Kudapokuna area of Polonnaruwa district.
December 17	Rejecting the Sri Lanka Government proposal of holding the peace talks at an Asian venue, the LTTE has instead suggested Oslo as the ideal venue.
December 19	A civilian, identified as H.M.Chandrasiri, is shot dead by the LTTE in the Anuradhapura area of Trincomalee district.
December 20	Unidentified assailants shot dead a SF personnel, Ajit Kumara, in the Vadamarachy East area of Amparai district.
December 21	Unidentified assailants shot dead a civilian, identified as K. Navaratnam, who was the Jaffna district organiser for the Tamil Resurgence Task Force, in the Hospital Road area of Jaffna town. LTTE cadres kill a SF personnel, Private P.A. Pridarshana, in Jaffna district.
December 22	LTTE cadres shot dead a young girl, Vallinayagi Thambirajah, and injured her father, when she tried to foil their attempt to abduct her sister in the Eravur area of Batticaloa district. The LTTE is reported to have shot dead an Army intelligence officer in the Nuwara Eliya district.
December 23	The LTTE is reported to have blown up a navy road convoy at Thalaimannar area in the northwestern district of Mannar killing at least 15 sailors and injuring 15 more. A defence ministry official told *AFP* the military suspected that LTTE cadres may have used a Claymore type surface mounted explosive device and also fired a rocket-propelled grenade at the convoy. LTTE cadres lobbed a hand grenade and subsequently opened fire targeting SF personnel in the Chavakachcheri area of Jaffna district, killing a woman, identified as Markandu Pushpamalar.
December 24	LTTE cadres made an abortive attempt to ambush SFs who were conducting a cordon and search operation in the Fort area of Jaffna district, injuring three SF personnel. In retaliatory action, SFs killed five LTTE cadres, including a female identified as Thamil Etchchi.
December 25	A Tamil National Alliance Member of Parliament, Joseph Pararajasingham, was shot dead inside a church in Batticaloa district in the early hours of Christmas day by an unidentified gunman.
December 26	An army personnel shot dead two LTTE cadres while they were attempting to throw a hand grenade at troops who were on a foot patrol in the Santhiveli area of

	Batticaloa district. Two auto-rickshaw drivers are killed by the LTTE after being accused of being police informers in Trincomalee town. In Vavuniya, LTTE cadres shot dead a civilian, Veerappan Thripupathy.
December 27	11 soldiers are killed and four others injured when LTTE cadres triggered a remote controlled claymore mine explosion targeting an army truck in the Puloly west area of Jaffna district. A SF personnel, identified as Sunil, is killed and his wife and brother-in-law are injured when unidentified assailants lobbed a grenade and simultaneously opened fire inside his house in the Sangamam area of Trincomalee district. LTTE cadres shot dead a police personnel, Constable Mohammed Meera Naiyaz, in the Kalumunai area of Amparai district.
December 28	Sri Lankan Army soldiers manning the checkpoint at Mutthirai Junction in Jaffna district, shot dead two youths on a vehicle. During a meeting between Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapakse in New Delhi, the former remained non-committal on Rajapakse's suggestion for India's direct role in the peace process.
December 31	Security forces detain at least 900 people in a major house-to-house search in the capital Colombo as part of a major hunt for LTTE cadres.

[7b]

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

Annex B: Incidents of violence between the LTTE and the Karuna faction

The following chart produced by SATP (South Asia Terrorism Portal) covers incidents between the LTTE and the Karuna faction for the period 9 April 2004 – 22 February 2006).

Incidents of violence between the LTTE and Tamil National Front (rebel faction led by Vinayagamoorthy Muralitharan alias 'Colonel' Karuna)

Date	Place and District	Description	Fatalities-LTTE	Fatalities-Karuna faction
April 9, 2004	Verugal River, Batticaloa	LTTE launches attacks against the forward positions of 'Colonel' Karuna	0	22
April 25, 2004	Vavunithivu, Batticaloa	LTTE cadres are shot dead by the Karuna faction inside an area under the former's control	4	0
July 5, 2004	Batticaloa town	LTTE's political wing leader for Batticaloa town, Senadhi, is shot at and wounded	0	0
July 5, 2004	Batticaloa town	LTTE cadre, Murunkan Mama, is shot dead by the Karuna group	1	0
July 14, 2004	Punanai, Batticaloa	A Karuna group cadre is killed during an ambush by one of LTTE's special jungle warfare units	0	1
July 15, 2004	Batticaloa	Two Karuna faction cadres are killed in an attack by a LTTE cadre inside the Batticaloa prison	0	2
July 23, 2004	Kandaladi, Batticaloa	LTTE cadre, Seenithamby Mahalingam, is shot dead by the Karuna faction	1	0
July 25, 2004	Kottawa, Colombo	Seven suspected Karuna cadres and a Sinhalese person are shot dead by the LTTE	0	7
August 10, 2004	Kaluwaanchikudy, Batticaloa	Seniththamby Yogarajan of the Karuna group is shot dead by the LTTE	0	1
August 11, 2004	Kiran, Batticaloa	Sivrajah Sivaseelan of the Karuna faction is shot dead by the LTTE	0	1
August 20, 2004	Valaichchenai, Batticaloa	Two LTTE leaders are shot dead and two cadres sustain injuries during an ambush by the Karuna group	2	0
August 24, 2004	Akkaraipattu Batticaloa	A Karuna group cadre is shot dead inside the Akkaraipattu court premises	0	1
September 23, 2004	Illuppadichchenai Batticaloa	LTTE cadres kill Reggie, elder brother of 'Colonel' Karuna	0	3
September 29, 2004	Vakarai sector, Batticaloa	Karuna cadres fire rocket propelled grenades targeting a LTTE sentry point	5	0

October 1, 2004	Vakaneri, Batticaloa.	Ruben, a Karuna cadre, is shot dead by a LTTE special jungle warfare unit	0	1
October 2, 2004	Omadiyamadu, Batticaloa	LTTE cadres of the Jeyanthan Regiment attack a group of heavily armed Karuna cadres	0	2
October 11, 2004	Nagastenne, Batticaloa	Two Karuna cadres are killed and six others sustain injuries during an attack by the LTTE special forces group	0	2
October 19, 2004	Iyankerny, Batticaloa	LTTE supporter, Kathirgamathamby Ganeshamoorthy, is killed by cadres of the Karuna faction	1	0
October 20, 2004	Anpuvallipuram, Trincomalee	The LTTE kills a suspected Karuna faction cadre	0	1
October 25, 2004	Wellawatte, Colombo	A Karuna faction cadre is killed and two others sustain injuries as suspected LTTE cadres open indiscriminate fire	0	1
November 17, 2004	Valaichenai, Batticaloa.	A political worker of the LTTE is shot dead by suspected Karuna faction cadres	1	0
November 25, 2004	Akkaraipattu Batticaloa.	An LTTE political activist, identified as Umakanth, is killed by suspected Karuna group cadres	1	0
December 22, 2004	Arasady Junction Batticaloa.	A LTTE cadre is killed by suspected Karuna faction gunmen at Pioneer Road	1	0
February 7, 2005	Poonani, Batticaloa	LTTE's Eastern Political wing leader, Kaushalyan, his deputy Nedimaran and three other LTTE cadres are killed in an ambush by the rival Karuna faction	5	0
February 12, 2005	Mannar	One civilian is killed and two persons, including an LTTE activist, are wounded when suspected Karuna faction cadres lobbed a grenade targeting the LTTE's office	0	0
February 20, 2005	Muththukkal, Polannaruwa	Suspected LTTE cadres kill a Karuna faction cadre and injure another in an ambush	0	1
March 5, 2005	Welikanda, Polonnaruwa	Six persons are shot dead by the LTTE. Among the dead is a suspected cadre of the Karuna faction and four Muslims	0	1
March 5, 2005	Vanthaarumoolai, Batticaloa	A Karuna group cadre, identified as Mylvaganam Pulenthiran, is shot dead by the LTTE	0	1
March 5, 2005	Batticaloa district	A LTTE cadre, 'Major' Pushparaj, is shot dead by cadres of the Karuna faction. Two others were injured in the attack	1	0
March 14, 2005	Karapola, Polannaruwa	Two LTTE cadres, Sinnaturai Selvanaathen and Subramanium Gunesekaram, are shot dead by suspected Karuna faction cadres	2	0

March 21, 2005	Welikanda, Polonnaruwa	Two LTTE cadres are killed during a factional clash	2	0
March 26, 2005	Tharavai, Batticaloa	Five LTTE cadres are killed by the rival Karuna faction	5	0
March 28, 2005	Vavuniya	Suspected Karuna group cadres throw grenades targeting a LTTE office, wounding at least three people	0	0
April 8, 2005	Poonagar, Trincomalee	Two LTTE cadres are killed in an attack at a LTTE checkpoint by cadres of the Karuna faction	2	0
April 14, 2005	Welikanda, Polonnaruwa	Nine Karuna faction cadres are killed in an attack on their camp by the LTTE	0	9
April 21, 2005	Kanjikudichcha Aaru, Ampara	Five LTTE cadres are killed and seven others sustain injuries in a pre-dawn attack by the Karuna faction	5	0
April 21, 2005	Valaichenai, Batticaloa.	LTTE cadres kill a suspected Karuna group cadre	0	1
April 25,2005	Karapola, Polannaruwa	One Karuna faction cadre is killed while one of his colleagues is abducted	0	1
May 6, 2005	Welikanda, Polonnaruwa	Two LTTE cadres, believed to be 'intelligence operatives', are killed during a clash with the Karuna faction	2	0
May 23, 2005	Manampitiya, Polonnaruwa	A LTTE cadre is shot dead by suspected gunmen of the Karuna faction	1	0
June 5, 2005	Aalankulam, Batticaloa	A Karuna group cadre is killed by rival LTTE cadres	0	1
June 8, 2005	Sangamankandy, Batticaloa	Two LTTE cadres are killed in an explosion triggered by the Karuna faction	2	0
June 21, 2005	Muttur, Trincomalee	A Karuna faction cadre is shot dead by suspected LTTE cadres.	0	1
July 6, 2005	Batticaloa	Suspected LTTE cadres kill, Selvaraja, a 'Colonel' Karuna group cadre	0	1
July 10, 2005	Trincomalee	Four LTTE cadres, including two top leaders Dikkan and Sinnavan, are killed by rival 'Colonel' Karuna faction.	4	0
July 26, 2005	Colombo	A suspected LTTE cadre, identified as Krishnapillai Kiribarathnam, is shot dead by a member of a rival 'Colonel' Karuna faction.	1	0
August 15, 2005	Polannaruwa	Suspected LTTE cadres shot dead, Mahathevarajah, a 'Colonel' Karuna group cadre.	0	1
September 2, 2005	Wennappuwa, Puttalam	Suspected LTTE cadres shot dead a former member of the 'Colonel' Karuna group.	0	1
September	Kaluwanchikudy,	Cadres of the 'Colonel' Karuna	1	0

4, 2005	Batticaloa	group lob a hand grenade towards the LTTE political office and subsequently shot dead a LTTE cadre, identified as K. Arulnesan.		
October 26, 2005	Polonnaruwa	Two cadres of the LTTE are killed by the 'Colonel' Karuna faction.	2	0
November 14, 2005	Akkaraipattu, Ampara	Cadres of the 'Colonel' Karuna faction abduct and subsequently kill two top leaders of the LTTE, including Amparai district 'military commander' of the outfit, identified as Suresh.	2	0
December 5, 2005	Siyambalanduwa, Ampara	Four cadres of the 'Colonel' Karuna faction, including a senior commander identified as Iniyabarathy alias Barathy, are killed by the LTTE.	0	4
December 15, 2005	Kudapokuna, Polonnaruwa	Suspected cadres of the LTTE shot dead a cadre of the breakaway 'Colonel' Karuna faction, identified as Sivapulandu Passirasa alias Thran.	0	1
January 26, 2006	Vadamunai, Batticaloa	At least 10 LTTE cadres are killed and an unspecified number are injured when 'Colonel' Karuna faction cadres attacked a vehicle carrying LTTE cadres.	10	0
January 26, 2006	Vadamunai, Batticaloa	A senior LTTE cadre, 'Major' Kavilan, is allegedly killed by cadres affiliated to 'Colonel' Karuna.	1	0
February 22, 2006	Pulipaynthakal, Batticaloa	Six suspected 'Colonel' Karuna cadres shot dead a LTTE 'National Auxiliary Force' cadre, identified as Shanthakumar Narayanapillai.	1	0

[7c]

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

Annex C: Major incidents of terrorist violence in Sri Lanka, 1992 – 2006

The following list produced by SATP (South Asia Terrorism Portal) covers the major terrorist incidents in Sri Lanka between 1992 and 25 March 2006.

Major incidents of terrorist violence in Sri Lanka, 1992-2006

2006

March 25: Six LTTE cadres and eight sailors are feared killed, when a boat heading to northern Sri Lanka and carrying LTTE cadres exploded off the northwest coast on near a naval craft. The boat, believed to be carrying explosives, was approached by a Naval Fast Attack Craft to carry out an inspection when it exploded in the Kalpititya region of Puttalam district, 200 km north of capital Colombo.

February 11: One of four suspected LTTE Sea Tigers aboard on a speeding trawler blew himself up in mid-sea off Talaimannar in the Mannar district after being intercepted by Sri Lanka Navy (SLN) personnel, killing four sea Tigers on board and injuring a SLN personnel, who succumbed to his injuries later.

January 26: A senior LTTE cadre, identified as 'Major' Kavilan, is killed in the Vadamunai area of Batticaloa district.

At least 10 LTTE cadres are killed and an unspecified number are injured when 'Colonel' Karuna faction cadres attacked a vehicle carrying LTTE cadres in the Vadamunai area of Batticaloa district.

January 23: Suspected LTTE cadres attack an army patrol near the Batticaloa town, detonating a claymore mine, killing three soldiers and wounding two others.

January 21: Twenty-seven LTTE cadres are killed in an explosion that occurred in the Adampan area of Mannar district.

January 19: Three police personnel and a civilian are killed in a suspected LTTE triggered claymore mine blast in the Thandavanveli area of Batticaloa district. Seven army personnel, 13 police personnel and three civilians are injured in the blast.

January 17: Suspected LTTE cadres trigger a claymore mine explosion on the Nilaveli-Trincomalee road, injuring 12 sailors travelling by bus to Trincomalee. Two unidentified civilians are killed and another injured in the crossfire, which ensued after the blast, when the LTTE cadres opened fire at the bus and retaliated by naval troops.

January 15: Three women relatives of a LTTE cadre are shot dead by unidentified assailants in Manipay, close to the Manipay Hindu College in Jaffna district

January 12: Nine SLN personnel are killed and eight others sustain injuries in a suspected LTTE triggered claymore mine blast in Chettikulam on the Mannar-Medawachchiya road.

January 9: A soldier and two LTTE cadres were killed following a gun battle between the LTTE and a military patrol in Muttur near Trincomalee

January 7: Fifteen SLN personnel are killed in a suspected suicide attack by the LTTE on a navy gunboat outside the Trincomalee naval harbor in Trincomalee district.

January 2: Five people are killed and two others sustain injuries in a bomb blast in Trincomalee.

2005

December 27: Eleven soldiers are killed and four others injured when LTTE cadres triggered a remote controlled claymore mine explosion targeting an army truck in the Puloly west area of Jaffna district.

December 6: Six SF personnel are killed and one sustains injuries in a claymore mine explosion in the Irupalai area of Jaffna district.

December 5: Four cadres of the 'Colonel' Karuna faction, including a senior commander, identified as Iniyabarathy alias Barathy, are killed by the LTTE in the Siyambalanduwa area of Amparai district.

December 4: Six soldiers are killed and four persons, including a soldier, sustained injuries when two claymore mines were detonated by the LTTE at Kondavil on the Jaffna-Palaly main road.

At least six civilians are killed and two others sustain injuries in clashes between Muslims and Tamils in the Muttur area of Trincomalee since December 3.

November 18: Six civilians are killed and 21 others, including a child, sustain injuries when LTTE cadres lobbed hand grenades targeting a mosque in the Akkaraipattu area of Amparai district.

November 14: Cadres of the 'Colonel' Karuna faction abduct and subsequently kill two top LTTE leaders, including Amparai district 'military commander' Suresh, in the Akkaraipattu area.

November 11: Two civilians, Mohammed Munas and Athambava Mohammed Lebbe, are killed and four others sustain injuries when a claymore mine exploded at Kirimichchai in the Vaharai area of Batticaloa district.

October 7: Two civilians, Selvarajah Selvakumar and Arumugam Paramanathan, are shot dead and eight others sustained injuries when unidentified assailants opened fire and simultaneously lob a grenade in the Valaichenai area of Batticaloa district.

September 8: LTTE cadres lob a hand grenade and subsequently opened fire targeting the security forces, killing two police personnel and injuring six others in the Kattankudy area of Batticaloa district.

September 6: Three LTTE cadres are allegedly killed and five others wounded by the Karuna faction in an attack at the outfit's camp at Kattumurivu in the Vakarai area of Batticaloa district.

August 12: Sri Lanka's Foreign Affairs Minister, Lakshman Kadirgamar, is shot dead by an unidentified gunman near his private residence on Bullers Lane in the heart of the capital Colombo.

LTTE 'pistol gang' cadres kill two civilians, Sinnadorai Selvarajah and his wife Welangee Selvarajah, inside their business centre at Wellawatta. While Sinnadorai was a strong supporter of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, his wife Welangee was an ex-announcer at the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Cooperation and Sri Lanka Rupavahini Cooperation.

July 14: Three civilians are killed by suspected LTTE cadres at Akkaraipattu in the Amparai district.

July 13: Nine civilians are injured when a suspected LTTE cadre threw a hand grenade at a Tsunami relief centre situated in the Muttur area of Trincomalee district.

In another grenade attack by the LTTE, 10 Army personnel, including one officer, attached to the Pansalwatte detachment are injured in Trincomalee district.

July 12: Thirteen police personnel are injured at Uppuveli in the Trincomalee district in a grenade attack carried out by suspected LTTE cadres.

July 10: Four LTTE cadres, including two senior leaders identified as Dikkan and Sinnavan, are killed by the rival 'colonel' Karuna group at the Selvanayagapuram Agriculture Training Institute in Trincomalee district.

June 30: Three soldiers are shot dead at Urani in the Batticaloa district by the LTTE.

May 31: The LTTE shot dead a Commanding Officer of the Army Intelligence Unit, Major Nizam Mutalif, at Polhengoda in the capital Colombo.

April 21: Five LTTE cadres are killed and seven others wounded in a pre-dawn attack by the 'Colonel' Karuna faction at Kanjikudichcha Aaru in the Amparai district, about 250 kilometers east of the capital Colombo

April 15: Divisional Secretary for Thirukkovil, A. K Thavarajah, is shot dead by an unidentified gunman in Thirukovil.

April 14: Five cadres of a 'paramilitary group' are killed during an attack on their camp by suspected LTTE cadres at Sorivil in the Welikanda area of Polannaruwa district, 80 kilometers northwest of Batticaloa.

April 4: LTTE's pistol group kills a senior Government functionary, T. Kailanandan, Director of Vocational Training Ministry at the Kattankudy Technical College, in Batticaloa.

March 26: Five LTTE cadres are killed by cadres of the rival 'Colonel' Karuna faction at Tharavai in the Batticaloa district.

March 5: Six civilians are shot dead at Welikanda in the Polonnaruwa district by cadres of the LTTE.

February 7: LTTE's Eastern Political wing leader, Kaushalyan, his deputy Nedimaran and three other LTTE cadres are killed during an ambush at Poonani in the Batticaloa district. Ariyanayagam Chandra Nehru, ex-Tamil National Alliance Member of Parliament for the Amparai district who got injured succumbs to his injuries in Colombo on February 8.

2004
December 11: At least two persons are killed and 15 others sustain injuries during a bomb blast at the end of a concert by Shahrukh Khan, an Indian film actor, in the capital Colombo.

September 29: Five LTTE cadres and a civilian are killed in clashes between warring factions of the outfit in the Batticaloa district.

July 25: Seven suspected cadres of the LTTE faction led by 'Colonel' Karuna and a civilian are shot dead at a house in Kottawa near the Sri Lankan capital Colombo.

July 7: A suspected woman LTTE suicide bomber blows herself up at the Kollupitiya Police station next to the Sri Lankan Prime Minister's official residence in Colombo killing herself and four police personnel and injuring nine persons.

May 31: A senior journalist, G. Nadeshan, is shot dead by suspected LTTE cadres at Manmunai junction in the Batticaloa district.

April 9: At least 22 people are reported killed as heavy fighting erupted between the LTTE factions of Velupillai Prabhakaran and Vinayagamoorthy Muralitharan alias 'Colonel' Karuna near the Verugal River, 78 Kilometers from Batticaloa.

January 9: Three people are killed and 38 others sustain injuries when a hand grenade allegedly lobbed by two LTTE cadres exploded at a funeral house in the LTTE-held Vakaneri area of Batticaloa district.

2003
November 26: Three Muslims are killed and six others injured in a grenade attack by the LTTE in the Trincomalee and Kinniya area.

March 20: Suspected Sea Tiger cadres of the LTTE sink a Chinese fishing trawler, 33km northwest of Mullaithivu. While 16 fishermen are reported missing, 16 more are rescued.

February 8: In a serious violation of truce terms, three Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (**LTTE**) cadres blow themselves up in a boat carrying arms and ammunition off Delft island.

2002
March 21: A blast at an ammunition dump of the Sri Lankan Army in Vavuniya destroys a large stock of 7.62 ammunition and 150 grenades, 120 smoke bombs.

2001
November 18: Senior Buddhist monk and chief priest of Sripura, Ven.Pihimbiyagolle Dhammaloka, is killed in a claymore mine blast while three others, including two clerics, are injured when their vehicle hits a claymore mine at Konamariyawa.

November 15: Three Army intelligence personnel and a civilian are killed while eight others are injured in a suicide bomb attack at a high security zone in Batticaloa.

October 30: Suicide squad of the Sea Tigers destroys an oil tanker, mt Silk Pride, 12 nautical miles north of Point Pedro. Three Navy personnel and four LTTE cadres are killed.

LTTE cadres kill 11 police personnel in an attack on their post two kilometers away from Muttur, near the 64th milepost.

October 24: Seven Army personnel, including a Lieutenant Colonel, are killed in a claymore mine blast in Nelliyadi, Jaffna peninsula.

October 9: Four Air Force personnel are killed as LTTE attacks an Air Force detachment at Velverikulam, 10km north west of Trincomalee.

September 16: 15 naval troops are killed in a LTTE Sea Tigers' attack off-Point Pedro.

August 20: LTTE cadres attack the main police station in Central Camp, 35km away from Batticaloa and kill 15 police personnel and injure 17 others.

July 24: LTTE attacks the Air Force base in Katunayake and the Bandaranaike International Airport, on the outskirts of Colombo. Eight military aircraft, including Kifr jets, and six Airbus passenger aircraft are destroyed or damaged in the attack. Seven security force personnel are killed while 12 more are injured in the attack.

June 25: LTTE targets a bus ferrying government troops with a claymore mine in Madduvil North, near Jaffna, killing six troops and injuring 20 more.

May 28: Senior PLOTE member Arunthavarajah Thamilvasan is shot dead in Mannar.

May 22: 10 naval personnel are killed and 17 others are injured as LTTE carries out a claymore mine blast in the Thambalagamuwa general area, 40km away from Trincomalee.

March 21: At least 15 naval personnel are killed in a LTTE attack on two Dovra class fast attack craft of the Sri Lankan Navy.

2000
November 7: TULF Member of Parliament representing Batticaloa district is shot dead in Chenkaladi, near Batticaloa.

October 23: LTTE shoots down helicopter gun ships and in a suicide attack on the Trincomalee harbour destroys two naval vessels.

October 19: Three civilians are killed and 21 others, including three American nationals, are injured in a suicide bomb attack near the Colombo Town Hall as the new Cabinet takes oath.

BBC correspondent Mylvaganam Nirmalarajan is killed by unidentified terrorists in Jaffna.

October 5: Deputy Minister for Health and Indigenous Medicine, Tissa Karaliyaddea, survives a suicide bomb attack at an election rally. 12 people, including a police officer, are killed in the attack.

September 30: Deputy Posts and Telecommunications Minister survives an assassination attempt in Batticoloa.

September 10: Chelian Perinpanayagam, the former Mayor of Batticaloa, is shot dead along with a supporter in eastern Kalumunai.

September 1: 15 Air Force personnel are killed in a LTTE attack on their vehicle in northern Sri Lanka.

June 7: C. V. Gooneratne, Minister for Industrial Development, is assassinated by a male LTTE suicide bomber in Ratmalana, near Colombo.

1999
September 18: Suspected LTTE cadres, many of them women, attack three villages killing 50 persons.

December 18: LTTE makes an unsuccessful attempt on the life of President Chandrika Kumaratunga.

1998
January 25: 13 persons are killed in a LTTE suicide attack at Sri Lanka's holiest Buddhist shrine, Temple of Tooth, in Kandy.

1997
October 15: 18 persons are killed as LTTE suicide bombers drive a truck packed with a large quantity of explosives into the twin tower World Trade Centre building in Colombo.

1996
July 24: 70 persons are killed and approximately 600 others are injured as LTTE bombs a passenger train near the capital Colombo.

January 31: An estimated 91 persons are killed in an attack on the Central Bank of Sri Lanka in Colombo.

1995
November 11: 15 persons are killed in a failed LTTE attack on the Army Headquarters in Colombo.

1994
May 1: President Ranasinghe Premadasa is assassinated by the LTTE at a rally.

1992
November 16: Suicide attack kills the Commander of Sri Lankan Navy, Vice Admiral Clancy Fernando.

August 8: The Army chief, Lt. Gen. Denzil Kobbekaduwa is killed in a landmine blast in Kayts, northern Sri Lanka.

[7d]

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

Annex D: Incidents involving the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam)

The following list produced by SATP (South Asia Terrorism Portal) covers incidents involving the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) between February 2005 and 26 March 2006. The section reproduced below covers the incidents for 2006 and the second half of 2005. The full list can be accessed from:

http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/shrilanka/terroristoutfits/LTTE_tl.htm **[7e]**

Incidents involving Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

2006

- March 26: The LTTE cadres open fire targeting SF personnel in the Mahindapura area of Trincomalee district.

  The Kotahena Police arrest a suspected LTTE cadre along with 750 grams of heroin in the Colombo district.
- March 25: Six LTTE cadres and eight sailors are feared killed, when a boat heading to northern Sri Lanka and carrying LTTE cadres exploded off the northwest coast near a naval craft. The boat, believed to be carrying explosives, was approached by a Naval Fast Attack Craft to carry out an inspection when it exploded in the Kalpititya region in of Puttalam district, 200 km north of capital Colombo. The navy blamed LTTE for the attack, while the outfit refuted the charges.

  A civilian lodged a complaint with the Police in the Shanthipuram area of Mannar district that his son was abducted on February 21 by the LTTE.

  25 civilians, including eight girls and five boys, below ten years of age, escape from their village and complained to the Batticaloa Police of the intensified LTTE harassment, including abduction and conscription.
- March 23: A LTTE cadre is killed and two others are injured in an attack on the outfit's 'Forward Defense Line sentry point' located in the Poonagar area of Trincomalee district.

  The LTTE cadres abduct three young female students of the Ilavalai Convent School in the Vavuniya district.

  Police arrest two LTTE-trained 'home Guards', disguised as businessmen, who allegedly tried to recruit some men from the central hill country areas of Norwood in the Nuwara Eliya district
- March 22: Cadres of the LTTE open fire towards SFs in the Manalkadu area of Jaffna district. The SFs retaliated and subsequently recovered one T-56 weapon from the incident site and also arrested one of the assailants.
- March 21: Cadres of the LTTE open fire targeting a naval craft in Sampoor sea near the Trincomalee harbour, when it attempted to reach two suspicious boats moving in restricted areas. The naval boat retaliated [sic] the fire. The outfit claimed that two of their cadres and five civilians were wounded in the incident.
- March 19: LTTE cadres open fire targeting SFs posted at the Eluthumadduval Forward Defence Line in the Jaffna district. However, no casualties were reported.
- March 18: LTTE cadres under training in the seas off the Norway point in Trincomalee district opened fire on SF personnel.

  Cadres of the LTTE enter village Vakneri in the Batticaloa district and threatened the civilians forcing them to join the outfit.
- March 16: A 16-year-old schoolboy, abducted at Mallikaitivu and conscripted to the LTTE, escapes from the LTTE camp and sought protection with the army in the Trincomalee district.
- March 15: LTTE cadres set ablaze two state-owned buses in an attempt to distract attention from schoolchildren protesting over the outfit's continuing abduction of their classmates at Valachchenai.
- March 10: LTTE promulgates a "Tamil Eelam Lands Act" covering land administration in the areas under its control in the northeast.

- March 7: Two school children abducted earlier by cadres of the LTTE escape from the outfit's Sampoor camp in the Trincomalee district.

  A 15-year old boy kidnapped and conscripted to the LTTE escapes the outfit's Kokadicholai camp and surrenders before the Police in Batticaloa district.

  Customs officials at the Bandaranaike International Airport in Colombo detains some LTTE delegates, including its Peace Secretariat head Pulidevan, who returned from Oslo, along with several catalogues containing weapons and number of powerful searchlights.
- March 6: A Muslim businessman, identified as M. Jawfar, is shot dead by unidentified assailants in the Eravur area of Batticaloa district.
- March 4: LTTE cadres kidnap a 15-year old boy from the Ampara district.
- March 1: The LTTE releases 20 cadres who had lied about their ages in order to join the insurgency.
- February 28: A suspected LTTE cadre entered the Chavakachcheri Hindu College and forcibly took away 40 students along with two teachers into uncleared areas (areas not under Government control) of Kilinochchi district for an alleged 'educational programme'. Reports added that they were released later.
- February 24: A cadre of the LTTE surrenders before the troops at Kiran Army detachment in the Batticaloa district along with a hand grenade.
- February 23: Peace talks between the Government and LTTE ends in Geneva with both sides agreeing to meet again on April 19-21 at the same venue for another round.
- February 22: Six unidentified assailants shot dead a LTTE 'National Auxiliary Force' cadre, Shanthakumar Narayanapillai, in the Pulipaynthakal area of Batticaloa district. The 'Colonel' Karuna faction claimed responsibility for the killing.
  A former cadre of the LTTE, identified as Navarasan, is shot dead in the Valaichenai area of Batticaloa district by suspected members of a paramilitary group.
  The Sri Lanka Government and LTTE commence their two-day direct talks on implementation issues of the four-year old CFA in Geneva.
- February 20: Suspected LTTE cadres shot at and injured a civilian, identified as Kailasapillai Raveendran, in the Vantharomoolai area of Batticaloa district.

  The LTTE has issued a death warning to Rajan Sivarajah, leader of the Liberal Democratic Tamils in Norway, and has threatened to kill him unless he stopped his "anti-LTTE activities immediately. Rajan is one of the two Tamil leaders who addressed the first Conference of the World Alliance for Peace in Sri Lanka held in Oslo in 2004.
- February 18: LTTE cadres storm Irandal village in the Puttur area of Jaffna district and assaulted an unspecified number of villagers.
- February 17: Three persons are arrested along with two T-56 weapons, one micro pistol and 87 rounds of ammunition, allegedly sold to them by the LTTE, during separate search operations in the Weeragula area of Gampaha district.

  Government releases four 'naval wing' cadres of the LTTE, also known as 'Sea Tigers', who were arrested in October 2005 for videotaping the Trincomalee Harbour, as a goodwill gesture ahead of Geneva talks.
- February 15: At least three LTTE cadres are arrested by the Qatar Police in connection with the assassination of a 26-year-old Tamil youth in Qatar. The victim was a member of the 'Colonel' Karuna faction and was killed by members of the LTTE's intelligence group, police said.

  Suspected LTTE cadres abduct and subsequently release 12 fishermen along with their four fishing trawlers from the Gurunagar Jetty of Jaffna district.
- February 13: Suspected LTTE cadres lob five hand grenades targeting the TELO district office at Batticaloa, injuring a TELO member.
- February 11: One of four suspected LTTE Sea Tigers aboard on a speeding trawler blew himself up in mid-sea off Talaimannar in the Mannar district after SLN personnel intercepted the trawler. The suspected LTTE suicide bomber completely destroyed the trawler and killed all four sea Tigers on board and wounded a SLN personnel, who succumbed to his injuries later. SF personnel recovered a LTTE travel document during a search operation in the area following the explosion.

  Troops arrest a 15-year old LTTE cadre from the Urani area of Batticaloa district along with a weapon. The arrested LTTE cadre, who had earlier taken part in a number of attacks against the SFs, was sent into the area by the outfit's intelligence leader for the East to execute attacks on the troops.

- February 9: Suspected LTTE cadres shot at and injured a farmer, U.L. Najeeb Deen, in the Akkaraipattu area of Amparai district.
  The Sri Lanka Information Minister, Anura Priyadharshana Yapa, reveals that there had been 5,464 cases of cease-fire violations committed by the LTTE from February 22, 2002 to February 4, 2006.
- February 8: A civilian, identified as Nagendram Gnanaselvam, is injured when LTTE cadres attacked him with a sword in the Chunnakam area of Jaffna district.
- February 7: The LTTE confirms its participation in peace talks scheduled to be held in Geneva on February 22-23.
- February 6: Peace facilitator Norway announces that the Government and LTTE will meet in Geneva on February 22 and 23 for a dialogue.
- February 3: A cadre of the LTTE surrenders before Naval troops in the Muttur area of Trincomalee district.
- February 2: A civilian, identified as Murugesu Thavarasa, who was the Principal of the Valachchenai Hindu College, is allegedly abducted by suspected LTTE cadres from the Hindu Kovil area of Batticaloa district.
- January 26: At least 10 LTTE cadres were killed and an unspecified number were injured when 'Colonel' Karuna faction cadres attacked a vehicle carrying LTTE cadres in the Vadamunai area of Batticaloa district.

  A senior cadre of the LTTE, identified as 'Major' Kavilan, is killed in the Vadamunai area of Batticaloa district.

  At least 10 LTTE cadres are killed and an unspecified number are injured when 'Colonel' Karuna faction cadres attacked a vehicle carrying LTTE cadres in the Vadamunai area of Batticaloa district.
- January 23: Suspected LTTE cadres attack an army patrol near the Batticaloa town, detonating a claymore mine, killing three soldiers and wounding two others.
- January 21: Twenty-seven LTTE cadres are killed in an explosion that occurred in the Adampan area of Mannar district.
- January 19: Three police personnel and a civilian are killed in a suspected LTTE triggered claymore mine blast in the Thandavanveli area of Batticaloa district. Seven army personnel, 13 police personnel and three civilians are injured in the blast.
- January 17: Suspected LTTE cadres trigger a claymore mine explosion on the Nilaveli-Trincomalee road, injuring 12 sailors travelling by bus to Trincomalee. Two unidentified civilians are killed and another injured in the crossfire, which ensued after the blast, when the LTTE cadres opened fire at the bus and retaliated by naval troops.
- January 15: Three women relatives of a LTTE cadre are shot dead by unidentified assailants in Manipay, close to the Manipay Hindu College in Jaffna district.
- January 12: Nine Sri Lankan Navy personnel are killed and eight others sustain injuries in a suspected LTTE triggered claymore mine blast in Chettikulam on the Mannar-Medawachchiya road.
- January 9: A soldier and two LTTE cadres were killed following a gun battle between the LTTE and a military patrol in Muttur near Trincomalee.
- January 7: 15 Sri Lankan Navy personnel are killed in a suspected suicide attack by the LTTE on a navy gunboat outside the Trincomalee naval harbor in Trincomalee district.
- January 3: Vavuniya West Area political head of the LTTE, 'Major' Jeyanthan, and a civilian, Vinotharan Thevarasa, are killed in a claymore mine explosion in LTTE controlled area of Valaiyankattu in Mannar town.
- January 2: Five people are killed and two others sustain injuries in a bomb blast in Trincomalee.

2005

- December 27: Eleven soldiers are killed and four others injured when LTTE cadres triggered a remote controlled claymore mine explosion targeting an army truck in the Puloly west area of Jaffna district.
- December 6: Six SF personnel are killed and one sustains injuries in a claymore mine explosion in the Irupalai area of Jaffna district.
- December 5: Four cadres of the 'Colonel' Karuna faction, including a senior commander, identified as Iniyabarathy alias Barathy, are killed by the LTTE in the Siyambalanduwa area of Amparai district.

- December 4: Six soldiers are killed and four persons, including a soldier, sustained injuries when two claymore mines were detonated, reportedly by the LTTE at Kondavil on the Jaffna-Palaly main road.

  At least six civilians are killed and two others sustain injuries in clashes between Muslims and Tamils in the Muttur area of Trincomalee since December 3.
- November 18: Six civilians are killed and 21 others, including a child, sustain injuries when LTTE cadres lobbed hand grenades targeting a mosque in the Akkaraipattu area of Amparai district.
- November 14: Cadres of the 'Colonel' Karuna faction abduct and subsequently kill two top LTTE leaders, including Amparai district 'military commander' Suresh, in the Akkaraipattu area.
- November 11: Two civilians, Mohammed Munas and Athambava Mohammed Lebbe, are killed and four others sustain injuries when a claymore mine exploded at Kirimichchai in the Vaharai area of Batticaloa district.
- October 7: Two civilians, Selvarajah Selvakumar and Arumugam Paramanathan, are shot dead and eight others sustained injuries when unidentified assailants opened fire and simultaneously lob a grenade in the Valaichennai area of Batticaloa district.
- September 8: LTTE cadres lob a hand grenade and subsequently opened fire targeting the security forces, killing two police personnel and injuring six others in the Kattankudy area of Batticaloa district.
- September 6: Three LTTE cadres are allegedly killed and five others wounded by the Karuna faction in an attack at the outfit's camp at Kattumurivu in the Vakarai area of Batticaloa district.
- August 12: The LTTE 'pistol gang' cadres kill two civilians, identified as Sinnadorai Selvarajah and his wife Welangee Selvarajah, inside their business centre at Wellawatta. While Sinnadorai was a strong supporter of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, his wife Welangee was an ex-announcer at the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Cooperation and Sri Lanka Rupavahini Cooperation.
- August 12: Sri Lanka's Foreign Affairs Minister, Lakshman Kadirgamar, is shot dead by a suspected LTTE gunman near his private residence on Bullers Lane in the heart of the capital Colombo.

- August 11: According to the Sri Lanka Army reports, LTTE 'pistol gang' cadres shot at and injured two civilians, identified as M.G. Kumara and M.G. Rohana, at Muttur in the Trincomalee district.

- August 10: Unidentified assailants reportedly shot dead two LTTE cadres, identified as Ramesh and Sujiventhan, in the Thirrukkovil area of Ampara district. One of the victims is reported to be a senior leader of the outfit belonging to its 'intelligence wing'.

- August 7: A civilian, identified as Pulandan Thirunavukarasu, is killed when a mine exploded accidentally in the Nunavil West area of Jaffna district.

- August 6: LTTE cadres fired upon three civilians killing one of them, identified as S. Handunge Chaminda, in the Ambalama area of Batticaloa district.

  According to the Sri Lankan Army, a LTTE attempt to assassinate Jayantha Wijesekera, the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna parliamentarian for Kantale in Trincomalee District, was foiled by his security escort.

- August 5: Unidentified assailants lobbed a grenade towards the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) office at Kaluwanchikudy in the Batticaloa district causing minor damages to the office. However, no casualties have been reported.

- August 4: According to the Sri Lankan Army, the Jaffna district Superintendent of Police, W. D. Charles Wijewardene, was abducted and hacked to death by a mob allegedly instigated by the LTTE at Jaffna-KKS road in the Paalaveddi area.

- August 2: A LTTE 'pistol gang' cadre shot dead a former home guard, identified as Sampath Kumara, at Welikanda in the Polonnaruwa district.

- August 1: A civilian, identified as R. Sivakumar, is killed when suspected LTTE cadres lobbed a grenade at a market place in the Batticaloa district.

- July 28: 'Pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE kill an Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP) activist, identified as Sooriyapillai Nixon, at Stanley road in the Jaffna district.

- July 26: According to Sri Lanka Army (SLA) reports, 'pistol gang' cadres of the LTTE shot dead an EPDP member, identified as Pankirajah George, at Puthur in the Batticaloa district.

  A suspected LTTE cadre, identified as Krishnapillai Kiribarathnam, is shot dead by a member of a rival faction at DAM Street, a Colombo suburb.

- July 25: Suspected LTTE cadres shot at and injured a home guard, identified as Weeraratne, in the Serunuwara area of Trincomalee district.

- July 23: According to the Sri Lankan Army reports, suspected LTTE cadres shot dead a retired home guard, identified as L. H. Dayananda, at Potkerny junction in the Thambalagamuwa area of Trincomalee district.

- July 21: LTTE cadres shot dead one Reserve Police Constable, identified as M. Weerasinghe, near the Bank of Ceylon Building at Pottuvil in the Amparai district. A civilian, Kanagasabai Ranjithkumar, who was injured in the crossfire between the police and the LTTE succumbed to his injuries later.

- July 20: Suspected LTTE cadres shot dead one village officer, identified as Marimuttu Paskaran, at Kalmunai in the Batticaloa district.

  Suspected LTTE cadres lobbed a grenade at a security checkpoint near a Tsunami refugee camp in the Akkaraipattu area of Ampara district. Two commandos of the Special Task Force and a police constable were injured in the attack.

  Two civilians and one home guard are injured in a grenade attack by unidentified assailants on a security checkpoint at Kalavaddam Junction in the Batticaloa district.

  According to the Sri Lankan Army, the LTTE cadres carried out a grenade attack targeting the residence of a former Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization activist in the Vavuniya district. However, no casualties were reported in the incident.

- July 17: The LTTE releases nine child soldiers to their parents in Kilinochchi. The outfit claimed that these children had joined their ranks after giving false information about their age and were later identified during screening.

- July 14: Three civilians are killed by suspected LTTE cadres at Akkaraipattu in the Amparai district

  The Sri Lanka Army spokesperson, Brigadier Daya Ratnayake, stated that one suspected LTTE cadre was killed by the Sri Lankan navy personnel when the LTTE fired at a navy check point at Kumurupiddi in the Trincomalee district.

  Suspected LTTE 'pistol gang' cadres injured a police officer, identified as Ranjith Hettige, in an ambush at Thampalakamam in the Trincomalee district.

- July 13: At least nine civilians are injured when a suspected LTTE cadre threw a hand grenade at a Tsunami relief centre situated in the Muttur area of Trincomalee district.

  In another grenade attack by the LTTE on the same day, 10 Army personnel, including one officer, attached to the Pansalwatte detachment were injured in the Trincomalee district.

- July 12: 13 police personnel are injured at Uppuveli in the Trincomalee district in a grenade attack carried out by suspected LTTE cadres.
- July 11: According to the Sri Lanka Army, a student, identified as Sangarapillai Jerrymban, is killed in a grenade attack by suspected Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam cadres at Eravur in the Batticaloa district.

- July 10: Four LTTE cadres, including two senior leaders identified as Dikkan and Sinnavan, are killed by the rival 'colonel' Karuna group at the Selvanayagapuram Agriculture Training Institute in Trincomalee district.

- July 6: Two police officers of the National Intelligence Bureau, Sergeant M.O.L. Rafaideen and Police Constable B.G. Kapilasiri, attached to the Karaitivu Special Task Force (STF) are shot at and wounded by cadres of the LTTE 'pistol gang' at Kalmunai in Ampara district.

  According to Sri Lanka Army reports, suspected LTTE cadres shot dead a 'Colonel' Karuna cadre, identified as Selvaraja, at Valaichchenai in the Batticaloa district.

  The police arrests six LTTE cadres from the suburbs of Colombo and recovered one T-56 weapon, three T-56 magazines with 80 rounds of ammunition, one micro pistol with three magazines containing 25 rounds of ammunition and two hand grenades from their possession.

- July 4: A suspected LTTE cadre shot dead a civilian, identified as M. Arulnathan, at Kaduruwela in the Polonnaruwa district.

  A suspected cadre of the LTTE 'pistol gang' killed a former member of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, identified as T. R. Varodan, at Thakkiya Road in the Trincomalee district.

- July 2: Suspected Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam cadres kill a police personnel, Chaminda Roshan, at Kalkudah, 35 km north of Batticaloa.

  Security forces in Batticaloa arrest a man along with two hand grenades in his possession from the Sittandi area of Shanthivelli.

- June 30: Three soldiers attached to the 233 Brigade Headquarters are shot dead at Urani in the Batticaloa district by the LTTE. According to Daily News, Sergeant R. M. S. Kularatna, Lance Corporal K.W. Saman Kumara and Private Chaminda Kumara were killed as LTTE cadres fired at their three-wheeler near Pulleyar Kovil at Urani.

- June 29: A cadre of the LTTE is shot dead by an unidentified gunman at Kalawanchikudy in the Batticaloa district. Police said the victim was distributing copies of the pro-LTTE Tamil newspaper Sudar Oli and the LTTE publication Eelanadan when he was shot.

- June 28: The LTTE frees a police personnel, Amal Prasanna, who was abducted while he was on a boat near Kinniya on June 11.

- June 27: The mutilated dead body of the home guard abducted by LTTE cadres on June 20 was recovered by villagers from the un-cleared area of Serunuwara in the Trincomalee district. Sahan Nandasiri was abducted while he was in the forest area for firewood with his family.

- June 26: The Amparai district 'political head' of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Kuylinpan, and 40 cadres traveling [sic] in a bus escaped an explosion caused by a Claymore anti-personnel mine at Welikanda in the Polonnaruwa district. Military sources said that one female LTTE cadre was injured in the blast and the bus was also damaged.

- June 25: A soldier wounded in the June 9 LTTE attack on a vehicle of the Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP) at Chenkalady town while providing security escort to an EPDP provincial leader, succumbs to his injuries at the Colombo National Hospital.

- June 24: The Sri Lankan Government and LTTE sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for establishing a Post-Tsunami Operational Management Structure (P-TOMS). With this, an administrative mechanism for reconstructing the country's Tsunami-affected coastline comes into effect.

- June 22: Suspected LTTE cadres shot at and wounded one police personnel, Ranaweera Sisira, in Batticaloa, according to military spokesperson, Brig. Daya Ratnayake.

- Three Sinhalese civilians were injured when suspected LTTE cadres hurled a grenade at them in Trincomalee.

- June 21: Suspected Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam cadres shot dead a rival 'Colonel' Karuna group member, identified as Chitravelauthen Satyanathen, in Muttur.

- June 20: The LTTE cadres kill a People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE) member and an Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP) activist in two separate incidents. At Velikkulam in the Vavuniya district, LTTE cadres shot dead the PLOTE activist as he was returning home from his political office at Rambekulam. In another incident, a group of LTTE cadres stabbed to death an EPDP member, A. Ravichandran, at Akkaraipattu in the Batticaloa district.

- June 15: Two Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), allegedly planted by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, exploded injuring two police personnel near Vavuniya town.

- June 14: Suspected LTTE cadres reportedly fired at a group of Navy personnel on foot patrol and injured one of them, Seaman M.Y. Jayalath, at Swamytottam in the Mannar district.

- June 13: At least one civilian is killed and 15 others sustain injuries when an unidentified person threw a hand grenade at mourners at a funeral home in Soruwila in the Polonnaruwa district. Reports said the grenade attack occurred while the remains of a LTTE cadre who was killed on June 11 was lying at his residence before the funeral.

- June 11: A soldier of the Sri Lanka Light Infantry and an EPDP activist are killed in an improvised explosive device blast triggered by suspected LTTE cadres in front of the Vavuniya EPDP office. Among the injured were five other EPDP members and another soldier.

- June 9: A civilian is killed and a soldier seriously injured when LTTE gunmen opened fire targeting an EPDP activist at Chenkaladi town in the Batticaloa district.

- June 8: Two Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam cadres, Niveharan and Sutharanjan, are killed in a claymore landmine explosion triggered by suspected cadres of the rival 'Colonel' Karuna group in a no-man zone at Sangamankandy, between Pottuvil and Komari in Batticaloa district.

- June 5: An activist of the EPDP, Baskaran Preman Ashok, is shot dead by suspected LTTE cadres near Moothavinayagar Kovil at Anaikoddai in the Jaffna district.

- June 4: According to an Associated Press report, suspected cadres of the LTTE shot dead a teenaged former cadre, S. Sivakumar, aged 17, who had deserted the group in northeastern [sic] Sri Lanka.

- June 3: LTTE cadres detonate a hand grenade at a vegetable stall run by a Sinhalese businessman in Trincomalee, injuring six civilians.

[7e]

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

Annex E: Fatalities by district

The following charts produced by SATP (South Asia Terrorism Portal) cover the number of fatalities divided by district for 2006 (with data until 22 March 2006) and the year 2005.

A) Fatalities District–Wise 2006

State	Civilians	SFs [Security Forces]	Terrorists	Total
Ampara	00	00	00	00
Anuradhapura	00	00	00	00
Badulla	00	00	00	00
Batticaloa	11	06	18	35
Colombo	03	01	00	04
Galle	00	00	00	00
Gampaha	00	00	00	00
Hambantota	00	00	00	00
Jaffna	08	01	00	09
Kalutara	00	00	00	00
Kandy	00	00	00	00
Kegalle	00	00	00	00
Kilinochchi	00	00	00	00
Kurunegala	00	00	00	00
Mannar	01	02	32	35

Matale	00	00	00	00
Moneragala	00	00	00	00
Mullaitivu	00	00	00	00
Muttur	00	00	00	00
Nuwara Eliya	00	00	00	00
Pollonaruwa	00	00	00	00
Puttalam	00	08	06	14
Ratnapura	00	00	00	00
Trincomalee	12	17	03	32
Vavuniya	04	10	02	16
Total	39	45	61	145

*Data till March 26, 2006 **[7f]**

B) Fatalities District–Wise 2005

State	Civilians	SFs [Security Forces]	Terrorists	Total
Ampara	20	05	15	40
Anuradhapura	00	00	00	00
Badulla	00	00	00	00
Batticaloa	51	16	33	100
Colombo	07	01	02	10

Galle	00	00	00	00
Gampaha	02	00	00	02
Hambantota	00	00	00	00
Jaffna	22	37	05	64
Kalutara	00	00	00	00
Kandy	00	00	00	00
Kegalle	00	00	00	00
Kilinochchi	00	00	00	00
Kurunegala	00	00	00	00
Mannar	02	18	00	20
Matale	00	00	00	00
Moneragala	00	00	00	00
Mullaitivu	00	00	00	00
Muttur	00	00	01	01
Nuwara Eliya	00	01	00	01
Pollonaruwa	14	02	23	39
Puttalam	00	01	01	02
Ratnapura	00	00	00	00
Trincomalee	23	06	07	36

Vavuniya	12	03	00	15
Total	153	90	87	330

[7f]

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

Annex F: Maps

Maps of Sri Lanka can be accessed from the following links:

http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/srilanka.pdf **[4b]**

http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/publ/opendoc.pdf?tbl=PUBL&id=3dee2ccd0&page=publ **[4c]**

http://www.unhcr.lk/HQ%20templates/Maps-Stats.htm **[4d]**

Return to Contents
Go to list of sources

Annex G: References to source material

The Home Office is not responsible for the content of external websites.

[1] U.S. Department of State

a Country Reports on Human Rights Practices - 2005 – Sri Lanka: 8 March 2006 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61711.htm **(accessed 27 March 2006)**

[2] Human Rights Watch

a HRW World Report 2006 - Overview of human rights issues in Sri Lanka: 18 January 2006. http://hrw.org/wr2k6/pdf/srilanka.pdf **(accessed 27 March 2006)**

[3] Amnesty International

a Sri Lanka – A climate of fear in the East: 3 February 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA370012006?open&of=ENG-LKA **(accessed 3 February 2006)**

b Sri Lanka: Amnesty International concerned about escalation of violence: 11 January 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA370022006?open&of=ENG-LKA **(accessed 28 March 2006)**

c Sri Lanka: Urgent action needed to ensure future of Human Rights Commission: 31 March 2006 http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA370092006?open&of=ENG-LKA **(accessed 3 April 2006)**

[4] UN/UNHCR

a Committee against torture (thirty fifth session 7-25 November 2005) Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 19 of the Convention: 15 December 2005 http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/898586b1dc7b4043c1256a450044f331/b80db976a3825ca9c12570fc003b56ad/$FILE/G0545514.pdf **(accessed 27 March 2006)**

b Map of Sri Lanka http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/srilanka.pdf **(accessed 27 March 2006)**

c Sri Lanka Atlas Map as of July 2005 http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/publ/opendoc.pdf?tbl=PUBL&id=3dee2ccd0&page=publ **(accessed 27 March 2006)**

d Maps/Statistics http://www.unhcr.lk/HQ%20templates/Maps-Stats.htm **(accessed 31 March 2006)**

[5] Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers

a Coalition welcomes EU travel ban, calls on Tamil Tigers to halt military recruitment of children: 3 October 2005 http://www.child-soldiers.org/document_get.php?id=1086 **(accessed 28 March 2006)**

[6] Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM)

a Complaints and violations – 2005 (undated) http://www.slmm.lk/OperationsMatter/complaints/2005.pdf **(accessed 27 March 2006)**

b SLMM condemns the attack on the LTTE checkpoint in Vavunathieevu: 5 March 2006 http://www.slmm.lk/intros/press_releases.htm **(accessed 3 April 2006)**

c SLMM condemns attack on navy and warns both Parties of the current escalation of violence: 26 March 2006 http://www.slmm.lk/intros/press_releases.htm **(accessed 3 April 2006)**

[7] South Asia Terrorism Portal (SATP)

a Sri Lanka Timeline - Year 2006: undated http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/shrilanka/timeline/index.html **(accessed 27 March 2006)**

b Sri Lanka Timeline - Year 2005: undated http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/shrilanka/timeline/Year2005.html **(accessed 30 March 2006)**

c Incidents of violence between the LTTE and Tamil National Front (rebel faction led by Vinayagamoorthy Muralitharan alias 'Colonel' Karuna): undated http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/shrilanka/database/violenceincidents.htm **(accessed 29 March 2006)**

d Major incidents of terrorist violence in Sri Lanka, 1992-2006: undated http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/shrilanka/database/majorincidents.htm **(accessed 30 March 2006)**

e Incidents involving Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE): undated http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/shrilanka/terroristoutfits/LTTE_tl.htm (accessed 30 March 2006)

f Fatalities District–Wise 2006: undated http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/shrilanka/database/FatilitiesDisticwise_2006.htm **(accessed 27 March 2006)**

g Fatalities District–Wise 2005: undated http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/shrilanka/database/FatilitiesDisticwise_2005.htm **(accessed 27 March 2006)**

[8] TamilNet

a 920 Tamils arrested in major cordon, search operation in Colombo: 31 December 2005 http://www.tamilnet.com/art.html?catid=13&artid=16702 **(accessed 29 March 2006)**

[9] Reliefweb (UN global hub for time-critical humanitarian information on complex emergencies and natural disasters)

a Violence down, but Sri Lanka extends state of emergency: 21 March 2006 http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/VBOL-6N4ETE?OpenDocument **(accessed 29 March 2006)**

[10] Sri Lankan government Secretariat for Coordinating the Peace Process (SCOPP)

a 1st Session of Ceasefire Talks: 22-23 February 2006 http://www.peaceinsrilanka.org/peace2005/Insidepage/CeasefireTalks/1stsession.asp **(accessed 30 March 2006)**

[11] Department of prisons - Sri Lanka

a Prisons statistics of Sri Lanka: undated http://www.prisons.gov.lk/ **(accessed 31 March 2006)**

[12] Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities, Volume 3 P-Z, Routledge, 2005.

[13] Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)

a Letter from the British High Commission, Colombo to the Home Office: 13 February 2006

b Letter from the British High Commission, Colombo to the Home Office: 4 April 2006

[14] Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC)

a SRI LANKA: Human Rights Commission will cease to function from April: 30 March 2006
http://www.ahrchk.net/statements/mainfile.php/2006statements/466/ **(accessed 6 April 2006)**

Return to Contents