

REPORT OF THE INVENTORY OF CASES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CANTONAL PROSECUTOR OF CENTRAL BOSNIA CANTON

**RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF CASES STORED AT THE CITY CEMETERY IN VISOKO
INCLUDING RESULTS FROM DNA SAMPLING AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
FURTHER ACTIVITIES**

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Forensic investigations concerning missing persons, including investigations concerning mass graves, other illicit burial sites and human remains they contain, are conducted under the authority of competent domestic institutions. This Summary Report presents findings and observations made by ICMP as part of the technical assistance it provides to these institutions. The competent institutions may contact ICMP for any additional information that ICMP may be able to provide. Parts of this Summary Report or its exhibits may have been redacted to protect the integrity of investigations and the privacy of persons.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. In 2012, the Missing Persons Institute of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MPI) estimated there were 3,277 cases of unidentified (NN) remains thought to relate to the conflict of the 1990s housed in 10 mortuary facilities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH). Additionally, some 4,408 NN cases,¹ consisting mostly of ossuary material, were listed by the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) and stored in two more facilities, the Podrinje Identification Project, Tuzla (PIP) and the Krajina Identification Project, Sanski Most (KIP). Of all these cases, 2,567 had a DNA profile with no match to approximately 27,000 reference DNA profiles from family members of the missing that represent approximately 9,000 still missing persons.
2. In May 2013, following the NN Working Group (NNWG) recommendations, the Prosecutor's Office of BIH (POBIH) issued an order that would allow for an inventory audit of the mortuary facilities. The objectives of the review were to inventory human remains in storage, to determine the status of the cases, to assess whether additional bone sampling for DNA testing was necessary, and to recommend the next steps to the POBIH. Four smaller facilities (Mostar, Nevesinje, Goražde, and Travnik) were selected for a pilot project to determine the most effective process.
3. This report describes the activities undertaken by the NNWG for the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Central Bosnia Canton at the City Cemetery in Visoko (CC Visoko). It describes procedures, summarizes results, lists case statuses, and provides recommendations for facility improvements and future standards of work. This report also provides recommendations for case resolution including additional activities required, which, if followed, will likely lead to a considerable number of resolved cases. The report covers all results up until the end of August 2016.
4. At the start of the review, Visoko mortuary listed 43 cases under the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Central Bosnia Canton in Travnik, as well as 31 cases under the jurisdiction of the same Prosecutor's Office (PO), buried at the CC Visoko. Additionally, the PO delivered a list containing another 75 cases, held in 40 bags, and stored at the Memorial Cemetery Prahulje in Travnik. An additional list containing a total of 76 cases under their jurisdiction was provided which are buried in various cemeteries in the Canton. It was agreed that cases from Memorial Cemetery Prahulje would be transported to CC Visoko to facilitate examination, and 33 body bags, containing a total of 64 cases, were delivered to CC Visoko for review. During the inventory at the CC Visoko, a total of 141 cases were examined and reviewed. The body bags were found to contain a total of 388 distinguishable sets of skeletal remains. A total of 20 cases had not apparently been sampled before.
5. A total of 65 new DNA samples were taken by the anthropologists during the review (Phase I and II activities) and 46 DNA profiles were successfully obtained; 18 have positive matches with blood reference samples, and 28 have profiles but do not match to reference blood samples. One DNA sample was taken as a reserve and has not been processed. Positive matches provided two new identities as a direct result of NN review, with an additional match pending completion of review.
6. There were 23 re-associations completed in Phase I based on DNA sample results obtained prior to the review, and additional 16 re-associations were completed during Phase II of the project based on new DNA results from samples taken during the review. At the time of this report,

¹ As of 2014, the great majority of the 4,408 NN cases at PIP (3,200 cases) and KIP (33 cases) are ossuary material which cannot be linked to identified cases and need to be permanently stored or disposed under agreement.

there are nine DNA samples from six cases for which DNA matching results are pending, and which will potentially require further re-associations.

7. Following the completion of Phases I and II of the review, a total of nine cases were determined to be ossuary material in their entirety. As of the date of this report, an additional two cases contain only ossuary material, since the individuals identified in these two cases have been buried. One case had no human remains present at the time of the review, while only artifacts will remain in one case following Phase I of the review.²
8. In Phase I, 36 cases were assessed as probably not related to the conflict. A total of 15 of these cases were determined to contain only skeletal material designated as ossuary, while 21 have generated DNA profiles that have no match with blood reference samples. All of the ossuary cases, cases without human remains, and non-conflict related cases have the potential to be closed as NN cases based on instructions given from the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Central Bosnia Canton in Travnik.
9. There were 80 cases (not including the non-conflict related cases mentioned above) that were found to have DNA profiles without a match to blood reference samples, and which appear to relate to the conflict. 74 cases contain only the unmatched skeletal remains (with or without ossuary), while six also contain skeletal elements with DNA profiles that have a match with blood reference samples. These are only likely to be resolved if further investigative work is undertaken to determine which events they relate to, why they are unmatched; if they may link to mis-identifications, or whether there is potential to collect more relevant blood reference samples.
10. Two cases have been closed by the end of August 2016 (re-associated and/or buried) during the Phase I and Phase II activities. With further work and agreement, 59 cases (16 from the Prahulje assemblage and 43 from the batch of cases stored at the CC Visoko) have the potential to be resolved in the short term and removed from the NN lists. Details of the results by case status are provided in the report Annex tables below.
11. The organisation, management and storage conditions of cases at the CC Visoko mortuary were recorded. The issues at the Visoko mortuary, mostly pertaining to separation of single cases into several body bags or conjunction of several cases into one body bag, and inadequate storage space, were recorded and recommendations were given on improvement of these issues. Standard procedures are needed for consistent and well-organised case cataloguing and documentation, as well as for avoidance of confusion and misplacement of cases or parts of cases due to the aforementioned separation. Cases require continual and dedicated management as further steps are taken and follow up work proceeds.
12. This report also recommends the establishment of uniform national standards of facility organisation, examination procedures, documentation, and recording and data management to ensure all cases in BIH can be effectively and efficiently managed, monitored and resolved. All facilities should be organised and maintained in the same way, using an appropriately staffed and funded system. Otherwise, existing conditions can negatively affect case resolution after the NN revision, and avoidable issues will continue or develop. It is recommended that the

² The case in question currently contains only personal effects, since the only skeletal element present in the case was completely consumed in the process of DNA extraction. Despite yielding a positive DNA profile which matched to a previously identified and buried individual, there are no skeletal elements present in the case which can or should be re-associated.

suggested changes are undertaken as soon as possible in consultation with the POBIH, NNWG, and families of missing persons.

II. BACKGROUND

13. As an effort to resolve NN cases stored in mortuary facilities in BIH, ICMP and relevant local authorities agreed on instituting the NNWG in order to inventory the cases exhumed post-war and still held in mortuaries. Data provided by MPI to ICMP in November 2012, stated there are 3,277 NN cases held in ten mortuary facilities in BIH, other than PIP and KIP. At these last two facilities 4,408 NN cases were listed by ICMP in 2012, consisting mostly of ossuary material which cannot be matched to any individuals. Of all of cases held nationally in 2012, in the 12 facilities, 2,567 had a DNA profile but have not been matched to the 9,000 unique DNA profiles generated from the blood reference samples provided by relatives who claim to have missing persons from the conflict.
14. An exchange of letters between the POBIH and ICMP set out the work scope and requirements for NN review work at 12 facilities nationally. During May 2013, the POBIH sent instructions for the NN review in all facilities. Work began in four facilities storing a smaller number of unidentified cases (Mostar, Nevesinje, Goražde, and Travnik) as a pilot to provide insight on how to undertake a wider review. Case review subsequently continuing in the remaining mortuary facilities.
15. The participants of the review process include the Prosecutors' Offices that have official custody of the cases, relevant MPI Field Offices, local police crime technicians, pathologists who are named on court orders, the Operational Team for Searching for Missing Persons of Republika Srpska, the Republic Center for Researching War Crimes and Searching for Missing Persons, staff of the companies that store cases in their facilities, an ICMP anthropological team, and other relevant parties as determined by the Prosecutors' Offices. The POBIH requested the relevant Cantonal Prosecutors' Offices to start with preparations for the review and to collate the case data and documentation needed.
16. A strategy and process for the inventory was developed by the ICMP, drawing from the experience with cases reviewed at the PIP and KIP facilities, and anticipating a range of case issues identified that may occur across all mortuaries. Analysis of the cases held at KIP and PIP suggests there will be an under-estimate of total sets of remains held in mortuaries due to the fact that many body bags will contain more than a single case of human remains. It is also likely that cases identified as individuals may contain unrelated skeletal elements that have been mis-associated to those individuals. The majority of the cases re-examined at KIP and PIP have been found to be resolvable once their status has been determined and further investigation and examination activities are undertaken.
17. The number of reported cases under the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Central Bosnia Canton in Travnik at the Visoko mortuary was 43 cases in storage and 31 cases buried at the court-appointed plot of the CC Visoko. Additionally, the PO delivered a list containing 75 cases, held in 40 bags, and stored at the Memorial Cemetery Prahulje in Travnik. The PO also notified ICMP of the existence of additional 76 interred cases under their jurisdiction, buried in five other cemeteries.

III. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

18. The aims of the NN inventory and the review of cases under the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton stored at the CC Visoko and Memorial Cemetery Prahulje were:

- To implement procedures for successful NN case resolution;
- To determine a realistic time period and resources needed to inventory, review, and resolve NN cases;
- To determine the status of each unidentified case;
- To make recommendations for the requirements to resolve each case;
- To make recommendations for the organisation and management of cases so as to enable their resolution
- To make recommendations for a national system for organising and managing all NN remains;
- To assess results of case recommendations over time to look at efficiency of the review system and to monitor case resolution.

19. Objectives of the review at the facility were:

- To collate and assess existing case documentation;
- To evaluate documents and procedures and provide recommendations to assist the local authorities to better record and monitor cases;
- To undertake anthropological examination/re-examination of stored cases;
- To review all case information and cross reference to determine status;
- To assess organisation, storage, and management of cases;
- To sample cases where necessary;
- Assess case storage, organization and management.

IV. ORGANIZATION

20. A list of NN cases under the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton stored at the CC Visoko was provided for the review, and was physically cross-checked with the cases present at the facility. Additionally, the PO delivered a list containing 40 body bags with 75 cases under their jurisdiction stored at the Memorial Cemetery Prahulje in Travnik, which was also cross-checked once these cases were transported to CC Visoko. All examined cases were entered and listed in spreadsheets. These were used to check and communicate relevant information on bone samples and DNA results for each case with ICMP matching departments. Work space was created so that the pathologist and anthropologists could examine and document cases.

21. It was agreed that ICMP would create lists for cases of bone samples and their status prior to anthropological examinations, as this information played a significant role for drawing conclusions concerning overall case status. Direct communication between the ICMP DNA matching team and the NNWG also allowed resolution of specific issues concerning problematic cases during examinations.

22. The review compared the cases against available case documentation and information, and summarized all findings on a simple two-page form. This is a standardized summary document for each case upon which the decision on status and recommendations can be agreed by the

NNWG (including prosecutors, MPI, pathologists and ICMP). The form records excavation data, known DNA samples and results, anthropological data, related evidence and effects, and details of previous examinations.

23. Information and data on examined cases were entered into a database, so that findings could more easily managed, analysed, and updated.
24. Most body bags were counted as one case. An exception were multiple bags that had the same case label; these were merged into one body bag, after consultation and agreement with the Pathologist. Additionally, there were instances of parts of one case being found in several body bags which were then combined. Similarly, one body bag could contain several cases within which were then separated and placed into their own body bags, where appropriate.

V. PROCESS

25. The review of cases under the jurisdiction of Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton, relating to the exhumed but still unidentified remains of missing persons who disappeared from 1992-1995, stored in CC Visoko Mortuary and the Memorial Cemetery Prahulje, begun on 08 June 2015 following a meeting held on 22 May of the same year. The meeting was attended by the executive staff of Visoko Mortuary, the Prosecutor from the the PO, representatives of MPI, Police office from Travnik, Center for War Crimes in Republika Srpska (Mr. Krčmar), ICMP staff, and the pathologist in charge, dr. Sabiha Brkić-Silajdžić where the course of the NN review of the cases was discussed.
26. The inventory of all cases under the jurisdiction of Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton was completed on 7 July 2016. All necessary reassociations and case work were done concurrently with the inventory; as of 31 August 2015, the total number of examined cases was 141.
27. Cases were grouped and examined in batches, based on their current storage: cases held in CC Visoko, and cases held in Memorial Cemetery Prahulje.
28. The ICMP anthropology team re-examined the cases, recorded the contents of body bags, laid out the remains on tables and recorded the anthropological findings. The status of each case was recorded, together with recommendations for further work. The examined cases were left out on tables so that crime technicians could document cases as necessary, mostly in the event of re-association, or additional DNA sampling.

5.1. Existing case documentation and data collection

29. The documentation related to cases was provided to the NN team prior to the examination process and included exhumation reports, re-exhumation reports, autopsy reports, and information on previous identifications, where available.
30. The information on cases was added to the *NN Case Review form*. Additional anthropological data was recorded on standard forms ICMP uses for anthropological examinations: the *ICMP Body Form* and *Commingle Bones Form*.
31. The forms and all associated case documentation produced were scanned electronically to form

a digital archive. All gathered data are ready and available to be provided to the Prosecutor of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton in Travnik and other members of the NNWG designated by the PO.

5.2. Anthropological examination methods

32. Each case was reviewed using standard mortuary process and anthropological examination methods. Where separate sets of remains were recognised within each case, the individual sets of remains (bones or body parts) were packaged separately within the body bags in smaller plastic bags with related DNA sample labels, which were inscribed with indelible inscriptions on metal tags.
33. ICMP anthropology team re-examined the cases, recorded the contents of body bags, laid out the remains on tables, and recorded the anthropological findings. The status of each case was recorded, together with recommendations for further work. The examined cases were reviewed periodically by the pathologist only in case of noted severe discrepancies between the initial autopsy report and observed case inventory during NN review.
34. Bone or tooth samples were taken for DNA testing from previously un-sampled cases and from sets of remains which were assessed to require sampling by the NNWG. Generally, these were sets of remains within cases which could not be associated to any other remains. All DNA sampling followed the process set out in ICMPs *Standard Operating Procedure for Sampling Bone and Tooth Specimens from Human Remains for DNA Testing at the ICMP (ICMP.SOP.AA.136.2.doc)*. DNA samples were taken by the anthropology team, as agreed with the pathologist, who also took additional samples. The sampling was documented by the NNWG participants, and sent to the DNA laboratory for testing using standard ICMP chain of custody documents.
35. Quality control measures were implemented and followed throughout the complete process, with all anthropology examination work checked and monitored by the ICMP Mortuary Manager and the senior osteologist, and findings were agreed by the pathologist.
36. The cases were photographed and recorded by designated crime technicians after DNA sampling and re-associations were undertaken.
37. The status of each case was determined, and recommendations provided describing further steps required that can lead to the final case resolution.
38. Several categories of reporting data were tracked and documented in order to report findings for the review, such as total number of cases reviewed and total number of DNA samples taken. The results were summarized in a letter to the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton that outlines both progress and impact of the review in the facility over time.

5.3. Phase II activities

39. With the return of DNA results and with results from Phase I review activities, subsequent work was undertaken within the scope of the agreed process (see Annex 2) in order to be able to assess and work out requirements for closing or updating the status of each individual case. This required re-examination of cases using DNA data, the case review forms, anthropological

examination data, autopsy notes, and additional investigative information.

40. This work resulted in the need to undertake re-associations of cases or parts of cases, undertake separation of cases, and the exclusion of cases from further investigation. Certain cases will remain open but with recommendations for further activities. The categories of cases are discussed below.

VI. RESULTS

41. The staff of the CC Visoko mortuary listed 43 cases under the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of Central Bosnia Canton in Travnik, as well as 31 buried case under the jurisdiction of the same PO. Additionally, the PO delivered a list containing 75 cases, held in 40 bags, and stored at the Memorial Cemetery Prahulje in Travnik. It was agreed that cases from Prahulje will be transported to CC Visoko to facilitate examination; 33 body bags, containing a total of 64 cases, were delivered to CC Visoko for review. The final number of examined cases was 141, 77 of which were stored or interred at CC Visoko, and 64 of which were delivered from Memorial Cemetery Prahulje. The body bags were found to contain:
 - 388 distinguishable sets of skeletal remains; some cases contained remains of multiple individuals;
 - 20 of the cases had not apparently been previously sampled for DNA testing.
42. There were 65 new DNA samples taken during Phases I and II activities. As a result of DNA testing on samples taken during NNWG review, 46 DNA profiles were successfully obtained; 18 have positive matches with blood reference samples, and 16 of these have matches with individuals previously named through DNA.
43. There were 28 (43.07%) samples that provided a profile but did not have a match with reference blood samples. This is due either to these remains not being related to the conflict of the 1990s, or because living relatives did not provide a blood reference sample, or no living relatives have been found to provide a sample.
44. There are 19 bone samples taken from cases that failed to provide a DNA profile. These cases were re-examined by the NN team and re-sampled where possible.
45. As of the date of this report, there are nine DNA samples from six cases which are awaiting DNA matching results. Depending on these results, further work on the relevant cases may be required, which will be noted in cases records. One sample has not been processed as it is a reserve sample.
46. A total of two new identities were obtained and verified from DNA sampling performed during the NN review, while a third new DNA match is currently under review.. Additionally, there were two new unique profiles that did not match to blood references.
47. With available information and the obtained DNA results, further examination measures are required. This works consists of anthropological case re-examinations and reviews of the case records, additional investigative information assessment, as well as physical re-associations within and between cases, based on DNA results. The DNA report results utilized were both from reports issued in the years prior to the NN review and reports from samples taken during the NN review. As of the end of August 2016:

- 23 re-associations between cases were undertaken from the case records available during the Phase I review;
- 16 re-associations were undertaken as part of the Phase II NN work once DNA results were returned;
- DNA samples relating to seven individuals within five cases require re-associations to individuals that were previously DNA identified and buried. These still need to be undertaken as part of Phase III activities. If the case records for already identified and buried persons are correct, then the families of these individuals should be notified to determine next steps which may involve requisite court orders. After re-association, three of the cases will remain active as they contain skeletal elements with unmatched profiles, one case will contain ossuary material only, and one already contains only artefacts since the only skeletal element in the case was consumed in the process of DNA extraction;
- DNA samples relating to four individuals within two cases indicate the need for re-association to skeletal elements that could not be located. The responsible Prosecutor's Office will determine next steps which may involve requisite court orders. Upon completion of all activities related to Phase III, one of these cases will contain only ossuary material, while one will remain active as it contains skeletal elements with unmatched profiles;
- One case initially reported as being under the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton and buried at CC Visoko was not re-exhumed. The PO stated that the jurisdiction over this case was transferred onto POBIH. At the time of this report, none of the cases from other cemeteries were re-exhumed.

48. Re-associations to buried cases will need re-exhumations. Re-exhumed cases need to be re-examined, and are likely to need DNA sampling if it is determined that there are mis-associated body parts present.

49. The cases examined were provided with case statuses indicating what further work was needed to resolve cases. As of the end of August 2016 there were:

- 25 cases with DNA reports generated on 25 individuals where final identifications should be possible, after which eight cases will be completely closed, skeletal elements designated as ossuary material will remain in three cases, four cases will remain active as they also contain skeletal elements with an unmatched profile. As previously mentioned, one case has a DNA match with blood reference samples of a previously identified and buried individual, but there is no skeletal material present in the mortuary facility and the case contain only personal effects;
- It was determined that one of the individuals mentioned in the preceding point requires re-exhumation of a traditionally mis-identified NN person. Following the burial of the remains of this individual, the case will remain active as it also contains skeletal elements with an unmatched profile, and ossuary material.
- One case listed as containing human remains was found to have no human remains present, and can be closed based on instructions given from the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton;

- 11 cases are determined to be ossuary material in their entirety; two of these were designated as ossuary material following final identifications, re-associations, and/or burial of skeletal remains initially present in these cases during Phase I and II activities. As a result of the identification process throughout the years, fragmentary skeletal material is accumulated and assigned to the category of “ossuary material” due to the inability to anthropologically associate the material to cases or individuals, or the impracticability of further DNA analysis. Resolution or long term storage/interment of these cases should be based on instructions given from the Prosecutor after appropriate engagement with other stakeholders, including families. When re-exhumations to re-associate remains is undertaken, checks should be made to determine if any are associated with the ossuary material. It should be determined if any case material can be taken out of the ossuary material category and re-associated to these re-exhumed cases.
50. With further work and agreement, 59 cases have the potential to be resolved in the short term and removed from the NN lists. Details of the results are provided in the tables in Annex 1 below.
51. The remaining examined NN cases consist of:
- 36 cases are probable non-conflict related (‘historic’) cases. There are no matches with blood reference samples for 21 of these cases that have DNA profiles and available records are characteristic of a non-conflict origin. Policy should be established on mechanisms for case closure of non-conflict cases including further analysis and investigations where appropriate;
 - There are 80 cases that records indicate are conflict related and consist of or contain remains where DNA profiles are obtained but there is no match to reference blood samples. 74 of these cases have profiles but no match, and six cases will have unmatched profiles remaining once additional skeletal sets within these cases which have a generated DNA profile are re-associated to related and already identified cases, or buried.
52. Some of these cases are complex and include sets of remains with matched profiles as well as sets of remains with unmatched profiles, and therefore have multiple statuses within one case. Some cases contain multiple sets of skeletal elements with more than one DNA profile, and may also contain ossuary material. Discussion and agreement on what further steps and work are needed to determine how to organize and resolve these cases is required including what further analysis and investigations is appropriate.
53. The cases are summarized by status and with recommendations for further work in Annex 1, together with recommendations for further work and resolutions.
54. The discrepancies between the list of catalogued cases provided by facility staff at the start of review and cases found during review should be addressed. An accurate list of the cases of remains in the CC Visoko facility, together with information on current location in storage, has been provided to the facility staff upon the completion of the review to allow accountability and decisions on management of cases. The Cantonal Prosecutor’s Office of the Central Bosnia Canton should ensure that the same standards for storage of cases is implemented at the Memorial Cemetery Prahulje.
55. All cases were organized into formal storage during the review, with all details entered into a

database and case records digitized and copied, so that findings can be more easily managed, analysed, and updated.

VII. ORGANISATION OF FURTHER ACTIVITIES

56. It is recommended that standard storage, documentation, case and facility organization processes continue to be implemented to ensure effective on-going management of cases, and that any re-organization also includes those cases that are not listed as NN.
57. Details of the cases within each status category are available for the NNWG via the ICMP NN databases and records created during the review. Copies of records and the data spreadsheets will be provided to the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton, MPI and the Pathologist in charge. It is recommended that a formal NNWG meeting is held to discuss the results of the work to date and the recommendations in this report. Further work should be undertaken following a court order.
58. Any necessary re-exhumation of cases for the purposes of re-associating cases, or assessing misidentifications or other issues should be undertaken with the permission of the families and under a court order, and coordinated by the Prosecutor of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton in Travnik, MPI, and the Pathologists in charge. This can be described as Phase III activity (see Annex 1 below). It should be noted that the re-exhumed bodies may be complex cases with one body bag containing multiple individuals. It is advised that an ICMP anthropology team attend and assist the Pathologist during these activities.
59. The ICMP NN team needs to coordinate visits to the Memorial Centre (MC) Prahulje over time to assist with completing pending re-associations, subsequent re-examinations, and further activities following re-exhumations and delivery of DNA analysis results. This should be planned as a block of several days work to make best use of the Prosecutor, Police, Pathologist and ICMP time.
60. It is recommended on-going case records and summaries of findings within Phases II and III activities should be generated to show the number of examined cases, their status, and additional samples taken. Cumulative spreadsheets or tables like those in the Annex 1 should be included in reports following the completion of these activities.
61. Case records should be updated when changes are made. It is recommended the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton oversees and regularly checks case status and progress through a managed database system. Organization and arrangements for the permanent custody and disposal of original and copied documents and databases and their access and use requires discussion and agreement by the prosecutor and members of the NNWG.
62. Status categories are important for case resolution, and need to be recognized, reported, monitored and continuously updated for all cases. Updates to cases in records and databases should be consistent. Cases categorized by status are listed in Annex 1, together with recommendations for further work. Case labels with DNA sample codes are listed in tables so it is clear what needs to be done to track and resolve each of case.
63. It is recommended that more thorough systems are established for the purpose of case tracking, and that a channel of communication between ICMP NN Team, the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office

of the Central Bosnia Canton, the Pathologist in charge, and the CC Visoko and MC Prahulje staff is established and implemented to mutually notify all parties of future changes to case status (identifications, burials, new DNA results, re-associations, etc.).

64. It is not recommended that further work be undertaken without appropriate staff and case organization processes in place, otherwise the issues found by the NNWG during the review may be compounded.
65. Proper case storage and organization should continue to be implemented to prevent problems arising. For example, several of the body bags examined were found to be damaged, and bones were falling out. Skeletal elements in some cases were stored loose together in body bags, rather than in separate smaller bags inside the main bag. Some of the case labels written on the body bags were partially erased, lost, and inconsistencies were discovered between the list of cases provided, the labels on a body bag, and the labels found within the body bag.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

66. The NN review undertaken by the NNWG assisted by the ICMP anthropology team completed inventory and assessment of all cases under the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton in Travnik stored at the CC Visoko. A total of 141 cases were inventoried during the review between 8 June 2015 and 7 July 2015. All necessary reassociations and case work were done concurrently with the inventory. Further Phase III activities will be required to re-associate and resolve cases, as agreed by the Prosecutor and NNWG.
67. Information about case status was not available for all cases at the facility, so by default all cases were examined. Information was lacking for nearly all cases. Autopsy reports for cases were provided where available, and all documentation was obtained from the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton.
68. Cases were reviewed, evaluated and documented using agreed and standard procedures. Data collation and examination was followed by anthropological examination
69. Complex issues were identified and dealt with, such as multiple individuals and body parts observed in one body bag, single cases being stored in several different bags, body parts left behind in bags after completion of previous identifications and burials, mis-identification, and inconsistencies in previous examination records and sampling. These issues match the complexity of case histories seen during the re-examination of cases during the NN review at other facilities.
70. The status of each case was determined, as well as what examination and identification work had been previously undertaken. Recommendations for the requirements needed to resolve each case were made.
71. At the time of this report, there were two new identities obtained as the result of NN work while DNA results for one additional new identity is under review. Two new unmatched profiles were determined.
72. In total from all 141 cases examined, 65 new DNA samples were taken. Of the cases examined there were 20 cases that were apparently never previously sampled.

73. The review indicates clear steps toward resolution for additional 59 (41.84%) of examined cases, including non-conflict related cases. Other cases may be resolved with further assessment including applying DNA results from new sampling, re-exhumations, undertaking re-associations, further case investigation and analysis, and if additional blood reference samples are collected.
74. The remaining cases appear to be conflict related and consist of additional 74 cases that have unmatched DNA profiles, as well as six cases which will contain only unmatched skeletal sets once the sets with generated DNA profile and a match with blood reference profiles from these cases are identified and buried. Discussion is required about subsequent steps to investigate these cases.
75. There are at least six cases which might require additional re-associations based on DNA samples, depending on the results of DNA matching for nine DNA samples taken from these cases during the review. During the time of writing of this report, the results of these DNA samples have been under review in terms of matching. All activities related to these DNA samples and cases will be reported in the addendum to this report.
76. Reorganization of storage system at the facility was performed; without on-going dedicated management of the cases, and liaison between all parties to the project, the issues encountered during the review will likely be repeated.
77. Recommendations to assist with completion of Phase I of the NN review at other facilities are made below. Preparatory work in gathering all case documentation and preparing facilities for work is the key to achieving this.
78. Recommendations to assist with on-going identification work (Phases II and III) as a result of the review including uniform requirements and standards for case management are made below. It is essential that, once the review is undertaken in each facility, there is a continuation of case management, tracking, and organisation. The ability to maintain a system that continues to make identifications, close cases, and prevent complex issues arising will be highly dependent on the resources provided by state and local authorities. Dedicated case management staff, transparent database systems, and adequate facilities are the keys to achieving this.
79. With known status, the cases within the facility are ready for further work including analysis of new DNA results, investigation of documentation/case background, re-examinations and re-exhumations which will allow final case resolutions to be agreed by local authorities.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1. Further work on Central Bosnia Canton cases at the City Cemetery Visoko and Memorial Cemetery Prahulje

80. A meeting to discuss the report findings should be undertaken to determine next steps, review and implement recommendations, and confirm which cases may be closed immediately.
81. Further efforts should be made to locate any additional case documentation that had been missing, including the history of cases recovered from cemeteries to determine whether cases are related to the conflict or not.
82. Further investigation from appropriate parties should be encouraged in order to pursue

identification leads and recommendations for case closure generated by the NN review. Unmatched conflict related cases will require further investigation to determine why they do not match and what further steps are needed to resolve these cases.

83. An agreement should be reached with all participating parties to the NNWG regarding the need for additional re-exhumation of cases reported to be under the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton in Travnik.
84. Additional Phase II work should be undertaken at the nearest convenient time, and once pending DNA matching results are issued. This might require data analysis, re-examinations, re-associations, and re-exhumations, which will lead to new identifications and case closures.
85. Phase III work including re-exhumations to undertake re-associations and assess cases for potential mis-identifications should be planned and undertaken as soon as possible. This will require liaison with families and appropriate court orders.
86. Phases II and III work on cases under the jurisdiction of the Cantonal Prosecutor's Office of the Central Bosnia Canton in Travnik will need to be coordinated and scheduled in relation with on-going inventories at other facilities. Once Phase II and III activities are completed, it is highly likely that number of stored cases will start to drop, therefore associated costs will be lowered.
87. Continuity of case management is essential. ICMP is employing two experienced case managers specifically to support the NN review project and to deal with cases that have been reviewed, until a recommended uniform standard and system including case managers might be put in place by BIH authorities. ICMP case managers can work together with designated staff at the CC Visoko and MC Prahulje on managing on-going cases at the facility in the short-term, until alternative arrangements are organized.

9.2. Continuation of the NN inventory

88. The next facilities to be reviewed should be advised to gather all necessary documentation on cases prior to examination efforts. These facilities will benefit from lessons learned during the previous reviews, in particular regarding preparation and organisation.
89. A reconnaissance of each facility by the ICMP team should be made to assess specific review needs. Estimates for work completion should be determined taking into account available resources, data sources (including listed number of NN cases, total number of stored cases, and number of unique unmatched bone profiles) and experiences from previous facility reviews.
90. It is recommended that all listed cases are reviewed at each facility, not just those initially categorised as NN. Given the complexity and commingling of many cases, closing NN cases is also dependent on status and checks of identified cases, including the relevant documentation for all cases held. This also important in view of cases having been moved between facilities.
91. In order to better systematize the management and identification of unidentified exhumed human remains stored in mortuaries, it is important to establish, agree to and follow minimal standards and procedures in all facilities housing human remains. This will enable transparency and quality assurance with possibility of management, further investigation and comparison of case statuses in all those facilities on a national/state level.

9.3. Country-wide organisation and standards of work

92. A clear issue that has been identified is the lack of continuity of case management over time in some facilities. It is recommended that a team of case managers is employed nationally to cover on-going cases across all facilities. An estimated eight case managers can maintain databases, update records and control cases for all 12 mortuaries currently holding missing person's cases.
93. A uniform, country-wide management and standards system is required. Common standards of work, examination, management, storage, organisation and monitoring are needed for all cases and for the 12 facilities across BIH.
94. A coordinated database system is needed for all BIH cases. All cases need the same documentation, and same records entered in the database. A common database will allow quality assurance.
95. Transparent and shared monitoring of cases by the respective Prosecutors, the MPI, pathologists, ICMP and other contributors to the NNWG is needed through shared access to the database system via an on-line inquiry centre.
96. Once initial inventories are done, Phases II and III work needs to be completed as soon as possible once DNA results are provided by the ICMP. This means that on-going NN Phase I and Phase II work will need to be undertaken in multiple facilities at the same time. This needs staffing and funding for the NNWG. ICMP anthropologists will endeavour to support this work. If work in each facility is organized into periodic blocks, it will be easier for ICMP anthropologists, Pathologists, police and prosecutors to organize their resources.
97. A shortage of relevant reference samples has been identified as a limitation to resolving many unmatched DNA samples. In April 2016, the MPI adopted a framework plan for the collection of additional reference samples from family members who closed their case years ago without the use of DNA technology. Through the collection of such reference samples it is anticipated that new DNA matches to previously unidentified cases in the mortuary facilities will result. Where such matches occur, the family will receive the correct mortal remains of their missing relative. In addition, such matches will point to the fact that the body that the family had identified without DNA and had buried, was actually misidentified. As a next step, that body will have to be re-exhumed, so that cases can be re-associated, potential misidentifications and other errors rectified. The MPI's framework plan includes outreach activities to explain the process, potential benefits and limitations to family members.
98. The positive outcome of the NN inventory work is that a large percentage of cases have the potential to be resolved in each facility 12-24 months after review, if recommendations are followed and once all DNA results are provided. Additional cases may be subsequently resolved if re-exhumations can take place, further investigations and the required additional blood reference samples are collected.
99. The ability of ICMP anthropologists to support the NN work and time estimates for completion and support is dependent on the prompt access to facilities to be reviewed as well as their assistance with examinations and analysis of additional cases coming to mortuaries from new excavations.

ANNEX 1: CASES BY STATUS CATOGEORY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

1. Probable non-conflict related ('historic') cases

Probable non-conflict related cases are considered to be those that have clear indications of being unrelated to the recent conflict 1992-1995, and therefore fall outside of the scope of the search for missing persons. Various indicators have been taken into consideration, including personal belongings and clothes, prior information about the exhumation site, as well as bone taphonomy (post-mortem damage) that can indicate the age of these skeletal elements. There are currently 36 cases that have been designated as probably non-conflict related.

Nr.	Mortuary Facility	Case Label
1	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
2	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
3	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
4	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
5	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
6	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
7	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
8	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
9	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
10	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
11	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
12	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
13	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
14	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
15	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
16	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
17	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
18	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
19	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
20	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
21	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
22	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
23	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
24	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
25	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
26	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
27	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
28	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
29	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
30	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
31	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
32	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
33	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
34	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
35	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
36	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]

*Table 1:
List of cases assessed as unrelated to the conflict 1992-1995*

➤ **Recommendations**

Further investigation of prior background information about the exhumation sites is needed in order to reach final conclusions and case status resolutions. There is potential for further scientific inquiry (e.g. C-14 and stable isotope testing of bones), provided there is funding available, standards are agreed and permission from the Prosecutor is obtained.

2. Cases with DNA reports generated where final identifications should be possible

At the time of this report, the ICMP has distinguished 25 cases with generated DNA reports on missing persons where local authorities can finalize identification process with family members and deliver these cases for burial. Case files should be investigated prior to final identification by relevant local authorities to ascertain whether these persons have been previously identified and buried. This list is compiled based on available information. ICMP does not have all documentation needed concerning these persons. It is recommended that local authorities verify these names.

Nr.	Mortuary Facility	Case Label	DNA Samples	Comment
1	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial
2	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
3	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Case closed after ID and burial
4	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Case closed after ID and burial
5	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Case closed after ID and burial
6	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Case closed after ID and burial

Nr.	Mortuary Facility	Case Label	DNA Samples	Comment
7	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Case closed after ID and burial
8	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Case closed after ID and burial
9	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Case closed after ID and burial
10	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial (replacement of a previously mis-identified person)
11	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Case closed after ID and burial
12	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Ossuary remaining after ID and burial
13	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
14	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
15	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
16	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
17	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations

Nr.	Mortuary Facility	Case Label	DNA Samples	Comment
18	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
19	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
20	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
21	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
22	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
23	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
24	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations
25	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Unmatched profile and ossuary remaining after ID and burial, and after additional re-associations

*Contact MPI for DNA Match Report data to link the names associated with the case bone samples.

Table 2:

List of cases where official identifications can be performed

➤ **Recommendations**

Local authorities should ascertain whether persons named on these cases have been previously identified and buried. Pathologists on the court order should review the cases and case files together with the anthropologists who were working on the review. Local authorities should organize official identifications and hand over cases to family members for burial.

3. Cases/skeletal elements with DNA matches with buried cases or cases which need to be located

Table 3 lists all skeletal sets connecting with seven buried individuals with DNA matches. Also listed are two cases with DNA samples relating to four individuals which require re-associations with DNA samples that could not be located. By comparing available MPI documentation with obtained

results, it was concluded that it is likely that these persons have already been identified and buried utilizing DNA identification methods. Some of the cases originate from complex sites. It is possible that re-exhumations would be needed to perform re-associations and check buried cases for possible duplication and/or mis-association of skeletal elements.

Nr.	Mortuary Facility	Case Label	Number of Distinct Individuals
1	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
2	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
3	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	4
4	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	4
5	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1

*Contact MPI for DNA Match Report data to link the names associated with the case bone samples.

**The lists of samples from these cases and the samples they match to in cases thought to be already buried will be provided to MPI and the pathologists.

*Table 3:
List of cases/skeletal elements with DNA matches with buried cases*

➤ **Recommendations**

Checks should be made by MPI to confirm whether these persons are buried, and the whereabouts of those burials. Family members should be contacted in order to approve re-exhumations of already identified and buried cases. After re-exhumations are performed, a systematic examination of cases and related documentation should take place with DNA sampling being employed where necessary.

Upon DNA testing, further re-associations and identifications may be possible. It is possible that DNA testing of skeletal elements buried with identified persons will lead to new DNA matches with already identified and buried cases. Anthropologists should be engaged to assist the NNWG to undertake the examination work.

4. Cases where human remains are not present

There was one case which did not contain any human skeletal remains.

Nr.	Mortuary Facility	Case Label	Comment
1	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	Bullets and bullet casings only

*Table 4:
List of cases without human skeletal elements*

➤ **Recommendations**

This case can be closed based on instructions given from the POBIH and Cantonal Prosecutors' Offices.

5. Cases that have been re-associated and/or closed

Table 5 lists cases that have been re-associated and closed on completion of the Phase I and Phase II activities.

Nr.	Mortuary Facility	Case Label	Comment
1	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	Buried on 09.05.2016.
2	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	Buried on 16.07.2016.

Table 5:

List of cases/skeletal elements that have no remaining inventory, and should therefore be closed.

➤ **Recommendations**

These cases are no longer active as they no longer have any inventory, and can be removed from lists of active NN cases based on instructions given from the POBIH and Cantonal Prosecutor.

6. Cases determined as ossuary material

As a result of the identification process throughout the years there is an accumulation of fragmentary skeletal material which is assigned to the category of “ossuary material” due to the inability to associate the material to cases or individuals, or the inability to extract DNA. The review found nine complete cases that should now be designated as ossuary material. As of the date of this report, additional two cases contain only ossuary material, since the individuals identified in these two cases have been buried.

Nr.	Mortuary Facility	Case Label
1	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
2	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]
3	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
4	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
5	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
6	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
7	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
8	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
9	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
10	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]
11	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]

Table 6:

List of cases designated as ossuary material

➤ **Recommendations**

Resolution or long term storage/interment of cases should be based on instructions given from the POBIH and Cantonal Prosecutors’ Offices, after appropriate engagement with other stakeholders including MPI and families.

Further examinations should be performed after re-exhumations of those cases requiring re-associations and originating from the same exhumation as ossuary material. This may determine if any case material can be taken out of the ossuary material category and re-associated to the re-exhumed cases.

7. Cases that contain skeletal elements with unmatched profiles

Table 7 below lists all cases that contain skeletal sets which have generated DNA profiles, but no

match with blood reference samples. Most of these cases contain one such skeletal set, but some may contain more, while others may also contain skeletal sets which have a match with blood reference profiles; currently there are 80 cases containing skeletal sets with 83 distinct unmatched profiles.

Nr.	Mortuary Facility	Case Label	Number of Unique Unmatched Profiles
1	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
2	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
3	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
4	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
5	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
6	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
7	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
8	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
9	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
10	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
11	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
12	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
13	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
14	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	3
15	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
16	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
17	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
18	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
19	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
20	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
21	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
22	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
23	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
24	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
25	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
26	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
27	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
28	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
29	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
30	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
31	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
32	CC Visoko	[REDACTED]	1
33	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
34	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
35	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
36	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
37	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
38	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
39	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
40	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
41	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
42	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
43	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
44	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1

Nr.	Mortuary Facility	Case Label	Number of Unique Unmatched Profiles
45	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
46	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
47	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
48	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
49	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
50	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
51	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
52	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
53	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
54	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
55	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
56	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
57	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
58	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
59	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
60	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
61	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
62	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
63	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
64	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
65	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
66	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
67	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
68	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
69	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
70	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
71	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
72	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
73	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
74	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
75	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
76	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
77	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
78	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1
79	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	2
80	MC Prahulje	[REDACTED]	1

Table 7:
List of cases containing unmatched profiles

➤ **Recommendations**

Further investigative activities by the NNWG should be undertaken concerning the context of the events of disappearance and exhumation location of these cases. The list of missing persons related to those events should be checked to determine potential missing persons may be related to these skeletal sets. Further collection of relevant blood reference samples from families can lead to generation of positive matches.

ANNEX 2: SUGGESTED PROCESS FOR NN FACILITY REVIEWS

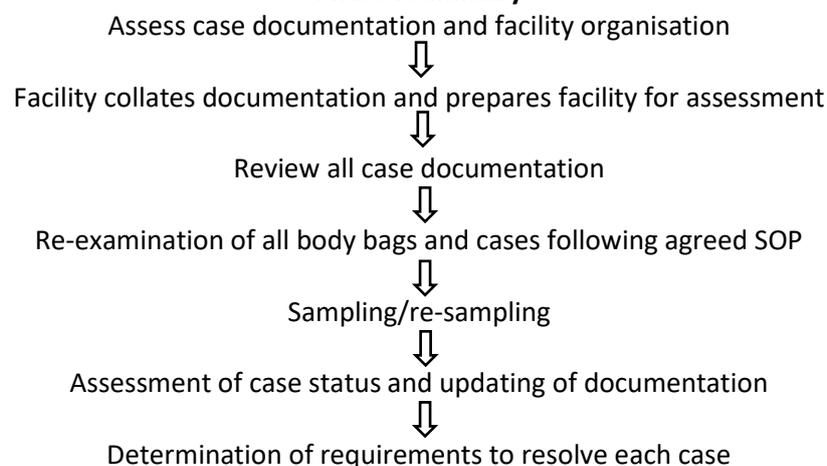
1. Participants agreed that the inventory of ossuaries and resolving the issue of unidentified human remains should be undertaken as soon as possible and organised in stages:
 - I. Phase I: conduct inventory in mortuaries/ossuaries, i.e. establish facts and inspect all facilities used for human remains storage;
 - II. Phase II: implement decisions about NN human remains following completion of inventory of mortuaries.
 - III. Phase III: undertake re-exhumations to implement decisions about NN human remains found to have associations to already buried cases.

2. ICMP suggests the following procedures are followed for the review of each case during the inventory:
 - A request for documentation to be collated on all cases will be submitted to the facility and all participants before work commences. A checklist will be provided so the correct documentation and relevant facts can be collected for each case. Copies of previously generated documentation stored at relevant POs (exhumation and re-exhumation reports, photo documentation, records of previous anthropological examinations, autopsy reports, identification reports, and other relevant documentation) will be delivered to ICMP anthropologists prior to the commencement of the review of NN cases at a certain facility;
 - A complete list of all cases held in each facility will be provided, including all NN cases. Lists of cases obtained from the facility management will be cross-checked with cases physically present at the facility prior to the commencement of NN review;
 - A list of all NN cases examined during the inventory will be kept, and compared with the list provided by the facility;
 - Assessment will be made to determine the site type the case originates from, and whether the case may be historic;
 - Documentation for each case will be reviewed before the inventory of each case is made. This includes documentation of DNA samples and reports. Any missing documentation or data including photographs will be noted;
 - List personnel who undertook field and mortuary examinations will be made;
 - Photographs will be taken of the case and container. This step is a part of the preliminary inventory of cases, at the very beginning of the NN review at a certain facility. It is recommended that this preliminary inventory is attended by all NN Working Group participants, including the relevant prosecutor, police, pathologist, ICMP anthropologists, Missing Persons Institute (MPI), Operational Team of Republika Srpska (OT RS), and other parties relevant to the project;
 - Each case will be prepared for inventory and examination. Details of the storage and condition of the cases will be recorded. Any labelling will be examined and recorded. Washing and cleaning of skeletal remains, personal belongings and clothing associated to the case will be made if necessary to allow required recording;

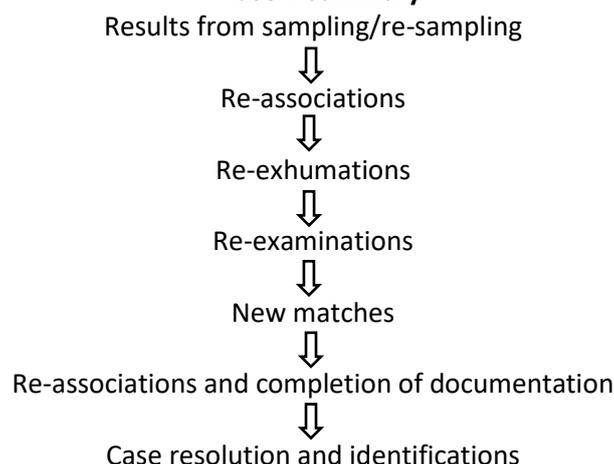
- The cases will be laid out in anatomical position and examined. The findings and the details observed will be compared to records. Any discrepancies will be recorded, including discrepancies with autopsy reports;
- The examination will consist of the following steps (following ICMP procedures for KIP):
 - Assessment to determine number of cases;
 - Check association of skeletal elements;
 - Determination of MNI;
 - Designation of a skeletal assemblage;
 - Inventory;
 - Checking of known re-associations based on case data;
 - Determination of potential new re-associations and associated cases (note re-association work of available skeletal elements based on the results of the analysis of previously taken DNA samples will be undertaken in Phase I in order to increase the efficiency of NN review, while all subsequent re-associations based on DNA samples taken in Phase I will be undertaken in Phase II of the NN inventory);
 - Determination of need for issuing of additional cases numbers. Issuing of numbers as necessary by pathologists and office of the prosecutor;
 - Determine if additional DNA samples are needed (note these will be taken in Phase II of the NN inventory);
 - Biological profile: assessment of age at death, sex, stature, individual characteristics;
 - Assessment of ante-mortem, peri-mortem and post-mortem trauma, and taphonomic indicators;
 - Describe and document case/s using body, body part, and commingled case forms;
 - Check against corroborating information.
- Check clothing and personal effects, determine if they have been recorded (note further recording of clothing etc. will be undertaken in Phase II of the NN inventory);
- Check other artefacts, determine if they have been recorded (note further recording of clothing etc. will be undertaken in Phase II of the NN inventory);
- List any evidence that may assist in dating the case;
- Determine if documentation provides any information on an ID based on presumptive methods for each case;
- Determine if documentation provides any information on an ID based on positive methods other than DNA for each case;
- Assess curation of documentation for the case;
- Summarise case findings providing context of case, description, any issues, general comments on the *Case Review Form*;
- Review case with pathologist, case manager and others, agree and confirm case status and recommendations;

- State the case status (after inventory);
- State what actions need to be taken to complete the identification process for each case, including further re-examination;
- State if new cases have been found;
- State if new DNA samples are needed. Take new samples. All samples will be numbered and described:
 - First DNA sample needed,
 - Additional DNA sample needed;
- Generate agreed list from database on which cases need further examination, resolution and completion;
- Entering case inventory details into database;
- Generate report for facility with recommendations and statistics to assist with planning and undertaking further action to complete case identifications.

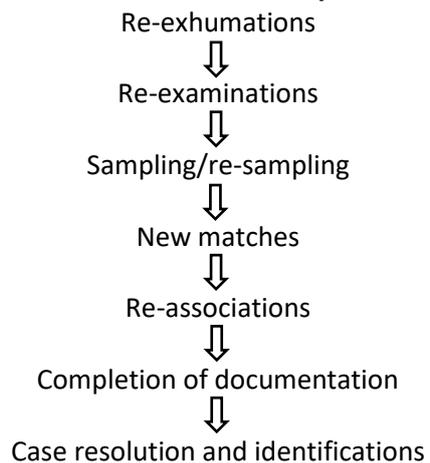
Phase I summary



Phase II summary



Phase III summary



ANNEX 3: LIST OF CASE STATUS INDICATORS

All cases need their status designated. Assessing status determines the steps needed to resolve the case and complete the identification process. Cases may have one or more statuses. Examples of status include:

1. No determined status;
2. Case with completed identification process;
3. Case without a DNA profile;
4. Case previously identified through presumptive methods only;
5. Case previously identified through positive methods other than DNA;
6. Case previously named through presumptive methods only;
7. Case previously named through positive methods other than DNA;
8. Case has profile but no match;
9. Case named based on DNA reports, but identification not confirmed;
10. Case awaiting re-examination;
11. Case is part of commingled bag that has not received full anthropological assessment;
12. Case is found to be from different individuals and requires further actions;
13. Case consists of re-associations undertaken pre-inventory;
14. Case found to require further DNA samples;
15. Case waiting for DNA match results from submitted samples;
16. Case has been associated with already presumptively identified and buried cases (they are out of reach for sampling);
17. Permissions to exhume related cases not received from families;
18. Families refuse to give consent for re-exhumation;
19. Loss/lack of information on location of burial plots of related cases;
20. Case is mislabelled;
21. Change in original case number determined;
22. Partial or lack of documentation for case;
23. No track of DNA samples from a case and their statuses;
24. Change in numbering of DNA samples determined;
25. Confused information on DNA samples statuses (info that there was bone to bone match and later info that DNA sample extraction has failed and vice-versa);
26. Case is non-human, or is not identifiable human tissue;
27. Case is possibly not related to the period of interest.