

52. Furthermore, since January 2015 a new government has come into power in Sri Lanka with Maithripala Sirisena now the President of Sri Lanka. The new Sri Lankan government has vowed to investigate violations into human rights in Sri Lanka. Background information states:

"Unlike the previous government, we are not in a state of denial, saying that such violations have not happened," Mr. Samaraweera told the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington.

"We believe such violations have happened. We are ready to ensure that those who have violated human rights in Sri Lanka will be brought to justice through such a mechanism."

The foreign minister is due to meet US Secretary of State John Kerry later, and UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon on Friday.

He said delaying the report's release until August should give enough time for internal mechanisms to be established." [http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-31434613]

Another source states:

"What has changed?"

Fred Carver of the London-based Sri Lanka Campaign for Peace and Justice said he had been "sceptical" when Mr. Sirisena came to power but that he has been "quite pleasantly surprised".

Mr. Carver told Channel 4 News that the most obvious improvement is improving the freedom of the media.

The factual accuracy of statements recorded in this letter has been assessed for immigration purposes only

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"He comes from the same stock but is a very different kind of person. He is on the softer side of the Sinhala nationalist spectrum. There are indications that he wants to be calm, statesman-like reformer who doesn't have a personal agenda but keeps the whole process going forward in a positive way," said Alan Keenan, of the International Crisis Group.

Muslim and Christian leaders also said they had been reassured by the new president's recent statements." [http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/19/sri-lanka-president-maithripala-sirisena-election-colombo-mahinda-rajapaksa]

Another article stated:

"Sri Lanka hopes to set up a domestic inquiry within a month into atrocities from the civil war, President Maithripala Sirisena has told the BBC.

He said UN investigators would not take part in the inquiry, but their views would be taken into account.

Mr. Sirisena's predecessor Mahinda Rajapaksa consistently refused any co-operation with the UN.

The army and Tamil Tiger rebels were both accused of atrocities in the 26-year war, which ended in 2009.

Between 80,000 and 100,000 people are estimated to have died in the conflict.

In the final months, many thousands of Tamil civilians are thought to have been killed in government shelling.

Mr. Sirisena told BBC Sinhala's Saroj Pathirana that an investigative committee would work "efficiently, in a balanced, legal and impartial manner".

When asked if UN investigators would be involved, the president said: "We are ready to get advice and their opinions for the inquiry, but I don't think we need any outsiders because we have all the sources for this." [http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-31844796]

53. Consequently, taking the above mentioned case law and background information into account, it is not accepted that there is any risk on return to you in Sri Lanka. It is therefore considered that you do not have a well founded fear of persecution in Sri Lanka.

54. Therefore you do not qualify for asylum.