

Dutch “liable” for some Srebrenica deaths

A Dutch court has cleared the Netherlands of liability in the deaths of most of the 8,000 Bosnian Muslims killed in the Srebrenica massacre, but said it must compensate the families of more than 300 victims



MASSACRE TIMELINE

■ **1992:** Bosnia-Herzegovina declares independence from Yugoslavia. War erupts between Serb, Croat and Muslim factions. Bosnian Serbs, under **Radovan Karadzic**, lay siege to Sarajevo

■ **1993:** Amid reports of ethnic cleansing, UN declares safe havens for Bosnian Muslim civilians, including Sarajevo, Gorazde and Srebrenica

■ **1994:** Battalion of 570 lightly-armed Dutch troops assumes UN peacekeeping duties in Srebrenica

■ **July 6-10, 1995:** Bosnian Serb forces attack Srebrenica, where tens of thousands of civilians had sought refuge from earlier Serb offensives. About 30 Dutch troops taken hostage

■ **July 11:** Thousands of civilians flee to main UN base at Potocari. UN airstrikes on Bosnian Serb positions suspended after Serbs threaten to kill Dutch hostages. Bosnian Serb troops under **General Ratko Mladic** enter Srebrenica

■ **July 12:** Bosnian Serb forces begin deporting women and children and separating out all males aged 12 to 77 for “interrogation”

■ **July 13:** Dutch troops hand over 5,000 civilians sheltering at Potocari to Bosnian Serb army, including about 300 men of military age

■ **July 16:** First reports of massacres emerge. Between 7,000 and 8,000 Muslim men and boys are thought to have been killed within five days of Bosnian Serbs entering Srebrenica

