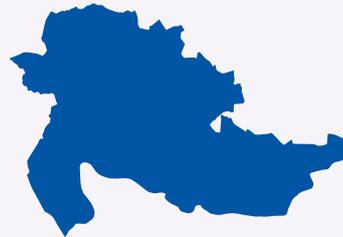


# Srebrenica Figures as of 28 June 2019

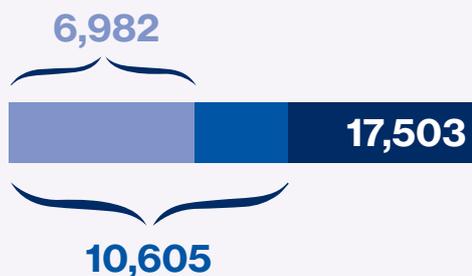
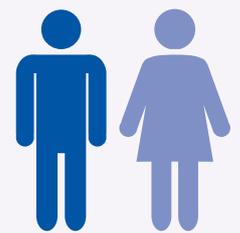
The estimated number of persons missing as a result of the fall of the Srebrenica and Žepa UN Safe Areas in July 1995 is ~8,000; the number of missing persons identified by traditional (non-DNA) means is 33; the number of persons identified using DNA is 6,949; the total number of missing persons accounted for (by traditional and DNA methods) is 6,982.



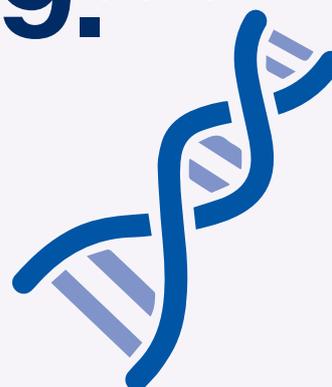
The total number of Srebrenica-related sites where human remains have been recovered is 430. This includes 94 graves, and 337 surface sites. Over 17,000 sets of human remains (bodies and body parts) related to Srebrenica 1995 have been examined in mortuaries by pathologists and anthropologists.



For each missing person to be identified using DNA, DNA reference samples must be collected from multiple family members. To date, ICMP has collected 22,311 reference samples. The number of missing persons represented by these reference samples (i.e., missing persons for whom family members have provided the reference samples) is 7,744



**99.95%**

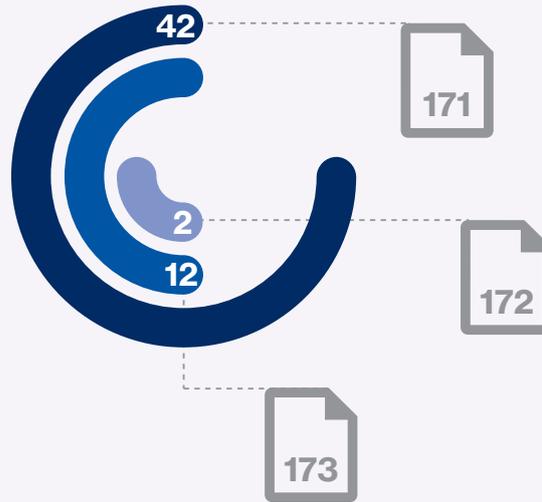


For persons reported last seen in Srebrenica or the surrounding areas in 1995, a total of 17,503 DNA Match Reports have been issued by ICMP, including 10,605 reports of re-associations of separated skeletal remains. The number of different individuals represented by these DNA Match Reports is 6,898 (issued by ICMP). With DNA method completed out of country (51), the number of different individuals represented by DNA methods is 6,949. The total number of missing persons accounted for (by traditional and DNA methods) is 6,982.

Once antemortem and post-mortem samples have been collected, ICMP is in a position to generate a DNA Match Report. The minimum certainty required for issuing a standard DNA Match Report has been 99.95%, although in most cases the degree of certainty is far higher. DNA Match Reports are submitted to the competent domestic court authorities that are responsible for closing cases and issuing death certificates.



In addition to the inherent value of locating and identifying the missing for the benefit of families and for the sake of societal reconciliation, this date serves a further important purpose. Through ICMP's Assistance to Justice program, forensic information has been made available to the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and domestic legal systems of countries in the Western Balkans.



In Bosnia and Herzegovina to date, a total of 56 individuals have been put on trial at the BiH State Court for crimes committed in and around Srebrenica in July 1995. Of this number, 42 have been accused of the crime of genocide under Article 171 of the BiH Criminal Code; 12 have been charged with crimes against humanity under Article 172; and two have been accused of war crimes against civilians under Article 173. These 56 indictments represent ten percent of the total number of persons indicted by the BiH State Prosecutor for war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

To date, a total of 20 individuals have been tried at the ICTY for crimes related to Srebrenica over the course of 12 cases. Of these, 15 individuals were convicted and one was acquitted. Two cases are ongoing: one case is on appeal before the Mechanism for International Tribunals (Mladic), and in one case a retrial has been ordered before the Mechanism (Stanisic and Simatovic). Slobodan Milosevic died before the conclusion of his trial.



**6,572** BURIED

As of 11 July 2019 there were 6,572 bodies buried at Potocari and other locations.

