

OHCHR Investigation on Sri Lanka (OISL) Report (2015)

The OHCHR OISL report, published September 2015 under HRC mandate 25/1, set out detailed findings of violations and crimes by all parties to the final stages of the armed conflict, and recommended a hybrid special court.

OISL is the most authoritative single document in the post-war record. The case file treats OISL findings as Tier-A and defers to its language wherever possible. The recommended hybrid court has not been established. That gap — between authoritative finding and absent institution — is the gap the rest of the case file tracks.

§1 Findings of the report

OISL found patterns of unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, torture, sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment of children, denial of humanitarian assistance, and indiscriminate shelling — by Sri Lankan security forces, the LTTE, and affiliated paramilitary groups. The report named structural impunity as the central problem and recommended a hybrid court with international judges, prosecutors, lawyers and investigators.

§2 Status of the recommendations

Sri Lanka co-sponsored HRC resolution 30/1 (2015) which endorsed the recommendations. The hybrid court was not established. Successive governments (across both major Sinhala-majority parties) have rejected the hybrid mechanism. The case file records this as the single largest unfulfilled commitment in the post-war record.

Sources

- A/HRC/30/CRP.2 — OHCHR Investigation on Sri Lanka.
- HRC Resolution 30/1 — adopted on the basis of OISL.

What this is not

- This article does not name perpetrators identified in confidential OISL material.
- This article does not aggregate counts beyond those already published by OHCHR.