

**NEWSLINE***Daily by Faraz***"Questioning
The Answers"**

JUSTICE — BUT NOT — THE GALLOWES

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to capital punishment following
the Easter Sunday verdicts raises
a difficult question:

**how should a State punish
those held responsible for
catastrophic failures without
turning justice into vengeance?**



“Justice does not require vengeance.
*The rule of law must protect,
correct and transform –
not destroy.*”

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JUSTICE - BUT NOT THE GALLOWS

Cardinal Ranjith's opposition to capital punishment following the Easter Sunday verdicts raises a difficult question: how should a State punish those held responsible for catastrophic failures without turning justice into vengeance?

COLOMBO, Monday: The death sentences imposed on former Defence Secretary Hemasiri Fernando and former Inspector General of Police Pujith Jayasundara over their failure to prevent the 2019 Easter Sunday attacks have opened a new and potentially uncomfortable chapter in Sri Lanka's long search for accountability, with Malcolm Cardinal Ranjith making clear that the Catholic Church's demand for justice does not extend to supporting capital punishment.

Fernando and Jayasundara were sentenced to death by a divided three-judge Trial-at-Bar on July 31 after being convicted over their failure to act despite intelligence warning of an imminent terrorist attack. The convictions represent one of the most consequential judicial outcomes arising from the Easter Sunday catastrophe, although the two former officials retain their rights of appeal.

Cardinal Ranjith has now reiterated the Catholic Church's opposition to the death penalty while maintaining its determination to pursue justice for the victims of the attacks.

The distinction is important. For years, the Cardinal has been perhaps the most persistent public voice demanding that responsibility for Easter Sunday be established, repeatedly insisting that investigations must reach beyond individual failures and identify everyone responsible for planning, facilitating or enabling the attacks.

His position therefore raises a larger question about what precisely Sri Lanka means when it demands justice for Easter Sunday. If the ultimate penalty imposed by a court is regarded as unacceptable by the Church, even in a case arising from one of the country's worst terrorist atrocities, the debate necessarily moves beyond guilt and towards the purpose and proportionality of punishment. The Cardinal's position is clear - that the Church does not condone killing anyone.

That question has acquired even greater relevance following discussions on Monday at the "Ratama Ekata" National Operations Council, where attention was drawn to the possible implementation of the death penalty for drug-related offences. The Government's consideration of capital punishment as part of its intensified campaign against narcotics therefore comes at almost precisely the moment when the Easter Sunday verdicts have placed the morality and effectiveness of the death penalty back before the country.

Sri Lanka retains capital punishment in law but has not carried out an execution for decades. Consequently, a death sentence and an actual execution remain very different propositions.

Any move towards resuming executions would therefore represent a profound change in State policy and would inevitably attract constitutional, human-rights, religious and international scrutiny.

There is also an important distinction that should not become lost in the debate. The convictions of Fernando and Jayasundara concern their failures as senior State officials in the period preceding the attacks.

They do not, by themselves, answer the question the Cardinal and victims' families have repeatedly raised: who conceived, organised, facilitated and ultimately stood behind the Easter Sunday operation?

The Cardinal's position is therefore not necessarily contradictory. It is possible to demand the fullest accountability while opposing execution as the punishment ultimately imposed upon those convicted.

What his intervention does, however, is force Sri Lanka to confront a harder question than whether somebody must be punished.

It is whether justice is measured by the severity of punishment or by the completeness of the truth. And, be that as it may, after seven years of questions surrounding Easter Sunday, discovering that complete truth remains unfinished business.

WHO KNEW WHAT AND WHEN?

Human Rights Commission summons senior officials as repeated unrest turns Sri Lanka's prison crisis from a security problem into a question of accountability

COLOMBO, Monday - The Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka has summoned senior officials responsible for prisons, policing and administration for a meeting next week over the wave of unrest inside the country's prisons, potentially shifting attention from individual disturbances towards the larger question of whether the State failed to identify and respond to warning signs across the prison system.

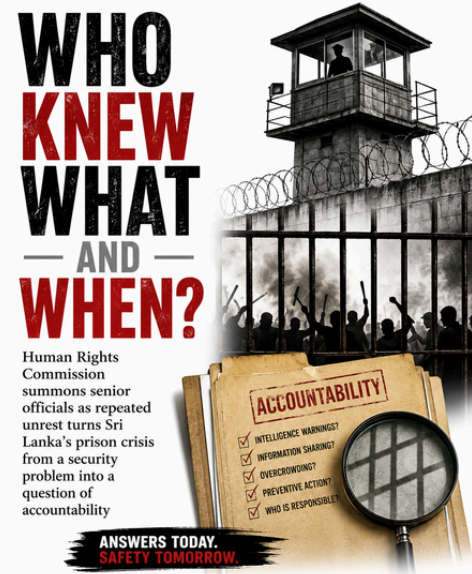
The Commission has called the heads of relevant institutions for discussions on August 18 following a succession of serious incidents at prisons across the country.

The intervention comes after violence at Negombo was followed by further disturbances at other institutions, creating questions about whether the incidents were isolated confrontations or evidence of deeper weaknesses within an already severely overcrowded prison network.

The scale of the problem has become increasingly difficult to dismiss as routine prison disorder. Three inmates were killed and more than 20 injured during separate clashes at Colombo Magazine Prison and

Kuruwita Prison last week, while authorities were also required to control unrest at the Pallansena correctional facility. Those incidents followed the far deadlier violence at Negombo Prison in July.

The Government has linked significant elements of the violence to rival narcotics gangs operating within prisons. That explanation may ultimately prove correct, but it also raises an unavoidable question: if organised criminal networks have acquired sufficient influence inside State-controlled prisons to cause repeated and sometimes deadly disturbances, how was that influence allowed to develop and what intelligence existed about it before the violence began?



Those are questions which extend beyond the Department of Prisons. Intelligence concerning organised crime, narcotics networks and threats to institutional security potentially involves several arms of the State, making the movement - or failure to move - information between agencies an important part of determining what happened.

Overcrowding provides another part of the picture. Sri Lanka's prison population has been reported at more than 39,000 people despite facilities designed to accommodate approximately 10,000, placing extraordinary pressure upon inmates, prison officers and infrastructure.

Justice Minister Harshana Nanayakkara has acknowledged the seriousness of overcrowding while reform advocates have repeatedly pointed to remand prisoners, drug-related cases and delays within the justice system as contributors to the problem.

The Human Rights Commission's intervention therefore offers an opportunity to examine something broader than the immediate circumstances of each disturbance.

Among the questions requiring answers are whether intelligence warnings preceded any of the incidents, whether information was shared between prisons after the first major outbreak of violence, whether transfers following disturbances created additional security risks elsewhere and whether staffing and emergency-response arrangements were adequate.

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WHO KNEW WHAT...

There is also a fundamental human-rights issue. A prison sentence removes liberty; it does not remove the State's responsibility for the safety and dignity of those held in its custody. When inmates die inside institutions over which the State exercises almost complete control, accountability cannot end merely with identifying which prisoner struck another.

The Government has responded to successive outbreaks by deploying additional security and restoring order. What remains less clear is whether Sri Lanka has established why so many prisons have experienced serious disturbances within such a short period and whether there is any common denominator connecting them.

And, be that as it may, the August 18 meeting should not become another exercise in explaining what happened after the event. The more important question is whether somebody, somewhere within the State apparatus, had enough information to see it coming.

ONE MILLION CASES - 1,000,000 - BUT WHERE ARE THEY?

Opposition challenges the case-backlog argument for extending judges' retirement ages, but the more important question is whether keeping superior court judges longer actually addresses where Sri Lanka's judicial delays occur

COLOMBO, Monday - The Government's proposal to extend the retirement age of judges of Sri Lanka's Supreme Court and Court of Appeal is increasingly moving beyond the question of age itself, with opponents challenging whether the enormous backlog of cases across the country provides sufficient justification for changing the constitutionally prescribed retirement ages of superior court judges.

Former Justice Minister Prof. G.L. Peiris has been among the strongest critics of the proposal, arguing that extending the retirement age of superior court judges raises constitutional questions serious enough to require approval at a referendum. The Judicial Service Association and the Bar Association of Sri Lanka have also expressed opposition to changing the existing arrangements.

The Government's argument has included the need to improve the efficiency of the judicial system and address delays, while the number of unresolved cases across Sri Lanka's courts has featured prominently in the wider discussion. Yet that raises an important question which deserves considerably greater scrutiny: where exactly are those cases pending?

The distinction matters because the proposed constitutional amendment concerns judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal.

If the overwhelming majority of unresolved cases are instead concentrated in Magistrates' Courts, District Courts,

High Courts and other parts of the judicial structure, extending the working lives of judges at the apex of the system cannot by itself provide an answer to the larger backlog.

The Government has already moved separately to increase the authorised number of superior court judges. The cadre of the Court of Appeal was previously increased from 12 to 20 and that of the Supreme Court from 11 to 17, a factor which the Bar Association has itself cited in questioning whether there is a compelling workload-based requirement for extending retirement ages.

There is therefore a relatively straightforward way to improve the quality of the debate. The Government and judicial authorities could publish a court-by-court breakdown showing the number of pending cases, their average age, annual filings, annual disposals and the number of judges available to hear them.



Such information would allow Parliament and the public to distinguish between two very different propositions. One is that experienced judges should be retained for longer because their expertise is valuable to the administration of justice. The other is that increasing their retirement age is necessary to solve Sri Lanka's case backlog.

Those arguments are not necessarily the same.

The experience of other Commonwealth jurisdictions also demonstrates that changes to judicial retirement arrangements need not be treated merely as administrative housekeeping.

In the United Kingdom, for example, the decision to increase the judicial retirement age followed consultation and consideration of recruitment, retention and diversity within the judiciary.

Prof. Peiris has specifically pointed to that process in arguing that Sri Lanka has not undertaken comparable public consultation.

The controversy is unlikely to disappear simply because the Bill has now been published. If anything, gazetting the proposed constitutional amendment makes scrutiny of the rationale behind it more important.

And, be that as it may, if a million pending cases are to be invoked in support of reforming the judiciary, the public is entitled to know where that million is actually waiting.

EXPORTS CROSS \$9 BILLION... BUT LOOK BENEATH THE NUMBER

Sri Lanka records 8 per cent export growth in the first half of 2026, with merchandise and services both advancing - but sustaining the momentum will matter more than celebrating the milestone

Bismarck

COLOMBO, Monday - Sri Lanka earned an estimated US\$9.01 billion from merchandise and services exports during the first six months of 2026, an increase of 8 per cent over the corresponding period last year and another encouraging indicator for an economy attempting to build a more durable post-crisis foreign-exchange base.

Official figures released by the Export Development Board show merchandise exports reaching approximately US\$7.07 billion between January and June, an increase of 8.95 per cent year-on-year, while estimated services exports rose 4.49 per cent to approximately US\$1.94 billion.

June itself produced particularly strong merchandise numbers. Goods exports reached an estimated US\$1.31 billion during the month, representing growth of 15.09 per cent compared with June 2025, while services exports were estimated at US\$344.52 million, an increase of 3.75 per cent.

Combined exports for June therefore reached approximately US\$1.66 billion, up 12.53 per cent year-on-year.

Some of the movement beneath those headline figures is particularly noteworthy. During the first half of the year, electrical and electronic component exports recorded exceptionally strong year-on-year growth, while processed food and beverages, coconut-based products, rubber products and seafood also expanded.

The performance suggests that Sri Lanka's export story is capable of becoming broader than its traditional dependence upon a relatively narrow group of established products.

The services number deserves attention for a different reason. At almost US\$1.94 billion for six months, services already represent more than one-fifth of combined export earnings, reinforcing the growing importance of ICT/BPM, transport and logistics, construction and financial services to the country's foreign-exchange earning capacity.

For a country which experienced the consequences of a catastrophic foreign-exchange shortage only four years ago, increasing recurring dollar earnings is not simply desirable economic growth. It is part of the protection required against another external-sector crisis.

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There is nevertheless reason to resist becoming intoxicated by a single headline number. Export growth needs to be assessed against import expenditure, external debt-service requirements, remittances, tourism earnings and the movement of the rupee. More importantly, Sri Lanka must determine whether present growth represents a sustained expansion of productive capacity or simply a favourable period for existing exporters.

The challenge is therefore not merely to cross US\$9 billion in six months but to establish how much further the export base can be expanded. New markets, higher-value manufacturing, technology services and value addition to agricultural production offer opportunities, but competitiveness, energy costs, taxation, logistics and the predictability of Government policy will determine whether businesses can exploit them.

Sri Lanka's recovery cannot indefinitely depend upon controlling imports, attracting tourists or sending more citizens overseas to remit foreign currency. An economy that intends to prosper rather than merely remain solvent must ultimately sell substantially more goods and services to the rest of the world.

And, be that as it may, the first six months of 2026 have produced a number worth welcoming. The real test will be whether Sri Lanka can turn US\$9 billion in half a year from a milestone into the new minimum.

NO MORE SAFE HAVEN?

Three organised-crime suspects brought home from Malaysia as Sri Lankan authorities increasingly pursue alleged underworld figures beyond the country's borders

COLOMBO, Monday - The return to Sri Lanka on Monday of three alleged organised-crime suspects arrested in Malaysia has again highlighted the increasingly international character of the country's battle against its underworld, as law-enforcement authorities pursue suspects who have sought refuge and operated beyond Sri Lankan territory.

Among those brought back was Danushka Kaushalya, better known as “Ratmalana Saima,” who has been identified by authorities as an alleged organised-crime figure. The three suspects had been arrested in Malaysia before arrangements were made for their return to Sri Lanka on Monday.

The development follows a series of operations in which suspects wanted in connection with serious crimes in Sri Lanka have been located overseas and returned to the country. One of the most prominent was Ishara Sewwandi, who was arrested in Nepal during a joint operation involving Sri Lankan Police and Nepalese security authorities after being sought over the killing of alleged underworld figure Ganemulla Sanjeeva inside the Hultsdorp Magistrate's Court complex.

Sewwandi was on Monday further remanded until August 21 by the Colombo Magistrate's Court, keeping attention on one of the most audacious killings associated with Sri Lanka's recent organised-crime wave - the shooting of a man inside a court complex while he was in custody.

The overseas arrests raise a wider and potentially more important question than the fate of individual suspects. For years, Sri Lankan law-enforcement authorities have maintained that significant figures involved in narcotics trafficking and organised crime have directed operations from outside the country, exploiting foreign jurisdictions, communications technology and networks of associates at home.

If the recent arrests represent a sustained improvement in international police and intelligence cooperation, the assumption that leaving Sri Lanka provides effective protection from prosecution may be becoming considerably less certain.



That would be an important development. Arresting gunmen and narcotics couriers operating at street level can disrupt individual criminal operations, but it does not necessarily dismantle organisations whose leadership, financing and instructions may originate thousands of kilometres away. The effectiveness of the present campaign will therefore ultimately depend upon whether investigators can move upwards through those networks rather than repeatedly replacing one arrested operative with another.

Events at home demonstrate why that distinction matters. Even as suspects are being returned from overseas, gun violence associated with alleged underworld rivalries continues to present a serious challenge to law enforcement.

Another fatal shooting was reported in Maligawatte on Monday, providing a stark reminder that repatriating wanted suspects does not by itself dismantle the networks through which organised crime operates.

The Government's broader anti-narcotics campaign has placed considerable emphasis upon arrests and enforcement.

The international dimension now deserves equal attention. The public should know how overseas suspects are being traced, what arrangements exist with foreign law-enforcement agencies and whether financial investigations are following the money generated by narcotics and organised crime.

Ultimately, the measure of success will not be the number of alleged underworld figures photographed arriving under guard at Bandaranaike International Airport. It will be whether their return enables investigators to expose the structures, financiers and decision-makers behind the violence.

And, be that as it may, an underworld that has increasingly operated without borders requires law enforcement capable of doing precisely the same.

WHEN DOES A WARNING BECOME A THREAT?

SLPP General Secretary Sagara Kariyawasam arrested after remarks concerning the Police Chief, then released on bail - raising questions about political speech, intimidation and where the law draws the line

COLOMBO, Monday - Sri Lanka Podujana Peramuna General Secretary and Attorney-at-Law Sagara Kariyawasam was arrested on Monday over an alleged death threat against Inspector General of Police Priyantha Weerasooriya, turning remarks made during a political confrontation into a criminal investigation and raising an important question about where robust political speech ends and criminal intimidation begins.

The controversy arose from remarks attributed to Kariyawasam concerning the conduct of the Police Chief. Reports of the incident said the SLPP General Secretary had warned that the IGP could be killed if he continued acting in what Kariyawasam characterised as a partisan manner. Police treated the remarks as sufficiently serious to warrant his arrest, while Kariyawasam's position has been that his comments were not intended as a death threat.



That distinction will now be important. Political language in Sri Lanka is frequently provocative, personalised and sometimes reckless. But arresting the General Secretary of a major political party over words spoken in a political context inevitably requires careful examination of precisely what was said, the circumstances in which it was said and whether the remarks satisfied the legal threshold necessary to constitute a criminal threat.

The identity of the person at whom the remarks were directed makes the issue still more sensitive. An Inspector General of Police must be able to discharge the functions of office without intimidation or fear of violence. Threatening the life of the country's most senior police officer, if that is what occurred, cannot reasonably be dismissed merely as political rhetoric.

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Equally, criminal law should not become an instrument for policing every intemperate statement made by an opposition politician. The distinction between criticism, prediction, warning and threat therefore matters enormously, particularly when the Police themselves investigate remarks directed at their own chief.

The arrest also occurs against a wider political backdrop in which a number of figures associated with previous administrations and opposition politics have faced arrest or investigation.

That does not establish that any particular prosecution is politically motivated, nor should political office provide immunity from investigation. It does, however, make transparency in the application of the law particularly important.

The strongest answer to allegations of selective enforcement is consistent enforcement. If threatening language constitutes an offence when directed at the IGP, the same standard should apply when comparable threats are directed at journalists, public officials, political opponents or ordinary citizens.

The courts will ultimately determine the legal consequences of Kariyawasam's remarks. The political consequences may arrive considerably sooner.

And, be that as it may, Sri Lanka should be capable of protecting its Police Chief from genuine intimidation without requiring its Police Chief to be protected from legitimate political criticism.

EDITORIAL

A STATE MUST BE STRONG - BUT NEVER ANGRY

Sri Lanka appears once again to be contemplating the ultimate expression of State power: taking a human life. The possibility of implementing the death penalty for serious drug offences has returned to public discussion at precisely the moment when two former senior State officials have been sentenced to death over their failures preceding the Easter Sunday attacks.

Meanwhile, prisons have erupted in violence, alleged underworld figures are being hunted overseas and brought home, and political rhetoric itself has resulted in an arrest.

There is a common thread running through all of this. It is the power of the State and, more importantly, how that power is exercised.

A democratic State must be strong. It must arrest criminals, dismantle narcotics networks, protect its citizens, maintain order inside its prisons and hold public officials accountable when their failures have catastrophic consequences. Weakness in performing those duties is not compassion; it is a failure of government. But strength must never be confused with anger.

The death penalty illustrates the distinction particularly starkly. Sri Lanka retains capital punishment in law but has not carried out an execution for decades.

A death sentence pronounced by a court and a deliberate decision by the State to resume executions are therefore two profoundly different things.

Before crossing that threshold, the Government should answer a deceptively simple question: what precisely would executing a drug offender achieve that imprisonment for life cannot? If the answer is deterrence, the evidence should be produced. If the argument is that narcotics networks are operating from inside prisons, then the failure lies partly in the management and security of those prisons.

Killing the prisoner because the State cannot prevent him from conducting criminal activity while incarcerated would be an extraordinary admission of institutional failure.

There is another difficulty too. Justice is administered by human beings. Investigators make mistakes, witnesses lie, evidence can be misunderstood, prosecutors can get things wrong and judges, notwithstanding every safeguard surrounding their office, remain human.

Imprisonment following a miscarriage of justice is a terrible wrong. Execution following a miscarriage of justice is an irreversible one.

Malcolm Cardinal Ranjith's intervention following the Easter Sunday verdicts therefore deserves careful consideration. Few public figures have pursued accountability for those attacks more relentlessly. Hundreds of people were murdered while worshipping on the holiest day of the Christian calendar, and the Cardinal has repeatedly demanded that everyone responsible be identified and brought before the law.



Yet when the law ultimately imposed death sentences upon two former senior State officials, the Church did not celebrate the gallows. The Cardinal reiterated its opposition to capital punishment. There is something important in that distinction because justice does not require vengeance.

Indeed, the greatest test of a justice system is not how it treats the innocent. That is relatively easy. The test is how it treats the guilty, particularly those whose conduct fills society with anger and revulsion. The same principle should govern the exercise of State power elsewhere.

If an opposition politician genuinely threatens the life of the Inspector General of Police, the law must respond. But if political criticism is merely offensive, exaggerated or unpleasant, the State must possess sufficient confidence to tolerate it. If prisoners riot, order must be restored, but prisoners remain human beings in the custody of the State.

If narcotics traffickers destroy families and communities, they must be pursued relentlessly. But law enforcement must dismantle the networks, follow the money, expose those who protect them and identify how drugs enter a country surrounded by ocean.

Executing the person at the bottom of that chain while those above remain untouched would be punishment masquerading as policy.

Sri Lanka has experienced periods when the State was too weak to protect its citizens. It has also experienced periods when the State became so powerful that citizens required protection from it. Neither is a destination to which this country should return.

The answer is not a weak State. It is a strong State restrained by law: a State confident enough to investigate itself, strong enough to imprison the powerful, disciplined enough to protect those in its custody, independent enough to prosecute without political favour and humane enough to understand that justice does not become greater simply because the punishment becomes harsher.

There is ultimately one distinction every democracy must preserve. The criminal may act from anger, hatred or revenge; the State never can. And, be that as it may, when government possesses the power to take liberty - and perhaps even life - restraint is not weakness. It is the greatest demonstration of strength.

PROPERTY DAMAGE FROM RECENT PRISON UNREST EXCEEDS RS. 255 MILLION

unrest at five prisons has been estimated at more than Rs. 255 million, with the Negombo, Mahara, Magazine, Pallansena and Kuruwita prisons among those affected. The figure was disclosed during a "Rataama Ekata" national operations council meeting chaired by President Anura Kumara Disanayake today (10).

The meeting also examined measures to curb violent incidents involving inmates, including greater access to psychiatric services within the prison system.

The president directed authorities to speed up work on amendments to the Rehabilitation Act No. 54 of 2007 and to accelerate legal drafting work by recruiting experienced retired officials on a contractual basis to address delays at the Legal Draftsman's Department.

Meanwhile, officials reviewed the progress of the "Mithuru Pasala" programme, which is being jointly implemented by the Education and Health ministries to prevent drug use among schoolchildren.

The programme focuses on developing students' personalities and training teachers, principals and counsellors to identify children who may be using drugs and provide them with appropriate guidance.

President Disanayake also called for targeted programmes in schools located in areas considered to have high drug risks and high population density.

The meeting was told of concerns over an increase in drug use among children attending international schools.

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The importance of parental vigilance was also discussed, with drug-testing kits available through pharmacies for parents seeking to check their children.

Officials also examined the use of the internet and social media to promote drugs and discussed using the same platforms to strengthen anti-drug awareness.



The meeting reviewed progress under a revised six-part national strategy covering drug prevention, early detection, rehabilitation, legal and institutional reforms, relapse prevention and follow-up, and planning, regulation, review and reporting.

The programme involves the Health and Mass Media Ministry, Education, Higher Education and Vocational Education Ministry, Public Security and Parliamentary Affairs Ministry, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Sri Lanka Police, armed forces and several other state institutions.

HOLLYWOOD ACTRESS ROSAMUND PIKE PRAISES SRI LANKA'S MINE CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Award-winning Hollywood actress and international landmine clearance ambassador Rosamund Pike has praised the progress of Sri Lanka's demining programme, describing it as highly successful.

Pike made the remarks during a meeting with Housing, Construction and Water Supply Minister Dr. Susil Ranasinghe on August 10, where she discussed the progress of mine clearance operations in the country.



Officials said around 90% of areas previously identified as contaminated with landmines have now been successfully cleared.

Around 20.8 square kilometres of land remains to be cleared, mainly in difficult and complex terrain, with Sri Lanka aiming to be declared completely mine-free within the next four years.

Authorities plan to deploy 500 specially trained Sri Lanka Army personnel for demining operations, with the Army targeting the clearance of around 1.5 square kilometres annually, in addition to work carried out by other organisations.

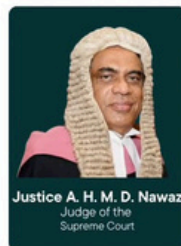
The government has also doubled its financial allocation for demining compared with the previous year.

During the meeting, Pike expressed appreciation for Sri Lanka's progress and the implementation of mine clearance operations in line with international standards. Officials said the programme is also expected to support development in the North and East, promote tourism and contribute towards building trust among communities.

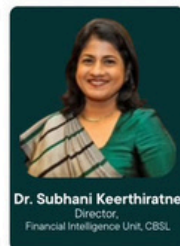
SEMINAR ON THE CHANGES TO SRI LANKA'S ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING REGIME

Three amendments were passed by Parliament on 9 July 2026 to strengthen Sri Lanka's AML/CFT regime in line with international standards and enhance the country's framework for combating money laundering, terrorist financing, and financial crime.

Guest Speaker



Key note Speaker



Speakers



This seminar will discuss the changes made to the following Acts that are crucial and needs to be complied by the financial institutions and stakeholders. The Three Acts that were amended are,

1. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, No. 5 of 2006 (as amended)
2. Financial Transactions Reporting Act, No. 6 of 2006 (as amended)
3. Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Financing Act, No. 25 of 2005 (as amended)

This seminar is for,
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20th August 2026
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