



RT. HON. THERESA MAY MP,
PRIME MINISTER
NO 10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON,
SW1A 2AA

20th February 2019

Dear Prime Minister,

INTRODUCE RESOLUTION TO THE UNHRC REFERRING SRI LANKA TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC)

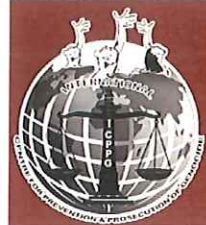
We, the undersigned victims of Torture and Genocide in Sri Lanka, representatives of the International Centre For Prevention and Prosecution of Genocide (ICPPG) and residents of the United Kingdom submit this petition to urge Her Majesty's Government to introduce a resolution to the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) referring Sri Lanka to the International Criminal Court or setting up an International Criminal Tribunal on Sri Lanka, and urging members of UNHRC and the Security Council to take steps to ensure that Sri Lanka meaningfully fulfils the commitments it made in cosponsoring UNHRC Resolutions 30/1 and 34/1.

We Tamils have been the victims of War crimes, Crime against Humanity and Genocide! In Sri Lanka **"Over 3000 innocent Tamils were massacred in July 1983 Holocaust! - Over 300,000 Tamils were massacred since 1983 in Sri Lanka!"**

UK Government who is a signatory to the Genocide convention and a Co-sponsor of UNHRC resolutions 30/1 and 34/1 urged to take action against Sri Lanka! We, the survivors of the Genocide by Sri Lanka are still waiting for justice and accountability.

While Sri Lanka has had three years to make substantial progress on those commitments, so far Sri Lanka has taken few steps to fulfil its obligations and none of those has produced substantial results for those most affected by the war. On the contrary, the President, Prime Minister and other senior leaders have made repeated statements repudiating critical parts of the Resolution, especially about establishing a judicial mechanism with the participation of foreign judges, prosecutors and investigators. Senior officers in the Sri Lankan security forces who are credibly accused of committing genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity have been promoted and sent overseas as senior diplomats, with one even made a Cabinet Minister in the current government.

On the transitional justice issues committed to by Sri Lanka in 2015 and again in 2017, we urge Her Majesty's Government to indicate that they will suggest the UN Security Council impose economic and military sanctions until substantial progress is made. We suggest that a mandate for a Special Rapporteur to monitor the situation in Sri Lanka would be helpful.



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We urge the Government to express their concern that Sri Lanka is not implementing Resolution 30/1 during their bilateral meetings with Sri Lanka, to issue statements about Sri Lanka's lack of progress on its commitments, to remind Sri Lanka that its obligations must be substantially fulfilled by March 2019 and to indicate to Sri Lanka that failure to meet those obligations by March 2019 will result in (a) the HRC referring Sri Lanka to the UN General Assembly with a recommendation to the UN Security Council to refer Sri Lanka to the International Criminal Court (ICC) or to establish an International Criminal Tribunal, and (b) a new HRC resolution continuing monitoring of Sri Lanka's transitional justice process.

We urge the Government to deny visas to war criminals and genocidaires and to impose bilateral military and economic restrictions for non-compliance with the UNHRC Resolutions. Furthermore, we urge the exercise of universal jurisdiction as recommended by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2017.

In 2015, the Transnational Government of Tamil Eelam (TGTE) launched a Million-Signature Campaign calling for the referral of Sri Lanka to the ICC in which more than 1.8 million people, including more than 100,000 people from Sri Lanka, have signed: <http://www/tgte-icc.org>.

The values cherished by the Her Majesty's Government, the commendable role played by Her Majesty's Government in the formulation of the Code of Conduct proposal by the Accountability, Coherence, and Transparency Group (ACT) urging member states not to use their veto on mass atrocities, coupled with the historic weight the UK has with respect to the Tamils in Sri Lanka (Ceylon), we strongly believe that the UK should take the lead role in this noble and necessary endeavours.

On behalf of the Tamil Community who are the main victims of the War Crimes and on-going Genocide in Sri Lanka, we urge you to do the following;

- Offer an Appointment to meet the Tamil victims of the War Crimes and Genocide in Sri Lanka and listen their views directly;
- Despite the two additional 2 years of extension granted by the Human Rights Council, Sri Lanka has failed to UNHRC resolutions 30/1 and 34/1 by referring Sri Lanka and therefore we ask not to agree for another extension;
- Introduce a resolution to the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) referring Sri Lanka to the International Criminal Court or setting up an International Criminal Tribunal on Sri Lanka and urging members of UNHRC and the Security Council to take steps to hold who responsible for the War crime, Crime against Humanity and Genocide! In Sri Lanka!

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We sign on behalf of the Tamil Victims of Genocide in Sri Lanka, Families of the Disappeared and the International Centre For Prevention and Prosecution of Genocide (ICPPG) which represents the victims;


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PATRICK FRANCIS VASANTHARAJAN PERIES


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PATRICK ALBERT ALVIN SUKIRTHAN


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NIROJAN BALASINGHAM


.....
SELVACHANDRAN KANESAPILLAI


.....
SAILESAN SITHAMPARANATHAN


.....
NANTHAKOBAN SIVARAJAH

For Further Information Contact one of the Directors of ICPPG, Mr Arun Gananathan +44 7931 539 117, Mr Geeth Kulasegaram +44 7930 236 698 or Miss Ambihai Seevaratam +44 7852 304 397



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About the ICPPG;

The formation of the International Centre for the Prevention and Prosecution of Genocide (ICPPG) in London was initiated by Transnational Government of Tamil Eelam (TGTE). The ICPPG, however operates as an independent body, serving all people who have been affected by or threatened with genocide. Its immediate focus remains the genocide that occurred in Sri Lanka. The ICPPG remains as an International Non-Governmental Organisation and an Independent Legal Body and one of our primary objectives is to collect evidence against perpetrators of genocide and work towards justice, peace and reconciliation¹.

We operate under the guidance of Professor Muthucumaraswamy Sornarajah LLB (Ceylon), LLM (Yale), LLM, PhD, LLD (London) is CJ Koh Professor at the Faculty of Law of the National University of Singapore. He is Visiting Professor at the Centre for Human Rights, London School of Economics. He was the Tunku Abdul Rahman Professor of International Law at the University of Malaya at Kuala Lumpur. He was Head of the Law School of the University of Tasmania, Australia. He studied law at the University of Ceylon, the London School of Economics, King's College, London and the Yale Law School.

We began assisting the Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) investigations on Sri Lanka by submitting testimonies and organising victim interviews in 2014. In its resolution [A/HRC/25/1](#) adopted in March 2014 on "Promoting reconciliation, accountability and human rights in Sri Lanka", the UNHRC requested the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to "*undertake a comprehensive investigation into alleged serious violations and abuses of human rights and related crimes by both parties in Sri Lanka during the period covered by the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC), and to establish the facts and circumstances of such alleged violations and of the crimes perpetrated with a view to avoiding impunity and ensuring accountability, with assistance from relevant experts and special procedures mandate holders*". The Council requested the High Commissioner to present an oral update at its twenty-seventh session and a comprehensive report on the investigations at its twenty-eighth session. In accordance with this mandate, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights established the OHCHR Investigation on Sri Lanka (OISL), based in Geneva². The final report of the OISL commission was published in September 2015 confirming the serious violations, abuses of human rights and war crimes committed by the Sri Lankan authorities³. In the basis of this report, we continue to work with international prosecutors with a view to bringing criminal and civil prosecutions.

¹ <http://icppg.org/about/>

² <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/hrc/pages/oisl.aspx>

³ https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/.../A.HRC.30.CRP.2_E.docx