

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2015 FINAL REPORT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2015 FINAL REPORT



PAFFREL

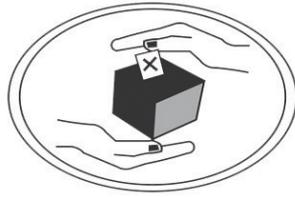
People's Action for Free and Fair Elections
12/3, Robert Terrace,
Robert Gunawardana Mawatha, Colombo 06.
Tel : 011-2514441/2 | Fax : 011-2514443
Email : paffrel@sltnet.lk | Web : www.paffrel.lk

Read Here From Your Mobile



People's Action for Free and Fair Elections





PAFFREL

2015

Presidential Election

Final Report



SRI LANKAN MAP

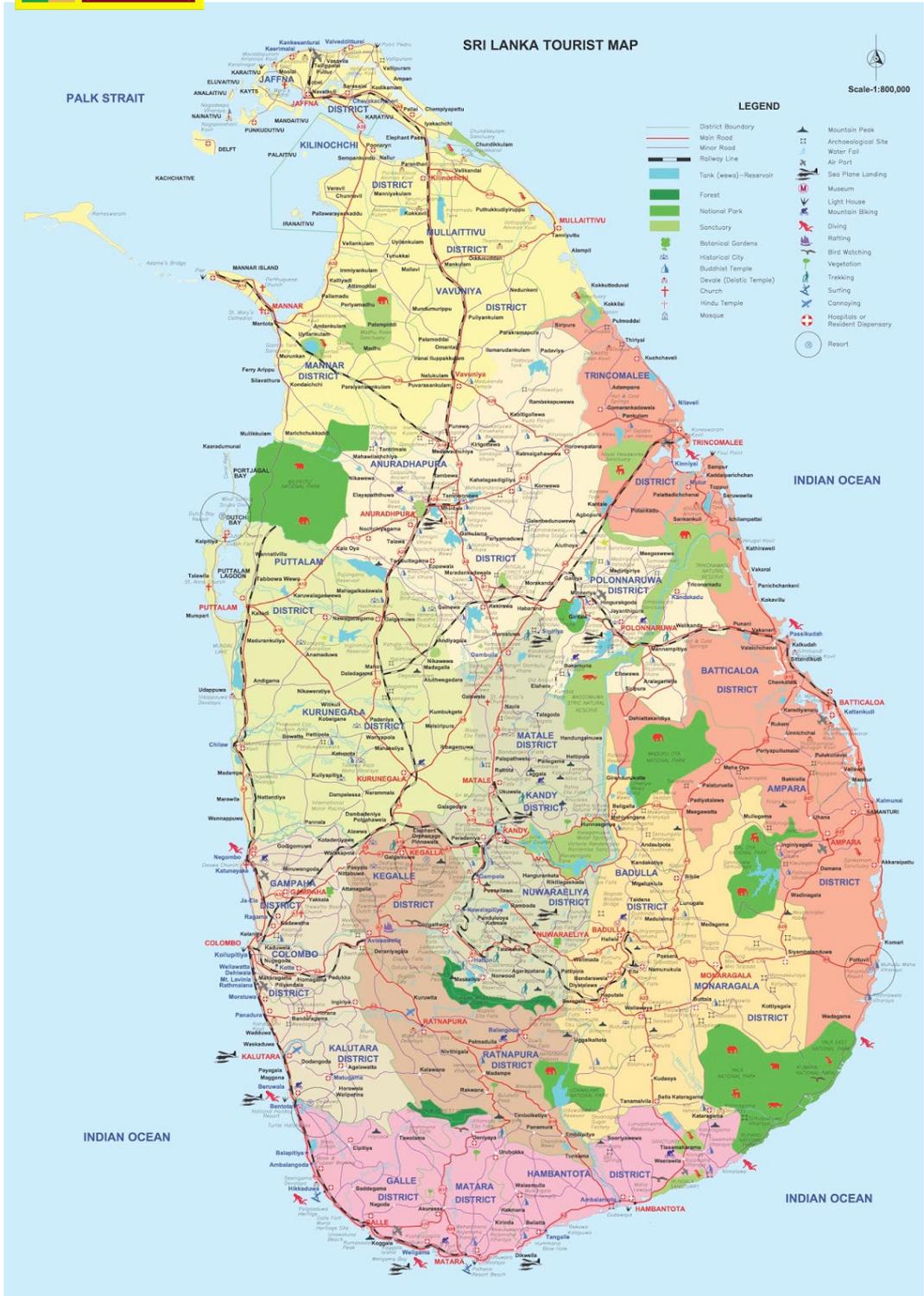


Table of Contents

List of Acronyms Used	1
Notes:	2
Forward	4
1 Summary	6
2 Introduction	8
PAFFREL Intervention	11
3 Observations	
Political Context	12
Legal Framework	12
Administration of Election	12
Election Violations/Violence	15
Other Issues	16
4 Analyses of Election Data	
4.1 Pre-Election Period	17
-Violations Recorded in the Provinces	18
-Comparison with Presidential Election 2010	19
4.2 Postal Voting	21
4.3 Cooling Off Period	22
4.4 Election Day	24
-Actual Examples of Violations	28
4.5 Vote Counting Observation Process of PAFFREL	34
4.6 Post-Election Period	35
4.7 Most Violent District	37
4.8 Most Significant Category of Violations	38
4.9 Brief Analysis of Type of Complainants	40
5 Analysis of Key Categories	
5.1 Violations Relating to Acts of Violence Category	43
5.2 Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees Category	44
5.3 Other Violations Category	47
6 Recommendations	
Mechanism to bring in migrant workers into the voting structure	48
Provision of Facilities to Voters with Special Needs	48
Implementing the provisions of the 19th Amendment in full	48
Establishing a caretaker government	48
Upper limit to campaign finance	49

Need for adjudication mechanism for prompt corrective/ pre-emptive action	49
Public education to be a year-round activity for increased public participation in minimizing election violence/violations	49
Provision of valid identification for voters	51
Need for monitor access to electoral process to be guaranteed by formal provision	51
7 Analysis of PAFFREL's Own Action	
-PAFFREL Effort	52
7.1 Process	52
7.2 Monitoring	52
7.3 Carrying out Training for Observers	55
7.4 Analysis of Observers Trained by Gender & Age Group	57
7.5 ANFREL Foreign Observation Mission	57
7.6 Complaints Receiving & Intervention Unit (CRI Unit)	58
7.7 Information Dissemination & Management	59
-Publication of Information Book	60
7.8 Legal Action Instituted	62
7.9 Letters Sent by PAFFREL to Address Election Violence & Violations	63
7.10 Verification of Complaints	64
7.11 Working with the All Party Operations Unit (APO Unit)	64
7.12 PAFFREL Mobile Service Issues NICs to Voters	65

Annexes

1. Media Release & Joint Statements: List and Copies	66
2. Television Interviews	67
3. Coverage on Print Media	68
4. Type of Complaints Forwarded to TISL & HRC for Further Action	70
5. The deployment plan of international observers (Annexes 15)	150
6. Details of the District Organizations (Annexes 16)	152
7. Statement of Accounts (Annexes 17)	157

List of Acronyms Used

Acronym	Definition
AI	All Island
APO Unit	All Party Operations Unit
CaFFE	Campaign for Free & Fair Election
CMEV	Centre for Monitoring Election Violence
CP	Central Province
CRI Unit	Complaints Receiving and Intervention Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DSD	Divisional Secretariat Division
EC	Commissioner of Elections
EP	Eastern Province
HRC	Human Rights Commission
LTO	Long Term Observer
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MDL	Mothers and Daughters of Lanka
MFFE	Movement for Free and Fair Elections
NCP	North Central Province
NDF	New Democratic Front
NP	Northern Province
NPOC	National Polls Observation Centre
NWP	North Western Province
OT	Other
PAFFREL	People's Action for Free and Fair Elections
PS	Pradeshiya Sabha or Local Government body
SG	Sabaragamuwa Province
SLBC	Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation
SP	Southern Province
SPO	Senior Presiding Officer
TISL	Transparency International Sri Lanka
TNA	Tamil National Alliance
UNP	United National Party
UP	Uva Province
UPFA	United People's Freedom Alliance
WP	Western Province

Notes:

Following explanations are in relation to the 2015 Presidential Election.

Pre-Election Period - The period which began on November 21st 2014, the day the Commissioner of Elections announced the date of the 2015 Presidential Election and called for nomination papers to be filed, and ended at midnight on 6th January 2015.

Cooling Off Period - The period which began at midnight on 6th January 2015 and ended at 7am on 8th January 2015. During this period, all election related campaign activities have to cease.

Election Day - The period which began at 7am and ended at 4 pm on 8th January 2015.

Post-Election Period - This is the 2-week period which began at the end of voting on Election Day, (January 8th 2015) at 4 pm and ended on January 23rd 2015 at 4.30 pm.

Postal Voting- Is a facility available for those employed in the government sector, i.e. armed forces personnel to cast their vote prior to the actual Election Day. Postal Voting for the 2015 Presidential Election were held on 23rd & 24th, 26th, 30th December 2014 and January 3rd and 6th 2015 in 700 centres covering all administrative districts.

Samurdhi Officers- Field level economic welfare officers of the State government.

Mahapola Scholarship Scheme - A government scholarship scheme supporting disadvantaged students at local universities.

Incident - A single incident may lead to several violations as classified by PAFFREL in terms of electoral laws and regular law of the country.

Confirmed - A violation that has been reported to PAFFREL and has been recorded with the CRI Unit and its accuracy has been determined through available mechanisms.

Unconfirmed - A violation that has been reported to PAFFREL and has been recorded with the CRI Unit but its accuracy could not be validated through available mechanisms.

Violations Relating to Acts of ViolenceCategory -This is a main category in the Overall District Summary sheet maintained and updated on a daily basis by PAFFREL. Violations in this category include Murder, Assault, Grievous Assault, Intimidation and Threats.

Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector EmployeesCategory - This is a main category in the Overall District Summary sheet maintained and updated on a daily basis by PAFFREL. For the purpose of reporting on state resource abuse for the 2015 Presidential Election, this categorywill also include data from sub categories, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives, which have been included inthe ‘Other’ category in the Overall District Summary sheet.

Other Category - This is a main category in the Overall District Summary sheet maintained and updated on a daily basis by PAFFREL. For the purpose of reporting on ‘Other’ violations for the 2015 Presidential Election, this category excludes State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives which have been included under Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees category.

FORWARD

PAFFREL, is pleased to present this final report on the Presidential Election in Sri Lanka held on 8th January 2015.

The report also comprises information and data from the interim reports prepared by PAFFREL and published on its website (www.paffrel.lk) commencing from the day the election was declared by the Commissioner of Elections and covers a period of 1 week after election results were announced.

It is also a synthesis of accounts by PAFFREL from the reports sent in by our stationary and mobile monitors, recorded through our regional offices during the run – up to the election, on election day and the week following the election. It has also derived from material published in the media.

We extend our thanks to the Commissioner of Election Mr. Mahinda Deshapriya for the support, recognition and accreditation extended to the organization. We are also grateful to his staff and to the District Secretaries, Assistant Commissioners at the district level for the courtesy and cooperation extended to us.

We thank the Inspector General of Police Mr. Illangakoon, the Police Secretariat for Elections, particularly senior DIG Mr. Gamini Navaratne and other police officers both at the district level and polling station for their cooperation. The report and election monitoring effort was made possible due to the generous financial assistance of donors who assisted us in this project and who continue to support our election monitoring, election related work and our work towards supporting establishment of democratic good governance values in the political spear. They have played a significant role in helping us develop our capacity and those of other Local partner organizations who work with us in a network, to support interventions by providing support for communications, cost of training programs and the direct cost of monitoring activities during the election processes.

We use the opportunity to thank the Asian Network for Free & Fair Elections (ANFREL) of which we are a member, as well as elections monitoring organizations and observers who gave their time, energy to make this elections monitoring activity possible. We extend our heartiest thanks to the local partner organizations – specially SARVODAYA for their contributions in all Districts, Human Rights Commission, HUDEC, Human Rights Organization - Kurunegala, Human Rights Organization – Ratnapura, Social Envoy vision, EHED, Gale Citizen’s Committee, YMMA, Anuradhapura Citizen’s Committee and numerous individuals who put their heart and soul into making the monitoring exercise a success.

Finally we extend our gratitude to media organizations, political party leaders & political parties, groups and individuals who extended support and corporation to PAFFREL and contributed to the monitoring efforts and its processes by contributing to build the confidence of the public that instances of misconduct and misuse of power, would be reduced by the very presence of the monitors.

Chairperson
PAFFREL



1. Summary

The Presidential Election highlighted the resilience of Sri Lanka's democracy. The election was held under the 18th Amendment which undermined the independence of all institutions of state, including the Elections Commissioner and his department. The violation of election law took place on a very large scale, especially with regard to use of the state media and state resources to treat voters. The Elections Commissioner used his limited powers to restrain these abuses. While he sought to impose strictures to maintain a level playing field for all candidates, and limit undue advantage to the incumbent president the powers vested in him were insufficient to deal with cooption of state officers and abuse of state resources. However, once the counting of votes commenced and the outcome of the elections became an open one, the Elections Commissioner, Attorney General's Department, police and military stood firm in ensuring that the law prevailed.

A free and fair election has two fundamental attributes. The first is that the voters should have the right to choose. The second is that the voters make their choice based on a fair and sufficient knowledge of each candidate. This highlights the need for a free and fair campaign process as the necessary precursor to a free and fair vote. The Elections Commissioner was proactive to ensure that the people were given every opportunity to cast their vote. However, on the issue of a free and fair campaign, the presidential election of 2015 was significantly flawed. Therefore PAFFREL concludes that the presidential elections of 2015 did not fulfil the requirements of democracy, a level playing field and transparency as enshrined in the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to which Sri Lanka is a signatory.

Monitoring effort

PAFFREL deployed 11,975 observers (short and long term) on the ground, maintaining fair monitoring presence and acting proactively to curb violence, and deterring violations. The deployment was predominantly female - 62.5%, and the youth component was 46 %. Higher deployment of female observers/monitors is part of PAFFREL's strategy to reassure voters when they come in to vote. PAFFREL experience over the years is that the presence of a female monitor gives confidence to voters especially female voters. PAFFREL also facilitated the presence of 35 members of the Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL) as foreign observers on the ground. PAFFREL also facilitated, led and coordinated joint statements on key election issues with key election monitoring organizations, including TISL, CAFFE and CMEV. Two joint statements comprehensively dealing with elections and campaign space related issues were issued.

PAFFREL engaged in a dynamic relationship with the Commissioner of Elections, Inspector General of Police, the Human Rights Commission, Bribery Commission and Auditor General's Department on a regular basis during the run up to the election. This included sharing information on electoral law violations and keeping these institutions up to date on electoral laws etc. PAFFREL also notified relevant government ministries/ departments when they were seen to be breaking electoral laws relating to the misuse/ abuse of state resources. PAFFREL wrote 133 letters to the Department of Elections, bringing to their notice electoral law violations and violence. The Police Department and the Inspector General of Police were officially informed of 9 incidents of violence while 6 complaints were officially handed over to the Human Rights Commission for further action. Twenty letters were sent to municipal councils, provincial councils, Bribery Commission and relevant ministries, including Sports Ministry and Ports Authority to request their action relating to complaints.



2. Introduction

The sixth Presidential Election held on January 8, 2015 was the first held under the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of 2010 which permitted a candidate to seek office for a third time. It pitted former political allies, incumbent President Mahinda Rajapaksa against the former General Secretary of the ruling UPFA and member of the cabinet of ministers, Maithripala Sirisena, who emerged as the joint candidate of most of the major opposition parties. They were the only two major candidates, as the balance 17 candidates were of little political consequence.

In this election the total number registered voters was 15,044,490 with 12,123,452 casting their vote on January 8 in 12,314 polling stations island wide. The voter turnout was over 81 %. It demonstrated the keen interest and commitment to voter participation of the Sri Lankan people. Of the votes cast, 140,925 votes were rejected as they failed to meet the standards for voting. A total of 12,264,377 persons therefore cast their vote to elect the sixth president of Sri Lanka, with Maithripala Sirisena receiving 6,217,162 votes (51.28 % of total valid votes) and incumbent President Mahinda Rajapaksa receiving 5,768,090 votes (47.58% of total valid votes).

It was anticipated that some level of violence would be recorded on election-day, given the fierce nature of the contest and high stakes. However, contrary to expectations election-day was peaceful in that there was no observable overt violence. This was probably the most peaceful Election Day in recent times even though the election campaign that came before was plagued with incidents. There was a peaceful transition of power from President Rajapaksa to the opponent who had bested him at the polls.

Sri Lanka's peaceful transition is being hailed internationally as a triumph of democracy. However, there were reports that the former president and his close associates made an attempt to stall the vote count when they realized that the initial vote count was not in their favour. This attempt was not carried out due to the refusal of senior officials of the Attorney General's Department, police and the military to cooperate in this plot. Subsequently a complaint was lodged with the police by members of the new government, which is still in the process of being investigated.

Therefore, the safeguarding of democracy was mainly due to the proactive efforts of the electoral machine to ensure levels of fair-play to the extent necessary. There was collaboration by different arms of government – i.e. Election Commissioner and Police to this end. Government machinery was very much compromised during

the former presidency. However with the prospect for a change in presidency and by extension a change in government, state structures demonstrated some level of fair-play and independence under the guidance of the Elections Commissioner.



2015 Presidential Election - All Island Final Result

Name	Total votes received	Percentage
Maithripala Sirisena	6,217,162	51.28%
Mahinda Rajapaksa	5,768,090	47.58%
Arachchige Rathnayaka Sirisena	18,174	0.15%
Namal Rajapaksa	15,726	0.13%
Ibrahim Miflar	14,379	0.12%
Panagoda Don Prince Soloman Anura Liyanage	14,351	0.12%
Ruwanthilaka Peduru Arachchi	12,436	0.10%
Aithurus Mohamed Illias	10,618	0.09%
Duminda Nagamuwa	9,941	0.08%
Sirithunga Jayasuriya	8,840	0.07%
Sarath Manamendra	6,875	0.06%
Pani Wijesiriwardane	4,277	0.04%
Anuruddha Polgampala	4,260	0.04%
Sundaram Mahendran	4,047	0.03%
M. B. Theminimulla	3,846	0.03%
Baththaramulle Seelarathana Thero	3,750	0.03%
Prasanna Priyankara	2,793	0.02%
Jayantha Kulathunga	2,061	0.02%
Wimal Geeganage	1,826	0.02%

Valid Votes	12,123,452	98.85%
Rejected Votes	140,925	1.15%
Total Polled	12,264,377	81.52%
Registered Electors	15,044,490	

PAFFREL Intervention

Elections in Sri Lanka have been marred to a greater or lesser degree by election violence and violations. Even though Sri Lanka has had an elected democracy since 1948, the legitimacy of its elections has been marred by electoral violations/violence. Hence, Sri Lanka continues to pursue the goal of establishing elected offices on the basis of free and fair elections. Quite often, even where there has been a low scale of violence, there has always been violation of electoral laws. While there is a greater consciousness of limiting overt election related violence, little effort is made to minimize electoral violations.

During the course of the Presidential election the inadequacy of legal provisions to deal with state resource abuse, and the attendant impact on a level playing field which is a necessary element of a free and fair electoral process came very much into play. The PAFFREL intervention was significant in this light. The principal focus of the intervention was the conduct of a free and fair election, within the framework of electoral laws of the country. The more specific objectives were:

- To monitor and report on the conduct of elections to ensure that its conduct is legitimate.
- Carry out preemptive and corrective actions in relation to electoral violence/violations.
- Promote greater involvement of public to minimize election violence/ violations. A number of activities were carried out to this end, the principal of which was the monitoring and observation effort.

It is also to be noted that PAFFREL's electoral effort is a year round one focusing on the registration of voters and voter education during pre-election periods. PAFFREL programmatic efforts also focus on improved public understanding of principles of good governance and the election of candidates. Education efforts not only centre on the need for and the mechanics of voting but also on the values that voters need to consider when selecting candidates. PAFFREL has a dedicated program focusing on community participation in good governance efforts, a key element of which is the election of candidates who uphold these values.

3. Observations

Political Context

Among the issues that were uppermost at these elections was the concentration of power in the Presidency, the breakdown of the system of checks and balances which saw the Chief Justice being sacked by the government, even though the Supreme Court and Appeal Court both disagreed with the government, the increasing role of the military in civilian affairs both in the Tamil areas and in the rest of the country, the use of Sinhalese nationalism to a degree that alienated the Tamil and Muslim minorities, the allegations of excessive corruption and the growing economic and political dependency on some countries, especially China, where the government took large loans from the international community for projects of uncertain economic value. The election campaign exacerbated the fears and divisions amongst the people. In particular there were huge amounts of war and conflict-related propaganda shown on the state and private media and allegations of betrayal of the country to foreign interests.

Legal Framework

The elections were the first to be held under the 18th Amendment to the constitution, which removed the two term limitation on the office of the Executive Presidency. The incumbent president sought election to the office for a third term. The contest came in the back drop of increased centralization of power in the executive. Furthermore, the 18th Amendment also undid the changes to the constitution that in law strengthened the independence of key institutions of the state including the Elections Commission. The election clearly demonstrated the inadequacy of powers vested in the Elections Commissioner to ensure a level playing field. The UPFA candidate utilised state resources for campaign purposes in clear violation of electoral law. The Election Commissioner sought to curtail the violations within the limits of his powers and found limited success in some instances, but was unable to do so in a manner that ensured a level playing field.

Administration of Election

Deployment: As per the 2014 electoral register used for these elections, 15,044,490 electors were qualified to vote at 12,314 polling centres island – wide and counting took place in 1412 counting centres. There were about 200,000 government officials who were deployed for the purpose of the election.

Migrant Voters Denied Voting Rights: A mechanism to bring in migrant workers into the voting structure continues to be absent, even though the expatriate work

force is about one million. This is a significant number especially considering the fact that the margin of victory at the presidential polls in 2015 was about one half of this amount. This is an issue that has been noted through many elections, but no real attempt has been made to resolve the problem.

This is concerning from two points of view: the first is that the democratic rights of all citizens to vote is being violated and second, given that the number that is not accommodated is significant, their absence can have an impact on the ultimate election result.

Requirement from Voters to Authenticate Identity: The Election department requires a valid identification for voting. The documents accepted included national identity card, valid driving license, identity cards issued to pensioners, elders and clergy, temporary identity cards issued by the Department of Elections. However there were still around 400,000 persons who did not have such identification documents. The Elections Commissioner sought the support of NGOs to provide identity cards and about 200,000 persons were provided with them. Obtaining civic documentation was a major problem for newly returned displaced persons.

Facilities for Voters with Special Needs: The general instruction of the Election Commissioner was that all facilities should be provided to voters with special needs to vote at the election. There were some concessions on this account, in that all polling stations were located in the ground floor of buildings. Voters with disabilities, especially those who are visually impaired, were provided upon request with assistance by election officials to vote, or were given permission to obtain the assistance of a carer to cast their vote. However no special provisions were made in terms of access to voters with special needs – i.e. ramps or ballot papers in Braille to visually impaired voters. These are issues that will require consideration at future elections.

Logistical Problems faced by Voters: Another issue that presented itself was the non-provision of buses and other public transport to displaced persons and those living in interior areas particularly in the North and East of the country. When this problem was pointed out to the Elections Commissioner, he made provision for transport to be made available to these voters. This was an example of the Elections commissioner extending himself, and pushing back the legal constraints placed on him, and finding ways of fulfilling his mandate even in constricting circumstances in which a sitting president and government were seeking their victory. This problem is very much aligned to the control of resources, in relation to which the UPFA candidate as the sitting President was unduly advantaged.

State Officials Activated by Efforts of Election Commissioner: As the Election Commissioner took greater initiative in performing his duties, other government officials began to take their own initiatives to resist illegal orders from the political authorities. PAFFFREL began to receive inquiries from government officials whether some of the welfare measures they were being ordered to take were permissible within the election law.

Limited access to Counting Centres: An issue at these elections was whether the NGOs should have a more formalised role. Their participation is not mentioned in the laws pertaining to the elections. While the Election Commissioner gave authority to the NGOs to enter counting centres for the first time, he did not permit the NGO monitors to monitor all the counting centers. He only permitted a one-third of counting centres to be monitored by civil society, which appeared to be an arbitrary number and needs to become regularized at future elections.

Logistical Problems faced by Voters: Another issue that presented itself was the non-provision of buses and other public transport to displaced persons and those living in interior areas particularly in the North and East of the country. When this problem was pointed out to the Elections Commissioner, he made provision for transport to be made available to these voters. This was an example of the Elections commissioner extending himself, and pushing back the legal constraints placed on him, and finding ways of fulfilling his mandate even in constricting circumstances in which a sitting president and government were seeking their victory. This problem is very much aligned to the control of resources, in relation to which the UPFA candidate as the sitting President was unduly advantaged.

State Officials Activated by Efforts of Election Commissioner: As the Election Commissioner took greater initiative in performing his duties, other government officials began to take their own initiatives to resist illegal orders from the political authorities. PAFFFREL began to receive inquiries from government officials whether some of the welfare measures they were being ordered to take were permissible within the election law.

Limited access to Counting Centres: An issue at these elections was whether the NGOs should have a more formalised role. Their participation is not mentioned in the laws pertaining to the elections. While the Election Commissioner gave authority to the NGOs to enter counting centres for the first time, he did not permit the NGO monitors to monitor all the counting centers. He only permitted a one-third of counting centres to be monitored by civil society, which appeared to be an arbitrary number and needs to become regularized at future elections.

Election Violations/Violence

Election Violations: In the run up to the 2015 Presidential Election, a total 1042 election related violations and violence (both confirmed and unconfirmed violations and violence) were recorded in the pre-election period. In the run up to the 2010 Presidential Election, the number of recorded violations and violence was 757, which included both confirmed and unconfirmed violations and violence. This is a 73 per cent rise in electoral law violations and violence when comparing available data.

Abuse of State Resources: In the 2010 election, state resource abuse category recorded 77 violations for the entirety of the election campaign while in the 2015 election this number reached 452. This is a nearly six-fold increase in the number of violations recorded in this category when comparing the elections of 2010 and 2015.

A major problem relating to Sri Lankan elections is the absence of a caretaker government to ensure the neutral deployment of resources and the independent function of state machinery during elections. This election was held under the sitting president who was himself a candidate. This enabled him and the government he led to plan ahead, and to give potential voters various forms of inducements and largesse to induce them to vote for the incumbent. The fact that the Election Commissioner was not in a position to prevent this activity highlighted a major lacuna in the election law.

There were several issues that vitiated a level playing field:

- a) The principal issue was the grant of benefits and outright gifts to members of the public as inducements to vote in favour of the incumbent President. Also state sector employees, especially those engaged in economic support activities, i. e. Samurdhi officials were deployed to campaign on behalf of the UPFA candidate. State events were also utilized for campaign purposes.
- b) Local level authorities controlled by the ruling party were used to block the opposition candidate's access to public venues for campaigning purposes, including grounds and auditoriums.
- c) The state media was monopolized by the ruling party candidate giving him a tremendous advantage. It provided the UPFA candidate unlimited free air time for campaigning giving a distinct advantage in getting his point of view and vision across to the public. Also it enabled the incumbent to mould public opinion and harness public support through targeted programming. Distinct examples were feature programmes carrying dramatized visuals of past terrorist attacks, seeking to

invoke public fear of a return to terrorism.

d) Transfer of police officers during the campaign period. This was stopped in some cases with the intervention of the Election Commissioner.

False reportage was another aspect, the most notable being an account of a crossover by a key Southern politician on election-day. This report was rectified through the intervention of the Elections Commissioner, but it highlighted the abuse of state media in support of the incumbent who was the UPFA candidate.

Other Issues

A new issue that surfaced at the presidential election was the use of social media as a campaign platform. It also brought to light the attendant possibility of abuse on an unprecedented scale as there are no mechanisms for oversight. A high level of vilification of candidates was observed through the use of social media. Reports equally targeted both key candidates and not just the opposition candidate. This was in contrast to reportage by traditional mainstream media, which was heavily weighted in favour of the incumbent president.

This is an issue that needs to be addressed.

4. Analyses of Election Data

4.1 Pre-Election Period

(An analyses of violations recorded during the Pre-Election Period. It is to be noted that a single incident can reflect a number of violations as classified by PAFFREL in terms of electoral laws and the regular law of the country.)

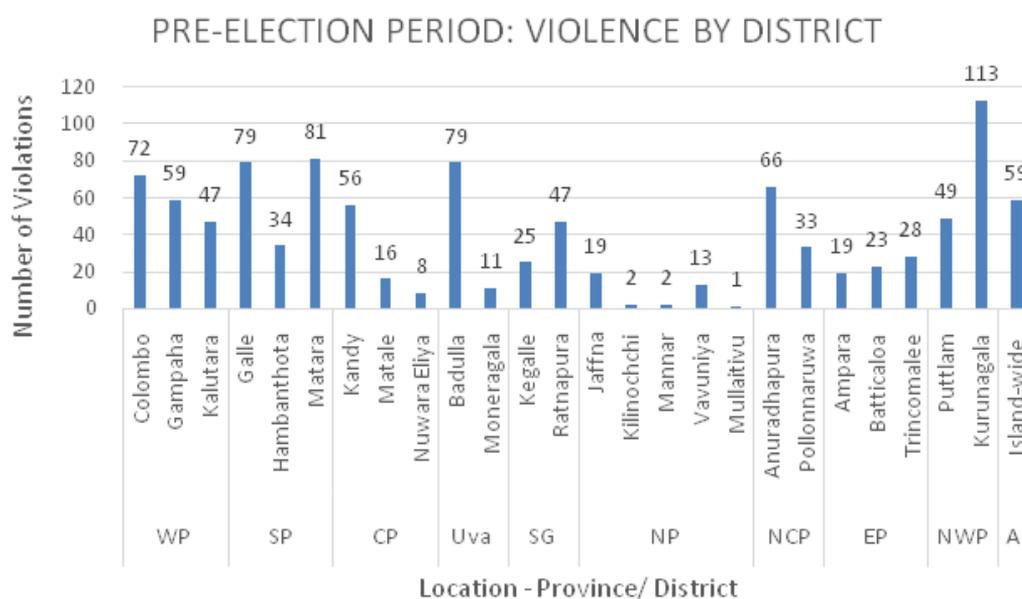
The Pre-Election Period covered in this section contains data generated as at 6th January 2015. The collection of data commenced on November 21st 2014, the day the Commissioner of Elections announced the date and called for nomination papers to be filed for 2015 Presidential Election. An analysis of the data up to 6th January 2015, shows a noticeable rise in both incidents and violations with the total number of violations rising to 1042 with 889 confirmed electoral law/ general law violations being recorded. These violations (including acts of violence) are recorded based on complaints relating to 921 incidents. It is to be noted that a single incident can reflect a number of violations as classified by PAFFREL in terms of electoral laws and regular law of the country.

In relation to Violations Relating to Acts of Violence, 273 confirmed violations are recorded (17 violations in this category are unconfirmed). This category, includes Murder, Assaults, Grievous Assaults, Intimidation and Threats etc.

On the category, Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees, there are 452 violations reported (377 confirmed, 75 unconfirmed). This category includes, Use of State Resources and Employees for Election Purposes, the Appointment and/ or Transfer of Public Service Officers and Use of State Officers in Campaign Activities. The total figure recorded herein includes data in main category, Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees and sub categories, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives which have been included in the 'Other' violations category. Therefore, for the purpose of reporting for the 2015 Presidential Election, state resource abuse will include the combined data of Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees and sub categories, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives. The third category of violations - 'Other' category, which includes Damage to and/ or Arson Attacks on Political Party Offices and Disruptions to Rival Campaigns, recorded 300 confirmed violations and 29 unconfirmed violations during the Pre-Election Period.

- Violations Recorded in the Provinces

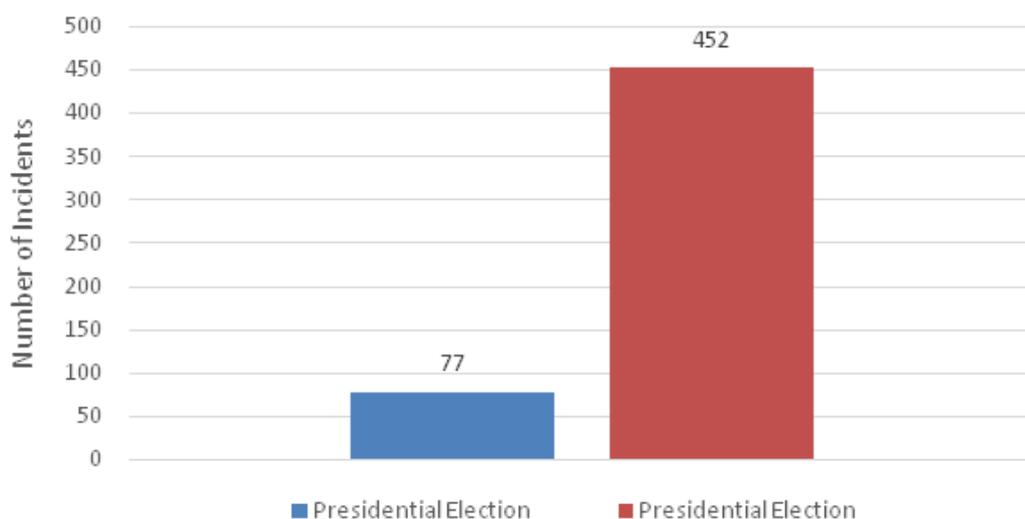
The Southern and Western Provinces reported 194 (156 confirmed, 38 unconfirmed) and 178 (147 confirmed, 31 unconfirmed) violations each. In the South, Matara recorded 81 violations and Galle recorded 79. In the Western Province, Colombo and Gampaha recorded 72 and 59 incidents each. In the North Western Province, which had 162 (136 confirmed, 26 unconfirmed) violations, the Kurunagala District recorded a total of 113 (16 unconfirmed) violations while Puttalam recorded 49 (10 unconfirmed). The North Central Province recorded 99 violations (84 confirmed, 15 unconfirmed) with Anuradhapura recording 66 violations.



The Central Province recorded 80 violations (76 confirmed, 4 unconfirmed) with Kandy recording 56 and Matale recording 16. The Uva Province recorded 90 (79 confirmed, 11 unconfirmed) violations with Badulla recording 63. The Eastern Province recorded 70 (60 confirmed, 10 unconfirmed) violations while the Northern Province remained with the lowest number of violations at 37 (33 confirmed, 4 unconfirmed). In the Eastern Province, Trincomalee has 28 violations while in the North, Jaffna recorded 19.



Comparison: Misuse & Abuse of State Resources
2010 Vs. 2015



- Comparison with Presidential Election 2010

During the 2010 Presidential Election, where the incumbent President contested for his second term in office, the total number of complaints reported for the entirety of the Pre-Election Period of 40 days, was 572 confirmed violations. With unconfirmed violations this figure rises to 757 (the total figure of 757 includes 21 violations which were recorded during the 24-day period between the President’s announcement of his wish to hold elections and the declaration of the actual Election Day by the

Commissioner of Elections). In this election, during the Pre-Election Period covered as at 6th January 2015, nearly 900 confirmed violations were recorded. In 2010, a total of 4 Murders, 127 confirmed election related Assaults (both Grievous and Non-grievous), and 18 confirmed Shootings were recorded. In this election, only 1 death is recorded for the entirety of the election period, but 51 confirmed Grievous Assaults and 28 confirmed Assaults were recorded.

Furthermore, in contrast to the 77 violations of Misuse & Abuse of State Resources recorded in the 2010 Presidential Election, 452 violations (this figure includes totals recorded in main category, Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees and sub categories, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives which were included in the 'Other' category in the Overall District Summary sheet maintained by PAFFREL) have been recorded in the Pre-Election period. Therefore it is evident that the misuse and abuse of state resources is the single biggest violation in this election, with an ear 6-fold increase compared to 2010. In the 2010 Presidential Election, Burning/ Damage to Party Offices constituted to the single highest violation with 206 violations recorded.



It must be noted that in the 2010 Presidential Election, there were fewer categories to record state resource abuse. The sub categories under which violations were recorded were limited to Partiality of Public Servants, Abuse of State Power & Resources and Irregular Transfer of State Officials.

4.2 Postal Voting

The first two days of Postal Voting for the 2015 Presidential Election were carried out on 23rd and 24th December 2014. Two additional days, December 26th and 30th, was declared for those who missed the first two days of Postal Voting due to inclement weather condition experienced in many parts of the country. According to news reports, flooding and landslides left over a million people in 18 districts displaced including large populations in Pollonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Ampara, Batticaloa and Badulla. Twenty one persons died as a result.

Postal Voting was carried out in 700 centres, covering all 25 administrative districts. PAFFREL carried out monitoring of Postal Voting through the deployment of 1000 Postal Voting Observers island wide. In addition, PAFFREL deployed 35, four-member Mobile Observation teams to support, observe and report on Postal Voting. One of the major issues related to the poll in affected areas was the delay to distribute poll cards. According to electoral laws, poll cards must be delivered a week prior to the election. However, the Commissioner of Elections is empowered to give a directive where the deadline could be extended. Using this directive, the Commissioner of Elections declared additional days for Postal Voting to be carried out. Therefore, voting was also allowed on January 3rd and 6th, 2015 to enable a large number of persons who had missed out on previous occasions to cast their vote.

Postal Voting ended with only a few incidents being officially reported to PAFFREL. According to the Department of Elections, out of a total of 626,715 applications put forward for Postal Voting during this election, 84,884 applications were rejected, leaving a balance of 541,831 voters eligible to cast their Postal Voting in this Presidential Election. The Kurunegala District with a total of 66,934 Postal Voting, polled the highest number of votes for a single district.

Reports received from the field indicates that in general, Postal Voting was conducted peacefully.

During the period of Postal Voting, a total of 12 complaints were received by PAFFREL. Of these, six incidents were confirmed by the end of day on December 25th 2014. Of the six confirmed complaints, two are Grievous Assaults where both individuals were hospitalised. These incidents were reported from Gomarankadawala in the Trincomalee District and Deniyaya in the Matara District.

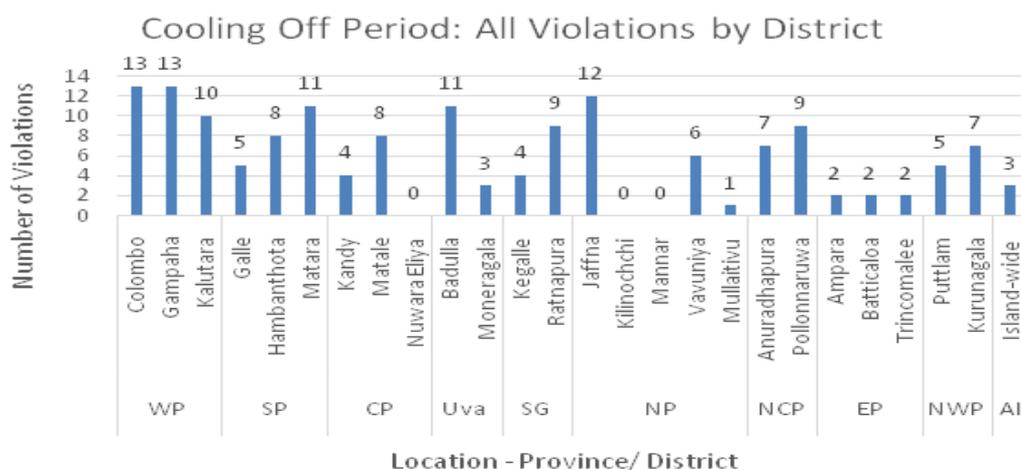
United People's Freedom Alliance (UPFA) Pradeshiya Sabha member Sandun Hemantha was injured in the incident in Gomarankadawala. In Galle, in the Southern Province, a heated verbal exchange was reported to have occurred in front of the Dakshinapaya in Labuduwa, when a team led by the Chief Minister of the Southern Province was distributing hand bills. It is regrettable to note that

the Chief Minister was involved in election campaign activities. It is also reported that unlawful campaign activities affected the official duties of Police and election officials.

The general incidents reported during Postal Voting related to Intimidation of Voters, Threatening & Disrupting the Work of Election Monitors, Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes, Attempts/ Influencing State Officials and the Use of State Sector Officials for Election Purposes.

4.3 Cooling Off Period

The ‘Cooling Off’ Period of the 2015 Presidential Election began at midnight on 6th January 2015 and ended at 7am on 8th January 2015. During this period, when all election related campaign activities have to cease, a total of 151 incidents relating to 155 election law/ general law violations were recorded. A total of 21 Violations Relating to Acts of Violence and 6 incidents relating to the abuse of state resources were recorded during this period. In the Other violations category, 82 confirmed violations were recorded. Six Assaults, and 9 cases of Intimidation & Threats were recorded during this period. Three Assaults were reported from Badulla, whilst Hambanthota, Matara and Puttlam recorded 1 Assault each. Two violations relating to Intimidation & Threats were also recorded from Badulla, followed by Gampaha, Kandy, Moneragala, Ratnapura, Pollonnaruwa, Trincomalee and Puttlam, all recording 1 violation each. In the Other violations category, carrying out illegal election propaganda amounted to 54 confirmed violations.



The provinces with the most number of violations were Western and Southern Provinces, which recorded 36 and 24 violations each. The Northern Province recorded 19 violations and came into third place while the North Central Province recorded 16. Both Uva and North Western Province recorded 12 violations each.

State resource abuse (which includes totals recorded in main category, Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees and sub categories, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives which are included in the 'Other' category) had 38 confirmed and 9 unconfirmed violations recorded during this period.



Therefore the predominant feature of this election was the gross abuse and misuse of state resources and state power that took place even during the Cooling Off Period, where all election related activities have to cease. Even state media institutions and some private media were utilised during this period in a one-sided manner for the ruling party candidate's benefit. These institutions used the Cooling Off Period to specifically broadcast accounts of the war and terrorism, including mock-ups of LTTE attacks and the government's triumph over it. This was in clear violation of electoral laws.

It is amply evident that state resources and state power can only be misused by the party in power and clearly demonstrates that the abuses occurred with little or no regard for election laws.



4.4 Election Day

(An analysis of Violations and Violence from 7 am to 4 pm)

Voting on the 2015 Presidential Election ended at 4.00 pm on January 8th, 2015 with an estimated 81% voter turnout according to the Commissioner of Elections.

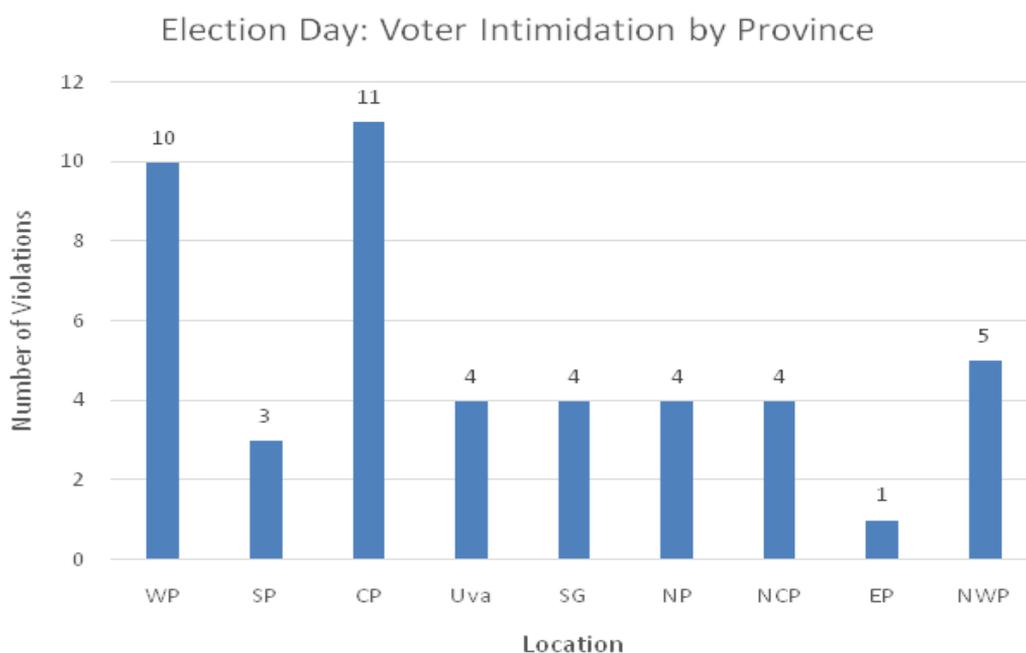
A total of 168 electoral law/ general law violations were reported to PAFREL on Election Day. This included 83 confirmed violations and 85 unconfirmed violations recorded by PAFREL as at 4 pm. These were related to 162 incidents. Due to the high volume of violations recorded (on Election Day), some of the incidents could not be immediately confirmed. The actual examples of violations recorded here are those confirmed as at 4.00 pm on January 8th, 2015





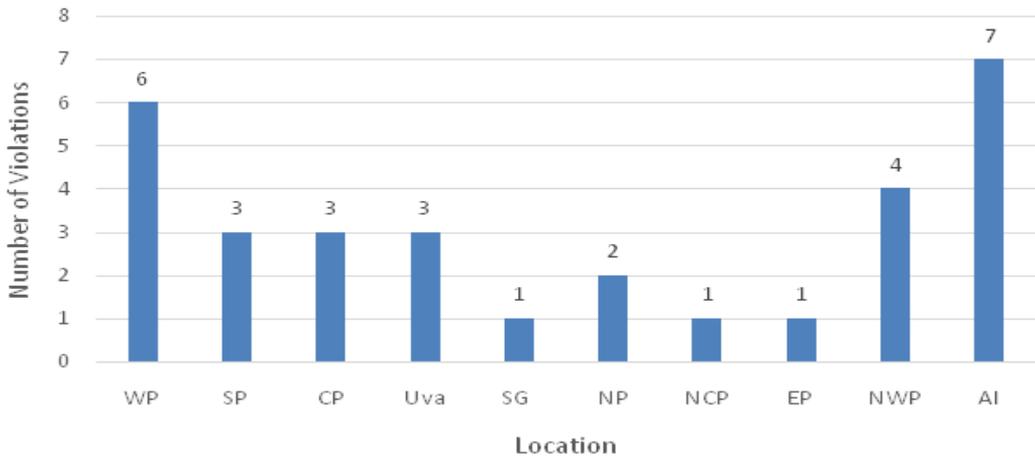
There were 9 cases of Assault, including 3 serious cases, one in Ratnapura involving a minister that required the hospitalisation of several persons. Many incidents indicate continuing campaigning in violation of electoral laws and inducements to vote. A hand grenade exploded near a polling station in Jaffna and another explosion in Vavuniya, with no casualties was reported. There was one incident of damage to property reported from Galle. The presence of Samurdhi Officers in illegal campaigning efforts was also notable.

A total of 46 incidents of Voter Intimidation were reported during Election Day. Of them, 20 violations were confirmed as at 4.00 pm on the same day. In this category the Central Province recorded 11 violations of which 5 were confirmed. The Western Province came in second place with 10 violations, of which 5 violations were confirmed by the end of the voting period. The North Western Province reported a total of 5 violations, of which 2 were confirmed. Uva, Sabaragamuwa, Northern North Central Provinces recorded 4 violations each.

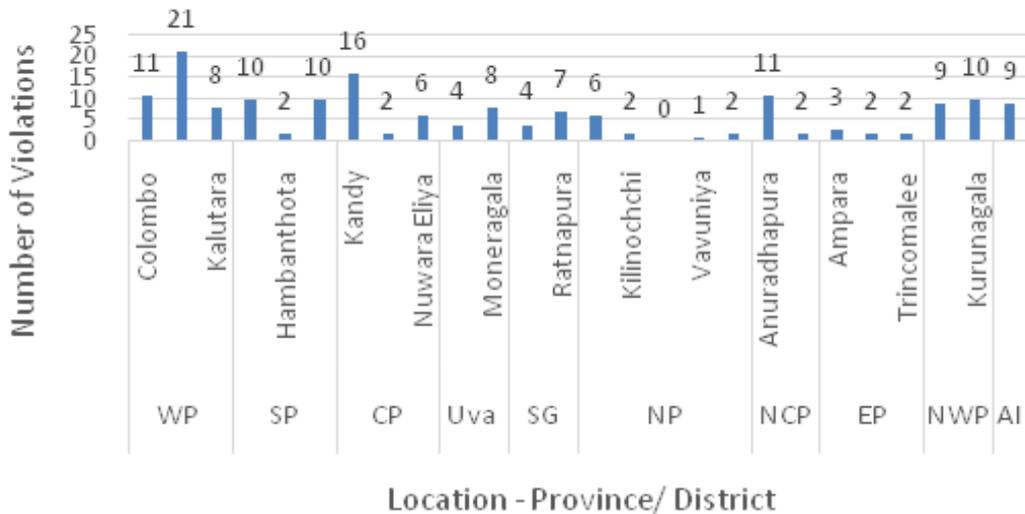


Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda amounted to 31 violations of which 19 were confirmed. The Western Province had 6 violations in this category, of which 4 were confirmed. Of that, Colombo had 2 violations. The North Western Province recorded 4 violations while the all island category which recorded violations affecting the whole country had 7 violations in this category. The Southern, Central, Uva and North Western Provinces reported 3 violations each in this category (this includes both confirmed and unconfirmed violations).

Election Day: Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda



Election Day: All Violations by District



In terms of violations reported from provinces, the Western Province had the most number of violations at 40. This include 14 confirmed and 26 unconfirmed violations. At the district level, Gampaha had 21 violations (5 confirmed, 16 unconfirmed), Colombo had a total of 11 violations (6 confirmed, 5 unconfirmed) and Kalutara 8 (3 confirmed, 5 unconfirmed). The Central Province had a total of 24 violations (13 confirmed, 11 unconfirmed) with Kandy coming into first place at the district level with 16 violations (7 confirmed, 9 unconfirmed). The Southern Province followed closely with 22 violations, 12 confirmed and 10 unconfirmed. In the South, Galle and Matara reported 10 violations each (6 confirmed in Galle and 4 confirmed in

Matara). The North Western Province has 19 violations reported, with 6 confirmed. Puttalam and Kurunagala, recorded 10 and 9 violations each, with 3 violations each confirmed. The North Central Province has 13 violations recorded (5 confirmed, 8 unconfirmed), Uva Province has 12 violations (7 confirmed, 5 unconfirmed) while Sabaragamuwa and Northern Provinces had 11 violations each reported (both confirmed and unconfirmed).

- Actual Examples of Violations

The following are actual examples of violations recorded under separate categories as at 4.00 pm on Election Day. Please note that the headings of these categories have been simplified to include a large number of complaints received by PAFFREL on Election Day. Where corresponding headings from the Overall District Summary sheet match these simplified headings, they are included within brackets at the end of each simplified heading. In some instances, one simplified heading may have more than one corresponding heading from the Overall District Summary sheet.

Assault (including Grievous Assault)

Ratnapura, Kahawatta – UPFA parliamentarian Ranjith Soysa, Godakawela PS member and a group of supporters assaulted supporters of NDF candidate. Eight hospitalised.

Digamadulla, Thirukovil – Member of TNA, Vijayaraja, was assaulted outside Thirukovil People’s Bank.

Moneragala, Bibile – Minister Wijemuni Soysa and supporters assaulted supporters of NDF candidate and fired into the air with a weapon.

Galle, Hiniduma – Samurdhi Officer and PS member assaulted supporters of NDF candidate.

Puttalam, Anamaduwa – Resident of Mundalama supporting NDF candidate assaulted by a group calling itself Kivila Youth Group along with others at his residence. This same person was assaulted by the same group on the 7th of January.

Matale, Yatawatta – Attack on UNP member Wasantha Aluvihare’s vehicle in which one of the occupants suffered injury and was admitted to hospital. Attack carried out by Pradeshiya Sabha member, Lal Attanayake and his supporters.

Use of Explosives to Intimidate (Attacks with Explosives/ Voter Intimidation)

Jaffna, Point Pedro – An explosion near a polling centre in Point Pedro.
Nelunkulam, Vavuniya – Explosion near Kalaimagal Vidyalaya.

Damage to Property (Damage to Movable & Immovable Property)

Galle, Habaraduwa, Wetaramba – People in six defenders damaged the house of former UNP PS member.

Ampara, Pottuvil – Vehicle of SLMC member attacked by UPFA supporters in Akkaraipattu.

Voter Influencing (Intimidating Voters)

Colombo, Kesbewa, Mahakandana West Grama Niladari division – Samurdhi Bank employees were inside the polling centre, not on official duty.

Galle, Ambalangoda – Deputy Mayor Amal stopped his vehicle near the polling centre and told people to vote for Mahinda Rajapaksa.

Hambantota, Meedeniya – UPFA campaign office near Galpothayaya Bodiya voters given kiribath from morning.

Matara, Dickwella – Samurdhi recipients of Maliedda given money at Dickwella Samurdhi Zonal Office.

Anuradhapura – Mayor of Anuradhapura went round to polling stations in the area intimidating and chasing voters.

Gampaha, Attanagalla – Voters registered at the Eluwapitiya Polling centre were urged to vote for the UPFA candidate by supporters stationed near the centre.

Monaragala, Monaragala – Two persons near the co-op council building polling centre near Hulandawa junction urged voters to vote for a particular candidate.

Monaragala, Buttala – Supporters of the UPFA candidate canvassed voters to vote in favour of the UPFA candidate.

Inducements (Giving Incentives to Voters on Election Day)

Ratnapura, Kuruwita – Samurdhi officers in three-wheelers displaying a sticker saying Suba Anagathayak transporting voters to the polling centre where they have been given Rs. 1,000.

Kilinochchi, Kilinochchi – Alcohol distributed at 57 (1) Polling Centre.

Violations Related to Voting Process

Galle, Ambalawatha, Welipotha Vihare – Distributing replicas of the ballot papers.

Ratnapura, Godakawela – Persons distributing forged ballot papers near

Pallebedda Ambavilla polling centre. Police have arrested one person.

Matara, Matara – Voter at Heketiya Rajamaha Vihare polling centre found his vote had already been cast.

Kalutara, Matugama – Police took into custody a double cab and its occupants carrying forged ballot papers.

Intimidation (Intimidating Voters/ Assaulting Voters/ Using Force to Turn Voters Away from Polling Station)

Talaimannar, Mannar – People in a three-wheeler threatened voters saying they should vote for Mahinda Rajapaksa.

Jaffna, Jaffna, Kandarmadam – Three suspicious people hanging around outside the Hindu Balika Vidyalaya polling centre.

Nuwara Eliya, Nawalapitiya, Nawalapitiya Junior Girls School – Supporters of Government Minister Mahindanada Aluthgamage preventing voters from going to vote.

Galle, Ratgama – A voter going to vote at the Dodamduwa Ratgama Rohana Balika Vidyalaya was threatened by the Grama Niladhari officer and another.

Kilinochchi, Kandavalai – Samurdhi officer stationed himself 50 metres away from the Kandavalai-Punnai-Thiravi school polling centre with a group of people and threatened voters urging them to vote for the UPFA candidate. He also distributed alcohol. Police officers failed to take action.

Voter Harassment (Assaulting Voters/ Using Force to Turn Voters Away from Polling Station)

Pollonnaruwa, Pollonnaruwa – Harassment of voters outside Welikanda, Bowathagama, Susirigama polling centre.

Obstruction of Voters (Intimidating Voters)

Mahanuwara, Gampola – A person by the name of Gamini obstructed roads to polling stations to stop voters from voting.

Kandy, Labumdeniya – UPFA supporters obstructed access to polling centres. Groups places themselves on connecting roads preventing voters from proceeding to polling centres.

Abuse of State Resources (Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees)

Re-telecasting interview with Dr. Dayan Jayatilleke over SLBC.

Batticaloa, Kalkudah, Valachchenai – Food and alcohol stored at the National Paper Corporation

Island wide – Message sent through Mobitel sayings “Let’s vote for Mahinda for nation’s consistency, stability, sustainability in a secured nation (*Bulath Kolaya*)”.

Island wide – Rupavahini broadcasting war in Sri Lanka drawing parallels with wars abroad.

Colombo, Piliyandala – Calls on SLT lines requesting voters to vote for UPFA candidate

Using media Swarnavahini displaying BulathKolaya (island wide).

Denied Right to Vote

Colombo, Kaduwela, Sri Sumanatissa Kanishta Vidyalaya – Seven voters found that names on the ID card and names on the polling card were different.

Matara, Devundera, Devundera Abeysekeramaya – a voter who went to vote was turned away saying his vote had been cast.

Matara, Kimbulgoda – A woman using her passport as authentication of identity was refused the right to vote.

Illegal Campaigning (Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda/ Carrying out Illegal Activities near Polling Stations)

Nuwara Eliya, Nuwara Eliya – UNP politician distributed leaflets outside the Ambagamuwa Vidulipura polling centre.

Matara, Hakmana – Distribution of defamatory leaflets near polling centre at Pallawela Maha Vidyalaya.

Kurunegala, Nikaweratiya – Cutouts of UPFA candidate remain outside Nikaweratiya Welanda Piyasa.

Agalawatte, Kalutara, Meegahathenna polling centre 45 – Posters in vicinity of polling centre have not been removed.

Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Kachchal Tamil mixed school – 50 metres to the right of the school there are people standing outside urging people to vote for Mahinda Rajapaksa.

Gampaha, Attanagalle, Yatiyana polling centre at the Yatiyana Junior School – There was no police protection near gate. Group campaigning for Rajapaksa near gate of school.

Moneragala, Wellawaya – UPFA PS member and others are campaigning for incumbent president.

Badulla, Badulla Mailagaathenna Rahula Vidyalaya – Samurdhi officer and others inside a van outside the polling centre urging voters to vote for Rajapaksa. Van has a poster of Mahinda Rajapaksa.

Jaffna, Karachchi Urulharam Maha Vidyalaya – UPFA symbol displayed.

Leaflets on display urging vote for UPFA candidate (islandwide).

Hambantota, Hambantota Mirijawilla – Mahinda Rajapaksa cutout on display at junction. A few days before it had been covered, cover now removed.

Ratnapura, Rakwana, Muttetuwegama polling station 61 – Two Samurdhi Officers urging voters to vote for UPFA candidate.

Anuradhapura, Thambuttegama – Four people outside Kalundagama Cultural Centre urging voters to vote for NDF candidate.

Kurunegala, Polgahawela – 100 to 150 metres away from Adargala Pothgul Rajamahavihara polling centre former Grama Niladhari officers were making comments on who voters should vote for.

Ampara, Pottuvil, Uddalachchenai polling centre – On list displaying candidates' names and symbols, a cross was marked in front of Mahinda Rajapaksa's name.

Mahanuwara, Mahanuvara – Leaflets being distributed near St Anthony's polling centre in Katugasthota.

Gampaha, Ragama – Provincial Councillor Neal Indika distributed leaflets urging people to vote for UPFA candidate.

Badulla, Badulla – Alcohol was distributed by a group in a Prado bearing a sticker with the image of the UPFA candidate.

Islandwide – Muslim voters were urged through a religious programme 'Muslim Saiviyar' broadcast over SLBC to not vote for the NDF candidate.

Islandwide – SMSs sent through Dialog mobile network to some connection holders, a message requesting that the vote be cast in favour of the UPFA candidate.

Access to Vote

Puttlam, Mannar – Displaced people located in Mannar not given transport to go and vote. No private buses or CTB buses running. Police informed but no steps taken.

Violations of Voting Process (Casting Votes Illegally/ Attempts to Impersonate/ Irregularities Relating to Ballot Papers)

Ratnapura, Eheliyagoda, Bodimaluwa Vidyalaya – People who came with ID cards but without polling cards were turned away by the police.

Galle, Hiniduma, Ulugama – Police have taken into custody a three-wheeler carrying forged ballot papers.

Mahanuwara, Harispattuwa, Vidyananda Pirivena polling centre – A person with disabilities who came to vote was guided to vote for Bulathkolaya.

Badulla, Viyaluwa – Distribution of forged ballot papers.

Gampaha, Biyagama – Voter reported that his vote had been cast.

Nuwera Eliya, Nawalapitiya, Ulapone – Polling card had been forcibly taken from voter by those who came in a vehicle.

Gampaha, Mihirigama, Palewela Maha Vidyalaya polling booths 1 and 2 – People who came to vote given forged ballot papers which had already been marked (PAFFREL mobile).

Colombo, Homagama – Unauthorised person present in vicinity of Kirivanthuduwa and Siyabalagoda Junior School.

Other

Kalutara, Horana, Pokunuvita Sirimevan Vidyalaya – The polling booth arranged in such a way that it enables officials to see how the person is voting.

4.5 Vote Counting Observation Process of PAFFREL

Since, its formation in 1987 PAFFREL was granted the accreditation to deploy monitors for observing the vote counting process of the Presidential Election 2010, but it was only granted to deploy the observers at the result declaration centers. After that, the intervention and mobilization of elections observation groups, the Commissioner of Elections granted accreditation to deploy vote counting observers at counting centers in the Presidential election of 2015.

The accreditation was given to deploy the observes of CMEV/TISL/CaFFe and PAFFREL dividing the total counting centers in the country among these organizations.

PAFFREL was granted the accreditation to observe the counting process in 12 districts for it 123 observers were trained in two trainings which were conducted in Kandy and Colombo. Most of the observers were lawyers and others were retired senior government servants.



The observer deployment district wise was as follows;

No	District	Deployment of observers			
		Counting Centers	Coordinating Centers	Tabling Centers	Total
01	Galle	09	1	1	11
02	Digamadulla	05	1	1	07
03	Gampaha	20	1	1	22
04	Kandy	08	2	1	11
05	Polonnaruwa	07	1	1	09
06	Anuradhapura	06	1	1	08
07	N/Eliya	07	1	1	09
08	Badulla	08	1	1	10
09	Matale	02	1	0	03
10	Hambantota	09	1	1	11
11	Rathnapura	05	1	1	07
12	Kurunegala	06	2	1	09
Total		92	14	11	117

We conclude that the laws enacted under the Presidential Acts, specially the Act # 15 of 1981 are sufficient for ensuring the democratic base of the votes counting process and our observers reported that there was no violations took place.

4.6 Post-Election Period

In the Post-Election Period which commenced at the end of voting on Election Day at 4 pm and ended on January 23rd 2015 at 4.30 pm, PAFFREL recorded 60 violations relating to 53 incidents. Of them, the most number of violations were reported in the Violations Relating to Acts of Violence category which recorded 36 confirmed and 9 unconfirmed violations. Of these violations, the highest number was reported from sub category, Damage to Immovable Property (Homes, Business Premises, Buildings etc.) category with 14 violations being recorded. Also reported are 5 Grievous Assaults and 10 Assaults.

In the Post-Election Period, reported incidents were limited to several provinces, with incidents being reported from the Western, Southern, Central, North Central, Uva and North Western Provinces. The Western Province recorded the most number of violations with 11 being reported while the Central and North Western Provinces recorded 10 violations each. Uva and Southern Provinces recorded 8 and 7 violations each. No incidents were reported from the Northern Province in the Post-Election Period. In sub category, Carrying out Unlawful Meetings & Processions, 11 violations were reported, with 4 violations reported from the Eastern Province and 3 from the North Central Province.

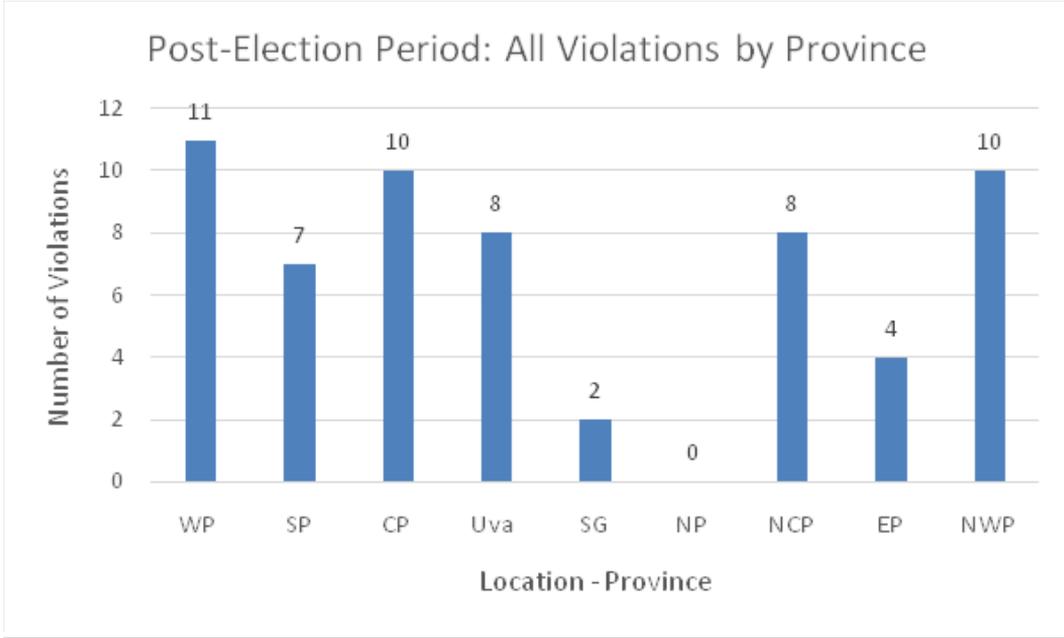
වත්තල ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාවේ සන්ධාන මන්ත්‍රීව ප්‍රහාරයක්

රාජ්‍ය මත් - කැන

වත්තල ප්‍රාදේශීය සභාවේ වත්තල පනතා නිලධාරීන් පනතා නිලධාරීන් සන්ධාන මන්ත්‍රී සතන් පියසිරි මහතාගේ රාගම් මත්දුම්ගල ඉණයේකර මාවතේ පිහිටි නිවසට පෙරේදා (10දා) රාත්‍රී 12.00ට පමණ වහනයකින් පැමිණි පිරිසක් නිවසේ දොර පනෙල් විදුරු කඩා නිවස ඉදිරි පිට නවතා තිබූ මන්ත්‍රීවරයාගේ මෝටර් රථයට හා යතුරු පැදියට හානි සිදුකර පලා ගොස් ඇත. මෙම ප්‍රහාරයෙන් නිවැසියන් කිසිවකුට හානියක් වී නොමැති අතර පහරදීම් දේශපාලන පලිගැනීමකට සිදුකරන ලද්දක් බවට පොලීසිය සැකකරයි.



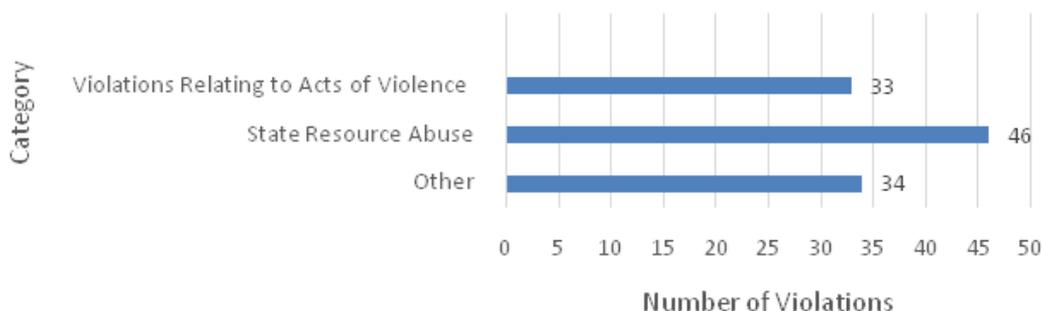
මේ සිද්ධියට සම්බන්ධ කිසිවකු මෙතෙක් අත්අඩංගුවට ගෙන නොමැත. සිද්ධිය පිළිබඳ වැඩිදුර පරීක්ෂණ මතබාගේ පොලීසිය විසින් සිදු කරනු ලබයි.



4.7 Most Violent District

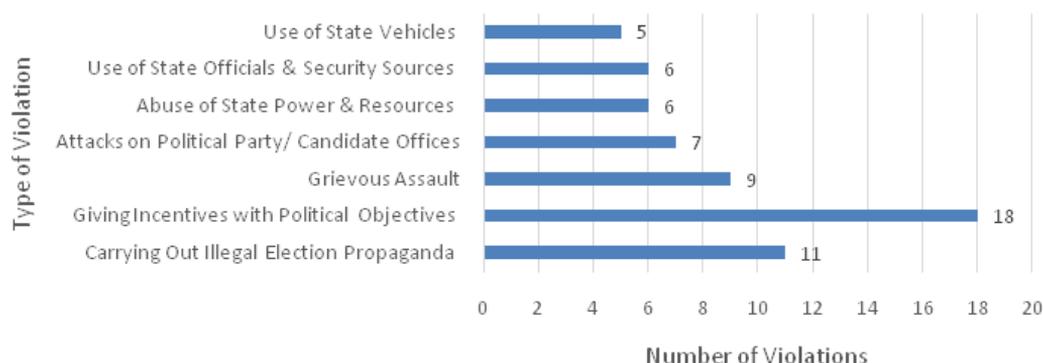
The Kurunagala District in the North Central Province is the most violent district in terms of the number of violations recorded in the Pre-Election Period, with 97 confirmed violations and 16 unconfirmed violations being reported. In this district, the highest number of violations fell under Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees category, which reported 40 confirmed and 6 unconfirmed violations. (This figure includes a combination of main category, Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees and sub categories, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives, which are included under the 'Other' category in the Overall District Summary sheet. For the purpose of reporting state resource abuse in the 2015 Presidential Election, the main category and sub categories are reported together). Of the reported violations, 6 confirmed violations each relate to the Abuse of State Power & Resources for Election Purposes and the Use of State Officials & Security Sources for Election Campaign Purposes. Five confirmed violations relate to the Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes.

Pre-Election Period: Most Violent District
Kurunagala - Violation Types by Category



The category, Violations Relating to Acts of Violence has 31 confirmed violations recorded from Kurunagala. Of these, 9 confirmed violations relate to Grievous Assault while 7 confirmed violations relate to Attacks on Political Party / Candidate Offices (Arson & Damage). The 'Other' violations category recorded 26 confirmed and 8 unconfirmed violations. Within this category, Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda recorded 11 confirmed violations (3 unconfirmed).

Pre-Election Period: Most Violent District Kurunagala - Violation Types by Sub Category



4.8 Most Significant Category of Violations

In this election, the most significant category of violations is the Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees category. In Sri Lanka’s recent poll history, leaders have actively encouraged or refrained from setting parameters to control the misuse of state resources for election campaigns and use of state officials in campaign activities. The limitation of powers of the Commissioner of Elections and other important commissions through the 18th Amendment to the Constitution also negatively impacted on incidents of state resource abuse and misuse. Having seen the recent trend in violations, the Commissioner of Elections using the (curbed) powers vested on him, shared circular, PRE/2015/43 of November 22nd, 2014 identifying state resources and highlighting activities which qualify as state resource abuse. Despite these efforts, state resource abuse at the 2015 Presidential Election reached an all-time high.

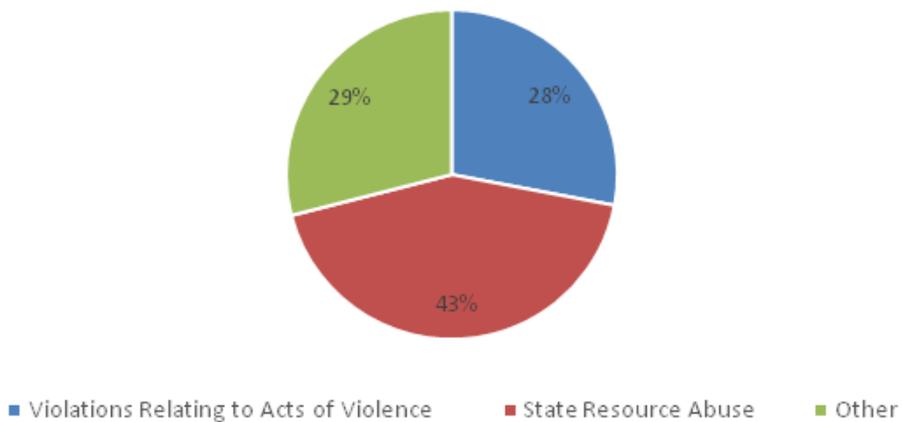
The total figures recorded herein includes data in main category, Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees and sub categories, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives which have been included in the ‘Other’ violations category. Therefore, for the purpose of reporting for the 2015 Presidential Election, state resource abuse will include the combined data of Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees and sub categories, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives.

Sub category, Abuse of State Power & Resources for Election Purposes recorded 41 confirmed violations (12 unconfirmed). Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes had 46 confirmed violations while Attempts/ influencing State Officials had 21 confirmed violations. Appointments, Transfers & Promotions for State Officials Targeting the Election had a total of 42 violations including 10 unconfirmed violations.

Sub category, Giving Incentives with Political Objectives recorded the most number of violations in this category with 148 confirmed violations (19 unconfirmed). Use of State Officials & Security Sources for Election Campaign Purposes recorded 53 confirmed violations and 23 unconfirmed violations. Sub category, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes recorded 36 confirmed violations (4 unconfirmed).

State resource abuse recorded a total of 452 violations during the Pre-Election Period and amounted to nearly 43.4 % of the total number of complaints received. The other two main categories, Violations Relating to Acts of Violence recorded a total of 290 violations amounting to 28% of the total and the Other category (excluding State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives which have been included under Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees category) recorded 300 violations during the Pre-Election period amounting to 29% of the total number of violations recorded during that period.

Pre-Election Period:
Complaints Received in 3 Main Categories % Wise

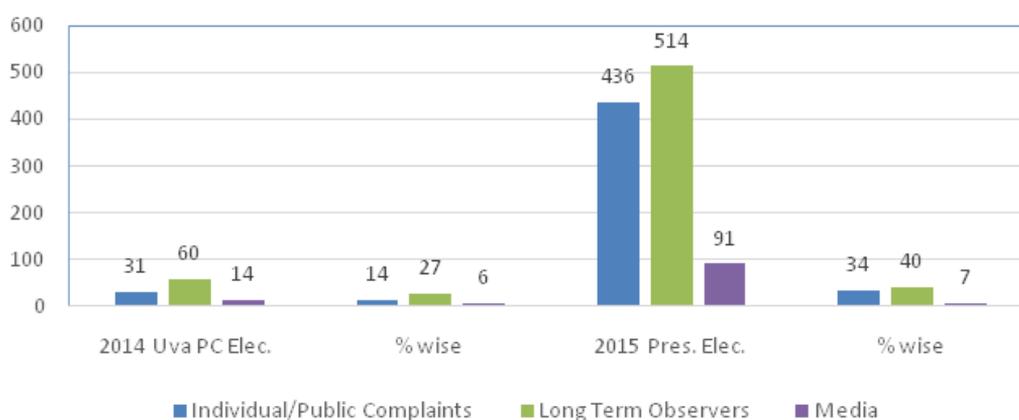


4.9 Brief Analysis of Type of Complainants

One of the objectives of the 2015 Presidential Election monitoring effort was to promote greater involvement of the public to minimise election related violence/ violations by encouraging them to make complaints against such acts. PAFFREL is implementing a project that seeks to activate public opinion in changing the existing political culture in the country. The project’s ultimate goal is to build public opinion that rejects the culture of violence and corruption that is part and parcel of politics in Sri Lanka. This election was deemed a testing ground to gauge the willingness of the public to play an active role to promote elections that are free and fair, by reporting incidents of violence and violations to the relevant authorities.

In this election, an overall increase in the number of complaints received was observed. Concurrently, a considerable number of complaints were received from the public via telephone calls, facsimile messages, letters and emails during the Pre-Election Period. PAFFREL recorded 231 telephone calls, 103 facsimile messages, 37 letters and 5 emails during this period. In the Cooling Off Period, the general public made 75 calls to PAFFREL to report violations. On Election Day, the public made 108 calls to PAFFREL and also sent 34 facsimile messages. In the Post-Election Period, concerned citizens made 22 calls to PAFFREL to complain about violations/ violence.

Comparison: Public Complaints
2014 Uva PC Election Vs. 2015 Presidential Election



During the Uva Provincial Council Election held in September 2014, complaints received via the public amounted to 14% of the total number of complaints received by PAFFREL. In the 2015 Presidential Election, this number increased to 34%. Complaints received via PAFFREL’s Long Term Observers (LTO) which stood at 27 % during the Uva General Election, increased to nearly 40 % during the

2015 Presidential Election. PAFFREL's LTOs contributed immensely by reporting incidents in their own localities. During the Pre-Election Period, LTOs sent in 419 complaints, whilst in the Cooling Off Period they reported 60 complaints. On Election Day, LTOs reported 13 complaints while, 22 complaints were forwarded to PAFFREL by LTOs in the Post-Election Period. In addition to the above categories, PAFFREL also received complaints, through the Department of Elections, state sector employees, and members of Parliament etc.

PAFFREL had a special team of dedicated volunteers who perused news items appearing in newspapers, scrutinised television/ radionews reports and surfed the internet to look for records of election related violations and violence. In total, 51 violations were recorded through reports in newspapers in the Pre-Election Period and 27 instances were recorded during the same period via the internet and six were recorded through television news reports. There were many instances where concerned parties also called PAFFREL's Executive Director directly to seek redress. These calls were either dealt with directly or they were forwarded to the relevant division/ authority for further action.

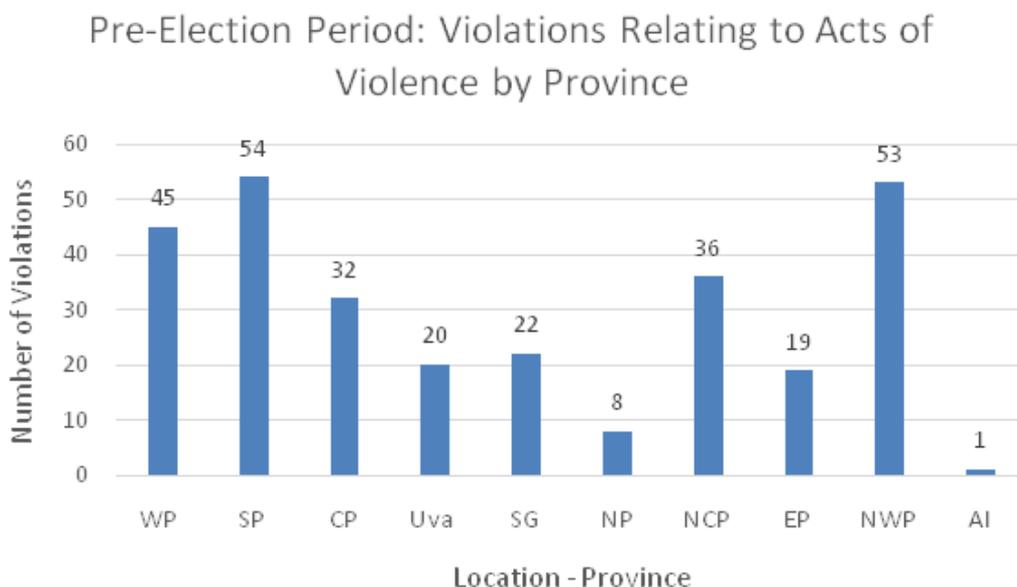
In the Post-Election Period, LTOs and the public forwarded 22 complaints each to PAFFREL.

Type of complainant	Pre-Election Period	Cooling Off Period	Election Day	Post-Election Period
Long Term Observers	419	60	13	22
Telephone calls from the public	231	75	108	22
Facsimile messages	103	6	34	2
Accounts in newspapers	51	1	-	-
Letters	37	2	-	-
Internet	27	3	3	7
Department of Elections	11	-	2	-
State sector employees	13	-	-	-
Direct complaints made to PAFFREL's Executive Director	9	-	-	-
Television news	6	-	-	-
Members of Parliament	5	-	-	-
E-mail	5	1	-	2
Sirikotha (political party office)	1	2	1	-
Sarvodaya	-	1	-	-
Public community for good governance project	2	-	-	-
PAFFREL Mobile Units	-	-	1	-
Other	76	-	-	-
Total	996	151	162	55
Total number of complaints received via different complainants	1364			

5. Analysis of Key Categories

5.1 Violations Relating to Acts of Violence Category

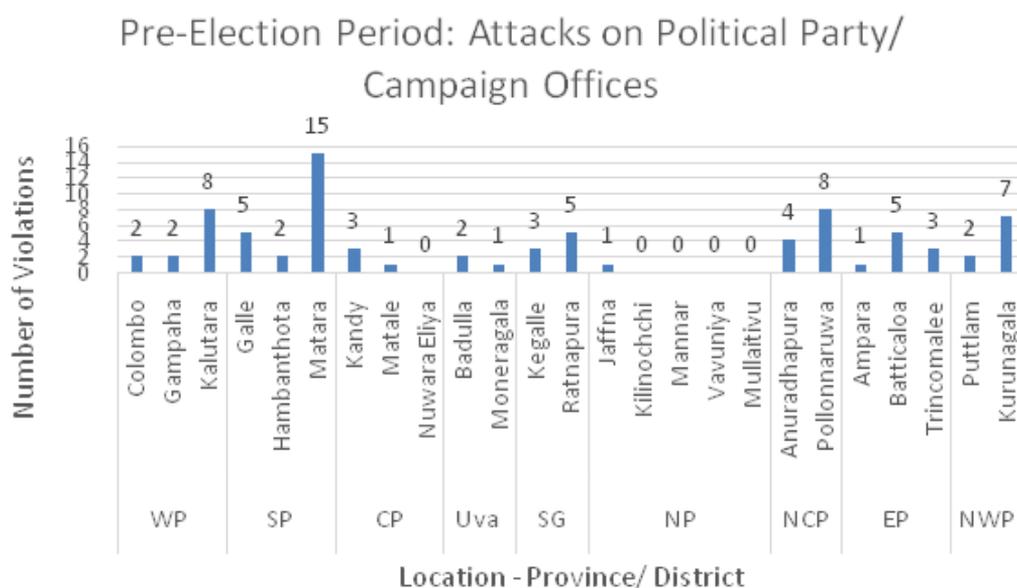
In terms of types of violations, a total of 273 confirmed violations (17 unconfirmed) have been reported in the Violations Related to Acts of Violence category (which includes Grievous Assault, Assault, Threats and Intimidation Using Firearms, Damage to Movable and Immovable Property etc.). The Southern and North Western Provinces have 54 and 53 violations each recorded in this category, and the Western Province has 45 violations related in the same category. The North Central Province has 36 violations, whilst Central and Sabaragamuwa have 32 and 22 violations each. The Northern Province has the lowest number of violations in this category with 8 recorded. One incident that relate to the entire island have also been recorded. In this category, Grievous Assaults and Assaults show 51 and 28 confirmed violations recorded while deliberate acts of violence on party offices categorised under Attacks on Political Party Offices/ Candidate Offices show 76 confirmed violations.



The Kurunegala District is the worst affected by election related violence as at January 6th 2015. According to confirmed data, the most number of Violations Related to Acts of Violence (33) are reported from the Kurunegala District. It is not merely the high aggregate that makes Kurunegala the most violent district, but also on account of the nature of incidents reported. Kurunegala also reported the highest number of Assaults (10) including 9Grievous Assaults and 7 attacks (arson and/ damage) on campaign offices. Kandy follows closely with 28 violations,

including 7 Grievous Assaults. Ratnapura recorded 17 violations of which 6 are Grievous Assaults. Of the other districts, Puttlam (3), Colombo (2), Gampaha (4), Galle (1), Kalutara (1), Hambantota (3), Matara (2), Badulla (5), Kegalle (1), Pollonnaruwa (1), Anuradhapura (3), Batticaloa (1) and Trincomalee (1) reported at least one incident of Grievous Assault. A total of 77 hospitalisations were also reported during this period.

Matara District stands out in relation to Attacks (physical damage and arson) on Political Party/ Campaign Offices, recording 15 such violations. This violation is serious in that it is premeditated. Kalutara and Pollonnaruwa recorded 8 violations each in this category while Kurunegala had 7. Of the other districts, Colombo (2), Gampaha (2), Galle (5), Hambantota (2), Kandy (3), Matale (1), Badulla (2), Moneragala (1), Kegalle (3), Ratnapura (5), Jaffna (1), Anuradhapura (4), Ampara (1), Batticaloa (5), Trincomalee (3) and Puttlam (2) reported at least one attack on campaign offices.



5.2 Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees Category

The rising number of complaints relating to the abuse and misuse of state resources and use of state power during previous elections was a key factor which the Commissioner of Elections sought to address during the 2015 Presidential Election. The Commissioner via circular PRE/2015/43 issued on 22nd November 2014 addressed the misuse of public resources and accordingly moveable and

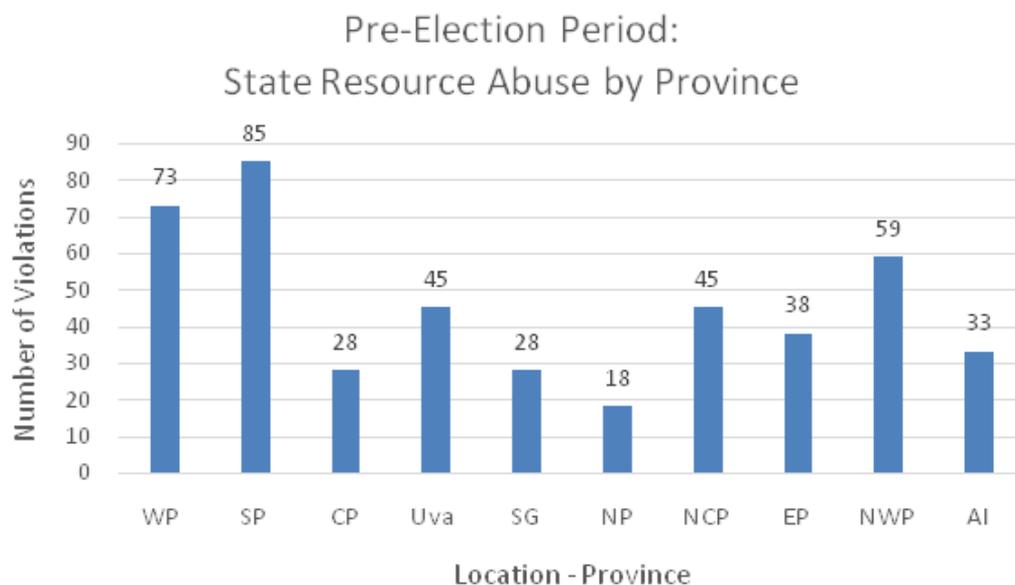
immovable property, including vehicles, buildings, state land, public events, public funds, public servants etc. were recognised as State resources that should be free from abuse. However, despite this circular and efforts by election monitoring organisations to address issues of state resource abuse, this election witnessed not just rampant violation of electoral laws relating to misuse of state resource but clearly organised efforts which had absolutely no regard for the laws.



It must be also noted that sub categories, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives, which have been included under the ‘Other’ category in the Overall District Summary sheet maintained by PAFFREL, is an important indicator for the Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees category and in the Pre-Election Period, both sub categories recorded a significant number confirmed and unconfirmed violations. Therefore, Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources and Misuse of State Sector Employees, includes data recorded under sub categories, State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives and has a total of 452 violations recorded (377 confirmed, 75 unconfirmed) in this combined section.

The Overall District Summary sheet maintained by PAFFREL shows that sub category, Giving Incentives with Political Objectives recorded 148 confirmed violations (19 unconfirmed) making it the single highest violation in the state resource abuse category and State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes category recorded 36 confirmed violations (4 unconfirmed). These are followed by Use of State Officials and Security Sources for Election

Campaign Purposes with 53 confirmed violations (23 unconfirmed), followed by Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes with 46 confirmed violations. Sub category, Abuse of State Power and Resources for Election Purposes comes into third position with 41 confirmed violations (unconfirmed 12). Appointments, Transfers and Promotions for State Officials Targeting the Election has 32 confirmed violations (10 unconfirmed). Attempts/ Influencing State Officials, remains at the bottom of the list with 21 confirmed violations being recorded.



The Southern Province has 85 recorded violations in this category and the Western Province 73 violations recorded. The North Western Province has 59 violations, while North Central and Uva Provinces have 45 violations each. The Eastern Province recorded 38 violations. Central and Sabaragamuwa Provinces have 28 violations each recorded in this category. The Northern Province had the lowest number of violations with 18 violation recorded. In this category, 33 incidents that relate to the entire island have also been recorded.

The manner of violations is two-fold: the first being, the utilisation of existing welfare provisions such as Mahapola Scholarship Scheme, Samurdhi benefits for campaign purposes; second, the provision of special welfare benefits i.e. giving mobile phones to pensioners, motor bicycles to Police to coincide with the Presidential Election.

The abuse of state resources for election purposes at this election seems to be well organised, systematic and widespread.

5.3 Other Violations Category

The Other violations category, which includes Carrying Out Illegal Election Propaganda and Intimidation of Voters, has 300 violations (this section excludes State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives which have been included under the Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees category). In this category, the Western and Southern Provinces, have 60 and 55 recorded violations. In the Western Province, Colombo and Gampaha Districts have 25 and 23 violations each and in the South, Galle and Matara Districts have 18 and 16 confirmed violations each recorded. In third place is the North Western Province with 50 violations and the highest individual amount with 26 confirmed violations is recorded from the Kurunagala District. In this category, Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda has 101 confirmed violation (15 unconfirmed) and Threatening and Disrupting Work of Election Monitors has 27 confirmed violations recorded. A total of 25 violations affecting the entire island are recorded in the Other violations category during the Pre-Election Period of the 2015 Presidential Election.

6. Recommendations

Mechanism to bring in migrant workers into the voting structure

A mechanism to bring in migrant workers into the voting structure continues to be absent, even though the expatriate work force is about one million. This is a significant number especially considering the fact that the margin of victory at the presidential polls in 2015 was about one half of this amount.

Provision of Facilities to Voters with Special Needs

The general instruction of the Commissioner of Elections was that all facilities should be provided to voters with special needs to vote at the election. There were some concessions on this account, in that all polling stations were located in the ground floor of buildings. Voters with disabilities, especially those who are visually impaired, were provided upon request with assistance by election officials to vote, or were given permission to obtain the assistance of a carer to cast their vote. However no special provisions were made in terms of access to voters with special needs – i.e. ramps or ballot papers in Braille to visually impaired voters. These are issues that will require consideration at future elections.

Implementing the provisions of the 19th Amendment in full

After the presidential election, the 18th Amendment was repealed by the 19th Amendment, which re-established independent institutions of state, and limited the president's term to two five year terms. This is a salutary development that needs to be implemented.

Establishing a caretaker government

A major problem was the absence of caretaker government. This election was held under the sitting president who was himself a candidate. A sitting president contesting elections is problematic as it confers an irreconcilable advantage on the incumbent. Aligned to this there needs to be a pre-determined **Electoral Calendar** for any election. This is on account of the incumbent's (president/ government) present ability to start campaigning for the election even prior to the announcement of the date of the election, which confers an unfair advantage on the incumbent who is empowered to set the date as and when he proposes. The fact that the Election Commissioner was not in a position to prevent this activity highlighted a major lacuna in the election law.

Upper limit to campaign finance

Campaign finance is a key element that needs greater transparency. Currently there is no legal provision enabling the scrutiny of sources of funding and actual funds spent on elections. Given the importance of visibility in elections, financial resources can become a key factor influencing results. In this light, it becomes important to regulate campaign finance to ensure equitable opportunity for all candidates and to ensure that sources of finance are legitimate.

Need for adjudication mechanism for prompt corrective/pre-emptive action

A key element of effectiveness in monitoring is its ability to correct the situation with little delay. However the lack of an independent dedicated structure for correction and resolution impedes on the effectiveness of responses by monitors.

The significant challenge for observers is in facilitating pre-emptive/corrective action during the course of an election is the absence of dedicated structures to expedite state response. Oftentimes monitors have to depend on direct contact with the Election Department or the Police hierarchy to deal with issues. The prompt correction of state abuse or its pre-emption is necessary to ensure that the field for contest is free and fair. While election monitors are able to note violations, seeking corrective response can be challenging. This is borne out by PAFFREL's own statistics in relation to effective response/resolution. A total of 1364 complaints were recorded during the entire period (pre, election-day and post-election) 749 were significantly followed up and 60 (Attached) were successfully resolved.

A lacuna in Sri Lankan practice has been that after an election, those who have violated election law are not punished. Therefore resisting illegal orders has been dependent on government officials own sense of propriety, rather than a fear of being punished for engaging in an election violation. The passage of the 18th amendment accentuated this problem, as it concentrated more power in the presidency and took it away from the judiciary and police.

Public education to be a year-round activity for increased public participation in minimizing election violence/violations

The principal learning from this exercise is the need for public education during those periods outside of elections, and their engagement in processes for better understanding and consolidating democracy. Education efforts must take place year-round and should ideally be in formal collaboration with the Election Commission, enabling necessary scope and reach for greater impact. The Election Commission should be at the core of democracy and citizenship education, and the elections should be the testing ground for the success of these efforts – as demonstrated by the willingness to act on violence/violations witnessed by them.

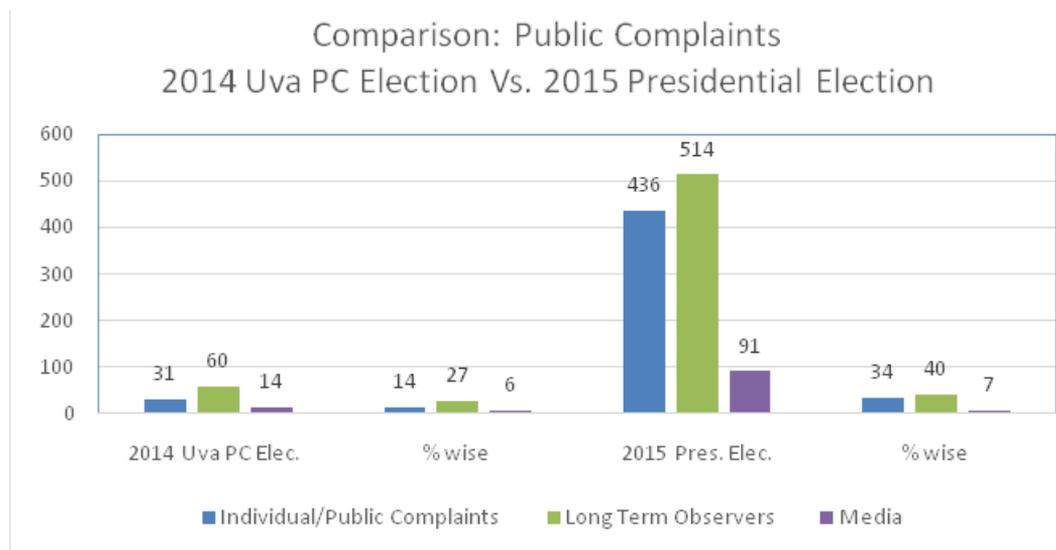
PAFFREL is already implementing a project that seeks to activate public opinion in changing the existing political culture in the country. The ultimate goal is to build public opinion that rejects the culture of violence and corruption that is part of politics in Sri Lanka. This presidential election was seen as a testing ground to gauge the willingness of the public to play an active role to promote (by reporting incidents of violence/ violations) that elections are free and fair.

The baseline for the target was statics from the Uva Provincial election which was the most recent to be held before the Presidential election. Complainant statistics indicate a rise in the percentage of complaints from members of the public.

In this election, an overall increase in the number of complaints received was observed. Concurrently, a considerable number of complaints were received from the public via telephone calls, facsimile messages, letters and emails during the Pre-Election Period. PAFFREL recorded 231 telephone calls, 103 facsimile messages, 37 letters and 5 emails during this period. In the Cooling Off Period, the general public made 75 calls to PAFFREL to report violations. On Election Day, the public made 108 calls to PAFFREL and also sent 34 facsimile messages. In the Post-Election Period, concerned citizens made 22 calls to PAFFREL to complain about violations/ violence.

During the Uva Provincial Council Election held in September 2014, complaints received via the public amounted to 14% of the total number of complaints received by PAFFREL. In the 2015 Presidential Election, this number increased to 34%.

There were also many instances where concerned parties called PAFFREL’s Executive Director directly to seek redress. These calls were either dealt with directly or they were forwarded to the relevant division/ authority for further action. In the Post-Election Period, the public forwarded 22 complaints to PAFFREL.



Provision of valid identification for voters

The Election department required a valid identification for voting. The documents accepted included national identity card, valid driving license, identity cards issued to pensioners, elders and clergy, temporary identity cards issued by the Department of Elections. However there were still around 400,000 persons who did not have such identification documents. The Elections Commissioner sought the support of NGOs to provide identity cards and about 200,000 persons were provided with them. Obtaining civic documentation was a major problem for newly returned displaced persons.

Need for monitor access to electoral process to be guaranteed by formal provision

The granting of access is discretionary and not guaranteed, which can detract from the effectiveness of the initiative.

Access to monitors at this election to the Department of Elections and the Commissioner was easy, but this was on account of the attitude of this particular commissioner. His willingness and indeed his recognition of the monitors' role is what enabled monitors to be effective at this election. However, the access to the election structure is still discretionary, and should the commissioner limit the access, monitors will have no timely recourse.

One PAFFREL activity was to place stationary monitors at all counting centers, but the organization was granted permission to place monitors at 100 centers of the anticipated 1250. Other organizations were also given limited access to counting centers. In this eventuality monitors have no timely recourse.

7. Analysis of PAFFREL's Own Action

- PAFFREL Effort

The monitoring of elections is important as it acts as a preventive mechanism against electoral law violations and abuse of power. The PAFFREL monitoring effort in the 2015 Presidential Election was two-fronted. The first was the direct effort and the second was through collaborative arrangements with partners.

In its monitoring effort, PAFFREL deployed 11,975 Stationary Observers, Long Term Observers, Mobile Observers in 360 teams, as well as a group of Stationary Observers for Postal Voting. In total 35 mobile teams were used to monitor Postal Voting.

7.1 Process

The monitoring of the 2015 Presidential Election was carried out by PAFFREL in three phases – Pre-Election monitoring – which began on the day the Commissioner of Elections called for nominations, Election Day monitoring – which began at 7 am and ended at 4 pm on the day of the election and Post-Election monitoring – which is the period immediately following the election and is limited to two weeks from the date of the poll. The Pre-Election Period also includes the Cooling Off Period, which are the two days (31 hours) immediately prior to Election Day where all election campaign activities cease.

Pre-Election monitoring covered a period of 3 to 4 weeks prior to Election Day and is meant for observing the conduct of the election campaign. To facilitate monitoring all three phases of monitoring, temporary district offices were established in each of the districts. In the case of Digamadulla in the Ampara District in the Eastern Province, an additional office and an officer were deployed due to the geographical and ethnic composition of the district. These offices were maintained under direct supervision of the respective District Coordinator of PAFFREL. The district office regularly forwarded all complaints received, on violation of elections laws and other election related violations deemed illegal under general laws of the country, to the PAFFREL National Secretariat in Colombo.

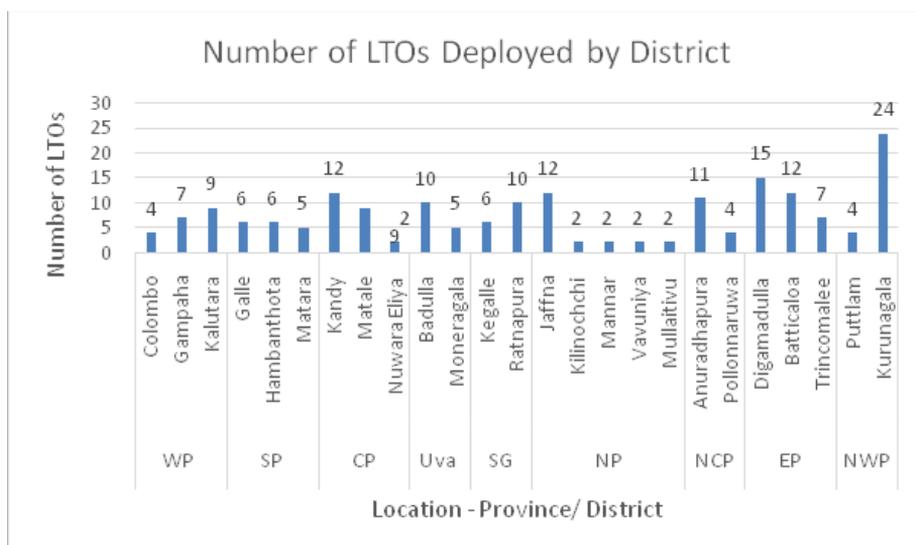
On the day of the election, Stationary and Mobile observers, monitored the proceedings from 7 am to 4 pm. They used structured PAFFREL forms for reporting their observations and at the end of the day the duly filled out forms were forwarded to the National Secretariat through the temporary district offices.

District Coordinators, who are made of partner CSOs working at the district level, reported directly to the National Coordinator and managed recruiting, training and

mobilisation of Stationary, Mobile, Postal Voting and Vote Counting Observers during this election. In addition, Divisional Coordinators, each responsible for an electoral division, acted as the conduit via which public complaints with regard to election violence and malpractices at the division level were relayed to the National Secretariat/ Head Office through the temporary district offices.

7.2 Monitoring

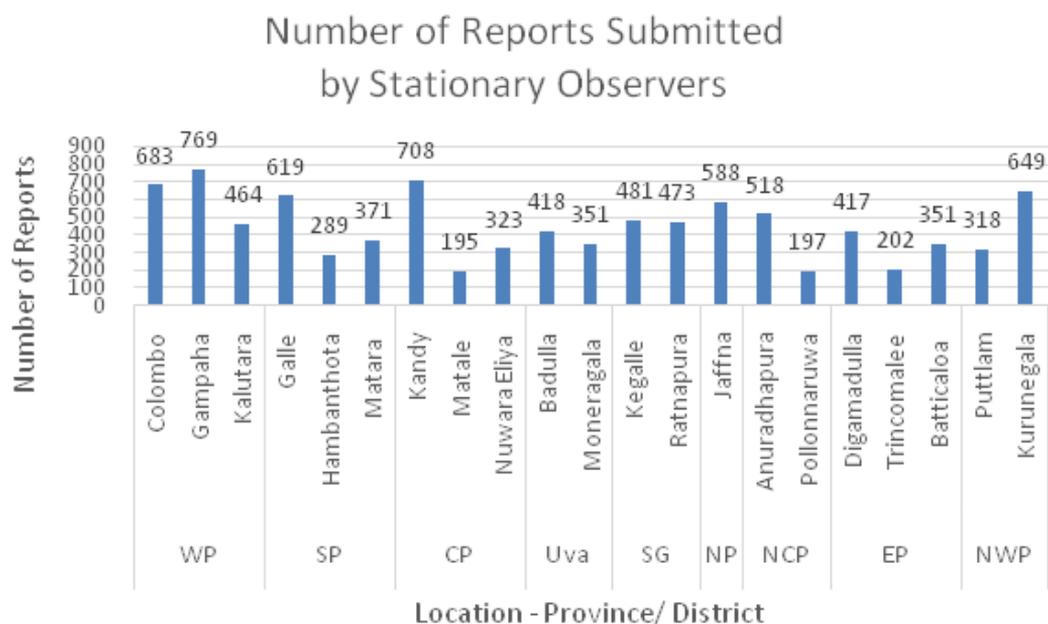
Long Term Observers (LTOs) are those who have been working with PAFFREL on a long term basis and have extensive knowledge of their localities, trends in polling, violence patterns etc. A majority of LTOs are attached to provincial/ regional level media institutions. During this election, 194 LTOs were deployed to monitor and report on the conduct of the election. The LTOs were managed at the PAFFREL National Secretariat through 9 Provincial Coordinators who assisted the LTOs in the verification of information relating to their complaints. The Eastern Province had the most number of LTOs with 34, followed by the North Western Province with 28 and the Central Province with 23. The Northern and Western Province had 20 LTOs each to assist PAFFREL in its election monitoring efforts.



Provincial Coordinators were assisted by a team of 3 interpreters who supported election monitoring work in Sinhala, English and Tamil speaking areas and managed correspondence. During this election, the LTOs observed and reported 414 complaints to PAFFREL’s CRI Unit during the Pre-Election Period, Cooling Off Period and on Election Day. In the Post-Election Period, the LTOs reported 22 violations to the PAFFREL National Secretariat.

Stationary Observers based in approximately 11,200 polling stations, one per station, observed and reported on the voting process in each polling station. They used the PAFFREL Stationary Observer Monitoring Report format to note their

observations and each report is signed off by the Senior Presiding Officer (SPO) of that polling station. At this Election, 9384 Observation Reports were sent to PAFFREL by Observers. The most number of reports were received from Gampaha (769) followed by Kandy (708), Colombo (683), Kurunegala (649), Galle (619) and Jaffna (588). The lowest number of reports (195) were sent from the Matale District.



The information contained in the report include the number of votes polled, any specific observations, number of persons using temporary identification to vote, number of persons without polling cards, checklists for preparation and commencing voting, identification of incidents leading to possible annulment of polling in that station and a checklist for observing the correct method of closing polling at the station. Each Observer sent their reports via facsimile or by post to the PAFFREL National Secretariat, through the temporary district offices. This was especially important when there were specific incidents to report including reasons for annulling polls in that particular polling station.

Mobile Observers were deployed in groups of four in 335 Divisional Secretariat Divisions and acted as rapid response teams in the event of electoral violence/ violations. These teams assessed the prevailing environment on Election Day in their localities and submitted their reports to the PAFFREL National Secretariat as and when incidents occurred. The reports include a situational analysis for each division. These teams were also deployed by the PAFFREL National Secretariat through the Complaints Receiving and Intervention Unit (CRI Unit) to check and follow up on complaints received from the public. Mobile Observers were fully utilised during this election as the general public reported incidents of violence and

violations with renewed interest. This is evidenced by the increase in the number of complaints received by PAFFREL from the public (This is more fully explained in 3.8 Brief Analysis of Type of Complainants on page 23).

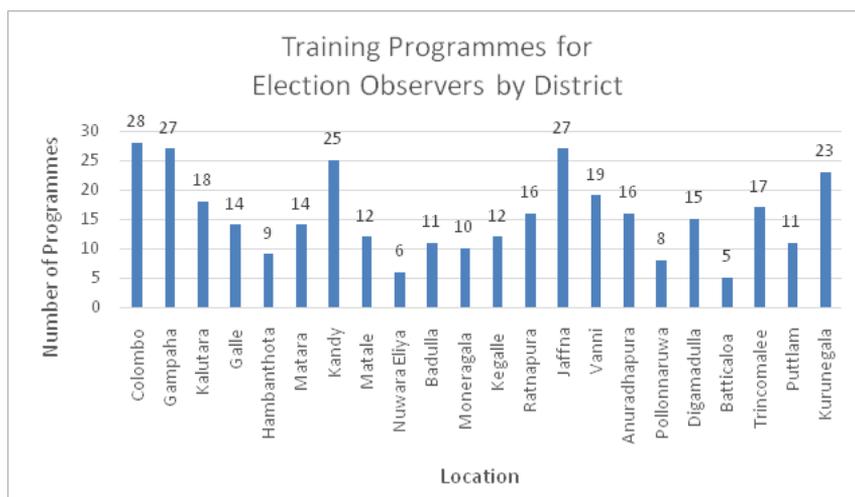
Postal Observers were deployed to observe Postal Voting (carried out over a period of five days) and provided an overview to the National Secretariat.

Separate observers from PAFFREL were deployed at vote counting centres to observe the counting process. The Department of Elections permitted PAFFREL to deploy observers at 100 vote counting centres. No major violations were reported to the National Secretariat through this group.

7.3 Carrying out Training for Observers

To facilitate an efficient monitoring mechanism for the 2015 Presidential Election, 343 training workshops were conducted for election observers. These workshops were supported by a group of consultants and lawyers who are long term trainers in PAFFREL’s resource pool. The trainers were assisted by PAFFREL’s District and Field Coordinators. The highest number of training programmes were carried out in the Colombo District with 28 while Gampaha and Jaffna had 27 trainings each. Kandy had 25 trainings, Kurunagala had 23. The lowest number of trainings were carried out in Nuwara Eliya and Batticaloa with 6 and 5 trainings each.

The trainings for observers were based on a manual developed by PAFFREL. This manual is regularly updated to incorporate changes in Sri Lankan laws and policies. The last update was carried out in 2013. The training, which covers a 4-hour period, included group exercises covering all aspects of monitoring including reporting. Upon completion of the training, the observers signed the pledge affirming their commitment to adhere to strict guidelines relating to election monitoring.



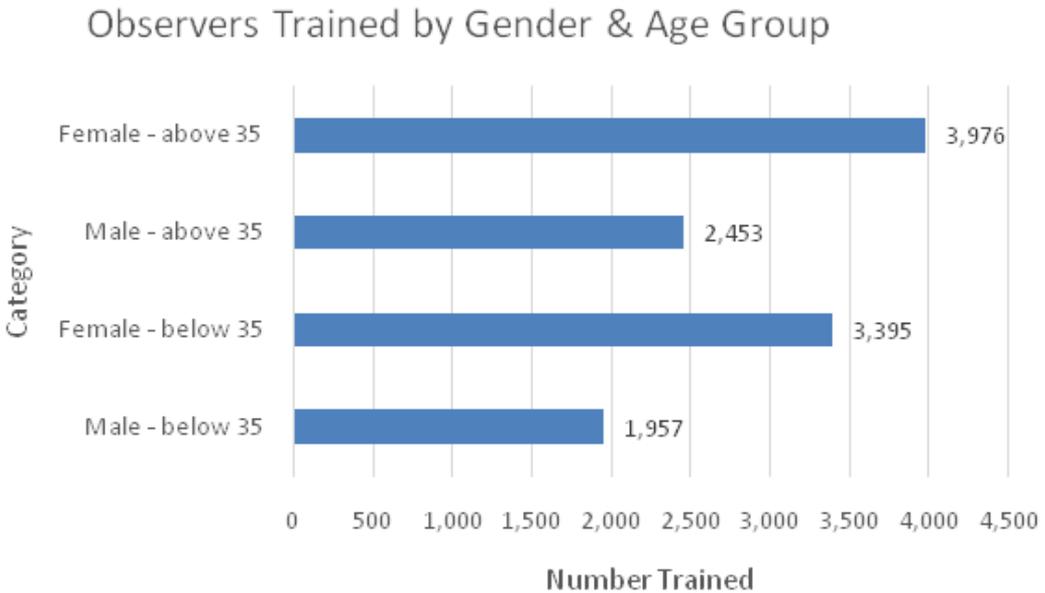


The observers were trained in groups of 30-40 as some of the trainings had to be combined due to floods and landslides that occurred in December 2014. PAFFREL carried out a pre and post training evaluation questionnaire to identify the effectiveness of the training. A sampling of 10 % of the total number of observers trained was used to evaluate this.

- Curricula for Training Includes:
- Objectives of monitoring
- Code of Conduct for monitors formulated by PAFFREL
- Preparing for monitoring
- Monitoring procedure
- What observers should not do
- Procedures relating to polling
- Administration of elections
- Maintaining contact with officials and party organisers
- Role of state media institutions and private media
- Understanding offences under electoral laws and offences under normal criminal laws
- Identifying election-related violence
- Regulations relating to display of posters, cutouts and banners
- Regulations relating to processions and public meetings
- Identifying incidents of misuse of state resources
- Identifying possible offences on Election Day
- Identifying problems and irregularities that occur during voting
- Importance of maintaining law and order during elections
- Procedures to follow when submitting monitoring reports to PAFFREL

7.4 Analysis of Observers Trained by Gender & Age Group

A total of 11,781 male and female observers were trained by PAFFREL for deployment at the 2015 Presidential Election. They were categorised according to their agegroups to enable easier identification, and belonged to the Below 35 category or Above 35 category. In the male group, the Below 35 category had 1957 observerstrained for deployment on the ground contributing to 17 % of the total number trained. Females in the same category contributed to 29 % or had 3395 observers trained. In the Above 35 category, male observers had 2453 observers trained (21 % of total) and females contributed with 3976 trained – 34 % of the total. Therefore it is evident that a majority of observers trained were female contributing to nearly 62.5 % of the total and of them the larger group belonged to the Above 35 category. Males contributed to nearly 37.4 % of total trained.



7.5 ANFREL Foreign Observation Mission

A group of 35 independent observers from the Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL) arrived in Sri Lanka on PAFFREL's invitation to monitor the 2015 Presidential Election. On Election Day, the ANFREL mission observed 213 polling centers and 316 polling stations and monitored the counting process in 24 Vote Counting Centres on January 8th and 9th 2015. ANFREL worked closely with PAFFREL during the election monitoring process and a liaison officer from PAFFREL accompanied the ANFREL team during their visits to various parts of the country. Each of the foreign Observers submitted a report to ANFREL from which a general observation of this election was derived.

The ANFREL press release of January 9, 2015 states “After analysing the reports of our 35 international election observers deployed across the country, ANFREL is confident that the January 8th 2015 election was held in a largely peaceful manner. ANFREL observers witnessed a smooth and transparent polling and counting process with only isolated irregularities and violence. However, ANFREL remains concerned in respect to the principles of fairness and free and fair elections, in particular, in regard to the misuse and abuse of state resources and the absence of a level playing field among contending parties.”



The list of deployment of international observers (Please seen annex 15)

7.6 Complaints Receiving & Intervention Unit (CRI Unit)

The CRI Unit functioned under the direct guidance of the National Coordinator, who reported to the Executive Director and Director of Programmes. This Unit functioned as the centre of PAFFREL’s election monitoring efforts and was supported by a legal team, coordinators and a group of volunteers who managed the call centre and meticulously recorded all complaints received.



7.7 Information Dissemination & Management

Timely, error proof information was shared with other election monitoring organisations, state officials, diplomatic community and donor organisations, media institution and the general public regularly. This was enabled by PAFFREL's Media Unit which functioned under a Media Coordinator. The coordinator worked under the direct supervision of the Executive Director, and was responsible for tracking media reports, collecting and collating data with support from a team of volunteers, analysing and issuing periodic media reports on the election monitoring process.

PAFFREL's website was revamped, made user friendly and updated regularly to expand and regulate information dissemination. Qualitative data, including analysis of election related violations, an interim report, a category based Overall District Summary and a district based update on types of violations with illustrations were uploaded daily onto the website. In addition, the public were kept updated via tips to voters, short news highlights, links to other election monitoring institutions and regular news updates. During election monitoring efforts, the PAFFREL website carried 178 news updates, 98 breaking news stories and at least 5 video updates. The video uploads included a specially commissioned 30 second advertisement on election violence and the importance of choosing a candidate who does not condone violence.

During the 2015 Presidential Election, PAFFREL issued 2 joint media statements with other Election Monitoring Organisations including the Centre for Monitoring Election Violence (CMEV), Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL), Campaign for Free and Elections (CaFFE), Movement for Free and Fair Elections (MFFE), National Polls Observation Centre (NPOC) and Mothers and Daughters

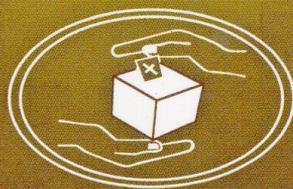
of Lanka (MDL). PAFFREL also issued 3 media statements supported by actual examples of violence and violations. In addition, an Election Day Statement and an Election Day Analysis was also issued by PAFFREL. All media statements were issued trilingually in Sinhala, Tamil and English.

- Publication of Information Book

A handbook with up to date information on the 2015 Presidential Election was printed and disseminated by PAFFREL to support election monitoring efforts in the country. The Information Book included contact details of officials of the Department of Elections and Police Department including their regional units. District level information including number of registered voters and polling stations by electorate, contact details of district level commissioners of election, district secretaries and divisional secretariat offices were also included. Names, parties and symbols of candidates and preliminary election data were also included. Then Book also contained the contact details of PAFFREL, including its Media and CRI Units, Provincial Coordinators and PFFREL's contact persons in each of the districts, to enable quick access to information. Copies were distributed widely among officials of the Department of Elections, Sri Lanka Police Department, members of civil society organisations, other election monitoring bodies, members of the media and among foreign diplomatic missions and funding agencies.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2015

**INFORMATION
BOOK**



PAFFREL

People's Action for Free and Fair Elections

7.8 Legal Action Instituted

PAFFREL instituted legal action to address several incidents relating to the misuse of state resources and abuse of state power in 2015 Presidential Election. These cases are in process with support from a group of volunteer lawyers associated with PAFFREL. These abuses were in direct violation of provisions of the Bribery Act, Finance Regulations and Offences Against Public Property Act No. 12 of 1982 and the Establishment Code.

A Fundamental Rights application is currently in process with several key figures cited as Respondents. They include the Commissioner of Election, Director General - Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption, Inspector General of Police, Director General - Road Development Authority, Director General – Central Cultural Fund, Secretary - Ministry of Finance, Auditor General, Secretary to the Former President and the Attorney General. The application cited that the Respondents failed to address/ prevent the use of public property, circumvented the provisions of the law, misuse and waste of public property, and ignored directives given by authorities to prevent and misuse public property.

Specific violations cited in the application include the illegal distribution of parcels containing ‘Sil redi’ (type of cloth worn to observe Buddhist religious events) to over 800,000 persons with direct funding from the President’s Office, in direct violation of electoral laws. These parcels also contained a ‘Litha’ (document containing auspicious times for the year) promoting the candidacy of the incumbent president and were valued at over Rs. 100 million. In addition, public servants were used in campaigning for the incumbent president and included Road Development Authority workers who were used to paste posters and Ports Authority workers who were offered extra wages and overtime payments for campaign activities. Workers of the Central Cultural Fund were asked to attend a meeting where they were to be awarded bonuses and members of the Jathika Sevaka Sangamaya (worker’s union) were asked to dress in blue t-shirts promoting the incumbent president during the same meeting.

It is also important to note that despite PAFFREL notifying the Commissioner of Elections, Inspector General of Police and writing letters to relevant authorities and institutions, many state events promoting the incumbent president’s candidacy continued unimpeded.

Another important aspect of PAFFREL’s monitoring was through community mobilisation, especially through religious leaders. During the Pre-Election Period, PAFFREL met with over 600 key civil society and religious leaders to mobilise them as community peace keeping groups Galle and Kandy.

Strategic partnerships with associations representing the business sector, trade unions and civil society also proved to be key elements when carrying out election monitoring efforts. PAFFREL believes that these key partnerships may have aided in the regular flow of reliable information regarding violence and violations to the organisation from all parts of the country.

(Copy of Fundamental Rights Application filed in the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka attached)

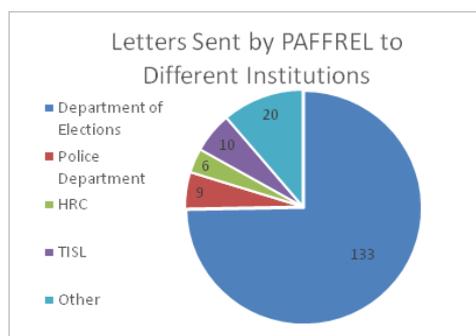
7.9 Letters Sent by PAFFREL to Address Election Violence & Violations

PAFFREL engaged in a dynamic relationship with the Commissioner of Elections, Inspector General of Police, the Human Rights Commission, Bribery Commission and Auditor General’s Department on a regular basis during the run up to the 2015 Presidential Election. This included sharing information on electoral law violations and keeping these institutions up to date on electoral laws etc. PAFFREL also notified relevant government ministries/ departments when they were seen to be breaking electoral laws relating to the misuse/ abuse of state resources.

During the 2015 Presidential Election, PAFFREL’s CRI Unit wrote 133 letters to the Department of Elections, bringing to their notice electoral law violations and violence. The Police Department and the Inspector General of Police were officially informed of 9 incidents of violence while 6 complaints were officially handed over to the Human Rights Commission for further action. Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL) was forwarded 10 incidents of state resource abuse for further action. Twenty letters were sent to municipal councils, provincial councils, Bribery Commission and relevant ministries, including Sports Ministry and Ports Authority to request their action relating to complaints.

Letters Sent by PAFFREL to Different Institutions

Relevant Department / Institution	Number of letters sent
Department of Elections	133
Police Department	09
Human Rights Commission	06
TISL	10
Other	20



(Above letters were sent between 21/11/2014 and 08/01/2015)

7.10 Verification of Complaints

The PAFFREL CRI Unit which acted as the main conduit through which telephone calls relating to election violations and violence were received and recorded, made every attempt to verify the data received. They did so by first contacting PAFFREL's LTO responsible for the locality where the incident was reported from. After receiving confirmation of the incident, the CRI Unit followed protocol by logging the call manually in a log entry sheet and thereafter record it electronically in a data entry sheet. For every complaint received by the CRI Unit, at least 1 phone call was made during the 2015 Presidential Election for verification and/ or follow up. Coordinators at the CRI Unit also called relevant Police stations, victims and sometimes the accused themselves to verify data received. This task required high levels of patience, concentration and diplomacy. PAFFREL believes that staff training activities carried out parallel to monitoring activities in the run up to the election, helped staff understand the issues at hand and apply their individual skills effectively. However, there is room for improvement in the functioning of the CRI Unit, in order to ensure that in future elections there will be greater efficiency, smooth flow of information and support for the CRI Unit.

7.11 Working with the All Party Operations Unit (APO Unit)

PAFFREL assisted the Elections Commissioner to maintain the All Party Operations Unit – APO Unit at the Elections Secretariat in Colombo during the 2015 Presidential Election. Senior representatives of contesting parties, Police Officers, senior officers from the Department of Elections and representatives from observer groups were all part of this exercise. The APO Unit was initiated by PAFFREL in 2001 and is now operational at the district and divisional secretariat division levels, depending on the need.

The objective of the APO Unit was to handle complaints effectively and resolve issues in order to arrest violence and violations of election laws within the shortest possible time. It also operated as an early warning system to prevent major incidents from occurring. As in earlier occasions, PAFFREL supported the Unit with required stationery items and deployed a liaison officer to efficiently carry out transfer of data between the APO and PAFFREL.

The APO Unit is a formalised activity not mandated by any election law. It is an immediate, transparent and collective response mechanism which commences on the day of nominations and is active until one week after the elections. The APO Unit recorded and addressed complaints received and issued a daily report during the period it is in operation. As at December 20th 2014, the APO Unit had received a total of 350 complaints from all over the country. This included 30 complaints

relating to serious violations including acts of violence and 320 complaints relating to electoral law violations. Serious violations include, threatening, grievous assault causing bodily harm, deaths, attacks on party offices, damage to property, shootings and damage, destruction and sabotage to decorations, posters and cutouts of political parties.

7.12 PAFFREL Mobile Service Issues NICs to Voters

In Mid December 2014, the Department of Elections reported that nearly 400,000 persons did not have valid identification to vote at the 2015 Presidential Election. Since then, the Department worked closely with the Department of Registration of Persons to issue as many National Identity Cards as possible before the election and over 200,000 NICs were issued due to the combined efforts of the institutions. To support the efforts of the Government, PAFFREL carried out several mobile service clinics to issue identity cards in Nuwara Eliya and Matale in the Central Province. The general public was requested, via informative posters in Sinhala and Tamil, to attend these mobile clinics to obtain their identity cards.

In Nuwara Eliya, the clinics were held from December 11th to 16th in 12 centres in Maskeliya, Kotagala, Dayagama, Nildandahinna, Hewaheta and Kotmale. In Matale, clinics were conducted from 17th to 19th December in 6 locations in Panampitiya, Owilikanda and Galewela. In both districts, over 3000 National Identity Cards were issued between 11th and 19th December 2014. Furthermore an additional 5,137 applications were processed and forwarded to the Department for action. In addition, during the mobile clinics, PAFFREL helped 6,345 beneficiaries acquire 2 photographs each to obtain temporary identity cards issued by the Department of Elections, enabling them to exercise their vote at the 2015 Presidential Election.

PAFFREL printed and disseminated 1,000 copies of the guide book containing information on issuing national identity cards, among Grama Niladhari officers in identified villages in the Nuwara Eliya and Matale Districts. This book was prepared by the Department of Registration of Persons.



Annexes

1. Media Release & Joint Statements: List and Copies

- Annex 1 - Joint Statement by Election Monitoring organisations (Dec. 12, 2014)
- Annex 2 - Joint Statement by Election Monitoring organisations (Jan. 6, 2015)
- Annex 3 - PAFFREL Media Statement (Dec. 18, 2014)
- Annex 4 - PAFFREL Media Statement - Postal Voting (Dec. 23, 2014)
- Annex 5 - PAFFREL Interim Report – English (As at 30 Dec. 2014)
- Annex 6 - PAFFREL Media Statement (Jan. 1, 2015)
- Annex 7 - PAFFREL Actual examples of violations (Jan. 1, 2015)
- Annex 8 - PAFFREL Election Day Statement (Jan. 8, 2015)
- Annex 9 - PAFFREL Election Day Analysis (Jan. 8, 2015)
- Annex 10 - PAFFREL Copy of Fundamental Rights Application filed in the
Supreme Court of Sri Lanka
- Annex 11 - ANFREL Statement (Jan. 9, 2015)
- Annex 12 - MoU between PAFFREL & TISL on the sharing of information
- Annex 13 - Type of complaints forwarded to TISL for action
- Annex 14 - Successes PAFFREL.xlsx

2. Television Interviews

The following list is compiled by the Media Unit of PAFFREL and does not necessarily include all interviews published.

No.	මාතෘකාව / Topic	දිනය /Date	TV Station
1	Maithri makes deposit; Contests under 'swan'	02 December, 2014	Daily mirror
2	Illegal Promotions to Police officers & Inability of Government officials on Taxing Banners & Posters	04 December, 2014	Hiru Tv
3	පොදුඅපේක්ෂකයාගේ ආධාරකරුවන් පිරිසකට ප්‍රහාරයක්	10 December, 2014	PAFFREL video
4	අනුරාධපුර සන්ධාන රැලියට පත්තුව රැගෙන ආ බස් ලංගම් බස් රථ පෙළක්	12 December, 2014	PAFFREL website
5	රාජ්‍ය දේපළ භාවිතය කැපීපෙනෙන ලෙස ඉහළ ගිනින් තිබෙනවා - රෝහණහෙට්ටිආරච්චි මහතා	18 December, 2014	Hiru TV
6	PAFFREL's NIC Mobile Service 11-19 Dec, 2014	22 December, 2014	PAFFREL website
7	අපේ ලාවිචුවක තිබෙන දෙයක් හොරකම් කිරීමට හොරු, යතුරු භාවිත කලහැකිය	30 December, 2014	PAFFREL website
8	මෝඩ වචන වලට පාට රූප වලට රැ වටෙන්නා තම ඡන්ද බලය පළමුව නාස්ති කරගනී	30 December, 2014	PAFFREL website
9	ඡන්ද බලය පුරවැසියාට ලැබී ඇති වටිනාම අවියයි	30 December, 2014	PAFFREL website
10	ඡන්ද දිනයේ අපි ඉතා වැදගත් පුද්ගලයෝ වෙමු	30 December, 2014	PAFFREL website
11	ඡන්ද පොළට යා යුත්තේ සිද්ධස්ථානයකට යන්නක් මෙනි	30 December, 2014	PAFFREL website
12	ඡන්දය තියෙන්නේ උඹලා ලග වුවත් එය අයිති අපටයි යනු ප්‍රවණ්ඩකාරීන්ගේ පණිවුඩයයි	30 December, 2014	PAFFREL website
13	මාතරදී හීනි විරෝධී ප්‍රචාරණ රැලියක්	31 December, 2014	PAFFREL website
14	ඔබේ කැමැත්ත ප්‍රවණ්ඩත්වයෙන් නොව පිවිතුරු කතිරයෙන් සනිටුහන් කරමු	04 January, 2015	PAFFREL website
15	කිසිදු බියකින් වකිතයකින් තොරව ඡන්දය භාවිත කරන්න	07 January, 2015	TV Derana



3. Coverage on Print Media

The following list is compiled by the Media Unit of PAFFREL and does not necessarily include all PAFFREL statements recorded or mentioned in print media.

අංකය	මාතෘකාව / Topic	පුවත්පත / Newspaper	දිනය / Date
1	ජනාධිපතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු රටේ නීතියට අනුකූලව කරන්න	ලක්බිම	13 12. 2014
2	Public servants asked to remain impartial as Monitors promise redress in case of harassment	The Island	13 12. 2014
3	Election Monitors on their way to SL	Daily Mirror	16 12. 2014
4	ආණ්ඩුවේ මැතිවරණ ව්‍යාපාරයට බණ්ඩනාගාර රැළවියන් 50ක් යොදාගෙන	දිවයින	16 12. 2014
5	රජයේ මුද්‍රණායතන බාහිර අය බඳවා ගත්තේ කුමන පදනමකින්ද?	ලංකාදීප	16 12. 2014
6	පෙර නොවූ අයුරින් ඡන්දයට රාජ්‍ය බලය හා දේපළ යොදාගෙන	ලක්බිම	19 12. 2014
7	ජනාධිපතිවරණ නිරීක්ෂණයට පැමිණීමෙන් නිරීක්ෂකයන් 15000ක්	අද	19 12. 2014
8	ලක්ෂ 4කට හැඳුනුම්පත් හැහැර	ලක්බිම	19 12. 2014
9	Will there be violence and vote rigging?	Daily Mirror	23 12. 2014
10	තැපැල් ඡන්දය ගැන බලන්න නිරීක්ෂකයින් 1000 යි	දිනමිණ	23 12. 2014
11	තැපැල් ඡන්දය සාමකාමීයි සියයට 70ක් ඡන්දය දීම	ලංකාදීප	24 12. 2014
12	තැපැල් ඡන්දය සාමකාමීයි	මව්බිම	24 12. 2014
13	Postal voting peaceful, barring two incidents	The Island	24 12. 2014
14	කොළොන්නාවේ ප්‍රචණ්ඩත්වය වළක්වන්න වැඩපිළිවෙළක් යොදන්න	දිවයින	30 12. 2014
15	தேர்தலில் 15,000 கண்காணிப்பாளர்களை ஈடுபடுத்த 'பெப்ரல்' அமைப்பு நடவடிக்கை	වීරකේසරී	01 01. 2015

4. Type of Complaints Forwarded to TISL & HRC for Further Action

Violations that fell within the broad topics covered in this section were forwarded to TISL/ HRC for further action.

Misuse and Abuse of State Resources

- Use of state resources for election campaigning activities
- Use of CTB buses to transport supporters to meetings of the incumbent president
- Use of public transportation services - CTB buses - transport party supports for meetings

Misuse and Abuse of State Powers

- Donation of mobile phones to pensioners as an incentive to vote for the incumbent president
- Illegal recruitment of teachers to the 3rd level of the government education services
- Use of public servants for election campaigning activities
- Use of divisional secretariat offices to promote election campaign supporting the incumbent president

Joint Statement by PAFFREL, CMEV, TISL, CaFFE, MFFE, MDL, NEM, NPOC

PROTECT THE RIGHT TO A FREE, FAIR AND VIOLENCE-FREE ELECTION

Sri Lanka is presently in the midst of its seventh presidential election. As election observers, whose primary objective is to ensure a free and fair environment for elections, we are concerned about the prevailing conditions. The sovereignty of the people is foremost in a democracy and the legitimacy of the elected leadership arises from the free vote of a country's constituency. It is a right of the people to be able to choose a candidate of their choice within the framework of a free and fair contest.

Having observed events in the run up to the election, we note the following:

- Spontaneous and organised violence is rising.
- There is unfettered use of state resources for election campaign purposes.
- There is unfettered use of publicity material including hoardings and posters in clear violation of election laws.
- The Police is not sufficiently active in dealing with election related violations, and violence which is in contravention of the regular laws of the country.

We are apprehensive that the forthcoming weeks will only see a rise in such incidents, which will restrict the space for a free and fair electoral process. We are seriously concerned that incidents resulting in physical harm to political campaign supporters and members of the general public will increase due to the inability and/unwillingness of the Police to act independently and urgently to preempt and in response to such incidents.

THE CANDIDATES

In this context, we support the call of the Election Commissioner for a “violence-free election” and ask all candidates,

- To respect and uphold all election laws, and the law in general in conducting their election campaigns.
- To direct supporters to desist from violence in any form in the cause of the campaign, and ensure that the election is violence-free.

- To respect the right of voters to vote independently on the basis of a free and fair electoral contest.
- To end the use of state resources for election purposes.
- To strengthen the hand of the Election Commissioner to conduct a free and fair election in the real meaning of the term.
- To empower the Police to act independently in responding to electoral violations and violence.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

We also collectively make urgent appeals to other sectors of the public to fulfill their own role in ensuring that the contest is free, fair and violence-free. Members of the public service especially have a role in ensuring that the state structure acts in the interests of all citizens and is non-partisan.

We ask members of the Sri Lankan public service,

- To act impartially in performing their duties.
- To bring violations taking place within the framework of the state to the attention of the Election Commissioner and election monitoring organizations.

RELIGIOUS CLERGY

The religious clergy in their role as moral leaders and guardians of their communities need to be proactive in protecting the people from violence and in preserving the space for a free and fair contest. It is they who can urge candidates and state structures to ensure that violence and intimidation does not become a key element of the campaign process. We ask religious clergy,

- To be proactive in urging the public to desist from and not collude in acts of violence.
- To form multi-religious collectives and actively engage with candidates and their local representatives and the local Police to preempt violence and hold perpetrators to account.

MEDIA

The media plays a crucial role in informing the public and creating a discourse centred on the policies of candidates. It is the media that keeps the populace up to date on events happening around them. It is on the basis of the information provided by the media that the public forms its opinions and ultimately makes its decisions. The media bears a great responsibility to ensure that its information is accurate and its reportage impartial, equitable and responsible. We ask the media,

- To ensure that its reportage is accurate, impartial, equitable and responsible.
- To ensure that there is no personal vilification of candidates or campaign supporters.
- To be fair in granting opportunity, time and space to candidates.
- To not carry news or opinion intended to incite to violence any segment of the public, or any community.

CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY

It is the right of the citizen to elect a leader to chart the course of the country that is at the core of the electoral process. Citizens have multiple responsibilities in this situation. The first is as voters to participate in the election process. The second is as observers to ensure that their right to choose freely is upheld. The third is to act as protectors to ensure that the electoral environment is violence-free. To this end we ask citizens of the country to do the following:

- To exercise their franchise at the election.
- To not participate or collude in acts of violence.
- To report violations and violence to the Police, Election Commissioner's office and monitoring organizations.

We reiterate that our role in the electoral process as observers is to work towards a free and fair election. We assert the need to act urgently and seek the support of the state, all political parties and contestants, public institutions, religious clergy, media, Sri Lankan citizens and civil society in this effort.

Rohana Hettiarachchi

Executive Director, People's Action for Free and Fair Elections (PAFFREL)

D.M. Dissanayake

National Coordinator, Centre for Monitoring Election Violence (CMEV)

S. Ranugge

Executive Director, Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL)

Keerthi Tennakoon

Executive Director, Campaign for Free and Elections (CaFFE)

Manori Kalugampitiya

Director, Movement for Free and Fair Elections (MFFE)

Daya Herath

National Coordinator, Mothers and Daughters of Lanka (MDL)

Rasanga Harishchandra

National Coordinator, National Polls Observation Centre (NPOC)

Presidential Election 2015

JOINT STATEMENT BY ELECTION MONITORING ORGANISATIONS

The tightly contested presidential election has entered its last phase. We are now in the “cooling off” period prior to Election Day. The undersigned election monitoring organizations have the following concerns. Our primary objective is to ensure a free and fair environment for elections. The sovereignty of the people is foremost in a democracy and the legitimacy of the elected leadership arises from the free vote of a country’s constituency. It is a right of the people to be able to choose a candidate of their choice within the framework of a free and fair contest. We call on the government, political parties and those state institutions mandated with the responsibility to conduct free and fair elections, and in particular the Elections Commissioner’s Department and the Police to ensure:

- 1) Voting is not deterred, by a rise in violence that is accompanied by illegal actions such as the forcible taking of ID cards of voters in targeted areas.
- 2) There is no staging of incidents at targeted polling stations, counting agents and counting centers to induce the annulment of results, and the threatening and intimidation of polling agents to chase them from polling stations.
- 3) There will be no deployment or presence of the armed forces on polling day which would in any way adversely impact voter turn-out and the integrity of the poll, unless called out by the Election Commissioner who has power to call for the security forces in case of election violence which is beyond control by police.
- 4) The political parties will not use the state or private media for its campaign during the “cooling off” period when such propaganda is forbidden.
- 5) The misuse of huge amount of public resources, including public funds, public servants, public buildings, state media will immediately cease.

Finally, there is a need on the part of all stakeholders to ensure there is no violence in the aftermath of the election. The pre-election campaign has witnessed a large number of acts of violence committed blatantly in full view of the general public. While no deaths have resulted, and the intensity of the attacks has been limited during the pre-election period, we are concerned about the possibility of violence spiking up, either spontaneously or in a planned manner in the post-election period. There needs to be zero tolerance for post-election violence. It is the responsibility of political parties to ensure that their members do not take the law into their own hands or victimize their political opponents.

Rohana Hettiarachchi

Executive Director, People's Action for Free and Fair Elections (PAFFREL)

Dr. Paikiasothy Saravanamuttu

Executive Director, Centre for Monitoring Election Violence (CMEV)

S. Ranugge

Executive Director, Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL)

Keerthi Tennakoon

Executive Director, Campaign for Free and Elections (CaFFE)

Manori Kalugampitiya

Director, Movement for Free & Fair Elections (MFFE)

Nimalka Fernando/ Daya Herath

National Coordinator, Mothers and Daughters of Lanka (MDL)

06.01.2015

PAFFREL STATEMENT (18th DECEMBER, 2014) BACKGROUND

The sixth Presidential election will be the first held under the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of 2010 which permits a candidate to seek office for a third time. It has the potential to be both divisive and closely fought as it pits the incumbent President Mahinda Rajapaksa against the former General Secretary of the ruling party and member of the cabinet of ministers, Maithripala Sirisena, who emerged as the joint candidate of most of the major opposition parties. There are only two major candidates, as the balance 17 candidates are of little political consequence. This vitiates the importance of the second preference vote, as few of them are likely to be cast.

PAFFREL along with other election monitoring organizations has been formally monitoring the election process from the time that the President issued a notification on November 19 that an early presidential election would be held. However, PAFFREL had already commenced its preparations to monitor the elections, as there was widespread speculation even before this notification that early presidential elections would be held.

ELECTORAL BASE

The number of eligible voters at this election is 15,044,490. Of them as many as 400,000 are estimated to be without official ID cards. There are efforts underway by monitoring organizations, including PAFFREL, on the request of the Elections Commissioner, to provide ID cards to at least 40,000 prior to the elections. Others will be urged to obtain temporary IDs that will gain them the ballot.

PAFFREL EFFORT

The monitoring of elections is important as it acts as a deterrent on the violation of the election process and the abuse of power. The PAFFREL monitoring effort is two-fronted. The first is the direct effort and the second is through collaborative arrangements with partners.

In its monitoring effort, PAFFREL will be deploying of 11,200 Stationary Observers, 335 Long Term Observers, 1640 Mobile Observers in 360 teams, 1000 Stationary Observers for Postal Voting, and 35 Mobile teams for postal voting.

Other Arrangements include instituting legal action, which is being done with volunteer lawyers associated with PAFFREL. No legal action has been instituted by PAFFREL so far. However this is an option that will be made use of when

necessary. PAFFREL will also facilitate continuous engagement between monitors, IGP, Elections Commissioner and members of the Human Rights Commission.

Another important aspect of PAFFREL's monitoring is through community mobilization, especially religious leaders. There will be a meeting on 19th December 2014 with 600 key civil society and religious leaders to mobilize them as community peace keeping groups. There is already agreement with some religious leaders to involve their membership countrywide in PAFFREL's mobile monitoring efforts.

A major initiative will be the implementation of strategic partnerships with associations representing the business sector, trade unions and civil society. There will be increased visibility and presence of these groups on the ground, in the run up to and on Election Day. PAFFREL will also engage with the Commissioner of Elections, Inspector General of Police, the Human Rights Commission, Bribery Commission and Auditor General's Department on a regular basis.

PAFFREL is also engaged with key sectors at local level too to ensure a violence-free election. This effort commenced with a meeting with religious leaders and key politicians at district level to work towards a violence free election in Galle and Kandy.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

A total of 336 violations (including acts of violence) were noted as at midnight yesterday based on complaints relating to 289 incidents. Of these violations, 290 are verified. It is to be noted that a single incident can reflect a number of violations as classified by PAFFREL in terms of electoral laws and the regular law of the country. In relation to incidents of violence 73 violations are verified and six unverified. On state resource abuse there are 76 verified violations and 15 unverified complaints. This category includes the use of state resources and employees for election purposes, the appointment and or transfer of public service officers and the use of state officers in campaign activities. The third category of violations, which includes damage to and/or arson attacks on political party offices and disruptions to rival campaigns recorded 141 verified violations and 25 unverified complaints.

PAFFREL is pleased to note that nearly all the posters and cut-outs that were on virtually every street corner of Colombo City have been removed after the protests made against them by civil society and political parties. We particularly appreciate the effort taken by the Bar Association in this regard. We also commend the actions of the police under the guidance of the Elections Commissioner in this effort. This is a positive sign of the strengthening of state institutions vested with the power to

ensure that the election law is followed. We as election monitors are determined to ensure that this salutary practice will be extended to other areas as well. However, election-related posters and cut-outs are still on display at other locations – towns outside of Colombo, which remains a concern.

The last week witnessed a diminished number of violent incidents, which is a positive trend and needs to be sustained. However, other circumstances indicate that this could be a temporary respite. The possibility of violence increasing significantly towards the end of the campaign, just before the poll, needs to be guarded against.

SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS

1. ABUSE OF STATE RESOURCES

PAFFREL notes the following abuses of state resources

- Welfare support being given to coincide with elections.

E.g. A special Samurdhi allowance to recipients countrywide.

The distribution of Samurdhi cards to new beneficiaries in Galle.

Drought assistance to farmers in Trincomalee and Seruwawila.

Seed paddy to farmers in Polonnaruwa District.

Distribution of water motors, sewing machines and agricultural equipment in the North.

The distribution of kitchen equipment in Galle, Ratgama.

- Gifting equipment & providing vehicles at concessionary rates targeting the election.

E.g. Mobile phones to pensioners (This was suspended following the intervention of the Elections Commissioner) Motorbikes at concessionary rates to state sector employees.

- Use of state vehicles for election purposes

E.g. Use of over 1000 SLTB for UPFA rally in Anuradhapura on December 11, 2014.

Use of over 500 buses for UPFA rally in Panadura on December 15, 2014.

Use of vehicles belonging to Fisheries Corporation to transport posters of UPFA candidate.

- Use of state premises as campaign offices and for campaign purposes. State premises have been used to hold campaign meetings and display cutouts.

2. USE OF STATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES AND PRISON INMATES AS LABOUR FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

- Use of state employees, especially labour grade employees in state authorities for campaign purposes.

E.g. Use of labour grade employees in the Road Development Authority to paste posters.

Use of prison inmates to construct the stage and prepare decorations for a campaign meeting in Akuressa.

- Directing state sector employees to actively promote and campaign for UPFA candidate. Employees of state sector Boards & Authorities are especially susceptible.

E.g. Deployment of Youth Service Officers for campaign purposes.

Detailed instructions to a SLTB dept office by trade union head on campaigning for the UPFA candidate.

3. UTILISING STATE EVENTS FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

This has been a main component of the UPFA candidate's election campaign. State events have been utilized to showcase and campaign for the election. E.g. Opening of a housing complex in Salamulla. Grant of Mahapola university allowance. Opening of public pola at Embilipitiya.

4. MAKING TRANSFERS IN & APPOINTMENTS TO KEY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

E.g. Police: Approximately 500 transfers made by newly appointed Secretary to the Ministry of Law and Order without proper consultation with the IGP immediately prior to the declaration of elections. Even after elections were declared, a few transfers were made.

Teaching appointments: 210 persons were absorbed into the state education sector.

Youth: There was an attempt to appoint Sports Officers by the Sports Ministry, which was suspended following the intervention of the Elections Commissioner.

5. RESTRICTION OF CAMPAIGN SPACE FOR NEW DEMOCRATIC FRONT CANDIDATE

E.g. Some local authorities under UPFA control are denying access to public venues – Ruwanwella and Akuressa Pradeshiya Sabha and Thalawa Public Stadium.

Disconnection of power supply to NDF candidate's campaign meeting in Kotmale and obstruction of vehicles carrying attendees.

Disruptions to NDF meeting at Gampaha.

Alleged death threats reported by UNP Kandy district politician Chithra Mantilleke.

6. ABSOLUTE UTILISATION OF STATE MEDIA FOR THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF THE UPFA CANDIDATE

There is a high level of utilisation of state media for the UPFA candidate's election campaign which far outstrips the coverage given to the opposition.

7. SPONTANEOUS AND ORGANISED VIOLENCE

Violence ranged from an attack with an explosive to incidents of grievous assault to shooting and threats and intimidation with firearms. However, there seemed to be a downturn in incidents last week, but it is uncertain whether this trend will continue. The prospect of violence rising closer to Election Day has to be guarded against.

E.g. Grievous assault - In Thalawa a youth celebrating the declaration of the NDF candidate was assaulted by the Chairman of the Thalawa Pradeshiya Sabha T M Indika Udaykumara (UPFA) and others with an axe and poles.

A UPFA campaign supporter was assaulted at the campaign office in Weligalle, Peradeniya.

Shooting - An unidentified gunman fired at a group of people lighting crackers to celebrate the declaration of the NDF candidate.

Attack on Campaign Office - A UPFA campaign office in Hambantota was attacked causing damage to the premises.

SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTIONS

- Direct interventions through state institutions.
 - IGP: Successful in halting the transfer of 10,000 Police officers.
 - Elections Commissioner: Suspension of the appointment of Sports Officers during campaign period; limitation of the use of SLTB buses to transport election rally participants and the call to account for buses utilized from Ratnapura and Embilipitiya depots for this purpose.
 - Preventing state officials from conducting election related meetings (violating election laws) at Divisional Secretariat Offices in Opanyaka, Weligapola and Godakawela.
- Exposure in media.
 - Deployment of RDA employees countrywide to paste posters for UPFA candidate was suspended following PAFFREL reports to the media.

PUBLIC APPEAL

The role of the public in an election extends beyond the exercise of franchise. It is also the protection of that franchise by securing the environment for a free vote. There is a need therefore for the public to be engaged with the effort of monitors to ensure that the election itself and also its campaign process are free and fair. Therefore we urge the public,

1. To use your vote.
2. To meet with your local Grama Niladhari to obtain a temporary identification if you do not have an appropriate identification, i.e. National Identity Card , Driving Licence, Passport, Religious Identity Card, Pension Identity Card, Senior Citizen Identity Card or a temporary identity card issued by the Elections Commissioner for the 2013/14 Provincial Council elections.
3. Do not engage in or support acts of violence or violations.
4. To report to the Elections Commissioner and monitoring organizations, any election-related violation in your area.



PAFFREL

நிදහස් தா காடிரல் ஁ரெலர்ஸுடன் க஁லா ஁லலா ஁லலா஁லர்லல.
சுதந்திரமாளதும் நீதியானதுமாள தேர்தல்களுக்கான மக்கள் செயற்பாடு.

PEOPLE'S ACTION FOR FREE & FAIR ELECTIONS

23/12/2014

News Editor

Presidential Election-2015 I Postal Voting-Relatively Peaceful

The Election Commissioner has made arrangements to conduct postal voting of the Presidential Election on December 23 and 24.

There were 626,715 applications for postal voting in the Presidential Election, of which 84,884 had been rejected, accordingly 541,831 votes are eligible for the postal voting. Kurunegala which has got 66,934 postal votes, has become the district with the highest number of postal votes this time too.

1. In the overall contest, postal voting was conducted peacefully. Only one clash was reported from the Gomarankadawala area in the Trincomalee district. United People's Freedom Alliance (UPFA) Pradeshiya Sabha member Sandun Hemantha was injured in the incident. A heated verbal exchange was reported in front of Daksinapaya in Labuduwa, Galle, when a team led by the Southern Chief Minister was distributing hand bills. It is regrettable to note that the Chief Minister who involved in such activities as a seasoned politician. At that moment, police officers and election officials were disrupted from carrying out their duties. However, election officers had taken the related vehicle into their custody.
2. Assistant Election Commissioner had intervened and prevented a meeting held at D.M.Ariyaratne Hall of the District Secretariat to provide casual and temporary workers of Ampara District with permanent appointments.
3. There were numerous complaints about possible election malpractices during postal voting at places such as Sri Lanka Transport Board, Civil Defense Force Bases and the Army Camps. With due consideration for such complaints, the Election Commissioner took steps to deploy a special agent at polling stations with more than 35 registered voters each. An executive grade official was deployed at polling stations with more than 75 voters each. Those steps taken by the Commissioner had dispelled doubts about possible malpractices and irregularities in the process. It is a highly commendable act by him.

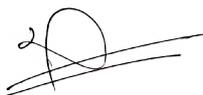


4. Distribution of hand bills, canvassing votes and displaying of cutouts and banners were reported from several areas. It was noted that polling booth agents were not present in time at polling centres.

In the overall context, postal voting was conducted peacefully. Voter turnout seemed satisfactory, according to PAFFREL observers. PAFFREL deployed around 1000 observers. Besides, mobile observers were deployed in 35 vehicles. Meanwhile a special team was dispatched to the Northern Province to monitor the postal voting activities .

Thanking You

Yours faithfully,



Rohana Hettiarachchi
Executive Director

12/3, Robert Terrace, Robert Gunawardana Mawatha, Colombo 06, Sri Lanka.
Tel : (+94) 11 2514441/11 2514 42 Fax : (+94) 11 2514443
E-mail : paffrel@sltnet.lk Website : www.paffrel.lk



2015 Presidential Election
First Interim Report
(30th December, 2014)

BACKGROUND

PAFFREL along with other election monitoring organizations has been formally monitoring the election process from the time that the President issued a notification on November 20 that an early presidential election would be held. However, PAFFREL had already commenced its preparations to monitor the elections as there was widespread speculation even before this notification that early presidential elections would be held.

With a week to go for the Presidential Election, nearly a million people in 18 districts are displaced. This is a serious concern as voter participation can be affected. However, so far, no request has been made by any political party to postpone the election in view of the mass displacement. The Elections Commissioner is scheduled to meet with party representatives and state officials in the next few days to discuss how to provision for displaced voters.

POSTAL VOTING PERIOD

Two days of Postal Voting for the 2015 Presidential Election ended on 24th December 2014. An additional day, December 30th, was appointed for those who missed out the first two days of postal voting.

Postal Voting ended with only a few incidents being officially reported to PAFFREL. The general incidents reported during Postal Voting related to Intimidation of Voters, Threatening & Disrupting the work of Election Monitors, Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes, Attempts/ Influencing State Officials and the Use of State Sector Officials for Elections Purposes.

During the period of postal voting, there were a total of 12 complaints received. Of these, six incidents were confirmed by the end of day on the 25th. Of the six confirmed complaints, two are related to Grievous Assaults where both individuals have been hospitalized. These incidents were reported from Gomarankadawala in the Trincomalee District and Deniyaya in the Matara District.

ELECTORAL BASE

The number of eligible voters at this election is 15,044,490. Of them as many as 400,000 are estimated to be without official ID cards. There are efforts underway by monitoring organizations, including PAFFREL, on the request of the Elections Commissioner, to provide ID cards to at least 40,000 prior to the elections. Others will be urged to obtain temporary IDs that will gain them the ballot. In this situation too, the prevalent weather conditions are likely to negatively impact on the issuance of NICs.

PAFFREL EFFORT

The monitoring of elections is important as it acts as a deterrent on the violation of the election process and the abuse of power. The PAFFREL monitoring effort is two-fronted. The first is the direct effort and the second is through collaborative arrangements with partners.

In its monitoring effort, PAFFREL is deploying 11,200 Stationary Observers, 335 Long Term Observers, 1640 Mobile Observers in 360 teams, 1000 Stationary Observers for Postal Voting, and 35 Mobile teams for postal voting. PAFFREL will be placing observers in 100 counting centres, of the total 1250 centres located countrywide.

Other arrangements include instituting legal action, which is being done with volunteer lawyers associated with PAFFREL. No legal action has been instituted by PAFFREL so far. However this is an option that will be made use of when necessary. PAFFREL will also facilitate continuous engagement between monitors, IGP, Elections Commissioner and members of the Human Rights Commission.

OBSERVATIONS

A total of 565 violations (including acts of violence) were noted as at 30th December 2014 based on complaints relating to 556 incidents. It is to be noted that a single incident can reflect a number of violations as classified by PAFFREL in terms of electoral laws and the regular law of the country. In relation to incidents of violence 162 violations are verified and 10 are unverified. On state resource abuse there are 147 verified violations and 32 unverified complaints. This category includes the use of state resources and employees for election purposes, the appointment and or transfer of public service officers and the use of state officers in campaign activities. The third category of violations, which includes damage to and/or arson attacks on political party offices and disruptions to rival campaigns recorded 247 verified violations and 58 unverified complaints.

MONITORING HIGHLIGHTS

1. In comparison with the **2010 Presidential Election**, where the total violations for the entirety of the campaign period (40 days) was **572**, the tally for the **current election** (as at 30th December 2014) is **565**. This reflects a trend towards **greater violations** in this election. The **number is likely to rise** significantly in the coming week.
2. There have been arrests of those engaging in violence in the past several which is a positive feature of interventions by the Elections Commissioner and the Police and could act as a deterrent on any spike in violence.
3. **Abuse of State Resources** for Election Purposes has **tripled** in comparison to the **2010 Presidential Election**. In 2010, the **total** number of violations relating to abuse of state resources was **53**. In comparison, the tally for the **current election** stands at **147**, with one week to go for elections. The abuse of state resources for election purposes at this election seems to be **well organised and systematic**. It is essentially two-fold: the first being, the utilization of existing **welfare provisions** such as Mahapola and Samurdhi for campaign purposes; second, the provision of **special welfare benefits** i.e. mobile phones to pensioners, to **coincide with the Presidential Elections**.
4. Increasing **direct involvement** of elected members of **sub/ national government** in assaults on **opposition campaign** supporters. What was significant about these assaults was that they were carried out in **clear public view** on groups engaged in non-violent campaign activities i.e. attack on New Generation Artistes in Wariyapola in Kurunegala District, where a UPFA Provincial Council member was directly involved. The attacks, as evidenced by the **degree of virulence**, appear to have been intended, **not merely to disrupt**, but to **stop similar campaign activities**.

ANALYSIS OF ELECTION VIOLATIONS (As at 30th December 2014)

(It is to be noted that a single incident can reflect a number of violations as classified by PAFFREL in terms of electoral laws and the regular law of the country.)

OVERVIEW OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2015

An analysis of the data up to 30th December 2014, shows a rise in both incidents and violations with the total number of incidents rising to 565 with 556 confirmed Electoral Law/ General Law violations being recorded. A total of 100 unconfirmed violations have also been reported during the period under consideration. The

Western Province and Southern Provinces reported 95 and 91 confirmed violations each. In the Western Province, Colombo and Gampaha have recorded 41 and 32 incidents each. In the South, Matara recorded 41 incidents and Galle recorded 33. In North Western Province, which had 79 violations, the Kurunagala District recorded 57 violations while Puttalam recorded 22. The Uva Province recorded 54 confirmed violations with Badulla recording 42. The North Central Province recorded 48 violations with Anuradhapura recording 35 violations. Sabaragamuwa and Eastern Provinces have recorded 46 and 39 incidents while the Northern Province still remains with the lowest number of incidents at 12. In Sabaragamuwa, Ratnapura has 30 recorded incidents while in the Eastern Province, Trincomalee has 18 incidents.

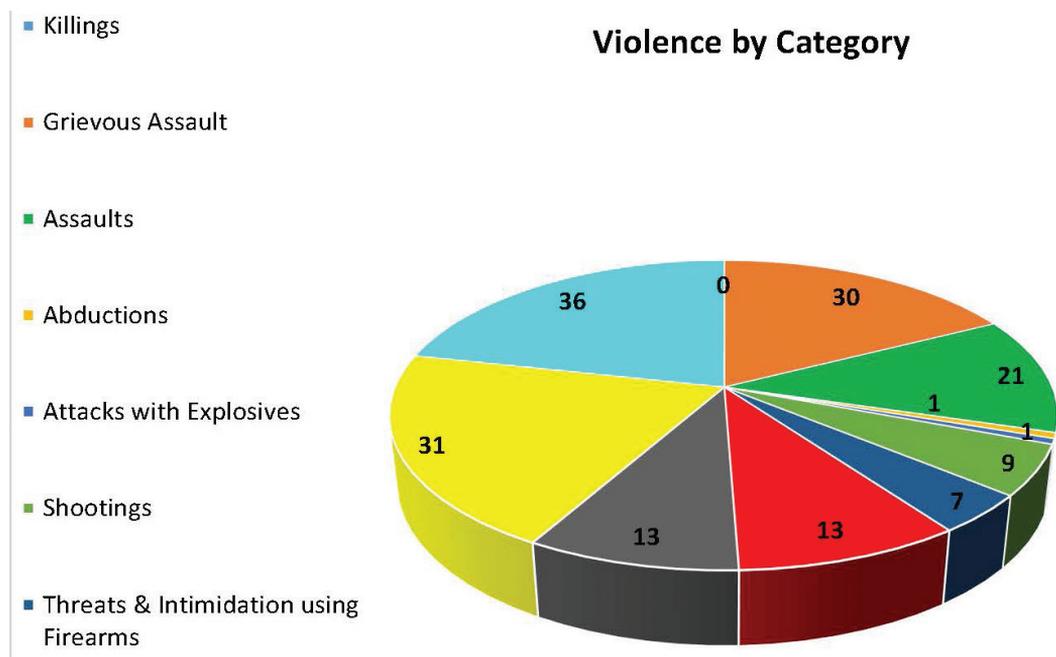
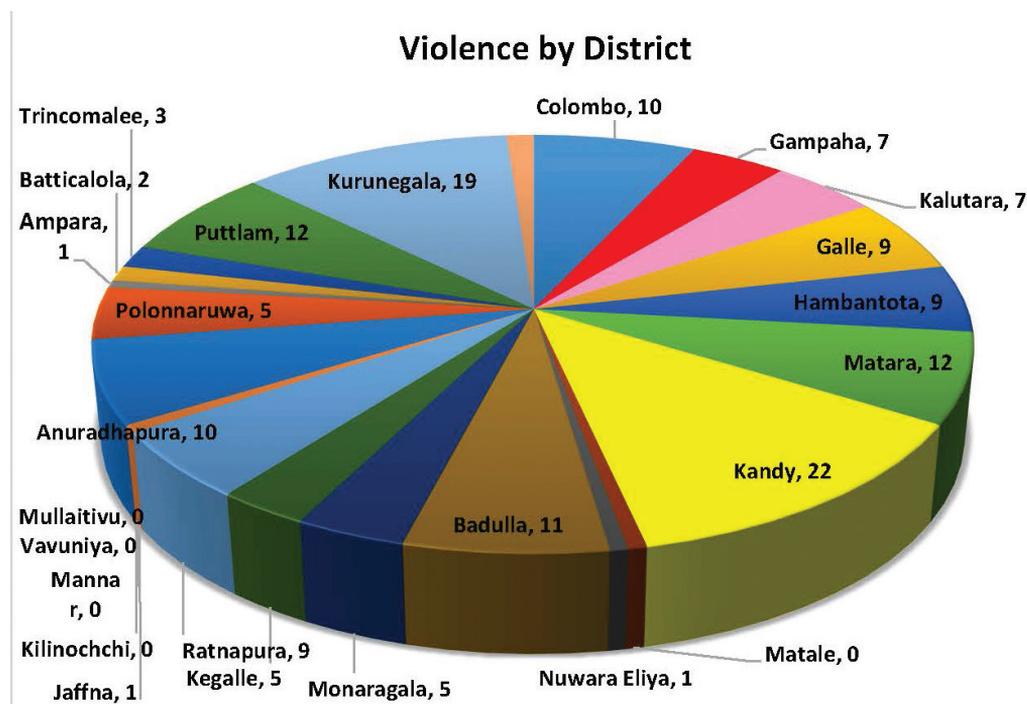
COMPARISON WITH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2010

During the 2010 Presidential Election, where the incumbent President contested for his second term, the total number of confirmed complaints reported for the entirety of the pre-election period of 40 days, was 572 confirmed violations. With unconfirmed violations this figure rises to 757 (the total figure of 757 includes 21 violations which were recorded during the 24-day period between the President's announcement of his wish to hold elections and the declaration of the actual Election Day by the Commissioner of Elections). Already in this election, with 9 days to Election Day, the number of confirmed violations have passed 550. Considering the pre-election period of 47 days, of which this report covers 39 days, the intensity in the number of violations up to now is fairly high. In 2010, a total of 4 killings, 127 election related assaults (both grievous and non-grievous), and 18 shootings were recorded. In this election, no killings have been recorded so far, but 30 Grievous Assaults and 21 Assaults have been recorded to date. Furthermore, in contrast to the 53 instances of misuse of state resources recorded in the 2010 Presidential Election, already a total of 147 incidents of state resource abuse have been recorded as at December 30th 2014, in the 2015 Presidential Election. Therefore it is evident that the misuse of state resources is the single biggest violation in this election, with a 3-times increase compared to 2010.

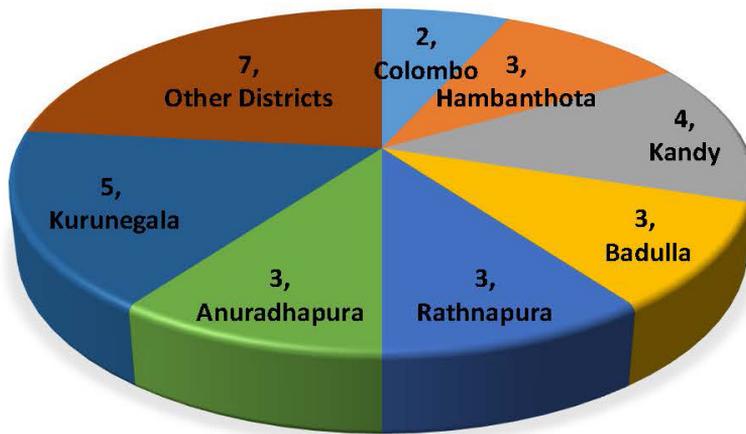
VIOLATIONS RELATED TO VIOLENCE (As at 30th December 2014)

In terms of types of violations, a total of 162 confirmed violations have been reported in the Violations Related to Acts of Violence category (which includes Grievous Assault, Assault, Threats & Intimidation using firearms, Damage to Movable and Immovable Property etc.). The North Western and Southern Provinces have 31 and 30 violations each recorded in this category, and the Western Province has 24 violations related to the same category. The Central Province has 23 violations, whilst Uva and Sabaragamuwa have 16 and 14 violations each. The Northern

Province has the lowest number of violations in this category with 1 recorded. In this category, 2 incidents that relate to the entire island have been recorded. In this category, Grievous Assaults and Assaults show 30 and 21 confirmed instances recorded whilst deliberate acts of violence on party offices categorized under Attacks on Political Party Offices/ Candidate Offices show 36 confirmed instances.

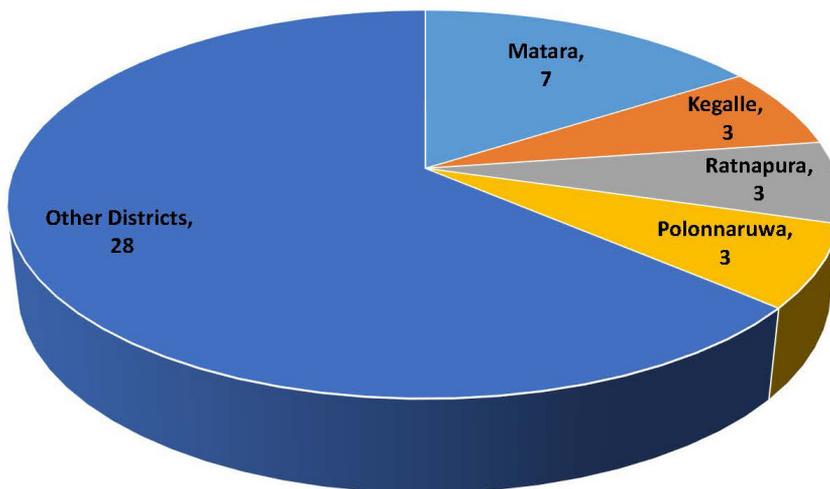


Grievous Assault by District



Kandy district is the worst affected by election related violence, as at 2 pm December 30, 2014. According to confirmed data, the most number of violations related to violence (22) are reported from the Kandy district. It is not merely the high aggregate that makes Kandy the most violent district, but also on account of the nature of incidents reported. Kandy also reported the highest number of assaults (8) including four grievous assaults and two attacks (arson and/ damage) on campaign offices. Kurunegala is a close second with a total of 19 violations including five grievous assaults. Of the other districts Colombo (2), Gampaha (2), Galle (1), Hambantota (3), Matara (1), Badulla (3), Kalutara (1), Kegalle (1), Ratnapura (3), Anuradhapura (3) and Trincomalee (1) reported at least one incident of grievous assault. A total of 48 hospitalisations were also reported during this period.

Attacks on Political Party Offices by District



Matara district stands out in relation to attacks (physical damage and arson) on campaign offices, recording seven such violations. This violation is serious in that it is premeditated. Of the other districts Gampaha (1), Kalutara (2), Galle (2), Hambantota (1), Kandy (2), Badulla (2), Moneragala (1), Kegalle (3), Ratnapura (3), Jaffna (1), Anuradhapura (1), Polonnaruwa (3), Batticaloa (2), Trincomalee (2), Puttalam (1) and Kurunegala (2) reported at least one attack on campaign offices.

VIOLATIONS RELATED TO ABUSE OF STATE RESOURCES

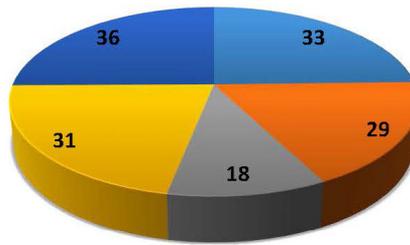
In the category, Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees, a total of 147 confirmed violations have been recorded whilst a further 32 unconfirmed violations are also reported in this category. The Western Province has 26 recorded violations in this category whilst the Southern Province has 20 violations. The Eastern Province has 16 violations, whilst North Western and Uva Provinces have 15 violations each. The North Central Province has 13 violations recorded, followed by the Sabaragamuwa and Central Provinces have 11 and 9 violations each. The Northern Province has the lowest number of violations with only 4 being recorded in this category. In this category, 18 incidents that relate to the entire island have also been recorded.

The incidents summary of electoral violations and violence maintained by PAFFREL shows that the sub category, Abuse of State Power & Resources for Election Purposes comes into top position with 36 confirmed violations followed by the sub category, Use of State Officials & Security Sources for Election Campaign Purposes in second place with 33 confirmed violations recorded. The sub category, Appointments, Transfers & Promotions for State Officials targeting the Election has a total of 31 violations recorded. This is followed by Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes which has 29 recorded violations. Attempts/influencing State Officials remains at the bottom of the list with 18 violations being reported.

The manner of violations is two-fold: the first being, the utilization of existing welfare provisions such as Mahapola for campaign purposes; second, the provision of special welfare benefits i.e.

mobile phones to pensioners, to coincide with the Presidential Elections. The abuse of state resources for election purposes at this election seems to be well organised and systematic.

State Resource Abuse by Category

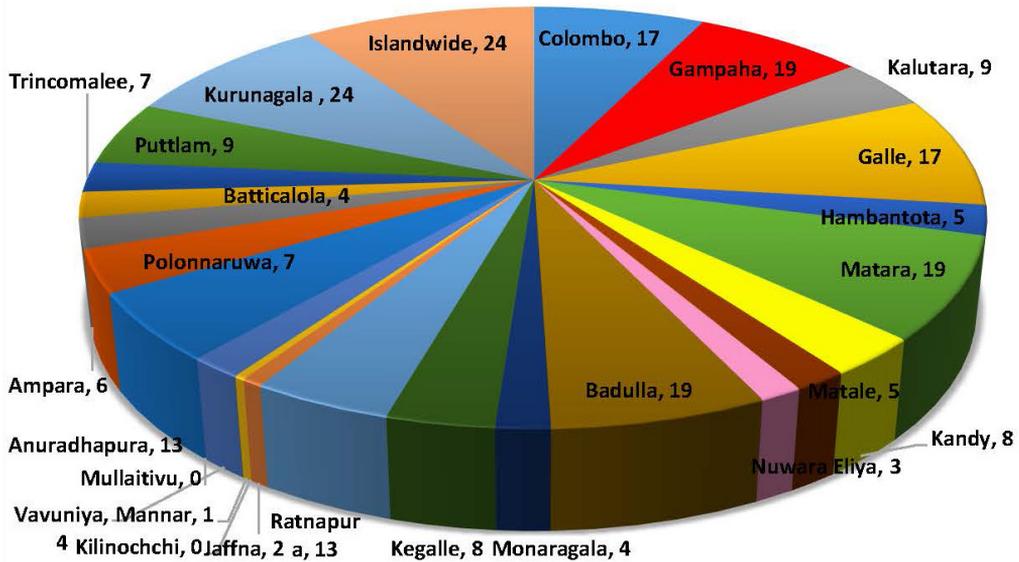


- Abuse of State Power & Resources for Election Purposes
- Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes
- Attempts/ influencing State Officials
- Appointments, Transfers & Promotions for State Officials targeting the Election

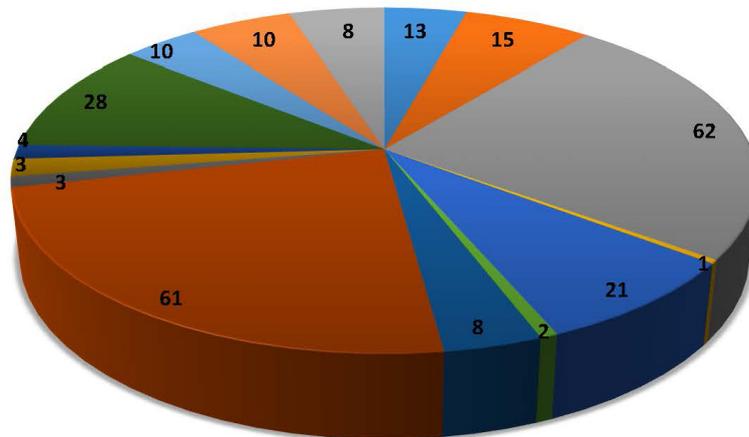
OTHER VIOLATIONS

The Other Violations category, which includes Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives, has 247 confirmed violations. In this category, the Western Provinces and Southern, have 54 and 41 recorded instances. In the West, both Gampaha and Colombo Districts have 19 and 17 violations each whilst in the South, the Matara and Galle District have 19 and 17 violations each recorded. In third place is the North Western Province with 33 confirmed violations and the highest individual amount with 24 instances is recorded from the Kurunagala District. In this category, Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda has 62 confirmed instances recorded and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives has 61 instances recorded. A total of 24 instances of island wide violations in the Other Violations category have been recorded as at 30th December 2014.

Other Violations



Other Violations by Category



- Destruction & sabotage of decorations, posters & cutouts of political parties.
- Disrupting Campaign Activities of Opponents
- Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda
- Threatening & Disrupting Work of Election Monitors
- State Officers acting in Favor of Political Parties & in Breach of Official Duties
- Carrying out Unlawful Meetings & Processions
- Maintaining Illegal Party Offices
- Giving Incentives with Political Objectives
- Using Vehicles without Number Plates
- Favouritism & Misuse of State & other Media
- Attempts to Influence/ Influencing by Security Sources & State Officials
- State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes
- Carrying out Election Campaign Activities Harassing & Inconveniencing the General Public
- Intimidating Voters
- Other Incidents

ACTUAL EXAMPLES OF VIOLATIONS

Incidents of violations reported to PAFFREL are highlighted below. This section is intended to illustrate the actual violations that take place in highlighted categories.

1. ABUSE OF STATE RESOURCES

PAFFREL notes the following abuses of state resources:

- Welfare support being given to coincide with elections.

As at 31-12-14

- ◆ Relief to flood victims in Ampara.
- ◆ Gifting sarees to Samurdhi recipients in Beruwa and Kalutara.
- ◆ Donation of shoes to children of Samurdhi recipients in Kamburupitiya, Matara.
- ◆ Monetary rewards to sportsmen/ women in Puttlam.
- ◆ Distribution of chicks for poultry farming, water motors and agricultural machines in Ganewatte, Kurunagala.
- ◆ Special allowance of Rs. 2500 given to Samurdhi recipients in Vavuniya and Kilinochchi.

As at 18-12-14

- ◆ A special Samurdhi allowance to recipients countrywide.
 - ◆ The distribution of Samurdhi cards to new beneficiaries in Galle.
 - ◆ Drought assistance to farmers in Trincomalee and Seruwawila.
 - ◆ Seed paddy to farmers in Polonnaruwa District.
 - ◆ Distribution of water motors, sewing machines and agricultural equipment in the North.
 - ◆ The distribution of kitchen equipment in Galle, Ratgama.
- Directing welfare recipients to support a particular candidate.

As at 31-12-14

- ◆ Samurdhi recipients in Mullaitivu were threatened with the withdrawal of their Samurdhi allowance unless they attended a rally supporting UPFA candidate.
- ◆ Samurdhi recipients in Mahava, Kurunegala were instructed at a special meeting to support the UPFA candidate.

- Gifting equipment & providing vehicles at concessionary rates targeting the election.

As at 31-12-14

- ◆ Donation of sewing machines and spectacles in Eheliyagoda, Ratnapura.
- ◆ Donation of equipment in Pollonnaruwa.
- ◆ Distribution of wheelbarrows in Wennappuwa.

As at 18-12-14

- ◆ Mobile phones to pensioners (This was suspended following the intervention of the Elections Commissioner)
 - ◆ Motorbikes at concessionary rates to state sector employees.
- Use of state vehicles for election purposes

As at 31/12/14

- ◆ Use of 122 SLTB buses for campaign meeting held in Balapitiya, Galle on December 25, 2014.

As at 18-12-14

- ◆ Use of over 1000 SLTB for UPFA rally in Anuradhapura on December 11, 2014.
 - ◆ Use of over 500 buses for UPFA rally in Panadura on December 15, 2014.
 - ◆ Use of vehicles belonging to Fisheries Corporation to transport posters of UPFA candidate.
- Use of state premises as campaign offices and for campaign purposes. State premises have been used to hold campaign meetings and display cutouts.
 - ◆ Use of premises belonging to Matale Divisional Secretariat as campaign office for UPFA candidate.
 - ◆ Use of Uva Provincial Council Auditorium for election campaign meeting despite instructions by Elections Commissioner to the contrary.

2. USE OF STATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

- Use of state employees for campaign purposes.

As at 31-12-14

- ◆ Use of Youth Service Council employees to distribute election propaganda material.
- ◆ Continuing use of employees of Dehiwala/ Mt. Lavinia Municipal Council for election campaign purposes.
- ◆ Local level Economic Officers in Tangalle, Hambantota deployed to campaign for the UPFA candidate on the instructions of the Nil Balakaya.
- ◆ Use of military personnel to prepare propaganda booklet. Distribution of this booklet was stopped by the Elections Commissioner.
- ◆ Use of Prison Officers in Ratnapura.
- ◆ Use of local level Economic Officers and Samurdhi Officers in Ganewatta, Wariyapola and Hiriyaala in Kurunagala to campaign for the UPFA candidate.

As at 18-12-14

- ◆ Use of labour grade employees in the Road Development Authority to paste posters.
 - ◆ Use of prison inmates to construct the stage and prepare decorations for a campaign meeting in Akuressa.
- Directing state sector employees to actively promote and campaign for UPFA candidate. Employees of state sector Boards & Authorities are especially susceptible.
 - ◆ Deployment of Youth Service Officers for campaign purposes.
 - ◆ Detailed instructions to a SLTB dept office by trade union head on campaigning for the UPFA candidate.

3. UTILISING STATE EVENTS FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

This has been a main component of the UPFA candidate's election campaign. State events have been utilized to showcase and campaign for the election.

As at 18/12/14

- ◆ Opening of a housing complex in Salamulla.
- ◆ Grant of Mahapola university allowance.
- ◆ Opening of public pola at Embilipitiya.

4. MAKING TRANSFERS IN & APPOINTMENTS TO KEY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

As at 31-12-14

- ◆ Local Government Authority: Confirmation of appointment of 300 temporary employees of the Kandy Municipal Council.
- ◆ Teaching appointments: Appointment as assistant teachers in Aranayake, Kegalle.

As at 18-12-14

- ◆ Police: Approximately 500 transfers made by newly appointed Secretary to the Ministry of Law and Order without proper consultation with the IGP immediately prior to the declaration of elections. Even after elections were declared, a few transfers were made.
- ◆ Teaching appointments: 210 persons were absorbed into the state education sector.
- ◆ Youth: There was an attempt to appoint Sports Officers by the Sports Ministry, which was suspended following the intervention of the Elections Commissioner.

5. RESTRICTION OF CAMPAIGN SPACE FOR NEW DEMOCRATIC FRONT CANDIDATE

- ◆ Some local authorities under UPFA control are denying access to public venues –Ruwanwella and Akuressa Pradeshiya Sabha and Thalawa Public Stadium.
- ◆ Disconnection of power supply to NDF candidate’s campaign meeting in Kotmale and obstruction of vehicles carrying attendees.
- ◆ Disruptions to NDF meeting at Gampaha.
- ◆ Alleged death threats reported by UNP Kandy district politician Chithra Mantilleke.

6. ABSOLUTE UTILISATION OF STATE MEDIA FOR THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF THE UPFA CANDIDATE

There is a high level of utilisation of state media for the UPFA candidate’s election campaign which far outstrips the coverage given to the opposition.

7. SPONTANEOUS AND ORGANISED VIOLENCE

Violence ranged from an attack with an explosive to incidents of grievous assault to shooting and threats and intimidation with firearms. However, there seemed to be a downturn in incidents last week, but it is uncertain whether this trend will continue. The prospect of violence rising closer to Election Day has to be guarded against.

As at 31-12-14

- ◆ Grievous assault: Attack on New Generation Artistes campaigning for the NDF candidate in Wariyapola in Kurunegala District.
 - Attack on NDF candidate office in Diyaganwala, Mahiyangana, following which five persons were hospitalized. This number included, a former Army Colonel, disabled in the war, who suffered grievous injury.
- ◆ Attack on party office of UPFA candidate in Kollonna, Ratnapura.
- ◆ Attack on UNP Headquarters in Kotte, Colombo.
- ◆ Attack on group of artistes campaigning for NDF candidate through street drama in Hambantota.
- ◆ Attack on meeting attended by opposition leader in Diyatalawa, Badulla.
- ◆ Attack on UPFA supporter's residence, with improvised explosive in Mahava, Kurunagala.

As at 18-12-14

- ◆ Grievous assault: In Thalawa a youth celebrating the declaration of the NDF candidate was assaulted by the Chairman of the Thalawa Pradeshiya Sabha T M Indika Udaykumara (UPFA) and others with an axe and poles.
- ◆ A UPFA campaign supporter was assaulted at the campaign office in Weligalle, Peradeniya.
- ◆ Shooting: An unidentified gunman fired at a group of people lighting crackers to celebrate the declaration of the NDF candidate.
- ◆ Attack on Campaign Office: A UPFA campaign office in Hambantota was attacked causing damage to the premises.

SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTIONS

- Direct interventions through state institutions.

As at 31/12/14

- Elections Commissioner: Following a communique to the Elections Commissioner, a planned campaign event at the Uva Chief Minister’s official residence targeting public officials was abandoned.
- IGP: Successful in ensuring the removal of cutouts and banners at the Badulla Bus Depot and the Governor’s Office.

As at 18/12/14

- IGP: Successful in halting the transfer of 10,000 Police officers.
 - Elections Commissioner: Suspension of the appointment of Sports Officers during campaign period; limitation of the use of SLTB buses to transport election rally participants and the call to account for buses utilized from Ratnapura and Embilipitiya depots for this purpose.
 - Preventing state officials from conducting election related meetings (violating election laws) at Divisional Secretariat Offices in Opanayaka, Weligapola and Godakawela.
- Exposure in media.
- Deployment of RDA employees countrywide to paste posters for UPFA candidate was suspended following PAFFREL reports to the



PAFFREL

Presidential Election 2015
PAFFREL STATEMENT (*1st January, 2015*)

BACKGROUND

With a week to go for the Presidential Election, the weather seems to be a principal impediment to ensuring that all voters get a chance to vote. Nearly a million people in 18 districts are displaced. The Elections Commissioner is scheduled to meet with party representatives and state officials in the next few days to discuss how to provision for displaced voters. However, so far, no request has been made by any political party to postpone the election in view of the mass displacement.

PAFFREL along with other election monitoring organizations has been formally monitoring the election process from the time that the President issued a notification on November 20 that an early presidential election would be held. However, PAFFREL had already commenced its preparations to monitor the elections as there was widespread speculation even before this notification that early presidential elections would be held.

POSTAL VOTING

Two days of Postal Voting for the 2015 Presidential Election ended on 24th December 2014. An additional two days, December 26th and 30th, were appointed for those who missed out the first two days of postal voting.

Postal Voting ended with only a few incidents being officially reported to PAFFREL. Of the total of 12 complaints received, six incidents were confirmed by the end of day on the 25th. Of the six confirmed complaints, two are related to Grievous Assaults where both individuals have been hospitalized. These incidents were reported from Gomarankadawala in the Trincomalee District and Deniyaya in the Matara District.

The general incidents reported during Postal Voting related to Intimidation of Voters, Threatening & Disrupting the work of Election Monitors, Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes, Attempts/ Influencing State Officials and the Use of State Sector Officials for Elections Purposes.

ELECTORAL BASE

The number of eligible voters at this election is 15,044,490. Of them as many as 400,000 are estimated to be without official ID cards. There are efforts underway by monitoring organizations, including PAFFREL, on the request of the Elections Commissioner, to provide ID cards to at least 40,000 prior to the elections. Others will be urged to obtain temporary IDs that will gain them the ballot. In this situation too, the prevalent weather conditions are likely to negatively impact on the issuance of NICs.

PAFFREL EFFORT

The monitoring of elections is important as it acts as a deterrent on the violation of the election process and the abuse of power. The PAFFREL monitoring effort is two-fronted. The first is the direct effort and the second is through collaborative arrangements with partners.

In its monitoring effort, PAFFREL is deploying 11,200 Stationary Observers, 335 Long Term Observers, 1640 Mobile Observers in 360 teams, 1000 Stationary Observers for Postal Voting, and 35 Mobile teams for postal voting. PAFFREL will be placing observers in 100 counting centres, of the total 1250 centres located countrywide.

Other Arrangements include instituting legal action, which is being done with volunteer lawyers associated with PAFFREL. No legal action has been instituted by PAFFREL so far. However this is an option that will be made use of when necessary. PAFFREL will also facilitate continuous engagement between monitors, IGP, Elections Commissioner and members of the Human Rights Commission.

OBSERVATIONS

A total of 556 violations (including acts of violence) were noted as at 30th December 2014 based on complaints relating to 565 incidents. It is to be noted that a single incident can reflect a number of violations as classified by PAFFREL in terms of electoral laws and the regular law of the country. In relation to incidents of violence 162 violations are verified and ten unverified. On state resource abuse there are 147 verified violations and 32 unverified complaints. This category includes the use of state resources and employees for election purposes, the appointment and or transfer of public service officers and the use of state officers in campaign activities. The third category of violations, which includes damage to and/or arson attacks on political party offices and disruptions to rival campaigns recorded 247 verified violations and 58 unverified complaints.

MONITORING HIGHLIGHTS

1. In comparison with the 2010 Presidential Election, where the total violations for the entirety of the campaign period (40 days) was 572, the tally for the current election (as at 30th December 2014) is 556. This reflects a trend towards greater violations in this election. The number is likely to rise significantly in the coming week.
2. Abuse of State Resources for Election Purposes has tripled in comparison to the 2010 Presidential Election. In 2010, the total number of violations relating to abuse of state resources was 53. In comparison, the tally for the current election stands at 147, with one week to go for elections. The abuse of state resources for election purposes at this election seems to be well organised and systematic. It is essentially two-fold: the first being, the utilization of existing welfare provisions such as Samurdhi and welfare schemes for campaign purposes; second, the provision of special welfare benefits i.e. mobile phones to pensioners, to coincide with the Presidential Elections.
3. Increasing direct involvement of elected members of sub/ national government in assaults on opposition campaign supporters. What was significant about these assaults was that they were carried out in clear public view on groups engaged in non-violent campaign activities i.e. attack on New Generation Artistes in Wariyapola in Kurunegala District, where a UPFA Provincial Council member was directly involved. The attacks, as evidenced by the degree of virulence, were intended, not merely to disrupt, but to stop similar campaign activities.

During the monitoring so far, the most significant violations have been in relation to the abuse of state resources for election campaign purposes. There is also a rise in violence with a higher incidence of violations relating to physical assaults on persons engaged in campaign activities. Most incidents took place in clear view of the public, and reflected a high level of virulence.

ANALYSIS OF ELECTION VIOLATIONS *(Pre-election period: up to 30th December 2014)*

(It is to be noted that a single incident can reflect a number of violations as classified by PAFFREL in terms of electoral laws and the regular law of the country.)

OVERVIEW OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2015

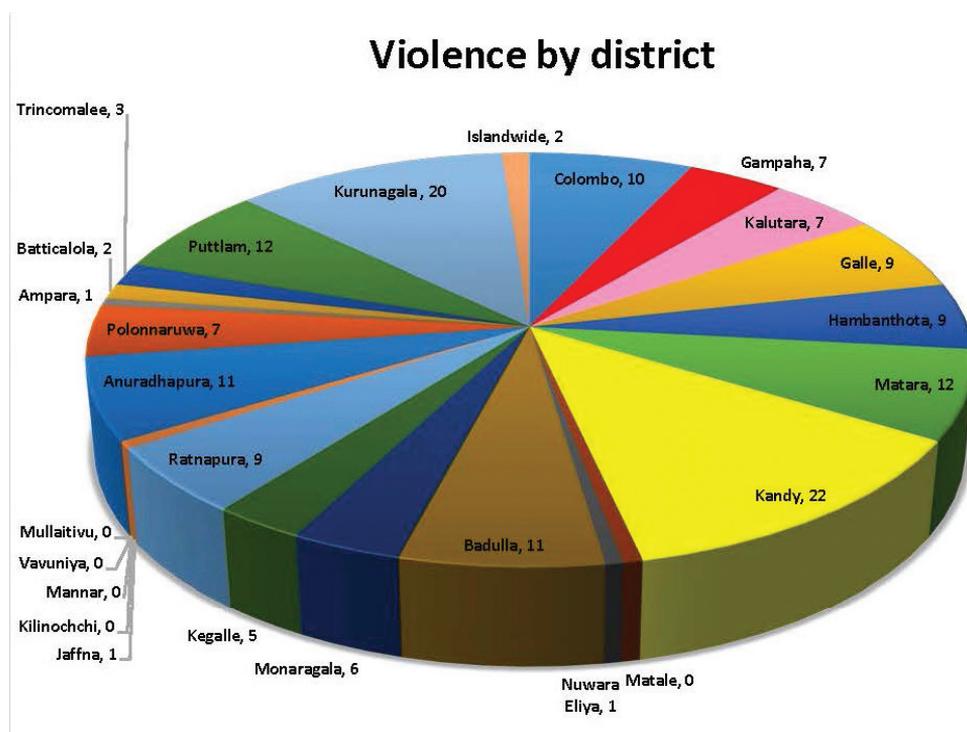
An analysis of the data up to 30th December 2014, shows a rise in both incidents and violations with the total number of incidents rising to 565 with 556 confirmed Electoral Law/ General Law violations being recorded. A total of 100 unconfirmed violations have also been reported during the period under consideration. The Western Province and Southern Provinces reported 95 and 91 confirmed violations each. In the Western Province, Colombo and Gampaha have recorded 41 and 32 incidents each. In the South, Matara recorded 41 incidents and Galle recorded 33. In North Western Province, which had 79 violations, the Kurunagala District recorded 57 violations while Puttalam recorded 22. The Uva Province recorded 54 confirmed violations with Badulla recording 42. The North Central Province recorded 48 violations with Anuradhapura recording 35 violations. Sabaragamuwa and Eastern Provinces have recorded 46 and 39 incidents while the Northern Province still remains with the lowest number of incidents at 12. In Sabaragamuwa, Ratnapura has 30 recorded incidents while in the Eastern Province, Trincomalee has 18 incidents.

COMPARISON WITH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2010

During the 2010 Presidential Election, where the incumbent President contested for his second term, the total number of confirmed complaints reported for the entirety of the pre-election period of 40 days, was 572 confirmed violations. With unconfirmed violations this figure rises to 757 (the total figure of 757 includes 21 violations which were recorded during the 24-day period between the President's announcement of his wish to hold elections and the declaration of the actual Election Day by the Commissioner of Elections). Already in this election, with 9 days to Election Day, the number of confirmed violations have passed 550. Considering the pre-election period of 47 days, of which this report covers 39 days, the intensity in the number of violations up to now is fairly high. In 2010, a total of 4 killings, 127 election related assaults (both grievous and non-grievous), and 18 shootings were recorded. In this election, no killings have been recorded so far, but 30 Grievous Assaults and 21 Assaults have been recorded to date. Furthermore, in contrast to the 53 instances of misuse of state resources recorded in the 2010 Presidential Election, already a total of 147 incidents of state resource abuse have been recorded as at December 30th 2014, in the 2015 Presidential Election. Therefore it is evident that the misuse of state resources is the single biggest violation in this election, with a 3-times increase compared to 2010.

VIOLATIONS RELATED TO VIOLENCE (As at 30th December 2014)

In terms of types of violations, a total of 162 confirmed violations have been reported in the Violations Related to Acts of Violence category (which includes Grievous Assault, Assault, Threats & Intimidation using firearms, Damage to Movable and Immovable Property etc.). The North Western and Southern Provinces have 31 and 30 violations each recorded in this category, and the Western Province has 24 violations related to the same category. The Central Province has 23 violations, whilst Uva and Sabaragamuwa have 16 and 14 violations each. The Northern Province has the lowest number of violations in this category with 1 recorded. In this category, 2 incidents that relate to the entire island have been recorded. In this category, Grievous Assaults and Assaults show 30 and 21 confirmed instances recorded whilst deliberate acts of violence on party offices categorized under Attacks on Political Party Offices/ Candidate Offices show 36 confirmed instances.



■ Grievous Assault

■ Assaults

■ Abductions

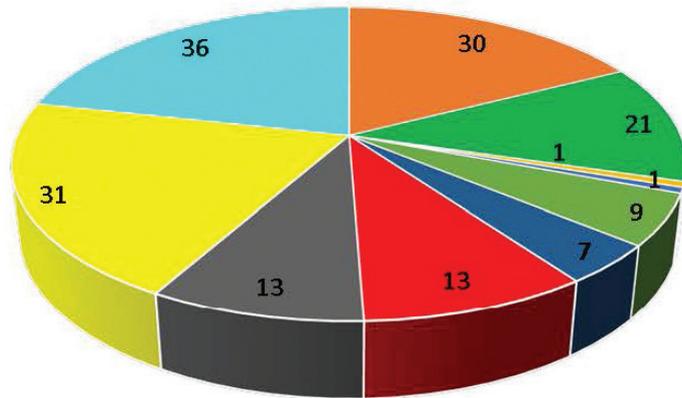
■ Attacks with Explosives

■ Shootings

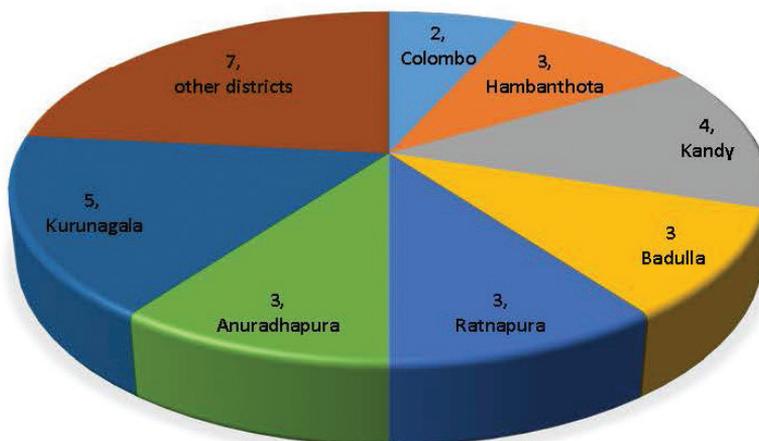
■ Threats & Intimidation using Firearms

■ Damage to Immovable Property (Homes, Business Premises, Buildings etc.)

Violence by Category

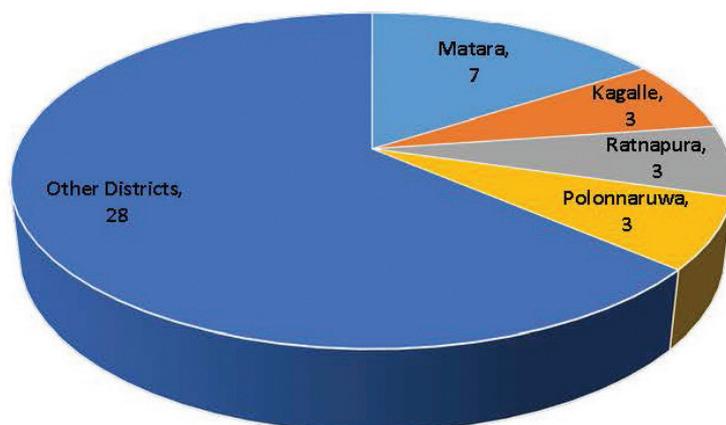


GRIEVOUS ASSAULT BY DISTRICT



Kandy district is the worst affected by election related violence, as at 2 pm December 30, 2014. According to confirmed data, the most number of violations related to violence (22) are reported from the Kandy district. It is not merely the high aggregate that makes Kandy the most violent district, but also on account of the nature of incidents reported. Kandy also reported the highest number of assaults (8) including four grievous assaults and two attacks (arson and/ damage) on campaign offices. Kurunegala is a close second with a total of 19 violations including five grievous assaults. Of the other districts Colombo (2), Gampaha (2), Galle (1), Hambantota (3), Matara (1), Badulla (3), Kalutara (1), Kegalle (1), Ratnapura (3), Anuradhapura (3) and Trincomalee (1) reported at least one incident of grievous assault. A total of 48 hospitalisations were also reported during this period.

Attacks on Political Party Offices by District



Matara district stands out in relation to attacks (physical damage and arson) on campaign offices, recording seven such violations. This violation is serious in that it is premeditated. Of the other districts Gampaha (1), Kalutara (2), Galle (2), Hambantota (1), Kandy (2), Badulla (2), Moneragala (1), Kegalle (3), Ratnapura (3), Jaffna (1), Anuradhapura (1), Polonnaruwa (3), Batticaloa (2), Trincomalee (2), Puttlam (1) and Kurunegala (2) reported at least one attack on campaign offices.

VIOLATIONS RELATED TO ABUSE OF STATE RESOURCES

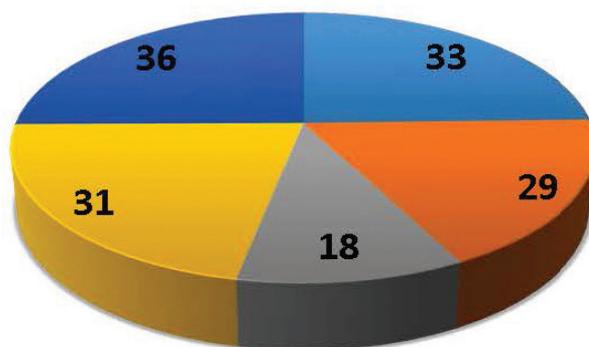
In the category, Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misuse of State Sector Employees, a total of 147 confirmed violations have been recorded whilst a further 32 unconfirmed violations are also reported in this category. The Western Province has 26 recorded violations in this category whilst the Southern

Province has 20 violations. The Eastern Province has 16 violations, whilst North Western and Uva Provinces have 15 violations each. The North Central Province has 13 violations recorded, followed by the Sabaragamuwa and Central Provinces have 11 and 9 violations each. The Northern Province has the lowest number of violations with only 4 being recorded in this category. In this category, 18 incidents that relate to the entire island have also been recorded.

The incidents summary of electoral violations and violence maintained by PAFFREL shows that the sub category, Abuse of State Power & Resources for Election Purposes comes into top position with 36 confirmed violations followed by the sub category, Use of State Officials & Security Sources for Election Campaign Purposes in second place with 33 confirmed violations recorded. The sub category, Appointments, Transfers & Promotions for State Officials targeting the Election has a total of 31 violations recorded. This is followed by Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes which has 29 recorded violations. Attempts/influencing State Officials remains at the bottom of the list with 18 violations being reported.

The manner of violations is two-fold: the first being, the utilization of existing welfare provisions such as Mahapola for campaign purposes; second, the provision of special welfare benefits i.e. mobile phones to pensioners, to coincide with the Presidential Elections. The abuse of state resources for election purposes at this election seems to be well organised and systematic.

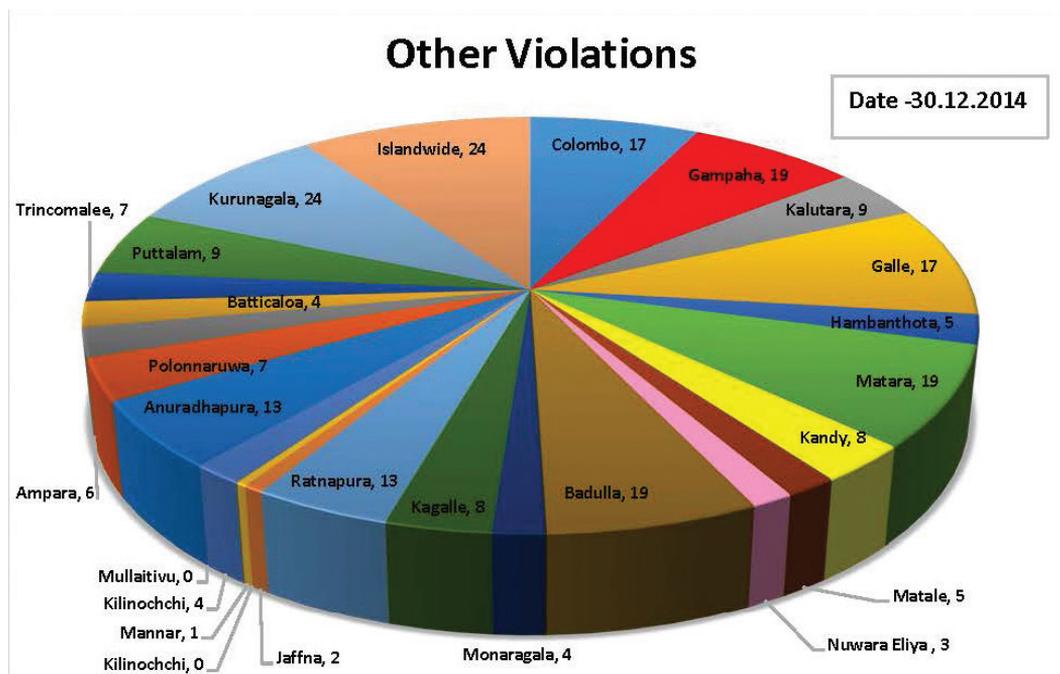
State Resource Abuse by Category



- Abuse of State Power & Resources for Election Purposes
- Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes
- Attempts/influencing State Officials
- Appointments, Transfers & Promotions for State Officials targeting the Election
- Use of State Officials & Security Sources for Election Campaign Purposes

OTHER VIOLATIONS

The Other Violations category, which includes Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives, has 247 confirmed violations. In this category, the Western Provinces and Southern, have 54 and 41 recorded instances. In the West, both Gampaha and Colombo Districts have 19 and 17 violations each whilst in the South, the Matara and Galle District have 19 and 17 violations each recorded. In third place is the North Western Province with 33 confirmed violations and the highest individual amount with 24 instances is recorded from the Kurunagala District. In this category, Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda has 62 confirmed instances recorded and Giving Incentives with Political Objectives has 61 instances recorded. A total of 24 instances of island wide violations in the Other Violations category have been recorded as at 30th December 2014.



Presidential Election 2015

Pre-Election Period VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION – OVERALL DISTRICT SUMMARY



PAFFREL

Date 1/1/2015

Types of Violence		C	N/C	Total
1	Killings	0	0	0
2	Grievous Assault	36	0	36
3	Assaults	21	0	21
4	Abductions	1	0	1
5	Attacks with Explosives	1	0	1
6	Shootings	10	0	10
7	Threats & Intimidation using Firearms	8	0	8
8	Damage to Immovable Property (Homes, Business Premises, Buildings etc.)	15	3	18
9	Damage to Movable Property (Vehicles, movable Assets, Household Goods)	15	2	17
10	Intimidation & Threats	32	4	36
11	Attacks on Political Party/ Candidate Offices (Arson & Damage)	41	1	42
Total Violations Related to Acts of Violence		180	10	190
12	Abuse of sState Power & Resources for Election Purposes	37	9	46
13	Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes	32	4	36
14	Attempts/ influencing State Officials	19	1	20
15	Appointments, Transfers & Promotions for State Officials targeting the Election	32	9	41
16	Use of State Officials & Security Sources for Election Campaign Purposes	36	15	51
Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misusing State Sector Employees		156	38	194
17	Destruction & sabotage decorations, posters & cutouts of political parties.	11	2	13
18	Disrupting Campaign Activities of Opponents	17	5	22
19	Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda	64	12	76
20	Threatening & Disrupting Work of Election Monitors	1	0	1
21	State Officers acting in Favor of Political Parties & in Breach of Official Duties	22	4	26
22	Carrying out Unlawful Meetings & Processions	2	0	2
23	Maintaining Illegal Party Offices	8	3	11
24	Giving Incentives with Political Objectives	69	11	80
25	Using Vehicles without Number Plates	3	0	3
26	Favouritism & Misuse of State & other Media	3	2	5
27	Attempts to Influence/ Influencing by Security Sources & State Officials	4	0	4
28	State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes	30	4	34
29	Carrying out Election Campaign Activities Harassing & Inconveniencing the General Public	13	2	15
30	Intimidating Voters	10	7	17
31	Other Incidents	8	9	17
Other Violations		265	61	326
Total		710		

- * We have received 612 complaints/ incidents in relation to 710 Electoral Law/ General Law Violations.
- * Of them, 161 are related to Acts of Violence, and 190 incidents of Electoral Law/ General Law violations.
- * A total of 53 hospitalizations have been reported to date.





Presidential Election 2015
PAFFREL STATEMENT (1st January, 2015)

ACTUAL EXAMPLES OF VIOLATIONS

This section is intended to illustrate the actual violations that take place in highlighted categories.

1. ABUSE OF STATE RESOURCES

PAFFREL notes the following abuses of state resources

- Welfare support being given to coincide with elections.

As at 31-12-14

- Relief to flood victims in Ampara.
- Gifting sarees to Samurdhi recipients in Beruwa and Kalutara.
- Donation of shoes to children of Samurdhi recipients in Kamburupitiya, Matara.
- Monetary rewards to sportsmen/ women in Puttlam.
- Distribution of chicks for poultry farming, water motors and agricultural machines in Ganewatte, Kurunagala.
- Special allowance of Rs. 2500 given to Samurdhi recipients in Vavuniya and Kilinochchi.

As at 18-12-14

- A special Samurdhi allowance to recipients countrywide.
- The distribution of Samurdhi cards to new beneficiaries in Galle.
- Drought assistance to farmers in Trincomalee and Seruwawila.
- Seed paddy to farmers in Polonnaruwa District.
- Distribution of water motors, sewing machines and agricultural equipment in the North.
- The distribution of kitchen equipment in Galle, Ratgama.
- Directing welfare recipientsto support a particular candidate.

As at 31-12-14

- Samurdhi recipients in Mullaitivu were threatened with the withdrawal of their Samurdhi allowance unless they attended a rally supporting UPFA candidate.
- Samurdhi recipients in Mahava, Kurunegala were instructed at a special meeting to support the UPFA candidate.
- Gifting equipment & providing vehicles at concessionary rates targeting the election.

As at 31-12-14

- Donation of sewing machines and spectacles in Eheliyagoda, Ratnapura.
- Donation of equipment in Pollonnaruwa.
- Distribution of wheelbarrows in Wennappuwa.

As at 18-12-14

- Mobile phones to pensioners (This was suspended following the intervention of the Elections Commissioner)
- Motorbikes at concessionary rates to state sector employees.
- Use of state vehicles for election purposes

As at 31/12/14

- Use of 122 SLTB buses for campaign meeting held in Balapitiya, Galle on December 25, 2014.

As at 18-12-14

- Use of over 1000 SLTB for UPFA rally in Anuradhapura on December 11, 2014.
- Use of over 500 buses for UPFA rally in Panadura on December 15, 2014.
- Use of vehicles belonging to Fisheries Corporation to transport posters of UPFA candidate.
- Use of state premises as campaign offices and for campaign purposes. State premises have been used to hold campaign meetings and display cutouts.
- Use of premises belonging to Matale Divisional Secretariat as campaign office for UPFA candidate.
- Use of Uva Provincial Council Auditorium for election campaign meeting despite instructions by Elections Commissioner to the contrary.

2. USE OF STATE SECTOR EMPLOYEES FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

- Use of state employees for campaign purposes.

As at 31-12-14

- Use of Youth Service Council employees to distribute election propaganda material.
- Continuing use of employees of Dehiwala/ Mt. Lavinia Municipal Council for election campaign purposes.
- Local level Economic Officers in Tangalle, Hambantota deployed to campaign for the UPFA candidate on the instructions of the Nil Balakaya.
- Use of military personnel to prepare propaganda booklet. Distribution of this booklet was stopped by the Elections Commissioner.
- Use of Prison Officers in Ratnapura.
- Use of local level Economic Officers and Samurdhi Officers in Ganewatta, Wariyapola and Hiriyala in Kurunagala to campaign for the UPFA candidate.

As at 18-12-14

- Use of labour grade employees in the Road Development Authority to paste posters.
- Use of prison inmates to construct the stage and prepare decorations for a campaign meeting in Akuressa.
- Directing state sector employees to actively promote and campaign for UPFA candidate. Employees of state sector Boards & Authorities are especially susceptible.
- Deployment of Youth Service Officers for campaign purposes.
- Detailed instructions to a SLTB dept office by trade union head on campaigning for the UPFA candidate.

3. UTILISING STATE EVENTS FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES

This has been a main component of the UPFA candidate's election campaign. State events have been utilized to showcase and campaign for the election.

As at 18/12/14

- Opening of a housing complex in Salamulla.
- Grant of Mahapola university allowance.
- Opening of public pola at Embilipitiya.

4. MAKING TRANSFERS IN & APPOINTMENTS TO KEY PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS

As at 31-12-14

- Local Government Authority: Confirmation of appointment of 300 temporary employees of the Kandy Municipal Council.
- Teaching appointments: Appointment as assistant teachers in Aranayake, Kegalle.

As at 18-12-14

- Police: Approximately 500 transfers made by newly appointed Secretary to the Ministry of Law and Order without proper consultation with the IGP immediately prior to the declaration of elections. Even after elections were declared, a few transfers were made.
- Teaching appointments: 210 persons were absorbed into the state education sector.
- Youth: There was an attempt to appoint Sports Officers by the Sports Ministry, which was suspended following the intervention of the Elections Commissioner.

5. RESTRICTION OF CAMPAIGN SPACE FOR NEW DEMOCRATIC FRONT CANDIDATE

- Some local authorities under UPFA control are denying access to public venues –Ruwanwella and AkuressaPradeshiya Sabha and Thalawa Public Stadium.
- Disconnection of power supply to NDF candidate’s campaign meeting in Kotmale and obstruction of vehicles carrying attendees.
- Disruptions to NDF meeting at Gampaha.

Alleged death threats reported by UNPKandy district politician ChithraMantilleke.

6. ABSOLUTE UTILISATION OF STATE MEDIA FOR THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF THE UPFA CANDIDATE

There is a high level of utilisation of state media for the UPFA candidate’s election campaign which far outstrips the coverage given to the opposition.

7. SPONTANEOUS AND ORGANISED VIOLENCE

Violence ranged from an attack with an explosive to incidents of grievous assault to shooting and threats and intimidation with firearms. However, there seemed to be a downturn in incidents last week, but it is uncertain whether this trend will continue. The prospect of violence rising closer to Election Day has to be guarded against.

As at 31-12-14

- Grievous assault: Attack on New Generation Artistes campaigning for the NDF candidate in Wariyapola in Kurunegala District.

- Attack on NDF candidate office in Diyaganwala, Mahiyangana, following which five persons were hospitalized. This number included, a former Army Colonel, disabled in the war, who suffered grievous injury.

- Attack on party office of UPFA candidate in Kollonna, Ratnapura.
- Attack on UNP Headquarters in Kotte, Colombo.
- Attack on group of artistes campaigning for NDF candidate through street drama in Hambantota.
- Attack on meeting attended by opposition leader in Diyatalawa, Badulla.
- Attack on UPFA supporter's residence, with improvised explosive in Mahava, Kurunagala.

As at 18-12-14

- Grievous assault: In Thalawa a youth celebrating the declaration of the NDF candidate was assaulted by the Chairman of the Thalawa Pradeshiya Sabha T M Indika Udaykumara (UPFA) and others with an axe and poles.
- A UPFA campaign supporter was assaulted at the campaign office in Weligalle, Peradeniya.
- Shooting: An unidentified gunman fired at a group of people lighting crackers to celebrate the declaration of the NDF candidate.
- Attack on Campaign Office: A UPFA campaign office in Hambantota was attacked causing damage to the premises.

SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTIONS

- Direct interventions through state institutions.

As at 31/12/14

- Elections Commissioner: Following a communique to the Elections Commissioner, a planned campaign event at the Uva Chief Minister’s official residence targeting public officials was abandoned.
- IGP: Successful in ensuring the removal of cutouts and banners at the Badulla Bus Depot and the Governor’s Office.

As at 18/12/14

- IGP: Successful in halting the transfer of 10,000 Police officers.
- Elections Commissioner: Suspension of the appointment of Sports Officers during campaign period; limitation of the use of SLTB buses to transport election rally participants and the call to account for buses utilized from Ratnapura and Embilipitiya depots for this purpose.
- Preventing state officials from conducting election related meetings (violating election laws) at Divisional Secretariat Offices in Opanayaka, Weligapola and Godakawela.

- Exposure in media.

- Deployment of RDA employees countrywide to paste posters for UPFA candidate was suspended following PAFFREL reports to the media.

Presidential Election 2015

Pre-Election Period VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION – OVERALL DISTRICT SUMMARY

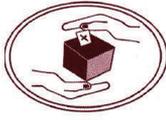


PAFFREL

Date 1/1/2015

Types of Violence		C	N/C	Total
1	Killings	0	0	0
2	Grievous Assault	36	0	36
3	Assaults	21	0	21
4	Abductions	1	0	1
5	Attacks with Explosives	1	0	1
6	Shootings	10	0	10
7	Threats & Intimidation using Firearms	8	0	8
8	Damage to Immovable Property (Homes, Business Premises, Buildings etc.)	15	3	18
9	Damage to Movable Property (Vehicles, movable Assets, Household Goods)	15	2	17
10	Intimidation & Threats	32	4	36
11	Attacks on Political Party/ Candidate Offices (Arson & Damage)	41	1	42
Total Violations Related to Acts of Violence		180	10	190
12	Abuse of sState Power & Resources for Election Purposes	37	9	46
13	Use of State Vehicles for Election Campaign Purposes	32	4	36
14	Attempts/ influencing State Officials	19	1	20
15	Appointments, Transfers & Promotions for State Officials targeting the Election	32	9	41
16	Use of State Officials & Security Sources for Election Campaign Purposes	36	15	51
Violations Relating to Abuse of State Power, Resources & Misusing State Sector Employees		156	38	194
17	Destruction & sabotage decorations, posters & cutouts of political parties.	11	2	13
18	Disrupting Campaign Activities of Opponents	17	5	22
19	Carrying out Illegal Election Propaganda	64	12	76
20	Threatening & Disrupting Work of Election Monitors	1	0	1
21	State Officers acting in Favor of Political Parties & in Breach of Official Duties	22	4	26
22	Carrying out Unlawful Meetings & Processions	2	0	2
23	Maintaining Illegal Party Offices	8	3	11
24	Giving Incentives with Political Objectives	69	11	80
25	Using Vehicles without Number Plates	3	0	3
26	Favouritism & Misuse of State & other Media	3	2	5
27	Attempts to Influence/ Influencing by Security Sources & State Officials	4	0	4
28	State Sponsored Livelihood Grants & Allowances Manipulated for Election Purposes	30	4	34
29	Carrying out Election Campaign Activities Harassing & Inconveniencing the General Public	13	2	15
30	Intimidating Voters	10	7	17
31	Other Incidents	8	9	17
Other Violations		265	61	326
Total		710		

- * We have received 612 complaints/ incidents in relation to 710 Electoral Law/ General Law Violations.
- * Of them, 161 are related to Acts of Violence, and 190 incidents of Electoral Law/ General Law violations.
- * A total of 53 hospitalizations have been reported to date.



PAFFREL

கிடுகக் கா காடார்கு ஁கிவர்குடக் கடுகா ஂகை கிடுகார்கிடுக.
சுதந்திரமானதும் நீதியானதுமான தேர்தல்களுக்கான மக்கள் செயற்பாடு.

PEOPLE'S ACTION FOR FREE & FAIR ELECTIONS

PAFFREL ELECTION DAY STATEMENT-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION (8 JANUARY 2015)

The Presidential election took place today under significantly peaceful conditions. PAFFREL congratulates the Election Commissioner, the Inspector General of Police, and their respective departmental staff who were tasked with election duties for performing their tasks on Election Day itself in an exemplary manner.

On Election Day, PAFFREL deployed 11,200 stationery monitors and 360 mobile teams. In addition 35 international monitors of the Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL) observed the elections at the invitation of PAFFREL. PAFFREL received a total of 150 complaints during the polling period. These complaints involved 156 violations of which 82 were confirmed as at 4 pm today. There were 2 complaints of explosions reported from the North from Jaffna and Vavuniya. There were 9 assaults including 3 serious cases which entailed hospitalization from Anuradhapura, Ratnapura and Matale. Attempts to influence voters were widespread and there were also confirmed reports of intimidation of voters in several areas including Nawalapitiya, Kandy and Gampaha.

Violations of election law that involved the abuse and misuse of state resources and personnel that had been taking place on a large scale during the period of the election campaign continued on Election Day itself. PAFFREL regrets that the Election Commissioner was not vested with the necessary powers to control and rectify this situation and ensure a level playing field for the opposition.

The predominant feature of this election was the gross abuse and misuse of state resources and state power that took place during the period of the election campaign prior to Election Day and even during the two day “cooling off” period prior to Election Day, and on Election Day itself. PAFFREL wishes to state that violence is not the only criterion in determining a free and fair election. There cannot be violations of election law if the contest is to be free and fair.

The state media and some private media were utilized in a one-sided manner for the ruling party candidate’s benefit. During the “cooling off” period, where no political



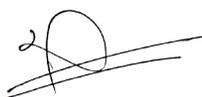
activity is permitted, these media institutions broadcast accounts of the war and terrorism, including mock-ups of LTIE attacks and the government's triumph over it. On Election Day itself the Rupavahini State television broadcast false information about the defection of a key opposition member to the government. We appreciate the action of the Election Commissioner in personally going to the offending television station and ensuring it corrected its misinformation.

In addition, throughout the election campaign period, and on Election Day itself, the state welfare system was utilized in a manner that amounts to "treating" the electorate. The provision of mobile phones, rice cookers, sarees, bags of cement were recorded by PAFFREL monitors as taking place on a very large scale in different parts of the country. State vehicles, officials, welfare programmes, development programmes and even the annual government budget were structured for the purpose of treating and inducement of voters. The denial of public spaces for the opposition to conduct its election rallies was a problem throughout the period of the election campaign.

At the conclusion of a hard fought and bitterly contested election, PAFFREL appeals to the political parties, their leaders and members, to ensure that today's peaceful environment continues into the post-election period and is without violence or revenge-taking. We expect the police to perform their duties and ensure the Rule of Law prevails.

Thanking You

Yours faithfully,



Rohana Hettiarachchi
Executive Director

12/3, Robert Terrace, Robert Gunawardana Mawatha, Colombo 06, Sri Lanka.
Tel : (+94) 11 2514441/11 2514 42 Fax : (+94) 11 2514443
E-mail : paffrel@sltnet.lk Website : www.paffrel.lk



Presidential Election 2015:

Analysis of Violations and Violence from 7 am to 4 pm on Election Day

Voting on the 2015 Presidential Election ended today at 4.00 pm. News reports suggest that the voter turnout was high. The Election Commissioner's official statement on the total voter turnout has yet to be announced.

There were 82 confirmed electoral violations reported at the end of voting today. There were also 74 unconfirmed violations recorded by PAFFREL as at 4 pm. These were related to 150 incidents. Due to the high volume violations recorded (on Election Day), PAFFREL is currently in the process of confirming some of the incidents that have been reported. The actual examples of violations recorded at the end of this report are those confirmed as at 4.00 pm today.

There were nine cases of assault, including three serious cases, one in Ratnapura involving a Minister that required the hospitalisation of several persons. Many incidents indicate continuing campaigning in violation of electoral laws and inducements to vote. A hand grenade exploded near a polling station in Jaffna and another explosion in Vavuniya, with no casualties was reported. There was one incident of damage to property reported from Galle. The presence of Samurdhi officers in illegal campaigning efforts was also notable.

A total of 43 incidents of voter intimidation were reported during the day. Of them, 20 violations were confirmed as at 4.00pm. In this category the Western Province had 10 violations of which 5 were confirmed. The Central Province came in second place with a total of 9 complaints, of which 5 violations could be confirmed by the end of the voting period. The North Western Province reported a total of 5 violations, of which 2 were confirmed. Sabaragamuwa and Northern Provinces had 4 violations each. Illegal campaign activities amounted to 31 violations of which 19 were confirmed. The Western Province had 6 violations in this category, of which 4 were confirmed. Of that, Colombo had 2 violations. The Southern, Central, Uva and North Western Provinces reported 3 violations each in this category (this includes both confirmed and unconfirmed violations).

In terms of violations reported from provinces, the Western Province had the most number of violations at 37. This include 14 confirmed and 23 unconfirmed violations. At the district level, Gampaha had 18 violations (5 confirmed, 13 unconfirmed), Colombo had a total of 11 violations (6 confirmed, 5 unconfirmed) and Kalutara 8 (3 confirmed, 5 unconfirmed). The Central Province had a total of 21 violations, 13 confirmed, 8 unconfirmed with Kandy coming into first place at the district level with 15 violations (7 confirmed, 8 unconfirmed). The Southern Province followed closely with 20 violations, 12 confirmed and 8 unconfirmed. In the South, Galle and Matara have 9 violations each (6 confirmed in Galle and 5 confirmed in Matara). The North Western Province has 18 violations reported, with 6 confirmed. In both Puttlam and Kurunagala, 3 violations have been confirmed whilst 6 are yet to be confirmed. The Sabaragamuwa and Northern Provinces have 11 violations each reported (both confirmed and unconfirmed) followed by Uva with 10.

Actual examples of violations recorded under separate categories as at 4.00 pm on Election Day:

Assault

Ratnapura, Kahawatta – UPFA parliamentarian Ranjith Soysa, Godakawela PS member and a group of supporters assaulted supporters of NDF candidate. Eight hospitalised.

Anuradhapura, Mihintale, Narajagalagama – Chief Minister S.M. Chandrasena assaulted a group of persons near the polling centre. One person hospitalised.
Digamadulla, Thirukovil – Member of TNA, Vijayaraja, was assaulted outside Thirukovil People’s Bank.

Moneragala, Bibile – Minister Wijemuni Soysa and supporters assaulted supporters of NDF candidate and fired into the air with a weapon.

Galle, Hiniduma – Samurdhi officer and PS member assaulted supporters of NDF candidate.

Puttalam, Anamaduwa – Resident of Mundalama supporting NDF candidate assaulted by a group calling itself Kivila Youth Group along with others at his residence. This same person was assaulted by the same group on the 7th.

Matale, Yatawatta – Attack on UNP member Wasantha Aluvihare’s vehicle in which one of the occupants suffered injury and was admitted to hospital. Attack carried out by Pradeshiya Sabha member, Lal Attanayake and his supporters.

Use of Explosives to Intimidate

Jaffna, Point Pedro – An explosion near a polling centre in Point Pedro.

Nelunkulam, Vavuniya – Explosion near Kalaimagal Vidyalaya.

Damage to Property

Galle, Habaraduwa, Wetaramba – People in six defenders damaged the house of former UNP PS member.

Ampara, Pottuvil – Vehicle of SLMC member attacked by UPFA supporters in Akkaraipattu.

Voter Influencing

Colombo, Kesbewa, Mahakandana West Grama Niladari division – Samurdhi bank employees were inside the polling centre, not on official duty.

Galle, Ambalangoda – Deputy Mayor Amal stopped his vehicle near the polling centre and told people to vote for Mahinda Rajapaksa.

Hambantota, Meedeniya – UPFA campaign office near Galpothayaya Bodiya voters given kiribath from morning.

Matara, Dickwella – Samurdhi recipients of Maliedda given money at Dickwella Samurdhi Zonal Office.

Anuradhapura – Mayor of Anuradhapura went round to polling stations in the area intimidating and chasing voters.

Gampaha, Attanagalla – Voters registered at the Eluwapitiya Polling centre were urged to vote for the UPFA candidate by supporters stationed near the centre.

Monaragala, Monaragala – Two persons near the co-op council building polling centre near Hulandawa junction urged voters to vote for a particular candidate.

Monaragala, Buttala – Supporters of the UPFA candidate canvassed voters to vote in favour of the UPFA candidate.

Inducements

Ratnapura, Kuruwita – Samurdhi officers in three-wheelers displaying a sticker saying Suba Anagathayak transporting voters to the polling centre where they have been given Rs 1,000.

Kilinochchi, Kilinochchi – Alcohol distributed at 57 (1) Polling Centre.

Violations Related to Voting Process

Galle, Ambalawatha, Welipotha Vihare – Distributing replicas of the ballot papers.

Ratnapura, Godakawela – Persons distributing forged ballot papers near Pallebedda Ambavilla polling centre. Police have arrested one person.

Matara, Matara – Voter at Heketiya Rajamaha Vihare polling centre found his vote had already been cast.

Kalutara, Matugama – Police took into custody a double cab and its occupants carrying forged ballot papers.

Intimidation

Talaimannar, Mannar – People in a three-wheeler threatened voters saying they should vote for Mahinda Rajapaksa.

Jaffna, Jaffna, Kandarmadam – Three suspicious people hanging around outside the Hindu Balika Vidyalaya polling centre.

Nuwara Eliya, Nawalapitiya, Nawalapitiya Junior Girls School – Supporters of Government Minister Mahindanada Aluthgamage preventing voters from going to vote.

Galle, Ratgama – A voter going to vote at the Dodamduwa Ratgama Rohana Balika Vidyalaya was threatened by the Grama Sevaka and another.

Kilinochchi, Kandavalai – Samurdhi officer stationed himself 50 metres away from the Kandavalai-Punnai-Thiravi school polling centre with a group of people and threatened voters urging them to vote for the UPFA candidate. He also distributed alcohol. Police officers failed to take action.

Voter Harassment

Polonnaruwa, Polonnaruwa – Harassment of voters outside Welikanda, Bowathagama, Susirigama polling centre

Obstruction of Voters

Mahanuwara, Gampola – A person by the name of Gamini obstructed roads to polling stations to stop voters from voting.

Kandy, Labumdeniya – UPFA supporters obstructed access to polling centres. Groups places themselves on connecting roads preventing voters from proceeding to polling centres.

Abuse of State Resources

Re-telecasting interview with Dr. Dayan Jayatilleke over SLBC.

Batticaloa, Kalkudah, Valachchenai – Food and alcohol stored at the National Paper Corporation

Island wide – Message sent through Mobitel saying “Let’s vote for Mahinda for nation’s consistency, stability, sustainability in a secured nation (Bulath Kolaya)”.

Islandwide–Rupavahini broadcasting war in Sri Lanka drawing parallels with wars abroad.

Colombo, Piliyandala – Calls on SLT lines requesting voters to vote for UFPA candidate

Using media Swarnavahini displaying BulathKolaya (islandwide).

Denied Right to Vote

Colombo, Kaduwela, Sri Sumanatissa Kanishta Vidyalaya – Seven voters found that names on the ID card and names on the polling card were different.

Matara, Devundera, Devundera Abeysekeramaya – a voter who went to vote was turned away saying his vote had been cast.

Matara, Kimbulgoda – A woman using her passport as authentication of identity was refused the right to vote.

Illegal Campaigning

Nuwara Eliya, Nuwara Eliya – UNP politician distributed leaflets outside the Ambagamuwa Vidulipura polling centre.

Matara, Hakmana – Distribution of defamatory leaflets near polling centre at PallawelaMahaVidyalaya.

Kurunegala, Nikaweratiya – Cutouts of UPFA candidate remain outside NikaweratiyaWelandaPiyasa.

Agalawatte, Kalutara, Meegahathenna polling centre 45 – Posters in vicinity of polling centre have not been removed.

Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Kachchal Tamil mixed school – 50 metres to the right of the school there are people standing outside urging people to vote for Mahinda Rajapaksa.

Gampaha, Attanagalle, Yatiyana polling centre at the Yatiyana Junior School – There was no police protection near gate. Group campaigning for Rajapaksa near gate of school.

Moneragala, Wellawaya – UPFA PS member and others are campaigning for Rajapaksa.

Badulla, Badulla Mailagaathenna Rahula Vidyalaya – Samurdhi officer and others inside a van outside the polling centre urging voters to vote for Rajapaksa. Van has a poster of Mahinda Rajapaksa.

Jaffna, Karachchi Urulharam Maha Vidyalaya – UPFA symbol displayed.

Leaflets on display urging vote for UPFA candidate (islandwide).

Hambantota, Hambantota Mirijawilla – Mahinda Rajapaksa cutout on display at junction. A few days before it had been covered, cover now removed.

Ratnapura, Rakwana, Muttetigama polling station 61 – Two Samurdhi officers urging voters to vote for UPFA candidate.

Anuradhapura, Thambuttegama – Four people outside Kalundagama Cultural Centre urging voters to vote for NDF candidate.

Kurunegala, Polhawela – 100 to 150 metres away from Adargala Pothgul Rajamahavihara polling centre former Grama Sevakas are making comments on who voters should vote for.

Ampara, Pottuvil, Uddalachchenai polling centre – On list displaying candidates names and symbols, a cross was marked in front of Mahinda Rajapaksa's name.

Mahanuwara, Mahanuwaru – Leaflets being distributed near St Anthony's polling centre in Katugasthota.

Gampaha, Ragama – Provincial Councillor Neal Indika distributed leaflets urging people to vote for UPFA candidate.

Badulla, Badulla – Alcohol was distributed by a group in a Prado bearing a sticker with the image of the UPFA candidate.

Islandwide – Muslim voters were urged through a religious programme 'Muslim Saiviyar' broadcast over SLBC to not vote for the NDF candidate.

Islandwide – SMSs sent through Dialog mobile network to some connection holders, a message requesting that the vote be cast in favour of the UPFA candidate.

Access to Vote

Puttalam, Mannar – Displaced people located in Mannar not given transport to go and vote. No private buses or CTB buses running. Police informed but no steps taken.

Violations of Voting Process

Ratnapura, Eheliyagoda, Bodimaluwa Vidyalaya – People who came with ID cards but without polling cards were turned away by the police.

Galle, Hiniduma, Ulugama – Police have taken into custody a three-wheeler carrying forged ballot papers.

Mahanuwara, Harispattuwa, Vidyananda Pirivena polling centre – A person with disabilities who came to vote was guided to vote for Bulathkolaya.

Badulla, Viyaluwa – Distribution of forged ballot papers.

Gampaha, Biyagama – Voter reported that his vote had been cast.

Nuwera Eliya, Nawalapitiya, Ulapone – Polling card had been forcibly taken from voter by those who came in a vehicle.

Gampaha, Mihirigama, Palewela Maha Vidyalaya polling booths 1 and 2 – People who came to vote given forged ballot papers which had already been marked (PAFFREL mobile).

Colombo, Homagama – Unauthorised person present in vicinity of Kirivanthuduwa and Siyabalagoda Junior School.

Other

Kalutara, Horana, Pokunuvita Sirimevan Vidyalaya – The polling booth arranged in such a way that it enables officials to see how the person is voting.

08/01/2015

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA.

In the matter of an application under Article 17 read with Article 126 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

1. People's Action for Free and Fair Elections (PAFFREL) No. 12/3, Robert Terrace, Robert Gunawardana Mawatha, Colombo 06.

2. Rohana Hettiarachchi, Executive Director, People's Action for Free and Fair Elections (PAFFREL), No. 12/3, Robert Terrace, Robert Gunawardana Mawatha, Colombo 06.

Petitioners

SC(FR) Application No:

vs

1. Mahinda Deshapriya

Commissioner of Elections, Elections Secretariat, P.O. Box 02, Sarana Mawatha, Rajagiriya.

2. Director General,

Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption, No. 36, Malalasekera Mawatha, Colombo 07.

3. N.K. Illangakoon

Inspector General of Police, Police Headquarters, Colombo 01.

4. Director General

Road Development Authority, 1st Floor, "Sethsiripaya", Battaramulla.

5. Director General

Central Cultural Fund, No. 212/1, Baudhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 07.

6. Secretary Ministry of Finance

The Secretariat Building, Colombo 01.

7. Auditor General

No. 306/72, Auditor General's Department,
Polduwa Road, Battaramulla.

8. Lalith Weeratunga

Former Secretary to the President, C/O Presidential
Secretariat, Colombo 01.

9. Hon. Attorney General

Attorney-General's Department, Colombo 12.

RESPONDENTS

TO: HIS LORDSHIP THE CHIEF JUSTICE, AND THEIR LORDSHIPS; THE OTHER HONOURABLE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA.

*I, Rohana Hettiarachchi of People's Action for Free and Fair Elections (PAFFREL),
No. 12/3, Robert Terrace, Robert Gunawardana Mawatha, Colombo 06, , being a
Buddhist go hereby solemnly sincerely and truly declare and affirm as follows:*

1. I am the Affirmant hereto and the 2nd Petitioner abovenamed and I affirm to the following from my personal knowledge and material available to me. I state that I have been authorized by the 1st Petitioner to Affirm to the matters herein. I state that the 1st Petitioner, the People's Action for Free and Fair Elections (PAFFREL), is a non-profit

organization incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act which can sue and be sued in its registered name and the 2nd Petitioner is a citizen of Sri Lanka and is the Executive Director of PAFFREL).

2. I further state that;

a) The 1st Petitioner is a citizen based organization committed to the promotion of free and fair elections in Sri Lanka and strengthening democracy;

b) The 1st Petitioner is also a partner of the Asian Network for Free and Fair Elections (ANFREL). PAFFREL has been monitoring all major elections held in Sri Lanka, i.e. Presidential, Parliamentary, Provincial Councils, Local Government Elections, since 1987 with a view to ensuring free and fair elections;

c) Further, the 1st Petitioner is an umbrella organization for monitoring elections in Sri Lanka, which has led the civil society movement to protect the integrity of the electoral process. PAFFREL has its island-wide network of organizations, which has the capacity to monitor elections throughout the country including the North and the Eastern Provinces;

d) The 1st Petitioner has taken strong stands with respect to voting and has been instrumental in regularizing the identity process during elections in 2006;

e) The 1st Petitioner has participated in monitoring all elections since 1987, and thereafter, the Commissioner of Elections has regularly invited the 1st Petitioner to be an election monitor;

3. I state as follows:

(a) The 1st Respondent is the Commissioner of Elections;

(b) The 2nd Respondent is the Director General of the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption;

(c) The 3rd Respondent is the Inspector General of Police;

(d) The 4th Respondent is the Director General of the Road Development Authority;

(e) The 5th Respondent is the Director General of the Central Cultural Fund;

(f) The 6th Respondent is the Secretary to the Ministry of Finance;

(g) The 7th Respondent is the Auditor General;

(h) The 8th Respondent is the Former Secretary to the President;

(i) The 9th Respondent is the Hon. Attorney General who has been made a party in compliance with the law.

4. I state that under Article 28(d) of the Constitution, it is the duty of every person in Sri Lanka, to preserve and protect public property and to combat misuse and waste of public property.

5. I state that the Petitioners have instituted the instant application on their own behalf as well as in the Public Interest discharging their duties under Article 28(d) of the Constitution.
6. I state that in the instant application, the Petitioners seek appropriate directions/ order and determinations from Your Lordships Court in respect of issues of public importance, arising out of the Presidential Election held on 08.01.2015 and in particular with regard to the following:
 - (a) The usage of public property circumventing the provisions of the law;
 - (b) Misuse and waste of Public Property;
 - (c) The inactions of the authorities thereof to prevent the waste and misuse of Public Property;
 - (d) The ignorance of the directives given by the authorities to prevent and misuse Public Property.
7. I state that by the Proclamation dated 20.11.2014, the then President declared his intention of appealing to the People for a mandate to hold office by election for a further term.

*A copy of the Gazette Extraordinary No. 1889/31 dated 20.11.2015 containing the aforesaid Proclamation is annexed hereto marked **P1***

8. I state that thereafter, the Commissioner of Elections declared that the polling of the Presidential Election to be held on 08.01.2015.

*A copy of the Gazette Extraordinary No. 1889/35 dated 21.11.2014 containing the aforesaid Declaration of the Commissioner of Elections is annexed hereto marked **P2***

9. I state that upon the aforesaid declaration of the Presidential Election, the laws governing the Presidential Elections become operative and use of the Public Property comes under the strict scrutiny of the Commissioner of Elections.
10. I state that especially under the powers vested on the Commissioner of Elections under Article 104B(4)(a) of the Constitution, the Commissioner of Elections has wide powers to ensure that the State Resources are not use for the advantage of any candidate.

11. I state that accordingly, in lieu of the Presidential Election 2015; the Commissioner of Elections had issued several Circulars and Guidelines to the State authorities requesting them to follow the directives given therein and refrain from violating the Election Laws.

Copies of Circulars nos. PRE/2015/43 dated 22.11.2014 PRE/2015/4B dated 26.11.2014 and PRE/2015/4B dated 24.11.2014, Media Notice No. 30 dated 02.01.2015 are annexed

*hereto marked **P3(a)** to **P3(d)** respectively in proof thereof which are pertinent to the instant application.*

12. In terms of Article 104B(4), the Commissioner of Elections enjoys powers for the purpose to make directions in order to ensure integrity of the election process. Your Lordships attention is respectfully drawn to the directives given in P3(a) to P3(d). Failure to follow the aforesaid directives in this instance which are in fact prohibitions read together with the failure to protect equal opportunities of law amounts to grave violation of Article 12(1) are the special circumstances of this case, affecting the national economy and the basic structure of democracy.

13. I state that despite the aforesaid directives of the Commissioner of Elections, the following actions had been taken by the impugned parties by wrongfully using State resources and Public Property [hereinafter commonly referred to as “Public Property”].

14. I state that the Petitioners morefully describe in the following paragraphs several incidents, in proof of misuse and waste of Public Property during the said Presidential Election period.

Distribution of “Sil Redi”

15. I state that ‘Sil Redi’ (Fabrics used by devotees to observe Sil) were distributed all over the island during the election campaign in supportive of one particular candidate. In respect thereof, the Petitioners further state as follows:

(a) The said ‘Sil Redi’ were contained in packs and each pack contained a white piece of cloth of about 5m.

(b) Further in the ‘Sil Redi’ pack there was a leaflet promoting a particular Presidential Election candidate.

*A copy of the aforesaid leaflet promoting the said candidate is annexed hereto marked **P4***

(c) The Petitioners have learned that Sil Redi' was distributed for over 800,000 persons all over the island.

(d) I state that a pack of Sil Redi that was distributed is in the custody of the Petitioners and will be brought to Court as directed by Your Lordships Court.

16. I state that the Petitioners immediately inquired from the then Ministry of Buddha Sasana in respect of the aforesaid "Sil Redi" distribution campaign and they were told that the funds for the said Sil Redi had not been allocated by the Ministry of Buddha Sasana but the funds had been released from the Temple Trees. The Petitioners thereafter complained to the Commissioner of Elections in respect of the aforesaid distribution of Sil Redi.

*A copy of the letter dated 04.01.2015 sent by the Petitioners to the Assistant Commissioner of Elections-Moneragala is annexed hereto marked **P5** in proof thereof*

17. I state that despite the objections of the Petitioners, the aforesaid 'Sil Redi' had been distributed all over the country during the Election period. I state that the Petitioners have learned that the value of the said 'Sil Redi' is over 100 million of Rupees and the impugned distribution is violative of the Articles of the Constitution and the Financial Regulations concerned thereof.

18. I state that in addition to "Sil Redi", the prospective voters had also been given "Lith" promoting one Candidate.

*A copy of an aforesaid "Lith" and the letter dated 31.12.2014 by which Petitioners had complained to the Human Rights Commission against the distribution of aforesaid "Lith" are annexed hereto marked **P6(a)** and **P6(b)** respectively*

19. I state that in the given circumstances, the distribution of "Sil Redi", "Lith" or other materials to people during the Presidential Election period by any state authority or public servant in promotion of a candidate is an offence, which falls under 'corruption' given in Section 70 of the Bribery Act.

Using Public Servants for Election Propaganda Work

20. I state that workers of the Road Development Authority had been used for the election campaign of a Candidate, which was revealed in news bulletins of some media networks. I state that by letter dated 10.12.2014 they brought to the attention of the Chairman of RDA and by letter dated 16.12.2014 they complained to the Human Rights Commission in respect of deployment of RDA workers for election propaganda work.

*Copies of the said letters dated 10.12.2014 and 16.12.2014 together with the annexures thereto are annexed hereto marked **P7(a)** and **P7(b)** respectively. The Petitioners reserve their right to submit further material to Your Lordships Court in proof thereof if so required.*

21. I state that on 04.01.2015, a meeting had been summoned to give the annual bonuses of the employees of the Central Cultural Fund. However, the said meeting had been conducted with the motive of promoting a particular Candidate of the Presidential Election. In fact, the members of the Sri Lanka Nidahas Sewaka Sangamaya had asked its members to come dressed in Blue Colour Trade Union T-Shirts. I state that the Petitioners by letter dated 31.12.2014 complained to the Human Rights Commission against deploying employees of Central Cultural Fund for political campaigns.

*Copies of the letters dated 23.12.2014, 29.12.2014 sent by the Director General of Central Cultural Fund and a Director of the Central Cultural Fund, letter dated 30.12.2014 sent by the Sri Lanka Nidahas Sewaka Sangamaya to its members and aforesaid complaint made to the Human Rights Commission dated 31.12.2014 are annexed hereto marked **P8(a)** to **P8(d)** respectively.*

22. I state that the workers of Sri Lanka Ports Authority had also been used for the election campaign of one candidate. The said workers have been granted wages and overtime payment for the time day had spent on election propaganda work.

*A copy of the letter dated 05.01.2015 sent by the Petitioners to the Human Rights Commission together with the annexures thereto are annexed hereto marked **P9** in proof thereof.*

23. I state that similar to the incidents which have been highlighted above, there have been numerous other instances where public servants have been deployed for election propaganda work of one particular candidate. I state that the Petitioners have made complaints to the respective authorities when they learned of such malpractices but on most occasions no effective steps have been taken to prevent the same. I further state that the complaints of the Petitioners made at the Human Rights Commission reflected in the instant application are pending inquiry.

*Copies of several letters submitted by the Petitioners to the relevant authorities against the deployment of public servants in election propaganda work are annexed hereto marked **P10(a)** to **P10(c)** respectively.*

24. I further state that deployment of public officers/ workers for election propaganda work as described in the instant application is a violation of the provisions of the Establishments Code.

Some of the other actions complained of by the Petitioners

25. I state that in the run to the Presidential Election and during the Presidential Election campaign several development programmes were carried out by the State as election propaganda and the Petitioners have brought this to the attention of the relevant authorities.

*Copies of letter dated 20.12.2014 written by the Petitioners to the then Secretary to the Ministry of Public Administration & Internal Affairs and letter dated 28.12.2014 written by the Petitioners to the 1st Respondent are annexed hereto marked **P11(a)** and **P11(b)** respectively.*

26. I state that the aforesaid abuse of power was brought to the notice of the authorities and the Petitioners were awaiting reasonable and effective actions being taken. However, so far as no effective actions have been taken. Nevertheless, I state that the violations complained herein are of public and general importance and of continuous in nature.

27. I state that despite the concerns raised by them, many public servants were used for the election propaganda campaign of one candidate during the aforesaid presidential election period.

28. I state that under Article 28(d) of the Constitution the Respondents are also under a Public Duty to preserve and protect public property and to combat misuse and waste of public property.

29. I specifically state that the actions and inactions impugned in the instant application are especially violative of the provisions of the Bribery Act, the Finance Regulations and Offences Against Public Property Act No. 12 of 1982 and the Establishments Code.

30. I further state that all organs of the State are bound to follow the doctrine of Rule of Law and matters impugned herein warrant preventive actions and mechanisms to be implemented in order to preserve and protect Public Property and to uphold the Rule of Law.

31. I state that the Petitioners respectfully urge Your Lordships Court to direct the Respondents and other relevant State authorities to ensure that Public Property is used during the election periods in terms of the laws governing the same.

32. In view of the aforesaid circumstances, I state that the fundamental rights of the Petitioners guaranteed to them under Articles 12(1) of the constitution are violated by anyone or more of the Respondents and/ or the relevant authorities/ officer/s.
33. I state that the Petitioners respectfully reserve their right to add further parties to this application as Respondents and enlarge the reliefs prayed for such added Respondents if so required.
34. I state that the Petitioners respectfully reserve their right to tender further material to Your Lordships Court in respect of the matters herein.
35. I state that the Petitioners are advised to state and therefore state that the aforesaid actions of the Respondents amount to executive and/or administrative action within the meaning of Articles 17&126 of the Constitution.
36. I state that the Petitioners have not invoked the jurisdiction of Your Lordships' Court previously in respect of matters pleaded herein.
37. I state that the Petitioners are entitled to the reliefs prayed for in the Petition.

*The foregoing affidavit having been read over and)
explained to the affirmant above named who)
having understood its nature, content and context)
affirmed hereto and set his usual signature hereto)
in on this day of March 2014)*

BEFORE ME

Justice of the Peace



Released in Colombo, 9th January 2015

PRESS STATEMENT

SRI LANKA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 2015: “A TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE”

The Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL) congratulates the people of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for their commitment to strengthen democracy by participating in the Presidential Election. ANFREL, an independent network of Asian Election Observers, also wishes to commend the Department of Elections for showing professionalism and commitment in administering the election while maintaining transparency, accountability, and fairness despite the challenges and limitations it faced. ANFREL would also like to express its appreciation to the national monitoring organizations for their work to uphold the sanctity of the votes. The joint efforts of all stakeholders fostered an environment conducive to the strong voter turnout witnessed on 08 January.

After analysing the reports of our 35 international election observers deployed across the country, ANFREL is confident that the January 8th 2015 election was held in a largely peaceful manner. ANFREL observers witnessed a smooth and transparent polling and counting process with only isolated irregularities and violence. However, ANFREL remains concerned in respect to the principles of fairness and free and fair elections, in particular, in regard to the misuse and abuse of state resources and the absence of a level playing field among contending parties. ANFREL observed several incidents of misuse of public property such as the use of public buses to transport people to campaign rallies. Similar concerns have been highlighted by national monitoring groups that contend that public funds and the government bureaucracy are misused to serve as campaign machinery. Furthermore, unequal access to media has also been observed with the ruling party receiving disproportionate air time on both public and private channels.

An environment of fear has also been felt in different provinces including Eastern, North Western, and Northern provinces where voters have shown some hesitance in expressing their opinion about the electoral process. Vandalism of party offices and

private property as well as assaults on party workers and supporters have become serious concerns. ANFREL observed an atmosphere of intimidation against civil society members which must be condemned. All such incidents should be investigated and perpetrators should be prosecuted equally according to existing Sri Lankan law.

“ANFREL urges Sri Lanka to enact and enforce adequate electoral laws including measures to level the playing field, empower the Department of Elections, institute campaign finance regulations, ensure freedom of the media, and strengthen regulations over the misuse of state resources. These key elements are absent from the current election law”, said ANFREL’s Mission Head Damaso Magbual.

Since its deployment, ANFREL has worked in 24 districts in Sri Lanka, assessing (219), (250) subdivision villages and visited, and/or interviewed more than (500) electoral stakeholders including election officials, five presidential candidates (including representatives of the incumbent candidate, the Secretary General of the SLFP, 6 Ministers and senior ministers); and the opposition’s common candidate, Elections Monitoring Groups, Government officials, Civil Society Organizations, religious leaders, members of the academe, community leaders, the youth, and women’s groups. The mission maintains balance in the composition of its interviewees. During the polling day, the mission observed 213 Polling Center and 316 polling station (booth) as well as monitored counting process at 24 counting center during the 8th and 9th January 2015.

ANFREL election observers will continue to monitor the post-election environment in Sri Lanka and wish to see a peaceful conclusion of the election.

###

For further information please contact:

English/Bahasa Indonesia Requests: Ichal Supriadi: Ichal@anfrel.org
| Mobile: +94-766636978

Local Language Requests: Chandanie Watawala: Chandanie@anfrel.org
| Mobile: +94-766075977

**Memorandum of Understanding between
Transparency International Sri Lanka (TISL)
and
Peoples Action for Free and Fair Election (PAFFREL)**

WHEREAS this Memorandum of Understanding (hereafter referred to as the MoU) is entered into between Transparency International Sri Lanka (hereafter referred to as TISL) of No. 183/5, Highlevel Road, Colombo 6 and Peoples Action for Free and Fair Election of No. 12/3, Robert Terrace, Robert Gunawardhana Mawatha, Colombo 6.

TISL is the Sri Lankan chapter of Transparency International, the global movement against corruption committed to the elimination of corruption and the promotion of integrity and good governance worldwide.

PAFFREL is established to promote a people's effort to prevent violence and malpractices before, during and after elections in Sri Lanka.

TISL and PAFFREL agree to work together and in consensus during the election monitoring period of the forthcoming Presidential Election 2015.

The two election monitoring bodies will support each other's initiatives during the period from 8th December 2014 to 15th January 2015 to ensure a free and fair Presidential Election.

NOW THEREFORE, TISL and PAFFREL agree to conduct the following activities:

- ◆ PAFFREL to share all information pertaining to the misuse of state resources for campaigning purposes reported to them with TISL.
- ◆ TISL to share all information reported to them relating to voter fraud, intimidation, violence and violation of Election Laws to PAFFREL.
- ◆ In the case of serious violation of Election Laws, PAFFREL and TISL to submit joint complaints to the Commissioner of Election and other Authorities.
- ◆ To conduct joint press briefing as and when required.

- ◆ TISL and PAFFREL will maintain registers of information received from and given to the other party and update them by incorporating actions taken on those information. Copies of those registers will be exchanged between TISL and PAFFREL on or before 15th January 2015.

NOW THEREFORE, TISL and PAFFREL agree to the following terms and conditions:

- ◆ Both parties will remain independent, unbiased and apolitical in all matters related to election monitoring.
- ◆ Both parties will safeguard the identity of all sources of information and maintain confidentiality and discretion when collating information.
- ◆ Both parties will maintain the highest standards of integrity at all times and in all transactions.

Amendments

Any amendment to this Agreement or to any Annex hereto shall be effected by mutual agreement of the Parties in writing.

Copyrights

Copyrights of information produced under the conditions of the MoU will remain with both TISL and PAFFREL.

Termination

This MoU may be terminated by either Party by written notice to the other and shall terminate seven (07) days after receipt of such notice.

Breach of Contract

Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of, or in connection with this MOU or any breach thereof shall, unless it is settled by direct negotiation, be cause for litigation.

Official Communications

i) Mr. Shan Wijethunge is the authorized officer on behalf of TISL, in respect of transactions relating to this MOU.

ii) Mr. Rohana Hettiarachchi is the authorized officer on behalf of PAFFREL, in respect of transactions relating to this MOU.

Agreement and acceptance of this MOU is indicated by the signature of the duly authorized representatives of both Parties below.

Agreed:
On behalf of TISL

Mr. S. Ranugge
Executive Director

Agreed:
On behalf of PAFFREL

Mr. Rohana Hettiarachchi
Executive Director

පැරැල් සංවිධානයේ ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය සාර්ථක වූ අවස්ථා

අංකය	දින	විස්තරය	මූලාශ්‍රය	විස්තරය
68	පසුගිය දින කිහිපයේ සිට අද දක්වා	බදුදායක බදුදායක	බදුදායක බදුදායක	<p>ආයතනය තුළින් මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස්වරුන් සහ දිස්ත්‍රික් මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස් කාර්යාලය පූර්ව දැනුවත් කිරීම නිසා නිසි බලධාරීන්ගේ දැනුම් දීමෙන් තැපැල් ඡන්ද භාවිතයේදී උච්ච පළාත්වල මැතිවරණයට වඩා වෙනස්වීම් වැඩි අවදානමක් මෙවර හොඳින් කර ඇති බවත් ජනමත නිරීක්ෂකයන් සහ පක්ෂ නියෝජිතයන්ගේ මේ සඳහා හොඳින් දැනුවත් කිරීම වැඩි වුවත් ඇති අතර සිදු වේ යැයි වාර්තා වූ අනුමතය සිදු නොවීමෙන් නිදහස් සහ සාධාරණ මැතිවරණයක් බදුදායක බව වාර්තා විය.</p>
133	2014.12.11	බදුදායක	ලංකා කෙම්කරු කොමිෂියනයේ පක්ෂ නායක ආරුමුමඹි නොණ්ඩමත් මහතාගේ ප්‍රධානත්වයෙන් ලංකා වතු කම්කරු කමිටු නායකයන්ගේ විශේෂ රැස්වීමක් උච්ච පළාත්වල මැතිවරණයේ පැවැත්වීම	<p>උච්ච පළාත් මුදාහරණයට රැස්වීම සඳහා ලබා දීම සිදුවූවද ආනයන විස්තර කොමසාරිස් තුමාට, උච්ච පළාත් සභා ලේකම් තුමාට යනාදීන්ට පූර්ව දැනුම් දීමක් සිදුකරන ලදී. 2014-12-14 වන විට උච්ච පළාත් සභා මුදාහරණයට මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස් කාර්යාලයෙන් දැනුවත් කිරීමේ ලිපියක් ලැයි ඇති අතර ඊට ප්‍රතිචාර වශයෙන් ඔවුන් මුදාහරණයට ලබා නොදුන් බව පවසයි. නමුත් 2014-12-21 වන දින ආණ්ඩුපක්ෂයේ රැස්වීමක් මුදාහරණයේ සිදු වූ බව වාර්තා විය.</p>
145			ජාතික තරුණ සේවා සභාවේ නිලධාරීන් සහ දේපල ස්ථානවල මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා ගැනීම	<p>රාජ්‍ය දේපල අවහරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කොමසාරිස් තුමන් ආයතනය තුළින් දැනුවත් කිරීම සිදු කොට ඇත. මහරගම තරුණ සේවා සභාවේ කිසිවක් මේ වනවිට මැතිවරණ කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා නොගන්නා බව සඳහන් වේ.</p>
149	2014.12.11	අනුරාධපුරය	අනුරාධපුර සල්ලා ක්‍රීඩාංගනයේ 12.11 වන දින පැවති මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ පළමු ප්‍රචාරක රැස්වීමට පාක්ෂිකයන් ගෙනවිත් සඳහා ලංකා මහලාභන මණ්ඩලයේ බස් රථ විශාල ප්‍රමාණයක් ලබා ගැනීම.	<p>ලිපියක් මගින් දැනුවත් කිරීම 1* සභාපති - ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහලාභන මණ්ඩලය 2* මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස්වරු 3* මැතිවරණ මහ ලේකම් :14-12-2014 මෙම සිදුවීම සිදුවූවද ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහලා භන මණ්ඩලය , කොමසාරිස්වරුන් , මැතිවරණ මහ ලේකම් යනාදීන්ට පූර්ව දැනුවත් කිරීමක් කළ අතර මෙම කාර්ය නැවත එම ප්‍රදේශය තුළින් වාර්තා නොවූවත් බව තහවුරු විය.</p>
160	2014.12.12	බදුදායක	බදුදායක බදුදායක	<p>මේ සිදුවූ මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස්වරුන් සහ නිමැ කොමසාරිස්වරුන් ලිපියකින් දැනුවත් කර ඇත. නමුත් පසුව ද මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු සඳහා මෙම ආයතනය නැවත යොදා ගෙන ඇති අතර ලේකම් නමියලෙන් මේ සිදුවූ විමසු විට කොමසාරිස් තුමන් තමන් මේ සිදුවූ දැනුවත් කළ පසු නැවත යොදා නොගත් බවත් මුදල් ගෙවීමකින් මිනෑම පක්ෂයකට ලබා දිය හැකි බවද ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.</p>

194	2014.11.21	ක්‍රීඩාණාමලය	මහරජ සංවර්ධන අධිකාරියේ සේවකයන් විසින් රජය සේවයට පැමිණි අයවැයක් යන පෙරිපෙර නගරය පුරා අලං කිරීම.	ලිපියක් මගින් දැනුවත් කිරීම 1* සභාපති මහරජ සංවර්ධන අධිකාරිය - බන්තරමුල්ල 2* මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස්තුමා - 10-12-2014 මෙහිදී මෙම සිද්ධිමත ප්‍රතිචාර වශයෙන් මානව හිමිකම් කොමිෂන් සභාව 2014-12-18 වන දින මහරජ සංවර්ධන අධිකාරියේ සභාපතිවරයා පෞද්ගලිකව කැඳවා මේ පිළිබඳ සිද්ධතාණ ලද සාකච්චාවේ දී මෙම තත්වය වැලැක්වීමට පියවර ගන්නා බව ප්‍රකාශ කල බව පැවරුල් සංවිධානයට දන්වා ඇත.
197	2014.12.13	අකුරැසසා	අමාත්‍ය වනැස්සීර් ගජධීර විසින් අකුරැසස පාරේ බස් නැවතුම්පොල සංවිධානය කර න එ.ජ.නී.ස ධර්මානුකම් චේදිතාව නිර්මාණයට හා ඒ අවට සැරසිලි කටයුතු සිදු කිරීමට මානව බන්ධනාගාර දැවියන් 50ක් පමණ යොදා ගැනීම.	මෙම කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස්තුමන්ට කළ පුළුවන දැනුවත් කරන ලදී. පසුව මෙම කාර්ය නැවත සිදු වී නැත.
199		රත්නපුරය	එ.ජ.නී.ස ජන දැය සඳහා රත්නපුර විශේෂවෙන් බස් රථ 25ක් 2014.12.14 දින මධ්‍යම රාත්‍රියට පෙර පාතරුර විශේෂවට වාර්තා කරන ලෙස දන්වා තිබීම.	මෙම කරුණ අරමුණ රත්නපුර විශේෂවේ බස් රථ සඳහා කළමනාකරුවන්ට ලිපියක් ආයතනයෙන් යොමුකර ඇති අතර මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස්තුමන්ට මෙකී රත්නපුර නියෝජ්‍ය මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස්තුමන්ට පිටපත් යොමු කර ඇත. එම ප්‍රතිචාර ලෙස රත්නපුර දිස්ත්‍රික් සභාකාර නෙලීමහර නිලධාරීන්ට බස් රථ 25ක් කළමනාකාර කුමන්ත්‍ර ලිපියක් නිකුත් කරමින් ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත්තේ බස් රථ 25ක් දැයට ගැනීමට සූදානම් කර ඇත්තම් එම බස් රථ සඳහා මුදල් ගෙවා ලබා ගත් විසිරි පත් හා මුදල් අයකිරීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් ලේඛන නිරීක්ෂණය කිරීම සඳහා සූදානම් කර තබන ලෙසය.
237	2014.12.14	ක්‍රීඩාණාමලය	ලංකා ධීවර සංස්ථාවේ ක්‍රීඩාණාමලය ප්‍රාදේශීය කාර්යාලයට අයත් WP-LB 0225 දරණ ලොරි රථය ක්‍රීඩාණාමලය නිදහස් සන්ධාන ආයතන කාර්යාලයට මගින්ද රාජ්‍යයේ මහාගමන පෙරිපෙර සහ කටුවුටි ප්‍රවාහනය සිදු කිරීම	මෙම වහනය මැතිවරණ කටයුතු සඳහා යොදාගැනීම පිළිබඳව කොමසාරිස් තුමන් ද අල්ලස් හෝ දූෂණ විමර්ශන කොමිසන් සභාව ද ලිපිමගින් 2014-12-23 දැනුවත් කර ඇත. එහිදී මානව හිමිකම් කොමිසන් සභාවට යොමුකළ ලිපියට ප්‍රතිචාර වශයෙන් කරුණු සොයා බලා ඇති අතර ඉන් පසුගිය පැවරුම් සංවිධානයෙන් සිදු කළ පසුපිටමට අනුව තහවුරු වූයේ 2015-01-05 වන විට වහනය ප්‍රමාදන කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා නොගන්නා බවයි.
251		අනුරාධපුර	2014.12.19-23 දක්වා උතුරු මැද පළාත් ගණිත විශේෂ ව්‍යාපෘති ක්‍රියාත්මක කරවීම සඳහා ගණිත විෂය නේවාසික වැඩසටහනක් පැවැත්වීමට සැලසුම් කිරීම සහ ඒ හේතුවෙන් එම ගුරුවරුන්ට තැපැල් ඡන්ද භාවිතා කිරීමට නොහැකි තත්වයක් උද්ගත වී තිබීම	1-උතුරු මැද පළාත් අධිකාරන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව 2-සහකාර මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස් තුමා 3-මැතිවරණ ලේකම් කාර්යාලය අනුරාධපුරය ලිපි මගින් දැනුවත් කර ඇත. 2014-12-22 දින ලේකම් පුවත් පතට ලිපිය ලිඛි පුද්ගලයින්-සහ ගණිත අධ්‍යක්ෂක විවිධ කතා කරුන් ලැබීය. අදාල වැඩසටහන ක්‍රියාත්මක නොවේ.



263	බණ්ඩාරවෙල	බණ්ඩාරවෙල ආසන සංවිධානය හා පා.ම. රෝහලේ පුෂ්පකුමාර මහතාගේ අංක 31/1518 දරණ නිල රථය ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ ජයගරාජ සහිතව සහ ප්‍රචාරක නඩුවට සහිතව ප්‍රදේශය පුරා නිකර ගමන් කිරීම	බණ්ඩාරවෙල ආසන සංවිධානය හා පා.ම. රෝහලේ පුෂ්පකුමාර මහතාගේ අංක 31/1518 දරණ නිල රථය ජනාධිපතිතුමාගේ ජයගරාජ සහිතව සහ ප්‍රචාරක නඩුවට සහිතව ප්‍රදේශය පුරා නිකර ගමන් කිරීම	මෙම සිද්ධීන් පිළිබඳ පොලීසිය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී. පසුව විමසීමේදී මුද්‍රිත එසේ ක්‍රියා නොකරන බව වාර්තා විය.
308		මහරගම පරාජිත තරුණ සේවා සභාව තුළ මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ පොස්ටර් සහ පොත් බණ්ඩල් කරමින් සිරිම සහ ඒවා ප්‍රචාරනය කිරීමට තරුණසේවා සභාව වාහන යොදා ගැනීම	මහරගම පරාජිත තරුණ සේවා සභාව තුළ මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ පොස්ටර් සහ පොත් බණ්ඩල් කරමින් සිරිම සහ ඒවා ප්‍රචාරනය කිරීමට තරුණසේවා සභාව වාහන යොදා ගැනීම	1-ජාතික තරුණසේවා සභාවට සහ කොමසාරිස් තුමා ලිපි මගින් දැනුවත් කර ඇත. 2-කොමසාරිස් තුමන් තරුණසේවා සභාව දැනුවත් කර ඇති අතර දැන් මෙය නැවැති ඇත.
336	බදුල්ල	2014.12.20 සහ 21 දිනවල මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ රැස්වීම් ඉලක්ක කරගනිමින් උගම මහ ඇමති ශ්‍රේණිද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ නිවස තුළ පළාතේ රාජ්‍ය සේවකයන් රැස්කිරීමට නියමිත බව වාර්තාවේ	2014.12.20 සහ 21 දිනවල මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ රැස්වීම් ඉලක්ක කරගනිමින් උගම මහ ඇමති ශ්‍රේණිද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ නිවස තුළ පළාතේ රාජ්‍ය සේවකයන් රැස්කිරීමට නියමිත බව වාර්තාවේ	මෙම කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් කොමසාරිස් තුමන්ට දැනුවත් කරන ලදී. අනතුරුව ශ්‍රේණිද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ නිවසේ කෙරෙහිව නියමිතව පැවති කටයුතු බොහෝ දුරට සිදු නොකෙරුණ බවත් වාර්තා විය.
342	මොනරාගල	තුමිකික මැලිගාවට මාර්ගය කි.මී. 14ක් වන අතර එහි වුල් කි.මී. 09 තුළ කාර්යාල 11ක් පිහිටුවා තිබීම	තුමිකික මැලිගාවට මාර්ගය කි.මී. 14ක් වන අතර එහි වුල් කි.මී. 09 තුළ කාර්යාල 11ක් පිහිටුවා තිබීම	මෙම කාර්යාල නිත්‍යානුකූල නොවන නමුත් අද (12-25) වන තෙක්ම පවතී. මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් ප්‍රාදේශීය පොලීසි මූලස්ථාන දුරකථනයෙන් දැනුම් දුන් අතර ඒ සඳහා නිසි ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගන්නා බව ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.
349		ටංකු ගුරු සංගමය මහින්දේදය විද්‍යාගාර විවෘතකිරීම නවනැවත ලෙස 2014.12.18 වන දින මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස් වරයාට පැමිණිලි කර තිබියදී 2014.12.19 වන දින විවෘත කිරීම් සිදුකර ඇත	ටංකු ගුරු සංගමය මහින්දේදය විද්‍යාගාර විවෘතකිරීම නවනැවත ලෙස 2014.12.18 වන දින මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස් වරයාට පැමිණිලි කර තිබියදී 2014.12.19 වන දින විවෘත කිරීම් සිදුකර ඇත	රාජ්‍ය දේපළ අවහරිතය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කොමසාරිස් තුමන් ආයතනය තුළින් දැනුවත් කිරීම් සිදු කොට ඇත. මෙම මහින්දේදය විද්‍යාගාර විවෘත කිරීම් නතර කරන ලෙස කොමසාරිස්තුමන් මාධ්‍ය නිවේදනයක් සිදුකොට ප්‍රකාශකොට ඇත
355	මහව	දුම්නාගුම සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන්, කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ නිෂ්පාදන සහකාර සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන්හට රැස්වීමක් බලලද මහව ජනාධිපති මෙහෙයුම් කාර්යාලයේදී පී.බී ඒකායාක මැතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රධානත්වයෙන් පැවැත්වේ. මෙහිදී ඉදිරි ජනාධිපතිවරණයේදී මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ ජනාධිපතිවරයාට සහය පල කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා ඇත	දුම්නාගුම සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන්, කෘෂිකර්ම පර්යේෂණ නිෂ්පාදන සහකාර සහ ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන්හට රැස්වීමක් බලලද මහව ජනාධිපති මෙහෙයුම් කාර්යාලයේදී පී.බී ඒකායාක මැතිතුමාගේ ප්‍රධානත්වයෙන් පැවැත්වේ. මෙහිදී ඉදිරි ජනාධිපතිවරණයේදී මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ ජනාධිපතිවරයාට සහය පල කරන ලෙස ඉල්ලා ඇත	මෙසේ සමාදායි නිලධාරීන් හා ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන් මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරණ කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මැතිවරන කොමසාරිස් තුමන් මෙන්ම මානව හිමිකම් කොමිෂන් සභාව දුරින් දුරින් දැනුවත් කිරීම් ආයතනය තුළින් සිදු වූ අතර එම ප්‍රතිචාර වශයෙන් මානව හිමිකම් කොමිෂන් සභාව පැරාලල් ආයතනයට සන්ධා ඇත්තේ අදාල පාර්ලිමේන්තු කැඳවා වැඩිදුර විමර්ශන කටයුතු සිදු කරන බවය.
366	ගාල්ල	සමාදායි නිලධාරීන් විසින් බලෙන් සමාදායි ලාභීන්ට එ.ජ.නි.ස වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවීම් මෙම ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතුවලට යැමට සහභාගී කරවා ගැනීම	සමාදායි නිලධාරීන් විසින් බලෙන් සමාදායි ලාභීන්ට එ.ජ.නි.ස වෙනුවෙන් ගෙවීම් මෙම ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතුවලට යැමට සහභාගී කරවා ගැනීම	මෙසේ සමාදායි නිලධාරීන් හා ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන් මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරණ කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මැතිවරන කොමසාරිස් තුමන් මෙන්ම මානව හිමිකම් කොමිෂන් සභාව දුරින් දුරින් දැනුවත් කිරීම් ආයතනය තුළින් සිදු වූ අතර එම ප්‍රතිචාර වශයෙන් මානව හිමිකම් කොමිෂන් සභාව පැරාලල් ආයතනයට සන්ධා ඇත්තේ අදාල පාර්ලිමේන්තු කැඳවා වැඩිදුර විමර්ශන කටයුතු සිදු කරන බවය.
368	බණ්ඩාරගම	මිල්ලනිය ප්‍රා.ලේකම් කොමිෂියාවට අයත් අරක්ගොඩ ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසමේ ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී සෝමරත්න මහතාගේ නිවසේ සියලු ග්‍රාම නිලධාරීන්ට සහ සමාදායි නිලධාරීන්ට 2014.12.21 දින රැස්වීමක් පැවැත්වීම	මිල්ලනිය ප්‍රා.ලේකම් කොමිෂියාවට අයත් අරක්ගොඩ ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී වසමේ ග්‍රාම නිලධාරී සෝමරත්න මහතාගේ නිවසේ සියලු ග්‍රාම නිලධාරීන්ට සහ සමාදායි නිලධාරීන්ට 2014.12.21 දින රැස්වීමක් පැවැත්වීම	මැතිවරණ කමෙසරිස් තුමා ලිපික මගින් දැනුවත් කර ඇති ඇත. නැවත මෙමැතිකන් සිදුව නැත.
373		මහර ප්‍රා.ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන් 50ක් නිවාඩු දමා කොටස් දෙකක් වශයෙන් බෙදී මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු වල යෙදීම	මහර ප්‍රා.ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන් 50ක් නිවාඩු දමා කොටස් දෙකක් වශයෙන් බෙදී මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු වල යෙදීම	1-මැතිවරණ කමෙසරිස් තුමා 2-දුර්විකි මැතිවරණ කමෙසරිස් තුමා ලිපි මගින් දැනුවත් කර ඇත 2012-12-22 ක් පැළුණු දිනේ ජාතික නැගෙනහිරිකෂක මධ්‍ය ජනක ට්‍රැන්සෆෝමර් බව පවසයි 2012-12-23

380	ගනේවත්ත, වාරියපොල, නිරියාල	ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන් සහ සමාජීය නිලධාරීන් යොදාගෙන ගෙයින් ගෙව යමින් ජනාධිපතිවරයාට සහාය පල කරන ලෙසට මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරණ ව්‍යාපාර වල යෙදෙමින් සිටීම	මෙසේ සමාජීය නිලධාරීන් හා ආර්ථික සංවර්ධන නිලධාරීන් මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරණ කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මැතිවරන කොමසාරිස් තුමන් මෙන්ම මහානුවේසම්ම කොමිෂන් සභාව දිගින් දිගටම දැනුවත් කිරීම් ආයතනය තුළින් සිදු වූ අතර ඊට ප්‍රතිචාර වශයෙන් මානව හිමිකම් කොමසන් සභාව පැරැරල් ආයතනයට සන්ධා ඇත්තේ අදාල පාර්ශවයන් කැඳවා වැඩිදුර විමර්ශන කටයුතු සිදු කරන බවය.
446		ජනාධිපතිවරනය ලෙක්ක කර ගනිමින් මැතිවරණසමය තුළ දිවයින පුරා විවිධ ස්ථාන තුළ ඉදිකර තිබෙන මහින්දාදේවිය විද්‍යාගාර විවෘත කිරීමට උත්සව පැවැත්වීම	රාජ්‍ය ජේෂ්ඨ අවසානිය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කොමසාරිස් තුමන් ආයතනය තුළින් දැනුවත් කිරීම් සිදු කොට ඇත.මහින්දාදේවිය පාසල් විවෘත කිරීම මැතිවරණ සමයේ සිදුනොවිය යුතු බව කොමසාරිස්තුමන් මාධ්‍ය චමුවදී ප්‍රකාශ කර ඇත
484	ඇනැලියගොඩ	ඇනැලියගොඩ සතියෙළ සංවර්ධනය කර ජනතා අයිතියට පත් කිරීමේ උත්සවයක 2015.01.05 වන දින පැවැත්වීමට නියමිත අතර මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරණයට එය යොදා ගැනීමට නියමිත කර ඇති අතර මේ සඳහා යුධ හමුදා නිලධාරීන් සහ වෙනත් රාජ්‍ය නිලධාරීන් යොදා ගනිමින් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීමේ කටයුතු සිදු කරමින් සිටීම	මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස් තුමන් සහ රත්නපුර මැතිවරණ ලේකම් කාර්යාලය සඳහා කළ ප්‍රචාර දැනුවත් කිරීමෙන් පසු රත්නපුර මැතිවරණ ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ පැමිණිලි විමර්ශන අංශයේ සහකාර නේරීම් භාර නිලධාරී වෙත රත්නපුර දිස්ත්‍රික් නියෝජ්‍ය මැතිවරන කොමසාරිස්තුමා ප්‍රතිචාර ලිපියක් යවා ඇත. ප්‍රතිචාර ලිපියක් ද අප වෙත ලැබී ඇත.
494	ඇනැලියගොඩ	ඇනැලියගොඩ ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාලය අසළ එජාති සන්නායක පක්ෂ කාර්යාලයේදී ජනතාවට ඇස් කණ්ණාඩි මහන මැණින් වැනි භාණ්ඩ බෙදාදීම	ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කාර්යාල මට්ටමින් ක්‍රියාත්මක වන සන්නායක ව්‍යාපෘති දිගින් දිගටම ක්‍රියාත්මක වීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් රාජ්‍ය පරිපාලන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම්වරයා වෙතද මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස් තුමන් වෙතද ආයතනය තුළින් දැනුවත් කිරීමේ ලිපි යවා ඇත.
518	කොළඹ	යුධ හමුදාව විසින් රචිත කුඩා පොතක් කැපැල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හරහා බෙදා හැරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම. මෙම පොත් සකස්කිරීමට යුධ හමුදා සොල්දාදුවන් 20කට වැඩි පිරිසක් යොදවීම	මෙහිදී අපේක්ෂිතයේකු ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම සඳහා යුද හමුදාව මගින් කැපැල් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව හරහා පත්‍රිකා දීම යන කාරණය සම්බන්ධයෙන් කැපැල්වනුමානව හා මැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස්තුමාගේ ආයතනය විසින් දැනුවත් කිරීම් සිදුකොට ඇත.ඉන් පසු මෙවැනි කරුණක් සම්බන්ධයෙන් පැමිණිල්ලක් නොවිය.



546	2014.12.29		මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ ජයග්‍රහණය සඳහා එතුමාගේ ඡායාරූප ඇතුළත් 2015 වසර සඳහා ලින් ලක්ෂ 50ක් දීමනාදාම සංවර්ධන දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් මුද්‍රණය කිරීම සහ දේශීය සතිය තුළ බෙදා හැරීමට සූදානම් වීම	මේ කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් මාජිවරයා කොමසාරිස් තුමන් පුද්ගල දැනුවත් කිරීමක් ආයතනය තුළින් සිදු වී ඇති අතර කොමසාරිස් තුමන් ඊට ප්‍රතිචාර වශයෙන් මේ සිදුවීම තහරා කිරීමට අදාළ නිලධාරීන් තත් අයුරින් දැනුවත් කර ඇත. දීමනාදාම ලින් දීමනාදාම සෑම ප්‍රජාවලදී බැංකුවක් හරහා දීමනාදාම නිලධාරීන් ආශ්‍රිතයෙන් ලබාදීමට මෙහි විට කරවුණු කර ඇති බවත් කොමසාරිස් තුමන් මේ තත්ත්වය ආවරණය කිරීමට උපදෙස් දුන්නද එය නොසලකා හැර ඇති බවත් (2015.01-13) බැංකු විවෘත කරමින් සේවකයන් කැඳවමින් මෙම ලින් ලක්ෂ 50 සහ ලිපි ලක්ෂ 18 ක් බෙදා හැරෙමින් පවතින බව සමාජවාදී සංවර්ධන බැංකු මූලස්ථානය වාර්තා කරයි.
626	2014.12.31	මහව	2015.01.04 වන දින මහව විජයබා ජාතික පාසලට රැස්වීමක් සඳහා මධ්‍යම සංස්කෘතික අරමුදලට අයත් නිලධාරීන් රාජකාරී කටයුතු මුළුවෙන් දේශපාලන කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා ගැනීම	මධ්‍යම සංස්කෘතික අරමුදලේ සේවකයින් දේශපාලන රැස්වීම් සඳහා කැඳවීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් මාජිවරණ කොමසාරිස් තුමන් මෙන්ම මහව නිමිකම් කොමසාරිස් ආයතනය මඟින් පුද්ගල දැනුවත් කිරීම සිදු කොට ඇත. (12-31) මෙහිදී සේවකයන් පිරිසක් පමණක් නිලධාරීන් දී මෙම කාර්යය සඳහා යොදාගෙන ඇති බව වාර්තා විය මෙහිදී ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහව නිමිකම් කොමසාරිස් සභාවේ මැදිහත් වීමෙන් මධ්‍යම සංස්කෘතික අරමුදලේ සහායකරුවා දැනුවත් කර ඇති අතර 2015-01-05 දින පරීක්ෂණයක් පවත්වා ඇත. ඒ සඳහා මධ්‍යම සංස්කෘතික අරමුදලේ අධ්‍යක්ෂක තුමන් පැරරල් සංවිධානයේ නීතිඥ තුමන් මෙන්ම සහකාර මාජිවරණ කොමසාරිස් තුමන් පෙනී සිට ඇත. රාජ්‍ය නිලධාරීන් රාජකාරී කටයුතු මුළුවෙන් දේශපාලන රැස්වීම් සඳහා යොදා ගැනීම සම්බන්ධයෙන් පැරරල් සංවිධානය මතු කළ කැරුණු දීමනා වශයෙන් සාකච්චාවට බඳුන් කර ඇති අතර සිදුවූ තත්ත්වයට ආයතන ප්‍රධානීන් වගකිවයුතු බව අධ්‍යක්ෂක තුමන් පිළිගෙන ඇති බව මහව නිමිකම් කොමසාරිස් සභාව පැරරල් සංවිධානයට දැනුම් දී ඇත.
648		අනුරාධපුරය	අනුරාධපුර නව නගර ප්‍රජාභාලයේ 2015/ 01 /01 වන දින සවස 04ට 3වන පියවරක් සහ 257 (තුලාන) සමාජවාදීවාදීන්ට රැස්වීමක් කැඳවා ඇති අතර ඒ සඳහා සහභාගී නොවූවන හොත් සමාජවාදීය අනම් කවන බවට බලපෑම් කිරීම.	මාජිවරණ තේරීම් භාර කාර්යාලයට දැනුම් දීමකර ඇති අතර මෙම රැස්වීම තවදුරටත් කරවුණු අතර.
693	2015.01.02	ත්‍රිකුණාමලය	ත්‍රිකුණාමලය විමසාමට අයත් WP- NA 4644, WP- NA 44690 අංක දරණ ඊට දෙකක් කතෘලොග් ප්‍රදේශයේ පවතින මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ රැස්වීම සඳහා ධාවනය වෙමින් පැවැතීම. එම බස් රථ නීත්‍යානුකූල ආකාරයෙන් ලබාගෙන නැත	මේ පිළිබඳව පසු විවරණ තුළින් ත්‍රිකුණාමල විදේශ දිගින් දිගටම දුරකථන ඇමතුම් මඟින් විමසීමට ලක් කරන්නට විය. මෙම බස් රථ 2015-1-3 වන දින දේශීය ප්‍රවරණ කටයුතු හි නිරත ඇතත් ඉන්පසු ඒ පිළිබඳ වාර්තා නොවෙයි.
722	2015.01.03	කෑගල්ල	ජේරුදේණිය විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයට අයත් 38-2210 දරණ වාහනය මාජිවරණ කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා ගැනීම	මෙම කරුණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් දිස්ත්‍රික් කොමසාරිස් තුමන් සහ මාජිවරණ කොමසාරිස් තුමන් පුද්ගල දැනුවත් කිරීම සිදු කොට අතර මේ වන විට මෙම වාහනය මාජිවරණ ප්‍රවරණ කටයුතු සඳහා යොදා නොගන්නා බව වාර්තා විය.

901	මරදාන	වරාය පරිශ්‍රය තුළ ඡන්ද ප්‍රචාරක කටයුතු සිදු කිරීම	මේ පිළිබඳව කොමසාරිස්වරයන් සහ වරාය , දැනුවත් කිරීම් සිදු වූ අතර පසුව එම අංශනය තුළ ප්‍රචාරණ කටයුතු සිදු වී නැත.
918	බුලත්සිංහල	මාර්ග අංක 285 හොරණ මතුබම මාර්ගයේ එක් මංකීරුවක් අවහිර වන පරිදි මැතිවරණ මෙවලිකාවක් ඉදි කිරීම	මේ පිළිබඳ හොරණ පොලීසිය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කළ අතර එය හොරණ පොලීසි වසමට ඇයත් නොවන්නක් බව පවසන ලදී.අනතුරුව මතුබම පොලීසිය ඇමතිවරයාට ඔවුන්ද ප්‍රකාශයක් එවන්නකි එනමුත් පසු දින වන විට එය ඉවත් කර තිබූ බව වාර්තා විය.
945	මීගහටුන	මීගහටුන පොලීසි වසමට ඇයත් උඩුපිටසහ දෙල්ගොඩ අනතර වෙලේ සවි කර ඇති තවමත් මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ විශාල කටවුටි එකක් ඉවත් කර නැත.	මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පොලීසිය දැනුවත කරන ලදී.තමුත් 01-07 වන දින තෙක් ඉවත් කර නොතිබුණි.08 වන දින උදෑසන වන විට ඉවත් කිරීම් සිදු කර තිබුන බවට වාර්තා විය.
946	නිරිටමුව	නිරිටමුව පොලීසි වසමට ඇයත් තුවර පාරේ පස්සාල නාමුටුව පාරේ සෙත්වෙහෙර විහාරස්ථානය ඡන්ද මධ්‍යස්ථානයක් ලෙස භාවිතා කිරීමට නියමිත අතර ඊට මීටර් 100ක් ඇතුලත මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ අඩි 10 ප්‍රමාණයේ විශාල කටවුටි 02ක් තවමත් ඉවත්කර නැත.	මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් පොලීසිය දැනුවත කරන ලදී.තමුත් 01-07 වන දින තෙක් ඉවත් කර නොතිබුණි.08 වන දින උදෑසන වන විට ඉවත් කිරීම් සිදු කර තිබුන බවට වාර්තා විය.
971	බුලත්සිංහල	බුලත්සිංහල පොලේගොඩ නන්දියේ ලේඛි කණු වල පාර දිගම කටවුටි තවමත් ඉවත් කර නැත.	මේ පිළිබඳ පොලීසි මූලස්ථානය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කළ මේ වන විට කටවුටි ඉවත් කරන තමන්ගේ සංගම රඟට දැනුම් දීම් සිදු කරන බව ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණු අතර 1-7 වන දින රාත්‍රී වන විට ඉවත් කර ඇතැයි වාර්තා විය.
978	උඩතමුල්ල	උඩතමුල්ලේ ඩිපෝට් අසල මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ විශාල ප්‍රමාණයේ කටවුටි එකක් තවමත් ඉවත් කර නොමැති වීම.	මේ පිළිබඳ පොලීසි මූලස්ථානය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කළ මේ වන විට කටවුටි ඉවත් කරන තමන්ගේ සංගම රඟට දැනුම් දීම් සිදු කරන බව ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණු අතර 1-7 වන දින රාත්‍රී වන විට ඉවත් කර ඇතැයි වාර්තා විය.
993	නාන්දුව	නාරතර නාන්දුව ප්‍රදේශයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා නිදහස් පාක් කාර්යාලය මේ දක්වා ඉවත් කර නැත.	මේ පිළිබඳ පොලීසි මූලස්ථානය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.පසු දින වන විට එය ඉවත් කොට ඇති බව වාර්තා විය.
997	මාතර	මාතර HNB බැංකු සඳහා 2015.01.08 එනම් ඡන්දය දින නිවාඩු පට 12 පසුව අනුමත කොට ඇති නිසා 12.00 පසු වි මධ්‍යහරේ දෙතෙකුට සවස 4.00 වන විට ඡන්දය දීමේ සඳහා පැමිණිය නොහැක.	මෙහිදී පොලොන්නරුව ශාඛාවට දුරකථන ඇමතුමක් ලබා දී මේ පිළිබඳ විමසීම් සහ දැනුවත් කිරීම් සිදු කළ අතර එය ඔවුන් නිසි ලෙස වටහාගෙන ඇදුර ක්‍රියාමාර්ග ගන්නා බව ප්‍රකාශ කරන ලදී.මාතර ශාඛාව දුරකථන ඇමතුම දුරින් දිගටම මතභේදීම් සිදු කෙරුණි.2015-1-8 උදෑසන පොලොන්නරුව ශාඛාවේ නිවාඩු නිසි පරිදි ලබා දී තිබුණි.බවට වාර්තා විය.මාතර ශාඛාවේ තත්ත්වය සොයා ගත නොහැකි විය.2015-1-8 දහවල්
1012	කටුනායක	කටුනායක ඔණාරිගොඩගල ගුවන්තොටුපල අභ්‍යන්තරයේ තල් ගත අසල ප්‍රදේශයේ ගුවන්තොටුපල සේවක වෘත්තීය සමිති දැක්වීමක් පවත්වා ජනපතිතුමාගේ පත්‍රිකා මෙදා පුද්ගල පිළිබඳ විග්‍රහවලයකදී පෙනවීමට නිමිතව ඇත.	වෘත්තීය සමිති මුළුමනින් සිදුවන මැතිවරණ ප්‍රචාරණ කටයුතු සම්බන්ධයෙන් ගම්පහ නැමැතිවරණ කොමසාරිස්තුමන් සහ මැතිවරණකොමසාරිස්තුමන් අංශනය මගින් දැනුවත් කිරීම් එදිනම සිදු කොට ඇති අතර ඊසවීම පමණක් සිදුකොට ඇති අතර ප්‍රධාන පංගුණණය දැක්වෙන විග්‍රහවලය පෙන්වා නැති බව වාර්තා විය.

1048	2015.01.06	පවුළුස්තුවර	හෙට්ටිපොළ පොලීසි බලපුද්ගලයාට අයත් පවුළුස්තුවර ඡන්ද බල ප්‍රදේශයේ ඡන්දයෙන් රාජකාරි ඡන්ද මධ්‍යස්ථානයට යාබදව එ.ජ.නිය පක්ෂ කාර්යාලයක් තවදුරටත් පවත්වාගෙන යෑම	හෙට්ටිපොළ පොලීසි බලපුද්ගලයාට අයත් පවුළුස්තුවර ඡන්ද බල ප්‍රදේශයේ ඡන්දයෙන් රාජකාරි ඡන්ද මධ්‍යස්ථානයට යාබදව එ.ජ.නිය පක්ෂ කාර්යාලයක් තවදුරටත් පවත්වාගෙන යෑම	මේ පිළිබඳව හෙට්ටිපොළ පොලීසිය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.2015-1-7 වන විට කාර්යාල ඉවත් කර තිබුණි
1050		අකුරැස්ස	කටවුටි සහ පොස්පර් ඉවත් කර නැත	කටවුටි සහ පොස්පර් ඉවත් කර නැත	මේ පිළිබඳව අකුරැස්ස පොලීසි මූලස්ථානය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.පසු දින වන විට එය ඉවත් කොට ඇති බව වාර්තා විය.
1056	2015.01.07	නිකවැරටිය	නිකවැරටිය නගරය පුරා ඊසේ දිනයේ මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ පොස්පර් අයුරින් අලවා ඇති අතර පාහේ ඔහුගේ නමද ලියා ඇත	නිකවැරටිය නගරය පුරා ඊසේ දිනයේ මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ පොස්පර් අයුරින් අලවා ඇති අතර පාහේ ඔහුගේ නමද ලියා ඇත	මෙම පොස්පර් 2015-1-8 වන දින වන විට ඉවත් කර ඇති බව වාර්තා විය.
1056 A	25.01.06	මතුමම	මතුමම CTB බස් නැවතුම්පලේ මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ පොස්පර් සවි කර තිබීම	මතුමම CTB බස් නැවතුම්පලේ මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ පොස්පර් සවි කර තිබීම	මේ පිළිබඳව මතුමම පොලීසි මූලස්ථානය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.පසු දින වන විට එය ඉවත් කොට ඇති බව වාර්තා විය.
1058	2015.01.06	මහවෙල	මහවෙල ප්‍රදේශයේ සන්ධ්‍යානයේ පොස්පර් කටවුටි ගසා ඇත	මහවෙල ප්‍රදේශයේ සන්ධ්‍යානයේ පොස්පර් කටවුටි ගසා ඇත	මෙම පොස්පර් 2015-1-8 වන දින වන විට ඉවත් කර ඇති බව වාර්තා විය.
1077	2015.01.07	නායුල	මාතලේ නායුල ප්‍රදේශයේ මැතිවරණ කාර්යාල කිසිවක් ඉවත්කර නැත	මාතලේ නායුල ප්‍රදේශයේ මැතිවරණ කාර්යාල කිසිවක් ඉවත්කර නැත	මේ පිළිබඳව පොලීසිය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.2015-1-7 රාත්‍රී වන විට කාර්යාල ඉවත් කර තිබුණි
1078	2015.01.07	මහලේ	නීති විරෝධී කටවුටි, පොස්පර් සහ කොඩි ඉවත් කර නැත	නීති විරෝධී කටවුටි, පොස්පර් සහ කොඩි ඉවත් කර නැත	මේ පිළිබඳව මාතලේ පොලීසිය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.2015-1-7 රාත්‍රී වන විට ඉවත් කර තිබු බව වාර්තා විය.
1081	2015.01.07	හඹරාදුට	මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ 40x20 ප්‍රමාණයේ දැවැන්ත කටවුටි ඒකක් ඉවත් කර නැත	මහින්ද රාජපක්ෂ මහතාගේ 40x20 ප්‍රමාණයේ දැවැන්ත කටවුටි ඒකක් ඉවත් කර නැත	මේ පිළිබඳව හඹරාදුට පොලීසිය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.2015-1-7 රාත්‍රී වන විට ඉවත් කර තිබු බව වාර්තා විය.
1089	2015.01.07	පිළියන්දල	පිළියන්දල පොලීසිය ඉදිරිපිට ශ්‍රී ලංකාව ඇද සාධකයක් දැක්වා ඇත. / රාමුමළු පන්තියේ බෝඩි පුද්ගලයන් පැවැත්වීමට නියමිතව ඇති අතර ඊට බන්දුල ගුණවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා සහභාගී වීමට නියමිතය.	පිළියන්දල පොලීසිය ඉදිරිපිට ශ්‍රී ලංකාව ඇද සාධකයක් දැක්වා ඇත. / රාමුමළු පන්තියේ බෝඩි පුද්ගලයන් පැවැත්වීමට නියමිතව ඇති අතර ඊට බන්දුල ගුණවර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා සහභාගී වීමට නියමිතය.	මේ පිළිබඳව පිළියන්දල පොලීසිය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී. අතර මෙම වැඩසටහන සඳහා ඇමතිතුමන් සම්බන්ධවී නැති අතර කටවුටිය ඒදින රාත්‍රියේ ඉවත් කර තිබු බව වාර්තා විය
1110	2015.01.07	බෙට්ටිඅත්ත	දම්මුල්ල හත්තිය බෙට්ටිඅත්ත සිට හක්මත දෙසට වූ පාහේ නිවෙස් වල කටවුටි ඉවත් කර නොමැත	දම්මුල්ල හත්තිය බෙට්ටිඅත්ත සිට හක්මත දෙසට වූ පාහේ නිවෙස් වල කටවුටි ඉවත් කර නොමැත	මේ පිළිබඳව පොලීසිය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.2015-1-7 රාත්‍රී වන විට ඉවත් කර තිබු බව වාර්තා විය.
1111	2015.01.07	තංගල්ල - අගුණකොළ පැලැස්ස	අගුණකොළපැලැස්ස ප්‍රා සභාව අසල පිහිටි දුන්විම් පුවරු/ අගුණකොළපැලැස්ස සිට කි.මී 1ක් පමණ ගතකුරු හැම විදුලි කණුවකම පොස්පර් ඉවත් කර නැත	අගුණකොළපැලැස්ස ප්‍රා සභාව අසල පිහිටි දුන්විම් පුවරු/ අගුණකොළපැලැස්ස සිට කි.මී 1ක් පමණ ගතකුරු හැම විදුලි කණුවකම පොස්පර් ඉවත් කර නැත	මේ පිළිබඳව පොලීසිය දුරකථන ඇමතුමකින් දැනුවත් කරන ලදී.2015-1-7 රාත්‍රී වන විට ඉවත් කර තිබු බව වාර්තා විය.

The deployment plan of international observers

Annex 15

Zone	Team Code No.	District	Seq #	Name of the Observer	Nationality
Region-1	1 & 2	Colombo, Gampha, Kalutara	1	Damaso G. Magbual (Mr)	Philippines
			2	Nam Sang Duck (Mr)	South Korea
			3	Kristina Uy Gadaingnan (Ms) R	Philippines
			4	Imran Khan Laghari (Mr) R	Pakistan
			5	Ichal Supriadi (Mr) R	Indonesia
			6	Gayathri Khandhal (Ms)	India
	3	Kegalle, Ratnapura	7	Rahmatullah Selhi (Mr)	Afghanistan
			8	Muthukumaran (Mr)	India
	4	Puttalam, Kurunegala	9	Muhammad Maskurudin Hafid (Mr)	Indonesia
			10	Okada Kazuo (Mr)	Japan
	5	Galle, Matara	11	Sin Titseha (Mr)	Cambodia
			12	M. Yohannan, Abraham (Mr)	India
Region-2	6	Matale, Kandy	13	Khaiber Saidi (Mr)	Afghanistan
			14	Corazon Ignazio (Ms)	Philippines
	7	Nuwaraeliya	15	Salic Ibrahim (Mr)	Philippines
			16	Vibah Arti (Ms)	India
	8	Hambantota (Incumbent candidates areas)	17	Linan Arturo Guerrero (Mr)	Philippines
			18	Seonmi Lee	South Korea
	9	Badulla, Monaragala	19	SHAHADAT HOSSAIN Khan Helu (Mr)	Bangladesh
			20	Aung Moe Mynt (Mr)	Myanmar
	10	Polonnaruwa (Main Opposition areas)	21	Pongsak Chan-on (Mr)	Thailand
			22	Alex A. A. Bruce	Nigeria

Region-3	11	Anuradhapura	23	Rackchart Won-Arthichart (Mr)	Thailand
			24	Dr. CNN Raju (Mr)	India
	12	Batticaloa	25	ASM Nassir Uddin Elan (Mr)	Bangladesh
			26	Lia Wulandari (Ms)	Indonesia
	13	Trincomalee	27	Mandeep Karpal Singh	Malaysia
			28	Safia Habib(Mrs)	Pakistan
	14	Jaffna	29	Gopal Khrisna Siwakoti (Mr)	Nepal
			30	Israt Jahan (Ms)	Bangladesh
	15	Kilinochchi, Mulativu	31	Bikal shrestha (Mr)	Nepal
			32	Renu Tuladhar	Nepal
	16	Mannar, Vavuniya	33	Pradip Ghimire (Mr)	Nepal
			34	Ahmad Mohammed (Mr)	Maldives

Presidential Elections -2015 Details of the District Organizations

Annex 16

No	District	Name, Address and Organization	Contact No
01	Ampara	1. Mr. Sathiyathan Social Envo Vission Organization Main Street, Chenaikudiruppu, Kalmunai	067 2221930 077 3625679
		2. Mr. Anurudha Aberathna Sarvodaya District Centre New Town, Ampara	063 2222187 071 9484048
02	Anuradapura	1. Chandralatha Kumarihami Sarvodaya District Centre, New Town, Anuradapura	025 2222738
		2. Mr. Priyanka Deepal Edirisighe Samasewayaya, Thalawa, Anuradapura	071 4214206
		3. Mr. S.G.W. De Silva Anuradapura District Citizen Committe, No. 170 A, Jayanthi Gramaya, Saliyapura, Anuradapura	025 5670161
03	Badulla	1. Mr. Manel Kulathunga Sarvodaya District Centre, No. 47, Spring Valli Road, Badulla	055 2222581 072 4613035
		2. Mrs. Naguleshwari Uva Farmers Development Foundation, No. 53, Dencil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha, Hali ela	055 3593656
		3. E.M. Chandrasekara Samasewayaya Bandarawela, No. 71, Awasa Road, N/Kebillevela, Bandarawela	071 6554992
		4. Wajira Umagiliya, Rural Economical Development Foundation, No. 168/46, Rock Hill, Badulla	055 2225278

04	Batticaloa	1. Rev.Fr. Geron De Lima Caritas EHED, No. 52, Weber Street, Batticaloa	065 2225458
		2. Mr. E.L.A. Careem Sarvodaya, Batticaloa	065 2225292 065 3641082 077 7422690
		3. Mr. M.I.M. Haris, Peple's union for Social welfare, No. 38, Old Road, Kattankudy 02	077 3753788
05	Colombo	1. Mrs. Wimala Ranathunga Sarvodaya Nagarodaya District Centre, No. 98, Sarvodaya Head quarters, Rawattawatte, Moratuwa	011 2645375 077 7800105
		2. Mr. Saleem, All Ceylon Young Men's Muslim Association No. 63, Sri Vajiragnana Mawatha, Colombo 09	011 2694075 011 2689613 077 7309458
		3. Mr. Irshad, Sri Lanka Human Rights Foundation, No. 492/2, Galle Road, Colombo 03	011 2887667 071 8068587 077 7388149
06	Galle	1. Mr. Samantha Disanayake Sarvodaya District Centre, Eliyad Road, Galle	091 2234473 071 8445000
		2. Gamini Amarasinghe, Galle Citizen Commette, No. 100, Wakwella Road, Galle	077 4323586 071 6123782
07	Gampaha	1. Mr. Nimal Kothalawala Sarvodaya District Centre, Gampaha Road, Yakkala	033 2239424 077 9207248
08	Hambantota	1. Mr. H.S.H. Somasiri Sarvodaya District Centre, No. 200, Old Tangalle Road, Hambantota	047 2220329 072 4417580
09	Jaffna	1. Rev.Fr. A.Y.A. Yavis, HUDEC, Deogn Street, No. 14, Mathews Road, Jaffna	021 2222571 021 2229790

		2. Mr. S. Yougendran Sarvodaya District Centre, No. 568, Kandy Road, Jaffna	021 2211213 021 2228992 077 8456893
		3. Mr. Saseeskanth, Centre for Community Development Movement, Irupalai Road, Kali kovilady, kondavil west	021 4545199 077 4266059
		4. Mr. S. Kalaraj, Jaffna University Employees Union, University of Jaffna	077 7222636
10	Kalutara	1. Mrs. Anula Deegala Sarvodaya District Centre, No. 798, Molligoda, Wadduwa	038 2232236 077 1565899
11	Kandy	1. Miss. Iresha Mirihani Sarvodaya District Centre, No. 12, Darmapala Mawatha, Kandy	081 2234347 077 5734862
12	Kegalle	1. Mrs. Sirima Hettiarachchi Sarvodaya District Centre, Randeniya, Hiriwadunna	035 4922001 072 5268903
13	Kilinochchi	1. Mrs. M. Dillimalar Sarvodaya District Centre, No. 42, Amman Road, Ananthapuram, Kilinochchi	021 2285436 077 6649096
14	Kurunagala	1. Mr. Nandasena Rajapaksha Sarvodaya District Centre, Sarvodaya Mawatha, Kuliyapitiya	037 2281198 072 4412601
		2. Mr. A.M.S. Keerthi Bandaranayake Human Rights Organization, Mamanuwa, Wariyapola	037 2232485 077 5948268
		3. Mr. Kamal Piyasena Lanka Sahayogitha Sanwardana Padhanama, No. 266/9, Mallawa Pitiya, Kurunegala	077 7135041
15	Mannar	1. Ms. S. Nagalogini Sarvodaya District Centre, Mannar Town, Mannar	023 2222374 077 3235629

		2. Rev.Fr. M.Jeyabalan Valvudayam, No. 17, Mani Street, Mannar	077 6538430
16	Matale	1. Mr. Priyantha Priyathilaka Sarvodaya District Centre, Purijila, Matale	066 2244385 071 6495161
		2. Mr. Gunadasa Jayawickrama United School Organization, No. 52, Dambulla Road, Puwakpitiya, Galewela	076 7289390
17	Matara	1. Mr. K.G. Dasanayaka Sarvodaya District Centre, Pallimulla, Matara	041 2222145 072 3603039
18	Monaragala	1. Mrs. Priyanthika Liyanage Sarvodaya District Centre, Ella Road, Wellawaya	055 2274834 072 4032661
19	Mullaitivu	1. Mr. S. Sathyakumar Sarvodaya District Centre, Paranthan Junction, Paranthan	024 3248018 077 2674128
20	Nuwara Eliya	1. Mrs. Giyani Talwatte Sarvodaya District Centre, No. 175, Hawa eliya, Nuwara eliya	055 2223000 072 6062394
		2. Social Welfare Mandram No. 85/1, Main Street, Norwood	051 2240024 077 7114327
		3. Plantation peoples forum for alternative, No. 86/4A, Dunbar (Right), Hatton	051 2225495 071 2985576
21	Polonnaruwa	1. Mrs. Sunethra Weerasinghe Sarvodaya District Centre, New Town, Polonnaruwa	027 2222422 077 9907870
22	Puttalam	1. Mrs. Nalika Dewapriya Sarvodaya District Centre, Marawila, Puttalam	032 2254301 077 6761312
23	Ratnapura	1. Mr. Tasmén De Silva Sarvodaya District Centre, No.270, Ellagewattha, Kahawatta	045 2270218 077 3525173

		2. Mr. D.A. Welikala Organization to Safeguard Democratic and Human Rights, 96 1/2, Bandaranayake Mawatha, Ratnapura	045 2231093 077 5735305
24	Trincomalee	1. Mr. V. Jeewaraj Sarvodaya Distict Centre, Sampalthivu, Puliyankulan, Trincomalee	026 2220083 077 3206458
25	Vavuniya	1. Ms. Pathma kumari Sarvodaya district Centre, Kandy Road, Moonrumurippu, Vavuniya	024 2223019 077 2389515

Statement of Accounts (Unaudited) for Observing & Monitoring the Conduct of Presidential Election, held on 8th of January 2015

Annex 17

Line Items	Amounts Spent LKR.
Training of Stationary & Mobile observers	7,579,317.51
35 Mobile teams for postal voting observation	595,586.50
Salaries and allowances of the Project staff	7,827,347.45
Long Term Observers & Divisional Coordinators Allowance	7,987,500.00
Mobile observation vehicle charges	3,784,330.00
Printing of booklets and tools for observers	9,679,345.00
Deployment of 35 International observers	16,711,756.39
Voter Education Campaign	7,096,655.32
Office Equipment & Hiring charges	1,711,810.00
Meetings & Conference	1,002,991.40
Field visit by project staff	655,690.00
Honorarium for vote counting observers	411,925.00
Honorarium for stationary, mobile & postal observers	9,218,700.00
Vote counting observers' tools	367,126.75
Report Writing	22,994.00
Mobile camps for Issuing NICs & Temporary ID cards	3,726,064.16
Training of Polling Agets	210,300.00
Review meetings	468,520.10
Function of complaints receiving & Intervention unit	413,031.49
Staff training and orientation	79,914.00
Preliminary meeting with District level Organisations	34,125.00
Travel, refreshment & other expenses of the project staff	1,814,719.20
Auditing & Bank Charges	278,850.00
Administration expenses	<u>2,935,629.16</u>
Total	<u>84,614,228.43</u>

Donors' Contribution

Name of the Donor	“Funds Received for Observing & Monitoring the Presidential Election,LKR. “
Diakonia	4,215,040.70
The Embassy of Japan	11,175,600.00
The Royal Norwegian Embassy	17,805,881.55
The Embassy of German	945,940.00
Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI)	4,953,815.89
“United States Agency for International Development (USAID)”	33,321,922.62
The British High Commission (FCO)	10,681,764.62
The Embassy of kindom of the Netherlands	<u>1,514,263.05</u>
Total	<u>84,614,228.43</u>

E.& O.E

