ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT OF THE 11TH JUNE 2004
ON THE EVENTS IN AND AROUND SREBRENICA BETWEEN 10TH AND 19TH JULY 1995

NOTE:

- The Commission submits the Report to the Republic of Srpska, as its founder, for further proposal and action.

- The Attachments with the Report contain both the documentation of Interest for the Ministry of Interior Affairs and Judiciary, for the Commission is not competent to act in such a manner. This excludes the lists of the missing persons.
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INTRODUCTION

At its 87th session held on the 16th July 2004, based on the Letter by the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Paddy Ashdown, dated 15th July 2004, the RS Government passed the Decision (see Attachment) according to which the end of the mandate of the Commission for Investigation of the Events in and around Srebrenica between 10th and 19th July 1995 (hereafter “the Commission”) was extended until the 15th October 2004.

The main reason for such a decision was an accomplished continuous work and active relation of the Commission with the Authorities of the Republic of Srpska, that provided the Commission with the new documentation and information which required an additional time for complete analysis and evaluation.

At the same time, the Chief Prosecutor of the Hague Tribunal Carla Del Ponte, highly rating the work of the Commission, suggested that the Commission be given an additional time, mainly in connection with the investigation of evidence referring to the existing documentation that was alleged to be in Belgrade.

These initiatives were supported by the HRC at the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For this purpose the President of the Republic of Srpska Dragan Čavić and the Government of the Republic of Srpska provided all requested political and financial support.

After the submission of the Report from 11th June 2004, the President Dragan Čavić in his television appearance, relying on the Commission results, informed the people of the Republic of Srpska about the severity of committed crimes (see Attachment).

* *

In order to undertake the most comprehensive investigation of the events in and around Srebrenica between 10th and 19th July 1995, in the period since the 11th June 2004, the Commission collected detailed documentation from different sources of the Republic of Srpska, including a number of documents of the General Headquarters of the RS Army, and a certain number of daily, weekly, monthly and yearly reports of the Ministry of Interior Affairs and its services, a few documents from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, and the Hague Tribunal as well.

Through the influence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina requests were sent to and contacts were made with the Authorities of Serbia and Montenegro in connection with the needed documentation and other material events of the interest for the work of the Commission.
The Commission work supported in public by the Serbian President Boris Tadić in his speeches with the President of the Republic of Srpska Dragan Čavić, has been successively proved by providing the documents and information requested by the Commission from the Ministry of Interior Affairs, the Intelligence Security Service of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Defense of Serbia and Montenegro.

Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Srpska, according to its obligations referring to the cooperation with the Hague Tribunal, delivered a part of the documentation of the Supreme Command and the Presidency of the Republic of Srpska to the Hague Tribunal. The Commission thoroughly inspected the documentation.

Ministry of Interior Affairs of the Republic of Srpska accepted the suggestions of the Commission on the issue of the organization and methodology of the interviewing the potential informants. For that purpose, an investigating team of the Ministry of Interior Affairs was formed, composed of two inspectors of the Serb nationality and one of the Bosniak. These interviews were observed by the representatives of the EUPM. The Commission was successively provided with the results of the interviews and other documents showing that a great effort was made in direction of making the investigations more professional and in documenting these events as well.

Beside that, Ministry of Interior Affairs provided the Commission with the photo documentation of locations of three potential mass graves and an official document about the location of a grave of a missing person.

Regional police is systematically taking measures and activities in order to secure and protect sites of potential mass graves.

One of the main priorities of the work of the Commission during this period was to compile the list of the persons unaccounted for, persons missing during the events in and around Srebrenica between 10th and 19th July 1995, and all other missing persons represented on any of the lists or any other sources.

* * *

The Commission analyzed and gave appropriate conclusions on all available relevant documentation, information, facts, the data and other. All the documentation and other evidence confirm and supplement the results of the Commission investigation as presented in the Report from 11th June 2004.

The Commission supplemented the information on potential mass graves as well.
Very significant data on missing persons have been collected from various institutions, organizations (international and local), associations and authorities from the both entities.

And at the end, the Commission expressed certain recommendations.

* *

This Addendum is a basic part of the Report EVENTS IN AND AROUND SREBRENICA BETWEEN 10TH AND 19TH JULY 1995, published in June 2004.
I

POTENTIAL MASS GRAVES

The Commission continued to try to obtain further information on potential grave sites after the June report was submitted.

In accordance with the proposed methodology and organization of work on this issue, based on the photo-documentation and other information submitted by the Ministry of Interior Affairs of the Republic of Srpska, three mass graves were located in reference to the events from the mandate of the Commission.

From information that was handed to them by the Commission, the Federal Commission for Missing Persons carried out excavation on three sites, two being related to Srebrenica 1995. At one of the Srebrenica related sites at Sandici, 17 bodies were recovered from a primary site.

At the other site at Kasani, one body was found close to the location indicated. However, although no human remains were discovered at the micro location indicated by the informant, there were animals' bones which was consistent with the original information that animals had been buried on top of the bodies. Three witnesses have given statements to the effect that after July 1995 body parts were seen protruding from the earth at the Kazani location. Enquiries are continuing in an attempt to try to discover how the bodies were removed and, if relocated, the site of the secondary grave (witness statements, see Attachment).

The Federal Commission for Missing Persons also carried out an excavation near Pelemis, following the receipt of information from the Commission. This site was believed to date from 1992 and was of importance to ICTY. The information proved correct and 9 complete bodies and 44 body parts were recovered.

The Commission had no mandate to exhume suspected grave sites, neither to exhume nor identify the body remains. All the information has been passed to the Federal Commission for Missing Persons for their attention and action.
II
THE LISTS OF MISSING PERSONS

a) Activities with regard to the information received on missing persons
   (brief remarks)

This part of the Report will give a summary of the information received related to those reported missing and the methodology used to produce a number of lists with an explanation of each list.

Other agencies and organizations (Governmental, civilian and international) have attempted to produce complete lists and all have experienced difficulties in doing so. In an attempt to produce the best possible result the Commission put in place a dedicated team to work solely on this problem.

At the outset it is important to stress that these are not final or definitive lists. On one hand relatives or friends of missing persons continue to give information that has not been provided before, thereby increasing the number, while on the other hand duplicate entries are discovered, which reduces the number. This work will continue and be carried on by the Missing Persons Institute (MPI), as mandated in the Law on the Missing.

The lists do not, and indeed cannot show the exact place, time and date of disappearance and/or manner and cause of death.

The information was taken from over thirty lists and other sources. Over 150,000 entries were put into the Database.

From that data it was determined that 13,569 different individuals appeared to be represented. However, there were a significant number of duplicate entries, as well as persons listed as missing, who fell outside the mandate of the Commission as it is represented on the comparative lists.

Using the methods of comparison and analyses the Commission compiled five comparative lists, on which, in accordance with the proposed criteria, were all persons represented in the available documentation, either they are the subject of investigation of the Commission or not:
Addendum to the Report of the 11th June 2004 on the Events In and Around Srebrenica Between 10th and 19th July 1995 - 15th October 2004

List A 1 names 7,108 persons who were reported as being missing between 10th and 19th July 1995;

List A 2 names an additional 698 persons who were reported missing in July 1995, and were reported missing because of the consequences of the events which occurred, before, after, or during the period 10th to 19th July 1995.

List B names 936 persons for whom there are conflicting data, mainly to do with the date of disappearance, differently reported – at least one within the period (between 10th and 19th July 1995), while other(s) out of July 1995. Further checks need to be carried out to determine the exact date of disappearance. There are a number of other complicated cases which also need checking.

List C 1 names 4,556 persons whose date of disappearance or death falls outside the mandate of the Commission and July 1995. This list also names those who were entered on more than one occasion, usually because of having been reported missing by different persons.

List C 2 names 271 persons who were reported missing and were subsequently found alive, or who died from natural causes, or under circumstances but outside the mandate of the Commission.

Based on the comparison of the available lists, the data about the number of missing persons varies from 7,000 to 8,000.

According to the newest information from the ICRC, from 8th October 2004 and based on the exhumed body remains, 1,482 persons were identified, out of which 1,300 are buried, as indicated on each of the lists.

From the lists of persons reported missing that were received, the Commission used four of them as ‘base’ lists. In addition a statistical exercise was carried out on the names from those four lists, to show how many different lists each person appeared on.

It is important to note that every person, whose name appeared in thirty lists, or in other documentation provided to the Commission, is represented in one of the lists compiled by the Commission.
b) The comparative lists

In the mandate of the Commission one of its priority tasks was to provide the answer on the applications to the families of persons reported missing as realized during the first part of the Commission work and presented in the Report from 11th June 2004. On that occasion it was emphasized that the further work of the Commission will be focused on the investigation of the fate of all other persons who were not the subject of applications but represented on the lists of those reported missing or in any other sources in relation to the events in and around Srebrenica between 10th and 19th July 1995.

Continuing its work the Commission focused all activities on compiling the comparative lists. The comparative lists are based on the comparison and analyses of more than thirty different available lists of missing / killed / identified / buried persons mostly the Bosniaks and others from the wider area of Srebrenica during the war between 1992 – 1995, and on processing and analyzing of available documentation. (Instead of the term missing persons the Commission in its Report from 11th June 2004, used the term persons unaccounted for).

The Commission requested lists from all sources it became aware of. Until the end of its work the Commission was not provided with the lists from the Federal Commission for Missing Persons and the registers of Bratunac and Milici.

Analyzed lists were compiled mainly on the basis of the statements taken from members of families of missing persons and as such have no value referring to the empirical investigation and examination. In a small number of cases these requests were submitted by persons who were not family members. These lists were collected by appropriate international and local organizations, in the most cases – without any additional examination of their credibility. In a few terms the ICRC updated its list, whereas some of the names were omitted for it was proved that a certain person was alive or his/her fate was determined by other means. The list of killed soldiers from BIH Army and the list of ADP of Garrison Affairs – the list of killed soldiers are compiled on the basis of official data.

Submitted applications for missing persons differ in number, content, and credibility of data as well. In particular cases, for the same person different data was given by more than one member of his/her family; on the other hand, for some persons only one application was submitted. Names of some persons can be found only on one of the lists, whereas the others can be found on more than one, as established by comparing the data. Some of the lists submitted to the Commission were completed (most of these referring to the period between 1992 and 1995), and others in a form of segments (referring to July 1995).

Number of names represented on some of the lists is significantly different.
During the analyses of available lists it was noticed as follows:

1. Incompleteness of data (no personal ID is given – the only list that included the ID was the list of killed soldiers from BIH Army, and in some cases incorrect) and other personal data, date and place of disappearance:

2. The difference of data for the same person where ever these data are represented (personal name or surname, father’s name, date and place of birth, residence, status and occupation during the war, date and place of disappearance):

3. The change of one’s identity, represents a specific problem in the process of analyses (e.g. Celebic (Rasid) Hazim, born 10th October 1971 in Cerska, Vlasenica, represented in the list Victims of the Srebrenica Apocalypse and the list of ADP of Garrison Affairs – the list of killed soldiers, Tuzla, and enlisted on the ICRC list – it was proved that he changed his identity into Pavlovic Sreco, now living in Novi Sad) (see Attachment);
Considering the change of one’s identity, during the analyses of data, other cases were detected as well, for instance, Spiodic Hasime – Jugovic Hasime, for which all the given data on the lists are identical. However, depending on its surname, this person is enlisted as two persons:

**VICTIMS OF CRIME IN SREBRENICA**
(Between 10th and 19th July 1995)

**ŽRTVE ZLOČINA U SREBRENICI**
(od 10. do 19. jula 1995.)

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<th>Broj upitnika</th>
<th>Prezime</th>
<th>Ime oca</th>
<th>Ime</th>
<th>Spol</th>
<th>Datum rođenja</th>
<th>Nacionalnost</th>
<th>Datum izvršenja zločina</th>
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<td>Nepoznato</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Bošnjak</td>
<td>14.07.1995</td>
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<td>Nikšić</td>
<td>Mehmed</td>
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<td>muški</td>
<td>23.07.1951</td>
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<td>Hared</td>
<td>Nedad</td>
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<td>Bošnjak</td>
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<td>Idriz</td>
<td>Rišet</td>
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<td>Nepoznato</td>
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<td>Alija</td>
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<td>muški</td>
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<td>Nepoznato</td>
<td>18.07.1995</td>
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</table>

Table 3: The list of the Institute for Crime Research against Humanity and International Law, Sarajevo.

4. Typographical errors (errata), in certain cases of great importance while processing the data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ime</th>
<th>pol</th>
<th>nopol</th>
<th>dan</th>
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<td>PODGAJ</td>
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<td>176421</td>
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<td>MILAČEVIČI</td>
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Table 4: The Census from 1991.

Establishing the criteria of its work on the comparative lists, whereas the primary criterion was the registered date and place of disappearance, the Commission has:
1. Entered in its Database all the names represented in the lists and available documentation (more than 150,000 names were analyzed);

2. Examined the complete available documentation and controlling lists – and wherever it was possible - added missing data or a part of these for certain persons;

3. Classified the comparative lists:
   a) Citing the names of persons which according to the applications submitted by their families are subject of the period, as defined in the mandate of the Commission (between 10\textsuperscript{th} and 19\textsuperscript{th} July 1995). The names were taken from the list(s) in which at least once was given the date of disappearance within the mandate of the Commission if not denied by any other list (List A-1);

b) Citing the names for which the date of disappearance in the list(s) falls within the period (between 10\textsuperscript{th} and 19\textsuperscript{th} July 1995), while on the other list(s) – other date in July 1995 (out of the period between 10\textsuperscript{th} and 19\textsuperscript{th} July 1995) or only July 1995 (List A-2);

c) Citing the names for which the date of disappearance in a certain list(s) falls within the period (between 10\textsuperscript{th} and 19\textsuperscript{th} July 1995), while on the other list(s) – other date than July 1995 (List B);
Comparing the data of disappearance from available lists, it was noticed that in certain cases beside the date in July 1995 there are data outside of this period. Since these data come from different sources, the persons enlisted in this list need an additional research.

It should be stressed that the data taken from the list of killed soldiers from BH Army, submitted to the Hague Tribunal, should have the greatest credibility and accuracy.

This list includes names of the same persons as the list of the ICMP, whereas the latter one does not include the date of disappearance.

During the stay of a number of the Srebrenica inhabitants in the Camp Potocari, the Dutch Battalion made a list of 239 names of men. On this list there are names of persons not enlisted in any other of the available lists;
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**d) Citing the names for which the date of disappearance is given or established before 1995 (that is, 1992, 1993, 1994, and during the 1995 except in July 1995), (List C-1);**

**e) Citing the names of persons proved to be alive or died from natural causes but represented on the lists of missing persons (List C-2).**

As the subject of analyses the Commission treated all the persons, either reported missing within the period (between 10th and 19th July 1995) or out of it, denoting if the persons were represented on one or more lists, including all available documentation.

The Commission particularly stressed the fact that the comparative lists are not the result of its research but rather of the comparing and analyses of the existing lists and available documentation.
For each correction in reference to the concrete name on each of the lists there is an additional documentation, except in cases where it obviously was a duplicate entry.

The Plan schedule of the Commission included selective examination of the data in the field. Until 1st April 2004 two projects were defined: 1. Defining the identity of victims from UN “safe haven” in Srebrenica, between the 10th and 19th July 1995 (Attachment A/10 of the Report Introduction from 11th June 2004); 2. Examination of execution sites and graves of victims (attachment A/10 of the Report Introduction from 11th June 2004). The Commission defined goal and methodology for realization of the projects, their representatives and main financial resources. This task has not been finished due to the time limitation.

At this point the Commission decided to compare and analyze the existing lists compiled by numerous international and local organizations, institutions and associations, and to analyze the available documentation.

The Commission had no mandate to exhume or identify body remains.

The Commission emphasizes that on the bases of the existing analyses the definite number of missing persons in the events in and around Srebrenica between 10th and 19th July 1995 cannot be precisely estimated. For that reason, the Commission was not in a position to give definite results, but rather to offer a significant analysis and present the existing lists:

1. The Human Rights Chamber for Bosnia and Herzegovina – 1.376 applications.
2. Applications submitted to the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina – 48 applications.
3. The list of applications submitted to the Human Rights Chamber – 611 applications – without any additional data.
5. ICRC – AnteMortem DataBase.
6. The list of persons for which the ICRC received the data on death but whose body remains were not found – 330 names.
7. ICRC – exhumed and identified persons.
8. ICRC, Confirmations on disappearance - submitted confirmations on disappearance with personal applications.
12. Victims of the Srebrenica Apocalypse, Sarajevo 2002:
   • Killed and missing 1992-95 – 12.090 names.
   • Killed and missing in July 1995 – 7.981 names.
13. The list of Association of citizens MAG, Sarajevo.
14. The list of the PHR (the Physicians of Human Rights)
15. The list of the buried in Potocari, 11th July 2003 – 149 names.
16. The list of the buried in Potocari, 11th July 2004 – 335 names.
19. The Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Tuzla Canton – exhumated and identified persons – 1,332 names.
20. The list of the UN Dutch Battalion in Potocari, 239 names.
21. Association Mothers of Srebrenica and Zepa Enclave, Sarajevo
   • 9,576 names.
   • 10,569 names.
22. Federal Commission for Missing Persons, Sarajevo (only attached applications on disappearance with individual applications of the Human Rights Chamber).
23. The RS Intelligence and Security Service – Confirmation of police stations in control of state border Bratunac from 1995.
25. Ministry of Interior Affairs of BH – the list of the members of MI Srebrenica and Zepa.
26. Vlasenica – the list of persons enlisted in the registry based on the Court decision.
27. The list of persons enlisted in the registers during the period between 1.1.2000 – 30.6.2000
28. Army BIH – the list of killed soldiers from BIH Army born in the municipalities of Srebrenica, Zvornik, Rogatica and Han Pijesak, 1992-95
29. The list of ADP of Garrison Affairs, Tuzla – the list of killed soldiers from municipalities of Srebrenica, Vlasenica, Bratunac and Zvornik – 1,099 names.
30. Nijaz Masic, Bratunac – the list of killed and missing, Tuzla, 1996 – 3,156 names.
31. Naser Oric, Srebrenica – the list of killed and missing, Ljubljana, 1995 – 1,912 names.
32. OEBS – Registration lists, Srebrenica and Bratunac 1997/98
34. Various documents and reports of Armed Forces 8th Operative Group and 28th Division of BIH Army.

(The lists, see Attachments)

The Commission has also been aware of the fact that in the last period there were many manipulations, from various sides, on the number of missing persons
concerning the period of the events, when this number was either minimized or extremely maximized.

Based on the comparative process and analyses of the available lists, documents and other sources, the data on missing persons in the events in and around Srebrenica in July 1995 varies from 7,000 to 8,000.

The data of number of identified persons are different as well. The number of identified persons in many organizations varies between 1,237 to 1,609. In the letter to the Commission dated on 8th October 2004, the ICRC named 7,635 requests on missing persons referring to the events in and around Srebrenica, the fate of 1,482 persons (of which 22 were proved to be alive) was solved, while 6,153 persons are still waiting for the answer (the letter from the ICRC, see Attachment).

In the Commission Database 1,319 bodies are listed as buried in the Memorial Centre Potocari, of which some from the year 1992 (see attachment criterion).

The data from the comparative lists of the Commission are the result of the data represented on the existing lists and other available sources. Eventual mistakes are the result of taking the data from these lists. Also, the Commission pointed out the discrepancies of the actual lists, thus showing the value of its work. Except the list of killed soldiers from BIH Army, and in a small number on the list of the HRC of BIH, the actual lists had no IDs of the persons represented. At this level the Commission made a visible progress.

Examination of data credibility on the comparative lists is a task of the future investigation.

The Commission also emphasizes that many other organizations have attempted to solve the above mentioned problems while working with the lists. Results of the Commission at this level makes an excellent base to all appropriate organizations in continuing the work with the lists, particularly to the Missing Persons Institute.

More precise data could be obtained only after the body remains are collected (surface remains), exhumed and identified, and after locating eventual place, time and cause of death.

The applied methodology during the entering, processing and analyzing of the data is of great importance for investigation of war crimes against humanity and the international Law in general.
c) Analysis of the lists

In compiling one of the parts of the Report in connection with the names of missing persons in the events in and around Srebrenica between 10th and 19th July 1995, the next lists, defined as the base lists by the Commission, were compared and analyzed:

- The Hague Tribunal – Srebrenica Missing – Persons reported missing after the take-over of the Srebrenica enclave by the Bosnian Serb Army on 11th July 1995, in the Hague, 2nd May 2000, analyzed lists of the ICRC and PHR;
- The list of the Institute for Crime Research against Humanity and International Law, Sarajevo;
- The Association of citizens Women of Srebrenica, Tuzla;
- Publications The Victims of the Srebrenica Apocalypse;
- The list of ICRC:
  - The list of Missing persons in BIH;
  - AnteMortem DataBase – July and September 2004;
  - The list of Identified (Solved) persons.

The named lists have the character of the base lists.

As the controlling and supplementary lists were used:

- The list of Association of the citizens MAG, Sarajevo;
- The list of the PHR as a supplementary list for cases not included on the list of the Hague Tribunal;
- The list of the ICMP;
- The list of Association Mothers of Srebrenica and Zepa Enclave, Sarajevo;
- The list of killed soldiers from BIH Army from the database submitted to the Hague Tribunal and the list of ADP of Garrison Affairs, Tuzla;
- The list from the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Tuzla Canton – Identified persons;
- The list of the buried in Memorial Center Potocari;
- The Census 1991 – the Srebrenica region;
- The Registration lists, Srebrenica and Bratunac 1997 and 1998;
- Reports from the registers of communities of Srebrenica and Vlasenica;
- Reports from the Authorities of Serbia and Montenegro;
  o The list of persons of the Muslim nationality, members of the Muslim Military Forces;
  o The list of persons of the Muslim nationality sent to the GOC, members of the Muslim Military Forces settled in the camp;
  o The list of persons of the Muslim nationality, members of the Muslim Military Forces, delivered to the Police in Prijepolje;
  o The list of persons in the collective center in Mitrovo Polje, on 9th June 1996 delivered to the Ministry of Interior Affairs in Uzice;
  o The list of members of the Muslim Military Forces delivered to the UN VKI in Belgrade, for the purpose of immigration to other countries;
  o The list of the persons registered by the Police Stations;
  o The camp Susica;
  o The camp Sljivovica.

- The list of the members of the Ministry of Interior Affairs of Srebrenica and Zepa: the Ministry of Interior Affairs of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
  o The list of the members of the Srebrenica Police station who left the “safe haven”;
  o The list of persons disappeared in the breach;
  o The list of persons disappeared in the convoys;
  o The list of persons who survived the breach;
  o The list of persons who transported the wounded;

- Other available lists and documents.

During the work of entering the data of persons it was examined and analyzed over 150,000 names and the data from various lists. It should be noted that the lists were controlled more than once in order to establish more precise identity of persons and credibility of the data presented on the lists.

After comparison of the data of persons who were the subject of analyses in the Commission Database, to the 12th of October 2004 inclusive, 13,569 persons were registered on the lists in reference to the period between 1992 and 1995 in a wider area of Srebrenica.
Characteristics of the base lists

ICTY – IN THE HAGUE

The Prosecutor’s Office of the Hague Tribunal for the need of analyzing the events in Srebrenica in July 1995, engaged an expert team from the Statistics Norway (Helge Brunborg and Henrik Urdal) that compiled the list of 7,475 persons presumed missing or dead. For 6 persons it was proved to be alive. This list was made on the bases of the ICRC and PHR lists. In the Commission Database 7,416 names were entered.

INSTITUTE FOR CRIME RESEARCH AGAINST HUMANITY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN SARAJEVO

After the comparison of the data, 7,099 names were entered in the Commission Database from the list of the Institute for Crime Research against Humanity and International Law, out of represented 7,332 names. For the other (233) names represented on this list it was stated to be the duplicate entries or faulty given data.

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS WOMEN OF SREBRENICA IN TUZLA

This association published the list of missing persons from the Srebrenica region on the Internet, and in a form of table submitted the list to the Commission. This association has been updating the basic list and has the names of persons for which their family members registered the disappearance since the beginning of the war in 1992. The Commission entered in its Database 6,542 names out of 7,167 represented on the list.

PUBLICATION THE VICTIMS OF THE SREBRENICA APOCALYPSE

From the publication The Victims of the Srebrenica Apocalypse: killed and missing 1992-95, for the analyses was used the list representing 12,090 names of persons from the Srebrenica region during the war 1992-95, and the list that represented 7,981 names of the killed and missing persons in July 1995. 11,510 names were entered in the Database.
ICRC – INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF RED CROSS

The ICRC from Sarajevo published in July and September of the current year new version of the list AnteMortem DataBase for the area of BIH that differs from the previous releases since it does not represent some of the names that were registered earlier for they are defined as solved. The Commission was also provided with the list of unsolved cases to the 8th October of this year inclusive which are in connection with the July 1995 and events in the Srebrenica region. The Commission list includes the data from the previous releases of the ICRC lists, and the data from AnteMortem DataBase September as well. The ICRC names 7,635 applications on missing persons submitted to this organization (on 8th October 2004), out of which 6,153 are considered as unsolved whereas the fate of 1,482 persons (for 22 persons it was proved to be alive) is solved.

Characteristics of some of the controlling lists

The controlling lists were considered as additional in order to confirm and supplement the data from the base lists, that is, they were of great help wherever information was omitted or had a different value for the same person.

THE CENSUS 1991

Since the base lists had no personal IDs which are helpful in determining a precise date and place of birth, the Census 1991 for the communities of the Srebrenica region was used; due to a number of errata, caused by some technical problems, the practical value of this list is greatly decreased. For a number of persons enlisted in the Census their personal ID was not clearly defined. At the time of the Census some of citizens lived outside the communities thus being omitted from the list.

ICMP – INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON MISSING PERSONS

In the Report from 11th June the work of the ICMP is explained in more details. The list of the ICMP gives no date of the disappearance for the missing persons included in the list. The ICMP also gives the data of persons not represented on other lists.
PHR – PHYSICIANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

This list merges with the ICRC list and is supplementary in the cases where persons are not registered on the lists of the ICRC. As a source of data, it was used in other lists.

ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS MAG, SARAJEVO

This is only a partially precise list for there are significant differences on the date of birth than represented on the other lists. There are also the names of persons not registered on the other lists. The data are based on the statements of family members, texts and articles from publications and the press.

ASSOCIATION MOTHERS OF THE SREBRENICA AND ZEPA ENCLAVE, SARAJEVO

This association registered most names of persons referring to July 1995. There is an impression that for some persons different date of birth, time and place of disappearance is recorded. Submitted list had no personal IDs making it especially difficult to establish the identity of the registered persons.

SREBRENICA – POTOCARI THE MEMORIAL CENTER, JULY 2004

LIST A-1

Considering the data from the lists defined as the base lists, and in compiling the comparative lists, in the Database were entered 7,108 names, for which the data of disappearance or death are within the period from 10th July to 19th July 1995, including 10th and 19th July 1995 (List A-1).

- 4,028 persons are registered on all four lists – names are represented on all four compared lists
- 1,811 persons are represented on three lists – name does not appear on one of the lists
- 643 names are represented on two lists
- 556 persons are represented on one list – name is not represented on the other three lists
- 70 persons are not included on four base lists but the date of disappearance is on other lists – considering the possibility that the family was not in a position to submit an application on its missing member to the organizations which lists were used as the base lists, and where the data of disappearance is within the period (between 10th and 19th July 1995) but submitted to some other organization; these names are also included in the category of missing persons within the mandate of the Commission.

The data from the compared and analyzed lists are different. The same is with the registered date of disappearance but this data are within the period between 10th and 19th July 1995. The Commission made no difference with the data referring to the period between 10th and 19th July 1995.

Comparing the data of disappearance from the base lists, the Commission Database registered as follows:
- On the ICTY list – **6,298** names
- On the list of the Institute for Crime Research against Humanity and International Law, Sarajevo – **6,096** names
- On the list of Association *Women of Srebrenica* – **4,617** names
- On the list of Association *the Victims of the Srebrenica Apocalypse* – **6,376** names

From **7,108** names found on the comparative list, **1,331** names are identified, as follows:

- According to the list of identified persons from the ICRC – **1,153** names
- According to the list from the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Tuzla Canton – **1,090** names
- According to the list from other sources – **153** names
- On the lists of the ICRC and the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office Tuzla the data match in **1,064** cases
- According to the available data, **1,128** persons are buried, whereas in the Memorial Center Potocari **1,100** persons

**LIST A-2**

On the list A-2 (at least one of the data of disappearance is not within the period from 10th and 19th July 1995, but falls within July 1995) **698** persons are registered.

- **388** persons are on all four lists
- **208** persons are on three lists
- **55** persons are on two lists
- **19** persons found on one list
- **28** persons are not represented on four base lists, but are presented on other lists
• On the ICTY list – 649 names
• On the list of the Institute for Crime Research against Humanity and International Law, Sarajevo – 522 names
• On the list of Association *Women of Srebrenica* – 497 names
• On the list of Association *the Victims of the Srebrenica Apocalypse* – 641 names

According to the available documents, 407 persons are identified from this list so far.

- According to the list of identified persons from the ICRC – 356 names
According to the list from the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Tuzla Canton – 109 names
- According to the lists from other sources – 50 names
- On the lists of the ICRC and the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office Tuzla the data match in 104 cases
- 109 persons are buried so far, whereas in the Memorial Center Potocari 105 persons

LIST B

On the list B (at least one date of disappearance within the period between 10th and 19th July 1995, and other dates are outside July 1995) are presented 936 persons.

- 287 persons are on all four lists
- 165 persons are on three lists
- 113 persons are on two lists
- 50 persons found on one list
- 321 persons are not represented on four base lists, but are presented on other lists

- On the ICTY list – 458 names
- On the list of the Institute for Crime Research against Humanity and International Law, Sarajevo – 489 names
- On the list of Association Women of Srebrenica – 390 names
- On the list of Association the Victims of the Srebrenica Apocalypse – 582 names
According to the available documentations, on this list 197 persons are identified so far.

- According to the list of identified persons from the ICRC – 102 names
- According to the list from the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Tuzla Canton – 85 names
- According to the lists from other sources – 69 names
- On the lists of the ICRC and the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office Tuzla the data match in 79 cases
- 127 persons are buried so far, whereas in the Memorial Center Potocari 85 persons

**LIST C-1**

On the list C-1 (the date of disappearance on all the lists falls out of July 1995) in the Database there are 4,556 names.

- 1 person is on all four lists
- 3 persons are on three lists
- 1,036 persons are on two lists
- 2,799 persons found on one list
- 717 persons are not represented on four base lists, but are presented on other lists
- On the ICTY list – **30** names
- On the list of the Institute for Crime Research against Humanity and International Law, Sarajevo – **3** names
- On the list of Association *Women of Srebrenica* – **1.027** names
- On the list of Association *the Victims of the Srebrenica Apocalypse* – **3.824** names

According to available documentations, **1.048** persons are identified so far.
  - According to the list of identified persons from the ICRC – **12** names
  - According to the list from the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Tuzla Canton – **5** names
According to the lists from other sources – **1,037** names

- On the lists of the ICRC and the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office Tuzla the data match in **3** cases
- **808** persons are buried so far, whereas in the Memorial Center Potocari **21** persons

**LIST C-2**

On the list C-2 (persons proved to be alive or died naturally), there are the names of **271** person assumed to be alive and one person died from the natural cause.

There are **249** persons in the Commission Database from the collective center Batkovici that have been released alive. And **19** persons are represented as being in the collective centers in Federal Republic Yugoslavia after July 1995 under the supervision of the UNHCR. There are no signs that they surrendered to the Authorities of the Republic of Srpska. There are only data in numbers on persons that immigrated to other countries.

- the ICTY list gives only **1** name registered in the collective center in Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
- On the list of the Institute for Crime Research against Humanity and International Law, Sarajevo – there are **9** names of massing persons disappeared in July 1995
- On the list of Association *Women of Srebrenica* – there are **25** names for which is given the date of disappearance (**11**th July 1995)
- On the list of Association *the Victims of the Srebrenica Apocalypse* – **325** names
- The ICRC list represented **2** names.

On all four lists there is **1** person represented.

So far **1** person is buried (died in the collective center Batkovici).

**IDENTIFIED AND BURIED PERSONS**
**(TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED PERSONS IN THE DATABASE )**

On the bases of available data, in the Database was registered the number of **2,984** identified persons from 1992 to 1995.

In the Database according to the ICRC sources the sum of identified **1,623** persons between 1992 and 1995.

According to the available data **2,173** persons were buried.

In the Database were registered **1,319** body remains buried in the Memorial Center in Potocari.
C O N C L U S I O N

Processing and analyses of available lists and other sources of the data on missing persons in the events in and around Srebrenica in July 1995. represents very complex problem. Beside that, available lists and other sources are significantly different in its content and quality of data, requiring an extreme effort in order to establishing the identity of the missing persons.

The applied methodology during the process of entering the data, comparison and analyses of the data on missing persons as the subject of the investigation of the Commission is of great importance for examining the crimes against the humanity and international law in general.

However, the results of the Commission on this issue cannot be taken as definite for they require further and more complex analyses. Because of the scale and complexity of research, until the end of the mandate of the Commission it was not possible to completely finish with all the investigation methods of processing, comparison and analyses of available sources, and therefore to present definite numbers.

The main frame of the comparative data is still based on the applications of the families, that is, on the data of persons unaccounted for. The available data were not verified in the field by the Commission, but by the comparative method and analyses of all the relevant data. Therefore this list cannot be taken as definite.

The comparative lists should be released through medias, after the estimation by the HRC at the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Commission recommends that this work on analyses should be carried on by other appropriate institutions, especially by the Missing Persons Institute in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
III

RECOMMENDATIONS

The end of the work of the Commission for Investigation of the Events in and around Srebrenica between 10th and 19th July 1995 is not the end but the beginning of a story about this and other crimes committed in the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Complete comprehension of the events in and around Srebrenica can be seen only through its historical context.

Considering the results of the investigation, the Commission recommends:

- The manner and methodology of the work of the Commission could become a model in further necessary investigations of crimes committed in all the areas, regardless who, when or where committed crimes;

- The report with the attachments represents a solid base for engagement of the competent authorities (specially the Police and Judiciary, both at the entity and state level) for further investigating, documenting and processing of the crime;

- It is duty of all the authorities to cooperate with the Hague Tribunal, specially in arresting of the indicted and suspected for the war crimes;

- Authorities should reexamine engagements of the persons who are war crimes suspects and still employed in the governmental bodies, institutions and public services;

- Competent authorities should continue with the further activities on collection of documentation and relevant facts, particularly in connection with the possible new individual and mass graves, so that the information on the potential graves eventually provided to the bodies of the Republic of Srpska after the end of the work of the Commission could be delivered to the Federal Commission for Missing Persons or other competent body;

- Competent authorities should identify appropriate funds in order to improve and speed up the process of the exhumation and identification of body remains. Allowing the bodies to still lay in the already discovered graves would make injustice even greater, for the families who have been waiting for the answer for the last nine years;
The Commission feels the need to recommend to the leadership of the Republic of Srpska to bow to the victims of Srebrenica and apologize to their families. The Commission hopes that the same example will be followed by the representatives of authorities of the other nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina in relation to all the other war crimes and innocent victims killed during the war.

In Banja Luka on 15th October 2004

THE COMMISSION:

Milan Bogdanic, Commission chairman

Djordje Stojakovic, Commission deputy chairman

Prof.dr.Smail Cekic, Commission deputy chairman

Gordon Bacon, Commission member

Gojko Vukotic, Commission member

Milorad Ivosevic, Commission member

Zeljko Vujadinovic, Commission member

NOTE:

- The Commission submits the Report to the Republic of Srpska, as its founder, for further proposal and action.

- The Attachments with the Report contain both the documentation of Interest for the Ministry of Interior Affairs and Judiciary, for the Commission is not competent to act in such a manner. This excludes the lists of the missing persons.
ATTACHMENTS

a) the administrative documents and other materials

b) documentation

c) the photo-documentation of the potential mass graves

d) the comparative lists of missing persons with attachments

e) the original lists