REPORT ON THE INVENTORY OF CASES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE PROSECUTOR’S OFFICE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA STORED AT VISOKO CITY CEMETERY

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 stored in 10 mortuary facilities throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. 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 have 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina (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 (in 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 at the Visoko City Cemetery for the POBIH. 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 which, if followed, will likely lead to a considerable number of resolved cases. The report covers all results up until the end of February 2018.

4. At the start of the review, ICMP’s anthropologists inventoried the body bags in storage, and verified the resulting list with City Cemetery staff. After the relevant prosecutorial orders were requested and obtained, a total of 104 body bags were examined and reviewed, and were found to contain 221 distinguishable sets of skeletal remains. Eight cases had not apparently been sampled before.

5. A total of 13 new DNA samples were taken by the anthropologists during the review and 11 DNA profiles were successfully obtained; all but one have positive matches with blood reference samples. Positive DNA matches provided two new identifications as a direct result of the NN review.

6. Following the completion of Phase I of the review, 20 cases were determined to be ossuary material in their entirety, six cases were re-associated and/or closed, and 46 cases were assessed as probably not related to the conflict. All of these cases have the potential to be closed as NN cases, based on instructions given from the POBIH.

7. There were 16 cases (not including the non-conflict related cases mentioned above) that were found to have 19 unique DNA profiles but have no match with reference DNA samples. These are only likely to be resolved if further investigative work is undertaken to determine why they are unmatched; if cases are conflict related, they may link to misidentifications and they may be resolved by collecting additional possibly relevant blood reference samples.

8. Work following the results of DNA samples taken in Phase I has not been performed as of

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\(^1\) 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.
February 2018. At the moment, 75 cases have the potential to be resolved in the short term and removed from the NN lists. Additional cases will likely be able to be resolved following the completion of activities in Phase II. Details of the results by case status are provided in tables in Annex 1 of this report.

9. The organisation, management and storage conditions at the Visoko City Cemetery were recorded. Standard procedures are needed for consistent and well-organised case cataloguing and documentation, as well as for avoidance of confusion and misplacement of cases. Continuous and dedicated management of cases is required as follow up work proceeds. Any reorganisation should also include those cases that are not listed as NN.

10. This report recommends the establishment of uniform national standards of facility organisation, examination procedures, documentation and recording, and data management to ensure all cases in Bosnia and Herzegovina can be managed, monitored, and resolved effectively and efficiently. All facilities should be organised and maintained in the same way, using a common, appropriately staffed and funded system. Otherwise, existing conditions can negatively affect case resolution after the NN review, and avoidable issues will continue or develop. It is recommended that the suggested changes are undertaken as soon as possible in consultation with the PO BIH, NNWG and families of the missing.

II. BACKGROUND

11. 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 cases exhumed post-war. 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 the 12 facilities, 2,567 have 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.

12. An exchange of letters between the PO BIH and ICMP set out the work scope and requirements for NN review work at 12 facilities nationally. During May 2013, the PO BIH 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 has subsequently continued in the remaining mortuary facilities.

13. The participants of the review process include the Prosecutors’ Offices that have official jurisdiction over these cases, relevant MPI Field Offices, local police crime technicians, pathologists who are appointed by prosecutorial orders, the RS Centre for the Investigation of War and War Crimes and the Search for Missing Persons, staff of the companies that store cases in their facilities, the ICMP anthropological team, and other relevant parties as determined by the Prosecutors’ Offices. The POBIH requested the relevant Canton Prosecutors’ Offices to start with preparations for the review and to collate the requisite case data and documentation.

14. 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 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 set of human remains. It is also likely that cases identified as individuals may contain unrelated skeletal elements that have been misassociated. The majority of the cases re-examined at KIP and PIP have been found to be resolvable once their status has been determined and additional investigation and examination activities are undertaken.

III. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

15. The aims of the NN inventory and the review of cases stored at the Visoko City Cemetery 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;
   - 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 the efficiency of the review system and to monitor case resolution.

16. 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 and cross-reference all case information to determine status;
   - To sample cases where necessary;
   - To assess organisation, storage, and management of cases.

IV. ORGANISATION

17. At the start of the review, ICMP’s anthropologists inventoried the body bags in storage, and verified the resulting list with City Cemetery staff. A total of 104 cases under the jurisdiction of the POBIH were subject to the NN review. Work space was created in the autopsy room in a building in the vicinity of the storage facility, so that the pathologist and anthropologists could examine and document cases. All examined cases were entered and listed in spreadsheets. These were used to verify and communicate relevant information on bone samples and DNA results for each case with the ICMP DNA matching department.

18. It was agreed that the ICMP would create a list of DNA samples connected to the cases stored at the facility, and their statuses prior to anthropological examinations, as this information played a significant role in 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.

19. The review compared the cases against available case documentation and information, and summarized all findings on a simple two-page form, the NN Case Review Form (see Annex 5). 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.

20. Information and data on examined cases were entered into a database, so that findings could be easily managed, analysed, and updated.

21. Each body bag was counted as one case.

V. PROCESS

22. The NN review work of cases stored in Visoko City Cemetery under the jurisdiction of POBIH began on 21 November 2016. The initial inventory of all cases was completed on 11 January 2018; the total number of cases examined was 104.

23. There are additional cases present at the facility for which jurisdiction could not be determined. In several meetings with the POBIH Prosecutor, it was stated that the POBIH will take over locational jurisdiction for these cases and will issue an order for their examination. As of the time of this report, such order has not been issued.

5.1. Existing case documentation and data collection

24. All available documentation related to cases (autopsy reports, identification reports, exhumation reports and photo logs) in the possession of the POBIH was provided to the NN team during or after the examination process.

25. The information on cases was recorded using the NN Case Review form. Additional anthropological data was recorded on standard forms the anthropological team uses for examinations: the ICMP Body Form and Commingled Bones Form.

26. The forms and all associated case documentation produced were scanned electronically to form a digital archive. All gathered information (including the photographic record taken by the anthropological team during examinations) is ready and available to be provided to the Prosecutors and other members of the NNWG designated by the POBIH.

5.2. Anthropological examination methods

27. 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 separately packaged within the body bags in smaller plastic bags with related DNA sample labels, which were inscribed with indelible inscriptions on metal tags.

28. Bone or teeth were sampled for DNA testing from sets of remains which were assessed to require sampling by the team. 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 ICMP’s Standard Operating Procedure for Sampling Bone and Tooth Specimens from Human Remains for DNA Testing at the ICMP (ICMP.SOP.AA.136.2.doc). The sampling was documented by the present NNWG participants, and sent to the DNA laboratory for testing using standard ICMP
29. Quality control measures were implemented and followed throughout the complete process, with all anthropology examination work monitored and verified by the ICMP Mortuary Manager, and findings agreed by the pathologist.

30. The DNA sampling and re-association activities were photographed and recorded by designated crime technicians.

31. The status of each case was determined, and recommendations provided describing further steps required that can lead to final case resolution.

32. Several categories of 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.

VI. RESULTS

33. The final number of examined cases was 104. The body bags were found to contain:

- 221 distinguishable sets of skeletal remains (some cases contained remains of multiple individuals);
- Eight cases apparently had not been previously sampled for DNA testing.

34. There were 13 new DNA samples taken during the review, of which 11 have successfully obtained DNA profiles.

- Ten DNA samples with successfully obtained DNA profiles have positive matches with blood reference samples (eight have matches with individuals previously named through DNA, while two represent new identities).
- There are two bone samples taken from two cases that failed to provide a DNA profile. One of these should be re-sampled for DNA as it might yield a new identity, while the second case has no more skeletal material suitable for DNA sampling.
- There was one sample that provided a new unique profile but did not have a match with reference blood samples. This is due to these remains not being related to the conflict of the 1990s, or because there are no living relatives to provide a blood reference sample, or because families did not provide a blood reference sample because their missing family member was identified by presumptive, i.e. “traditional” means.
- Eight samples have matched with individuals previously named through DNA.
- Two new identities were obtained from DNA sampling performed during the NN review.

35. 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. As of the end of February 2018:

- Seventeen re-associations between cases were undertaken based on the case records available during Phase I of the review;
- Additional five re-associations should be undertaken based on the results of DNA samples submitted in Phase I: two re-associations within cases, and three re-associations between different cases;
• DNA samples relating to eight individuals within seven cases require re-associations to previously DNA identified and probably buried individuals. These still need to be undertaken as part of Phase III activities.

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

37. The examined cases were provided with case statuses indicating what further work is needed to resolve cases. As of the end of February 2018 there were:

• Eight cases with DNA reports generated on eight individuals where final identifications and repatriations should be possible, after which four cases can be closed;

• Six cases were closed following re-association activities in Phase I. It is recommended these body bags be disposed of based on instructions given from the Prosecutor’s Office;

• Six cases containing eight skeletal sets which were determined to have bone-bone matching with other cases stored at Visoko City Cemetery, but under jurisdictions of Canton Prosecutors’ Offices of the Central Bosnian Canton, Sarajevo Canton and Zenica-Doboj Canton. These cases can be re-associated after the relevant Prosecutors’ Office agree on the protocol;

• Twenty cases are determined to be ossuary material in their entirety. 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 POBiH after appropriate engagement with other stakeholders, including families. If re-exhumations to re-associate remains are undertaken, checks should be made to determine if any skeletal sets can be associated with the ossuary material through anthropological and morphological characteristics, i.e. it should be assessed if any case material can be taken out of the ossuary material category and anthropologically re-associated to these re-exhumed cases;

• A total of eight individuals currently contained within seven cases stored in Visoko will require re-exhumations in order to add the newly identified body parts to the previously identified and buried ones. Following these and other re-association activities, six cases will contain only ossuary material, while one will contain skeletal elements with unmatched profiles.

38. The remaining examined NN cases consist of:

• Forty-six cases are probably not related to the event or period of interest (this includes two non-conflict related cases that have a bone-bone match with skeletal elements stored in Visoko under the jurisdiction of Canton Prosecutor’s Office of Central Bosnia Canton, pending re-association). Policy should be established on mechanisms for case closure of non-conflict cases including further analysis and investigations, where appropriate;

• There are 16 cases that consist of or contain human remains where 17 unique DNA
profiles are obtained, but there is no match to reference blood samples. This does not include unmatched profiles that have bone-bone matching with skeletal elements stored in Visoko under the jurisdiction of other Canton Prosecutors’ Offices, pending re-associations.

39. As of the time of this report, 76 cases have the potential to be resolved in the short term and removed from the NN lists with further work and agreement. Additional cases will also likely have the potential to be resolved following the activities in Phase II of the project. Details regarding the categories and results are provided in Annex 1 of this document.

40. Some of the examined cases are complex and therefore have multiple statuses. 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 resolve these cases is required, including what further analysis and investigation are appropriate.

41. The cases are summarized by status and with recommendations for further work in Annex 1.

42. The discrepancies between the list of catalogued cases provided by the facility staff at the start of review and what was found during review should be addressed. An accurate list of cases stored in the facility is needed to allow accountability and management decisions to take place.

43. All cases were organised into formal storage, all details entered into a database, and all case records were digitized and copied, so that findings can be more easily managed, analysed, and updated.

VII. ORGANISATION OF FURTHER ACTIVITIES

44. It is recommended that standard storage, documentation, case and facility organisation processes are set in place to ensure effective on-going management of cases, and that any re-organisation includes those cases that are not listed as NN.

45. 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 POBIH, MPI, and pathologists. It is recommended that a formal NN working group meeting is held to discuss the results of the work to date and the recommendations in this report. Further work should be undertaken by prosecutorial order.

46. Re-exhumation of cases for the purposes of assessing possible misidentifications or other issues should be undertaken with the permission of the families, covered by a prosecutorial order, and coordinated by the POBIH, MPI, and pathologists. 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 containing multiple individuals.

47. The ICMP NN team may need to return to the facility over time to assist with completing re-examinations and further activities following possible (re)exhumations and delivery of DNA analysis results. This should be planned as a block of several day’s work to make best use of Prosecutors’, police’s, pathologist’s and anthropological team’s time.

48. Case records should be updated when changes are made. It is recommended the Prosecutors’
Offices oversee and regularly check case status and progress through a managed database system. Organisation 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 Prosecutors and members of the NNWG.

49. 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 samples’ codes are listed in tables so it is clear what needs to be done to track and resolve each case.

50. It is not recommended that further work be undertaken without appropriate staff and case organisation processes in place, otherwise issues described in this report may be compounded.

51. Case storage and organisation should be improved before further work by applying systematic storage and case labelling techniques. Some of the body bags didn’t have labels, and so the provenance of the cases couldn’t be ascertained during the review.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

52. The NN review undertaken by the NNWG assisted by the ICMP anthropology team resulted in a completed inventory and assessment of cases stored at the Visoko City Cemetery under the jurisdiction of POBIH. A total of 104 cases were examined during the review between November 21, 2016 and January 11, 2018. Further Phase II and Phase III activities will be required to re-associate and resolve cases, as agreed by the Prosecutors and NNWG.

53. Information about NN status was not available for all cases at the facility, and all cases were examined by default. Documentation was lacking for several cases; some case information was provided subsequently, with the POBIH providing all case documentation in their possession.

54. Cases were reviewed, evaluated and documented using agreed and standardized procedures. Data collation and examination was followed by anthropological examination.

55. Complex issues were identified and dealt with, such as multiple sets of skeletal remains found in a single body bag. Such issues match the complexity of case histories seen during the re-examination of cases at other facilities. The list of all cases stored at the City Cemetery was updated; without on-going dedicated management of the cases, the issues encountered during the review will likely be repeated.

56. 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.

57. There were eight cases that were never apparently sampled previously. A total of 13 new DNA samples were taken. At the time of this report, two new identities have been obtained, and one new unmatched profile determined as the result of NN work.

58. The review indicates clear steps toward resolution for 76 examined cases, including the non-conflict related cases.
59. Eight skeletal sets require re-associations with skeletal sets stored at Visoko under different jurisdictions; additional eight skeletal sets require re-exhumations as they have DNA matching with previously buried cases, and eight skeletal sets require final identifications and repatriations.

60. One case requires re-sampling for DNA testing.

61. There are additional 16 cases that contain unmatched DNA profiles. Discussion is required about subsequent steps to investigate these cases and carry out the required activities.

62. 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.

63. 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. Once the review is undertaken in each facility, there should be a continuation of case management, tracking and organisation. The ability to maintain a system that continues to finalize identifications, close cases and prevents complex issues from 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 crucial.

64. With known status, the cases within the facility are ready for further work including final identifications, investigation of case background, possible re-examinations and re-exhumations, which will allow final case resolutions to be agreed by local authorities.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1. Further work for Visoko City Cemetery

65. 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.

66. 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.

67. If more NN cases are located or found in the future, then these should be reviewed.

68. Further investigation by the appropriate parties should be encouraged in order to pursue identification leads and recommendations for case closure generated by the NN review.

69. Additional Phase II work should be undertaken. This might require data analysis, re-examinations, re-associations and re-exhumations which will lead to new identifications and case closures.

70. Phase III work (including re-exhumations to undertake re-associations and assess cases for potential misidentifications and/or misassociations) should be planned and undertaken as soon as possible. This will require liaison with families and prosecutorial orders.
71. Phase II and III work in Visoko City Cemetery will need to be coordinated and scheduled in relation with ongoing 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.

72. Continuity of case management is essential. At the time of the review at this facility, ICMP had employed two experienced case managers specifically to support the NN review, until a recommended uniform standard and system (including official case managers with defined roles) might be put in place by BIH authorities.

9.2. Country-wide organisation and standards of work

73. 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. It is estimated that eight case managers can maintain databases, update records and control cases for all 12 mortuaries currently holding missing persons’ cases.

74. 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.

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. Once initial inventories are done, Phases II and III need 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 requires staffing and funding for the NNWG. The ICMP anthropologists will endeavour to support this work. If work in each facility is organised into periodic blocks, it will be easier for the ICMP anthropologists, pathologists, police and prosecutors to organise their resources.

78. 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 blood reference samples it is anticipated that there will be new DNA matches to previously unidentified cases in the mortuary facilities. 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, and 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.
79. 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, and the required additional blood reference samples are collected.

80. The ability of ICMP anthropologists to support the NN work and time estimates for completion and support is dependent on the number of examinations and need for analysis of newly excavated cases.
ANNEX 1: Cases by status category 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 1992-1995 conflict, and therefore fall outside of the scope of the search for missing persons. Various indicators of the age of these skeletal elements have been taken into consideration, including personal belongings and clothes, prior information about the exhumation site, as well as bone taphonomy (post-mortem damage). Initial review and examination determined that there are 45 cases that require no further work that fall into this category. One additional non-conflict case is listed in Table 4 (cases with DNA matches with cases under other jurisdictions), and another appears both in Table 1 and Table 4 as it has two unmatched profiles, one of which requires no further work, and one has a match with a case under different jurisdiction.

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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of an unmatched profile.

The case consists of two unmatched profiles and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

The case consists of an unmatched profile and ossuary material.

Table 1:  
List of cases assessed as unrelated to the recent conflicts.

- **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 upon and permission is obtained from the Prosecutor’s Office.
2. Cases with DNA reports generated where final identifications should be possible

The ICMP has distinguished skeletal sets of eight individuals with generated DNA reports where local authorities can finalize the identification process with family members and deliver the cases for burial. An additional case is listed in Table 4 (cases with DNA matches with cases under other jurisdictions), as final identification should not be performed before re-association between cases under different jurisdictions. 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, and it is recommended that local authorities verify these names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case label</th>
<th>DNA samples</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>After identification and repatriation, the case can be closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>After identification and repatriation, the case can be closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>After identification and repatriation, the case can be closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>After identification and repatriation there will be an unmatched profile left on the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>After all re-associations, identifications and repatriations there will be ossuary material left on the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>After identification and repatriation there will be ossuary material left on the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>After re-association, identification, and repatriation case will have ossuary material left.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After all re-associations, identifications and repatriations there will be ossuary material left on both cases.

*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 prosecutor’s order should review the cases and case files together with the anthropologists who were working on the review. Local authorities should organise official identifications and hand over cases to family members for burial.

3. Cases/skeletal elements with DNA matches with buried cases

Table 3 lists all skeletal sets connecting with eight buried cases for which there are DNA matches. Additionally, two cases with matches with probably buried cases are listed in Table 4 (cases with DNA matches with cases under other jurisdictions), as re-exhumations should not be performed before re-associations between cases under different jurisdictions. By comparing available MPI documentation with obtained results, it was concluded that it is likely that these persons have already been identified through DNA and buried. 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 misassociation of skeletal elements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case label</th>
<th>DNA samples in Visoko</th>
<th>Probably buried DNA samples</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>After all pending re-exhumations and re-associations are completed, there will be ossuary material left on the case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>After all pending re-exhumations and re-associations are completed, there will be ossuary material left on the case.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>After re-exhumation and re-association are completed, there will be ossuary material left on the case.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>After all re-exhumations and re-associations are completed, there will be ossuary material left on both cases.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>After all re-exhumations and re-associations are completed, there will be ossuary material left on the case.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>After all re-exhumations and re-associations are completed, there will be ossuary material left on the case.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>After re-exhumation and re-association are completed, there will be ossuary material left on the case.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After re-exhumation and re-association are completed, there will be ossuary material left on the case.
After all pending re-exhumations and re-associations are completed, there will be unmatched profiles left on the case.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case ID</th>
<th>List of DNA Matches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>DNA1, DNA2, DNA3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DNA4, DNA5, DNA6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DNA7, DNA8, DNA9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DNA10, DNA11, DNA12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

Checks should be made by MPI to confirm whether these persons are buried, and the locations 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 assist the NNWG with case examination.

4. **Cases with DNA matches with cases under other jurisdictions**

The anthropological team has found eight skeletal sets that have DNA matches to skeletal sets found on cases under other jurisdictions. The relevant
Prosecutors’ Offices have to make a decision on further actions regarding these cases in order to authorize re-association, identification, and burial of skeletal elements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case label</th>
<th>DNA samples POBIH in Visoko</th>
<th>Label of case under other jurisdiction</th>
<th>DNA samples under other jurisdiction</th>
<th>Location/jurisdiction</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visoko/Travnik</td>
<td>These samples have an unmatched profile, and the case is probably not conflict-related. Additionally, the DNA samples have a match with DNA sample that probably originates from case (location Visoko, jurisdiction Travnik), however during the review this sample could not have been associated with skeletal elements present on this case and so a subsequent re-association cannot be performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visoko/Sarajevo</td>
<td>These DNA samples have positive generated reports, and identification and repatriation can be performed after re-association.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visoko/Sarajevo</td>
<td>These DNA samples have positive generated reports, and additionally a match with DNA sample which was probably identified and buried. After re-exhumation and re-association the case can be closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visoko/ZE-DO</td>
<td>These samples have an unmatched profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visoko/Travnik</td>
<td>Visoko/Sarajevo</td>
<td>Visoko/Sarajevo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>These samples have an unmatched profile, and the case is probably not conflict-related.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>These samples have an unmatched profile.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>These samples have an unmatched profile, and they also have a match with sample whose location is unknown.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These samples have generated a positive report, and also have a match with sample [redacted], which has probably been previously identified and buried.

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

Table 4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case label</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case label</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>All skeletal elements have been re-associated to a different case.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommendations

Prosecutors in charge of these cases should agree on procedures so that these skeletal elements can be re-associated. After all required activities are completed the case can be identified and returned to families for burial.

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

Table 5 lists cases that have been closed during Phase I of NN review.

Recommendations

These cases can be removed from lists of active NN cases based on the instruction of the POBIH 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 20 complete cases that should be designated as ossuary material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case number</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are no skeletal elements suitable for DNA sampling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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, after appropriate engagement with other stakeholders including MPI and families.

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, and they may also contain skeletal sets which have a match with blood reference profiles; there are currently 16 cases containing skeletal sets with unmatched profiles that require no further work at this time, except for one case, which appears both in Table 7 and Table 4 as it has four unmatched profiles, two of which require no further work, and two have matches with cases under different jurisdiction. Additionally, one unmatched case is listed in Table 4 (cases with DNA matches with cases under other jurisdictions).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case number</th>
<th>No of distinct skeletal sets with unmatched profiles</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This case has an additional two skeletal sets with matches with sets under different jurisdictions, and are listed in the respective category in this report.

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 that may be related to these cases. Further collection of relevant blood reference samples from families can lead to generation of positive matches.

8. **Cases that require resubmission of DNA samples**

Table 8 below lists one case that requires resubmission of DNA samples as previously taken DNA samples failed to yield a successful DNA profile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case number</th>
<th>No of skeletal sets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8:
List of cases requiring DNA sample resubmission.
ANNEX 2: Summary table of examination results (Phase I) for the cases stored at the Visoko City Cemetery

Cases stored at Visoko are counted by body bag. Sets of skeletal elements are identified as separate cases of human remains. Many body bags contain multiple sets of skeletal remains.

1. Summary Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>No. of cases examined</th>
<th>No. of skeletal sets determined</th>
<th>No. of new samples taken</th>
<th>No. of cases not autopsied</th>
<th>No. of cases not sampled</th>
<th>No. of skeletal sets not sampled</th>
<th>No. samples taken from previously unsampled cases</th>
<th>No. of possible historic cases</th>
<th>No. of cases with status change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: 21.- 25.11.2016.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: 28.11.- 02.12.2016.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: 05.- 09.12.2016.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: 12.- 16.12.2016.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: 11.- 15.12.2017.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6: 08.- 12.01.2018.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>104</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 3:  Suggested process for NN facility reviews

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.

ICMP suggests the following procedures are followed for the review of each case during the inventory:

1. 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;
2. A complete list of all cases held in each facility will be provided, including all NN cases;
3. A list of all NN cases examined during the inventory will be kept, and compared with the list provided by the facility;
4. Assessment will be made to determine the site type the case originates from, and whether the case may not be conflict-related;
5. 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;
6. A list personnel who undertook field and mortuary examinations will be made;
7. Photographs will be taken of the case and container;
8. 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;
9. 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;
10. The examination will consist of the following steps (following ICMP procedures for KIP):
   a. Assessment to determine number of cases,
   b. Check association of Skeletal Elements,
   c. Determination of MNI,
   d. Designation of a Skeletal Assemblage,
   e. Inventory,
   f. Checking of known re-associations based on case data,
   g. Determination of potential new re-associations and associated cases (note re-association work will be undertaken in Phase II of the NN inventory),
   h. Determination of need for issuing of additional cases numbers. Issuing of numbers as necessary by pathologists and office of the prosecutor,
i. Determine if additional DNA samples are needed (note these will be taken in Phase II of the NN inventory),

j. Biologic al profile/Assessment of age at death, sex, stature, individual characteristics

k. Assessment of ante-mortem, peri-mortem and post-mortem trauma, and taphonomic indicators,

l. Describe and document case/s using body, body part and commingled case forms,

m. Check against corroborating Information;

11. 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);

12. 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);

13. List any evidence that may assist in dating the case;

14. Determine if documentation provides any information on an ID based on presumptive methods for each case;

15. Determine if documentation provides any information on an ID based on positive methods other than DNA for each case;

16. Assess curation of documentation for the case;

17. Summarise case findings - providing context of case, description, any issues, general comments on the Case Review Form;

18. Review case with pathologist, case manager and others, agree and confirm case status and recommendations;

19. State the case status (after inventory);

20. State what actions need to be taken to complete the identification process for each case, including further re-examination;

21. State if new cases have been found;

22. State if new DNA samples are needed. Take new samples. All samples will be numbered and described:

   a. First DNA sample needed,
   b. Additional DNA sample needed;

23. Generate agreed list from database on which cases need further examination, resolution and completion;

24. Entering Case inventory details into database;

25. Generate report for facility with recommendations and statistics to assist with planning and undertaking further action to complete case identifications.
Phase I summary
Assess case documentation and facility organisation

Facility collates documentation and prepares facility for assessment

Review all case documentation

Re-examination of all body bags and cases following agreed SOP

Sampling/re-sampling

Assessment of case status and updating of documentation

Determination of requirements to resolve each case

Phase II summary
Results from sampling/re-sampling

Re-associations

Re-exhumations

Re-examinations

New matches

Re-associations and completion of documentation

Case resolution and identifications

Phase III summary
Re-exhumations

Re-examinations

Sampling/re-sampling

New matches

Re-associations

Completion of documentation

Case resolution and identifications
ANNEX 4:  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. Case with completed identification process.
2. Case without a DNA profile.
3. Case previously identified through presumptive methods only, or positive methods other than DNA.
4. Case previously named through presumptive methods only, or positive methods other than DNA.
5. Case has profile but no match.
6. Case named based on DNA reports, but identification not confirmed.
7. Case awaiting medico-legal re-examination.
8. Case has not been anthropologically examined previously.
9. Case is found to be from different individuals and requires further actions.
10. Case consists of re-associations undertaken pre-inventory.
11. Certain skeletal elements from this case were re-associated to another case prior to review.
12. Case found to require further DNA samples.
13. Case waiting for DNA match results from submitted samples.
14. Change in numbering of DNA samples determined.
15. No track of DNA samples from a case and their statuses, or present skeletal elements cannot be linked to previously taken DNA samples.
16. Case has been associated with already presumptively identified and buried cases (out of reach for sampling), and requires further actions.
17. Case records show case as repatriated.
18. Following re-associations of all available skeletal elements, the case no longer contains mortal human remains.
19. Change in original case number or labeling determined.
20. Partial or lack of documentation for case.
21. Case consists only of skeletal elements designated as ossuary material (not suitable for DNA sampling).
22. Case is non-human, or is not identifiable as human tissue.
23. Case is possibly not related to the period/event of interest.
ANNEX 5:  

**Case Review Form template**

The Case Review Form summarises all relevant case information for assessment, and presents the determination of status and recommendations for steps to achieve case completion.

## CASE REVIEW FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Case number</th>
<th>PO Label/Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Case summary** (describe context, properties, issues):

**Recommendations** (what is needed to complete ID process):

**Agreed by**: [Sign and date]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathologist</th>
<th>Prosecutor</th>
<th>NFI</th>
<th>ICMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Case status before inventory (see list of status types):**  
**Case status after inventory (see list of status types):**

**Site name:**  
**Site code:**  
**Site type:**  
**Dates of recovery:**  
**Is it a simple or complex case?**  
**Is it a site?**

**Indicators for dating of site:**

### DNA samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>DNA sample code</th>
<th>Skeletal element</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Profile information</th>
<th>Name for which DNA profile was generated / Name-born matches</th>
<th>Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**There is no information on DNA samples**

### Additional information:

**DNA samples taken during the review**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>DNA sample code</th>
<th>Skeletal element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Possibility for case closure**

**Immediate actions:**

**Case closed:** [ ] YES
## CASE REVIEW FORM

### Document Required:
- Identification report
- Analysis report
- DNA report

### Other:
- Primary photography
- Visual or written notes

### Following:
- No
- Yes
- Unknown

### Comments:
[Optional comments or additional information]

---

### Case Describer Types:

- DNA match reported
- No match
- Identification
- DNA report
- Unknown

### Additional Notes:

- [Additional notes or comments]

### Recorded By:

- [Name]
- [Date]

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