

# UN Panel of Experts Report (2011) — 'Darusman Report'

The UN Secretary-General's Panel of Experts on Accountability in Sri Lanka — convened by Ban Ki-moon, chaired by Marzuki Darusman — whose March 2011 report established the credible-allegation standard later carried forward through OISL 2015 and UNHRC 30/1.

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Darusman is the international evidentiary spine. The Panel found credible allegations of widespread violations of international humanitarian and human-rights law by both sides in the final stages of the armed conflict, sufficient — if proven — to amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity. Every later UN instrument on Sri Lanka builds on this finding.

## §1 What it established

The Panel concluded there were credible allegations that government forces engaged in widespread shelling causing large numbers of civilian deaths, including in declared No Fire Zones and at hospitals, and that the LTTE used civilians as a human buffer and shot people attempting to flee. Both findings were sourced and contemporaneous.

It recommended an independent international mechanism to conduct further investigations — a recommendation Sri Lanka rejected, which the international community partially answered through OISL (2015) under UNHRC resolution 25/1.

## §2 Why it sits in /case

Darusman is the citation Tier-A baseline. It is the instrument that frames TLTE's hard refusal to aggregate own counts — international mechanisms have done that work, with method, on the record. TLTE's job is to surface and route, not duplicate.

## Sources

- Report of the Secretary-General's Panel of Experts on Accountability in Sri Lanka (31 March 2011).
- OHCHR Investigation on Sri Lanka (OISL) — 2015 follow-up.
- ICG — War Crimes in Sri Lanka (2010).

## What this is not

- This article does not aggregate casualty figures in TLTE voice.
- This article does not single out the LTTE or the state — the Panel found both.
- This article does not adjudicate the Panel's individual evidentiary items.