

Medical analysis of the subject event, explosion on the location “Tuzla Kapija”, begins with the analysis of the entire investigative and other available non-medical documentation which relates to the subject event, and which is available in the records delivered with the purpose of carrying out of this analysis.

It is a generally known fact that during the subject event, explosion on the location “Tuzlan Kapija”, 71 persons died. Seven of them died after certain time of hospital treatment with different duration, whereby some of them died during the night immediately upon the critical event, while others died later, after a certain period upon the critical event from the consequences and/or implications related to the injuries that occurred as a result of the critical event. Accordingly, regardless of the certain time shift between the critical event and lethal fatal consequences consequence that later ensued, it can be considered indisputable that lethal consequences at persons who passed away a certain period upon the critical event, are indisputably connected with the subject event.

From the available documents it is visible that the corpses of persons died in the moment of critical event, immediately upon it, were removed from the scene, before conduction of investigation, which can be considered as serious omission on the part of authorized investigation bodies. According to the rules of criminalistics and criminalistic-technical profession, from the scene of the accident immediately after some accident with consequences on persons, before the official beginning of investigation on the scene, live, easily or severely injured persons who can be given medical help, which will save their lives, are removed, while found corpses died immediately during the critical event, by rules are not to be moved from the scene. Fatally wounded persons are adequately secured (covered by sheets or in some other way, by some other suitable cover), adequately marked (mostly by numbers) and left on the spot where they were found, where they are located during the static stage of investigation, in order to enable direct indisputable determination of the place where they were located at the moment of injury, that is, in the moment of critical event. Such information can be of crucial importance for further reconstruction of the subject event, that is, they can have large impact on proper understanding of critical event. Unfortunately, by removal of corpses from the scene of the event before conduction of investigation, we are deprived of some very important data.

Since the corpses of fatally wounded persons were removed from the scene before the investigation, the position at which the casualties were located in the moment of critical event during the investigation was not fixed nor determined in a completely objective and unambiguous way. Positions of the casualties were not measured in relation to fixed points on the scene, they were not documented in the Record of the investigation, they were not marked in the sketch of the scene nor shown in photo-documentation made during the investigation. Consequently, in former conducted analyses delivered with the purpose of creating this analysis, the positions of casualties in the moment of critical event were determined indirectly, based on the testimonies of the witnesses that were questioned during the procedure, as well as based on the analysis of video records made immediately upon the critical event, and other comparisons, depending on the case. In further text of this analysis data which are available in the documentation delivered with the purpose of carrying out of this analysis will be used, with the note that we will not enter into accuracy and credibility of findings obtained in some of the stated ways (for example by means of analysis of witness testimonies and analysis of video recordings). It should be noted that for a certain number of casualties, the available documentation does not contain data on the location of those casualties at

the moment of critical event because there are no data on this that are outcome of witness testimonies (witnesses do not mention the name of that person in their testimonies), as well as because even by the analysis of video recordings made after the subject event it was not be possible to determine where these persons were located during the critical occasion with acceptable reliability.

Complete documentation delivered with the purpose of carrying out of this analysis was delivered in the form of "paper documentation" which includes records, tables, sketches, diagrams, photos, schematic displays and so on. The total amount of "paper documentation" which was submitted for the purpose of performing this analysis was in the amount of several tens of kilograms. All the listed "paper" documentation has already been digitized, as a rule, by scan method, so that the identical documentation to the documentation that was provided in the form of "paper documentation" was submitted also in digital form. Video recordings were submitted exclusively in digital form and with video, there are photographs, several photographs for each person killed, obtained by extracting from the video. Such photos, of course, were also delivered exclusively in digital form.

At this point it is necessary to emphasize the following: videos, which were made after the event, immediately after the event, presumably during the performance of the initial investigation actions, were created in the only available technique of the time- VHS technique, they were recorded on VHS video tape, because the technology of digital video recordings did not even exist. For that reason, Photos obtained by extraction from video have a pretty meager technical quality and low resolution. Photo documentation made during the performing the investigation was made by the only method available in that period, conventional color photography. Photo-documentation was later digitized by scanning method, which leads to inevitable degradation in quality, depending on scan resolution.

The delivered documentation contains schematic displays showing the injuries that have been observed on dead bodies during their inspection. Those are previously prepared forms which contain schematic drawings of human body displayed in different projections, in which, during the examination of dead bodies, injuries are drawn that were ascertained on that occasion. During the preparation of this analysis the above stated schemes were used, of course, not the originals, but the copies that appear to have emerged firstly by photocopying the original schematics whereby the copies were in some cases of quite poor technical quality and then by scanning or digitization of already technically bad copies, which in turn has resulted in a rather bad technical material. On above mentioned schematic displays, it was manually drawn and inscribed what was noted during the examination, noting that in some cases the handwriting that was used to fill out the forms is illegible.

For each person killed, in addition to text documents relating to examination of the corpse, a schematic display of recorded injuries and photographs made during performing the external examination, following documents were submitted that are not relevant for performing this analysis, namely: Permission for funeral of the deceased, Death Certificate, Record of identification, Dactyloscopy authentication findings and Obituary. For those who died after some time as consequence of injuries, medical documentation concerning the course and ways of treating these people was also submitted (History of illness, Hospital release, Referral for the corpse).

From the relevant non-medical document (Record of investigation), it is evident that, in connection with events that occurred on the location "Tuzla Kapija", the authorized investigative judge of the Higher Court in Tuzla of the time, Halilčević Emil, on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at 22:30 issued an order to "carry out an external examination and identification of the remains of fatally wounded persons."

Already at this point it is necessary to note the following: in this case, given the type of event that occurred (explosion of some explosive device) and obviously a large number of fatalities, again a fundamental error was made: In such cases it is not enough to just make the external examination, it was necessary to do complete forensic autopsy of the dead bodies of all killed, in order to, in addition to externally visible injuries on their bodies, determine the condition of internal organs, ascertain internal injuries, in order to identify the interrelationships between the recorded injuries on different parts of the body in terms of the existence of breakthrough channels, in order to locate and collect foreign objects that have caused these injuries, etc. In addition, the autopsy would determine the internal injuries that were not caused by kinetic energy of the fragments of the explosive device (whether a fragment resulted by fragmentation of the explosive device, or the so-called, secondary projectiles), but it would be possible to state the injuries resulting from the shockwave explosion (so-called. "blast injuries") which would further contribute to the possibility of determining the distance of people killed from the Center of Explosion, that would contribute to a more complete clarification of this case.

Further, from the available documentation it is clear that the "care operations, determining of death and the first registrations of killed persons with applying a certain number on each killed " (in fact, marking the bodies of killed by corresponding numbers) started at the "stated day around 23:30."

External examinations of the fatalities, their forensic and criminal investigation, and identification was done by doctors: Kešetović Dr. Rifat, assistant at the Institute for Forensic Medicine of Medical Faculty in Tuzla, Čičkušić Dr. Elmir, pathologist from the Institute of Pathology of the Clinical Center in Tuzla, Munjanović-Mustedanagić Dr. Jasminka, pathologist from the Institute of Pathology of the Clinical Center in Tuzla, Lijazović-Latifagić Dr. Ermina, assistant in the Department of Pathology of Medical Faculty in Tuzla as well as workers of CSS Tuzla. The entire process of examination and identification was directed by the doc. Dr. Zdenko Cihlarž, specialist of Forensic medicine and specialist of pathological anatomy, head of the Institute and the Department for Forensic medicine of Medical Faculty in Tuzla.

According to available data, "the first act of classification, registration and labeling of each deceased by a certain number, have begun on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 and lasted until 03.00 hours on 26<sup>th</sup> May 1995 when all the casualties were located in the Institute of Forensic Medicine and in the premises of the Institute of Pathology of the Clinical Center of the Medical Faculty in Tuzla, where in the meanwhile they had been numbered." This "has created important conditions for the further process of forensic- crime-technical examination and identification." On that occasion, procedures of storing documents and objects found with the corpses in special plastic bags were done. Initiated operations continued on 26<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at 09.00 hours.

Bearing in mind that the processing of the remains was performed in medical institution with the rank of Clinical Center of Medical Faculty and considering that, according to the order of

investigative judge in charge, it was not planned to do a complete forensic autopsy, it can be noted that there has been another failure: all dead bodies in this case were necessary to be X-rayed in order to document and locate within their bodies, and possibly pull-out from them, metal (fragment) or any other (secondary projectiles) foreign objects which caused the injury.

Each casualty, as stated in the available documentation, "was treated separately" and each workbench where the analysis of the remains was performed had one team that included: "one doctor, two auxiliary workers and two forensic technicians." During the examination of the remains, photographing and video recording were carried out for each of the deceased. Forensic technician took fingerprints from each casualty in order for dactyloscopy comparisons to be carried out for identification purposes.

Photographing and video recording were done before removing clothes from the body (if the corpse was dressed), and then the crime technicians created lists of garment and shoes that were on deceased. Clothes were stored in special large plastic bags, which were also marked with the corresponding number of corpse.

In submitted documentation, however, there is no information and record relating to the detailed descriptions of clothing taken off the dead bodies. The schematic representations that illustrate the ascertained injuries, in some of them, there are enumerated personal items that were on the dead bodies (mainly jewelry) but there are no detailed descriptions of clothing, it is not known what exactly each person wore and there are also no descriptions related to damage of the clothing, signs of tearing, traces of soot and so on. Therefore, the analysis of clothing, which would be relevant from a forensic point of view, on the basis of available documentation is not possible.

After removing the clothes from each of the deceased (if at the moment of carrying out external examination casualty had clothes) photographing and recording with a video camera was carried out and doctors have subsequently performed an external examination by entering all the injuries found with the precise localization and type, with special labeling of body length, color of hair and eyes into the previously prepared sketches of human body.

Regarding the photographing and video recording of each corpse, we need to note the following. Photographing and video recording was done by officials of forensic technique, unrelated to medical examination of dead bodies. Photographing and video recording was done routinely, apparently with the aim of "photographing and videotaping", to meet the form but without going into the elements, findings and details that are relevant to clarification of specific events. Photographing and video recording were done, obviously, without synchronization with medical examination of the corpse.

The result of such work is reflected in the fact that the photo documentation that was made during the examination of dead bodies is very scarce and very defective. In this case, it is a maximum of four photos that show the corpse with clothing (if any), the corpse without clothes, detail showing the appearance of the face and upper part of the corpse (with or without clothing, on a case-by-case basis) and possibly some detail of externally visible injuries (also on a case-by-case basis). Photo-documentation generally does not display detailed injuries, so that access to the photographic documentation (apart from a few exceptions) does not contribute to better understanding of the recorded injuries on dead bodies. Also, the dead bodies were photographed generally only on one side (be it on the left or right side, depending on the situation) where the visibility of the injuries on

the body was not taken into account (or better to say invisibility) so that there are photos for which it can be concluded were taken by routine, without any connection with injuries ascertained on a corpse, that is, there are photos on which in fact, most of the injuries cannot be seen. Also, back of the corpse is generally not photographed (there are some rare exceptions) regardless of the fact that on the rear side of the corpse in many cases there were injuries that have been mentioned and descriptive but were not photographed.

It is absolutely identical situation when it comes to videos that were also done routinely, without much to do with the injuries ascertained on dead bodies, so that analysis of video clips and images that are extracted from video clips (except in rare individual cases) do not contribute to better understanding of the recorded injuries on dead bodies.

The available documents show that "possibly found foreign objects in the areas of injury were specially separated and stored in special transparent plastic bags, which was also marked by the corresponding number which has been designated to a corpse", whereby there is a statement that it was often the case of metallic foreign objects - debris of bursted explosive device.

In submitted documentation that was provided for the purpose of performing this analysis, there are no detailed descriptions or photographs of metal or other foreign objects removed from the wound area during external examination of dead bodies.

Complete analysis and identification of 66 dead persons, as specified in the relevant documents, was completed on 26<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at 19:30 hours and dead bodies of five victims who have subsequently died in the department of intensive care and resuscitation of the Clinical Center in Tuzla were subsequently treated being: the killed person labeled by number 67 on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1995, killed person labeled by number 68 on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1995, killed person labeled by numbers 69 and 70 on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1995 and killed person labeled by number 71 on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1995.

Identification of all those killed (if that was possible) was determined by indications - recognition by relatives, friends, neighbors and each thus determined identity has been checked and confirmed by fingerprint comparison, and, accordingly, with a maximum degree of certainty it can be concluded that the identity of all the people killed is indisputable.

As previously stated, for the purpose of performing this analysis, in addition to the records of the investigation, brief descriptions made during the external examination of the remains, photos made on this occasion, videos taken during performing the external examination of remains that have been digitized and from which some typical frames were taken out and portrayed as images for a more detailed perceiving of injuries on the bodies of killed persons, were delivered. In addition, the available documents contain sketches of injuries made during the examination of dead bodies, findings of dactyloscopy authentication, forms of death certificates, forms of licenses for performing the funeral, obituaries, and a birth certificate for each person killed. Some of mentioned documents are not important for this analysis, so they will not be considered for each fatally wounded.

Such documents that were drawn up for each fatally wounded person, which were available and which are not relevant to forensic analysis are:

- findings of dactyloscopy authentication of identity because they can be considered accurate and undeniable, and in fact have nothing to do with the injuries identified on dead bodies, so they do not contribute to better understanding of this event;
- forms - "Certificate of Death" because they list as causes of death the "explosive injuries" which is basically true, but without any other refinements, so from the perspective of performing this analysis, such a conclusion about the existence of explosive injuries is found completely irrelevant;
- forms such as "License to perform the burial," "Obituaries" and "Copies of birth certificates" for each person killed are obviously completely irrelevant to any forensic analysis.

In available documents that were delivered with the purpose of performing this analysis, it is stated (as previously noted) that "foreign objects found in the areas of injury were specifically separated and stored in special transparent plastic bags, which was also labeled by a number which has been designated to a corpse", whereby there is a statement that "these were mainly metallic foreign objects- fragments of bursted explosive device". However, as previously stated, in available documents there are no images that show metal foreign objects which were found at the areas of wounds found in bodies of the killed, nor are there any descriptions of these metallic foreign objects (their appearance, shape, size, the place where they were found).

During external examination of corpses, there were a few other errors which should be emphasized.

Records of external examination of corpses are very scarce, it can be concluded that it is not really a "Record of external examination of the corpse" which was made in accordance with customary rules of forensic profession, but it was just an exhaustive enumeration of injuries visible on the bodies of the killed, where a description of the recorded injuries for every corpse occupies approximately one paragraph in length at most a few lines, in some cases there are only one or two sentences.

Injuries ascertained on dead bodies are mainly guided unsystematic, without any order, and therefore descriptions of recorded injuries are often very confusing. In most cases (there are rare exceptions) there is no information about piercing damage to the bodies of the killed so that from the injuries ascertained by the examination it cannot be concluded that there were any injuries related to each other by the piercing channel, it is not known whether it is an injury that has an inlet and the channel on the base of which there could possibly be a foreign object, or if it is the piercing injury where there is input, injury channel and damage output, from which it can be concluded that some foreign object (metal or some other) entered into the body of people killed, passed through all tissue structure and then left the body of people killed.

The records do not mention any other traces possibly observed on dead bodies that might be relevant to better understanding of the events. Thus, for example, soot that is on some dead bodies and is very clearly visible is not described. Also, there are no descriptions of the presence of any other foreign material on the skin of casualties such as dust, dirt, swabs and / or contamination of any kind and the like. Finally, after removing clothes from the dead bodies, and after the conclusion of the possibly present layers of pollution of any kind, no washing and cleaning of dried blood and other impurities in order to better detect violations, and describe and show them (meager and incomplete) photo-documentation.

The following part of this analysis is the analysis of data available from the description made during external examination of casualties and other medically relevant materials (photos made during the examination of casualties, videos of external examination of the remains of which some typical frames are digitally singled out and portrayed as photos and sketches of injuries made during the examination of dead bodies). For some deaths, as it was concluded at the beginning of this analysis, investigators who dealt with a detailed analysis of the event, using a variety of direct and indirect indicators and methods, through a thorough analysis of all available written, photographic and video documentation, were able to, with a maximum degree of reliability, specify the location where some people were killed during the relevant event. In cases where there is such knowledge, it is listed along with the corpse for which such information exists, noting that the source and input material were indicated, based on which the researchers have closely analyzed this event and came to appropriate conclusions. Basically, the place where the killed persons were located at the moment of critical event was determined by investigators mainly in two ways. Firstly it should be pointed out that there are witnesses' statements, statements of people who in their testimony stated where some of the people killed were in that time, if they have such knowledge. Such statements are legitimate in front of the judicial authorities and can be found in the attached file, noting that the above statements earlier in court process were accepted by the court as credible.

To determine the places where the injured individuals were located Prosecution video no. 3 was used. Video recording no. 3 submitted by the Prosecution is on the CD, which when opened on a computer contains VOB files marked as VTS\_01\_1, \_01\_2 VTS, VTS\_01\_3, \_01\_4 VTS, VTS\_01\_5. Each file opens separately, as part of the video file there is a time label of its recording, so that the time entered in the analysis refers to the time that was recorded on video. In this way, the determined distance of some fatalities relative to the location indicated by the blast, according to records obtained by investigators, can vary mostly  $\pm$  one meter.

During the examination of some individual remains, medical findings indicated that there were broken bones and certain bone fragments missing. In submitted documents there is no information that, after the removal of dead bodies from the scene, at the inspection of the crime scene, which subsequently followed, certain smaller or larger bone fragments were found, which would be, after they were found, possibly preserved or specifically described and documented.

Also, there are no data on whether, during the investigation metal or other foreign objects were found (fragments of the exploded explosive device or secondary projectiles) which contained visible signs of blood or tissue. For such potentially found metal or other foreign objects it could be concluded that they either dropped from the wounds of the bodies of the injured or killed people during manipulation with dead bodies, or such metal or other foreign bodies penetrated the body of injured, that is killed people and for this reason they contain traces of blood and / or marks of tissues of affected persons.

In the further course, the analysis of injuries that are found in all people killed follows. For better visibility of the following analysis, a description of each of the corpse starts on a new page.

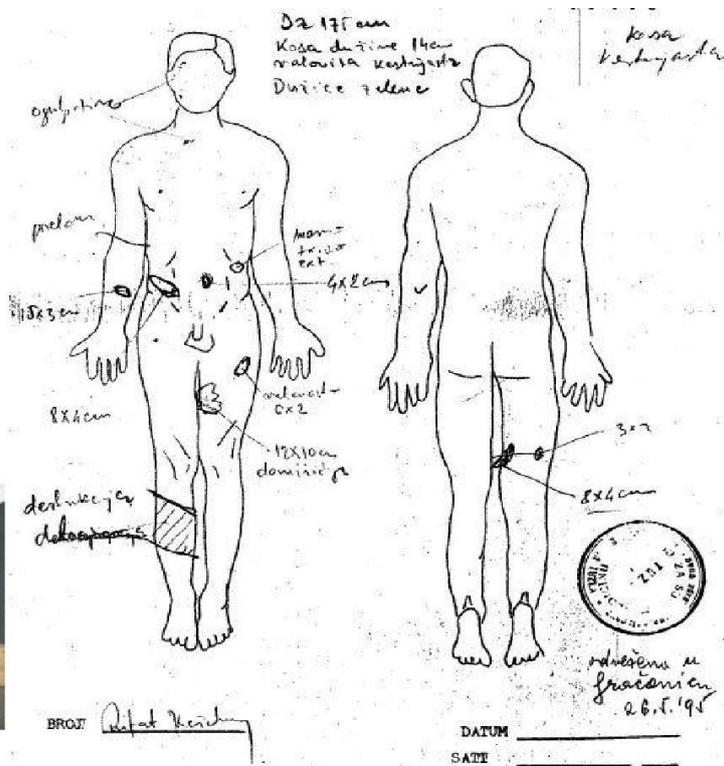
By analysis of the data contained in the descriptions made during the external examination of the remains of killed, analysis if schematic displays of the recorded injuries, analysis of available images

and the analysis of other available relevant documentation, individually for each casualty, the following can be ascertained:

**1. ĐEDOVIC RAZIJA, daughter of Ekrem, student from Gračanica**

The corpse is of the measured length 175cm, with wavy auburn hair, green irises. By external examination of dead body the following injuries were found:

The paper describes the destruction of the right tibia, larger defects of front abdominal wall, both thighs and lower facial defects on both sides. All defects continue in depth. These injuries are evident from the photographs that accompany this corpse and are displayed on the schematic display.



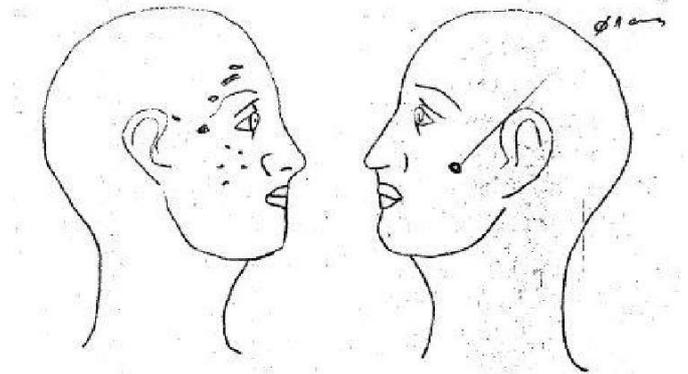
In connection with the injuries that are visible on the corpse, it is necessary to observe the following:

- In the facial area, the right side and front right side superficial injuries visible that presumably correspond dotted, spotting and minor surface abrasions that could arise in several different ways, with two visible slightly more pronounced injury in the right temporal area that have such a design that may have arisen among others, by the influence of any foreign body which penetrates into the depth of said region but only by examining the photo it cannot be said with certainty.
- Right upper arm in the photograph impresses as deformed due to the closed fracture of the bone at this point, given that this level does not have any externally visible blunt trauma. On the chart below, it is noted that at this point there really is a fracture but the same is not listed in the description of injuries. This fracture could occur during fall and contact with the ground.
- Injuries to the right side of the lower abdomen and in the right forearm, on the photographs are impressive as shallow, tangential violations while injuries to the central part of the abdomen impresses as if injury, through that channel, continues into the abdominal cavity. The injury to the left side of the abdomen is not clearly visible and cannot even be commented with certainty. There is a possibility (considering the statement made in the chart below) that this breach is the damage that is output, i.e. there is a possibility that injury is in the central part of the abdomen on the left side of the abdomen but there are no data about it in the specification of injury.
- A description of the injuries lists "increasing defects of both thighs." On earlier shown photograph there are only tissue defects on the front (small defect) and frontal inner side (larger defect) of left leg while the right thigh has no visible injuries. Injuries of left thigh are not described as injuries that are mutually related by a channel, which would indicate piercing damage but presumably it is about two separate, unrelated injuries.

- Schematic display below shows localization of injuries, there are two drawn injuries of right thigh in the region of back interior and in the area of back part of the right thigh. This case also doesn't have data that injuries are interconnected with piercing channel, so in this case as well, it is about two separate injuries.
- Photo which is made by extracting from the video clearly shows the massive injuries located in the area of the inside of the right thigh in the lower third, while injuries to the back of the right thigh is not even visible on the video, which, unfortunately, is not showing the back of the body.
- The right lower leg was destroyed, with multiple broken bones and massive maturation of the surrounding soft tissue. Directly above described destruction, the skin is black and grey, this discoloration has the appearance of massive deposits of soot.
- In the face area from the left injuries are visible on the photograph, which is extracted from the video, but the injury was not disclosed in the record, nor is it displayed in the photographs, however, it is drawn in the schematic display of injuries where it is stated that



it has a diameter of one centimeter. And for this injury could be concluded that the injury is a result of a foreign object and the channel continues in depth. However, based on the available photos this cannot be stated with absolute certainty.



- For all injuries that are described in the body of this person in the available records it is stated that "tissue defects continue in depth." No data on how big the depth of tissue defects is and also there are no data about any foreign object being removed from that area of the identified injuries.

Submitted documentation gives no information where this person was in relation to the Center of Explosion. This person presumably was in a position where the front side of the body was facing the Center of Explosion, in which certain confusion is made by incomplete entries that show injuries on the rear side of the right thigh. Soot on the right lower leg in the vicinity of the destruction of the right lower leg indicates a close proximity to Center of Explosion. In addition, the appearance of injuries of front inner side of the left thigh, and morphological characteristics do not fit the injury caused by the actions of fragments of the explosive - fragments.

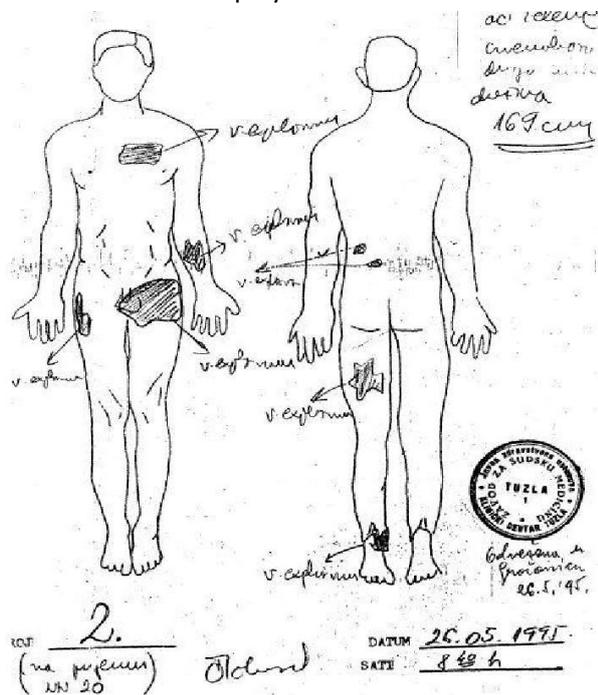
**2. BRGULJAK ELMA, daughter of Hasib born in 1975 from Gračanica**

A corpse is of measured length about 169cm, red-haired, green irises.

In the description of injuries it was noted: the destruction of the upper part of the chest, lower abdomen and inner side of both thighs as well as front of the left forearm with a small skin defect in the front exterior of the upper half of the left thigh, the front of the abdomen and the outer side of the left hand.

Also the defects of the left outside part of the neck and head are ascertained to the mutual opening of the cranial cavity and the rear left flange area, and left thigh and heel of the left foot.

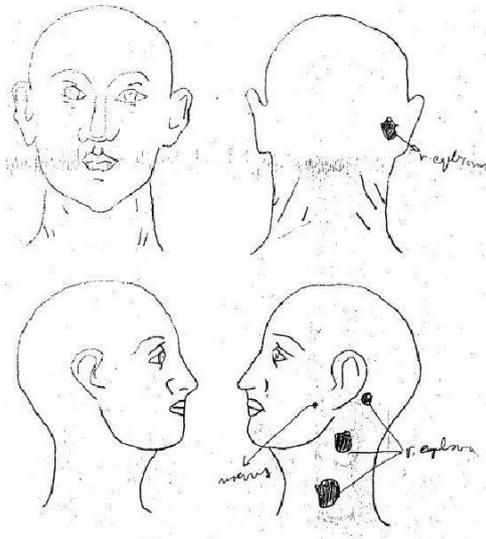
These injuries are evident from the photographs that accompany this corpse and are displayed on schematic display.



From the analysis of the previous image that shows the corpse of the injured, it is evident that on the body there are multiple explosive injuries located in places where they are drawn in the chart.

However, it is necessary to pay attention and to the following:

- On front and front outer side of left tibia in the lower third clearly visible layers of soot, this indicates a short distance from the Center of Explosion. One has the impression that the lower third of the lower left leg is broken. There is a wound on the back on the height of left heel that is drawn on schematic display, but schematic display does not show the wound that is clearly visible in the photograph on the left foot. This wound was not listed in the description of injuries. It is not clear whether the wounds on the heel and left foot are interconnected via penetrating channel.
- In area of chest, upper part of left thigh, encompassing the lower abdomen and in the portion of the central part of the left forearm there are massive, wide open wounds that are drawn on the schematic display and visible in the photograph. The schematic display shows drawn another massive wound on the back of the left thigh but there is no information as to whether a channel is associated with the wound on the front side. Also, schematic display shows drawn larger wound on the outside of the right leg at the upper third which is not clearly visible in the photograph. In the back part of the left side there are two wounds drawn.
- In the area of the left leg from the outside and in the abdomen a total of at least eight wounds of smaller dimensions, which are not shown in schematic display, are observed. Wounds of similar characteristics are found over the left upper arm and left elbow.
- There are no data on the depths of the wounds or if in their parts there are any metal or other foreign objects.



- At the photograph of the head - the face of this person killed, except for abrasions that are clearly visible on the right side of the forehead and cheeks, there are no visible explosive injuries. However, on schematic display, in the head and neck area on the left side there are three wounds drawn, and one wound was drawn in the nape area to the right. In the description of injuries, these wounds are listed where there is data about "opening the cranial cavity", without any precise allegations relating to head and neck injuries. There is also no information on whether and which of these wounds are interconnected with channels or data of any foreign object in the areas of these wounds.

This body is characterized by the wounds that are by far of the most various sizes, in problematic directions of channels of wounds that are not described, and the presence of soot in the area of the lower left leg, which points to a possible vicinity to the Center of Explosion.

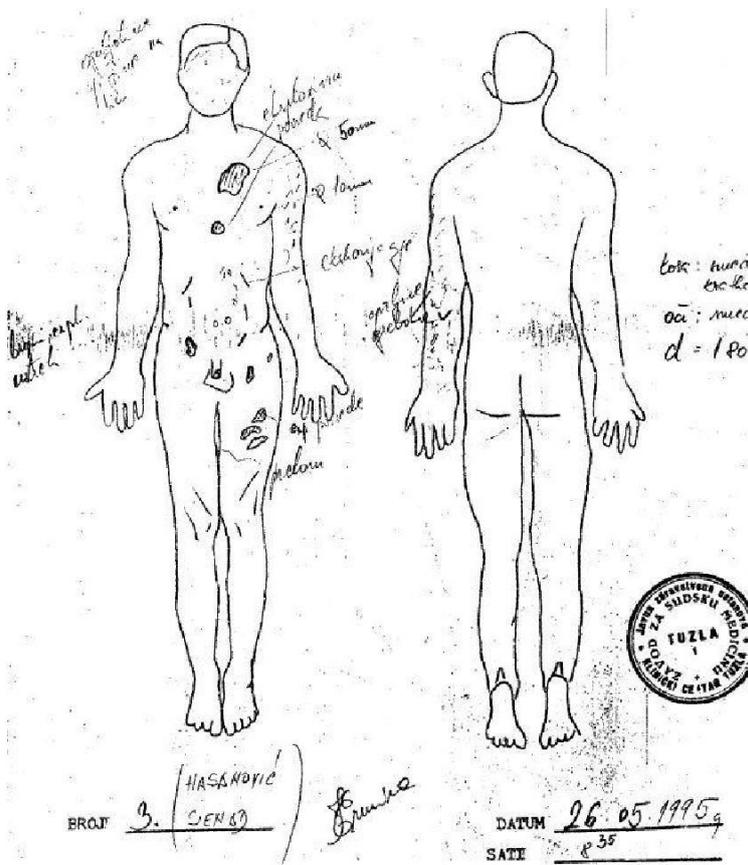
The documentation submitted has no information on the location of this person in relation to the Center of Explosion. Injuries on the body of this person are located on the front and on the left side of the body, which would suggest the injury caused by fragments which arrived from two different directions, where the soot is clearly visible in the area of front outer side of the lower third of the left lower leg and the left foot indicates potentially great proximity to the Center of Explosion.

**3. Senad Hasanović, son of Meša,**

For this body in the records of the external investigation there is no year of birth. From an insight into other documents that are available, it is evident that he was born in 1969.

The corpse has length of about 180cm, short brown hair, chestnut brown iris of the eye.

In the description of the injuries were ascertained defects of the skin of the outside left [art of upper body, left arm and left leg that continues in depth with multiple fractures of the left femur. Injuries are visible on the schematic display and photographic documentation.





On the body of this person there are clearly visible injuries which are located on the front and left lateral side of the body. Injuries stretch from the shins all the way up to the head. In addition, injuries to the head and neck that are visible from the photographs are not described in the record, nor were they drawn in the schematic display of injuries.

In the area of the left upper arm and in the region of the left elbow is clearly a massive deposit of soot which again points to the great proximity to Center of Explosion. Soot is visible in the photograph also in the region of the left sleeve of the t-shirt. The trousers give an impression that over the left trouser leg there are also deposits of soot. Soot is visible in the area of the front side of the left thigh, as the previous one, and the photograph that was extracted from the video.



Based on previously conducted analysis of video that was made immediately after the critical event, it was found that this person was in the left front part of the car "Golf" at the entrance to the store "Nik", together with Admir Alispahić. It follows that he was located about 2.5 to 3 meters from explosion site. It is completely obvious that such violations do not correspond to injuries caused by 130mm artillery projectile explosion which explodes at 2-3 meters from the injured person.

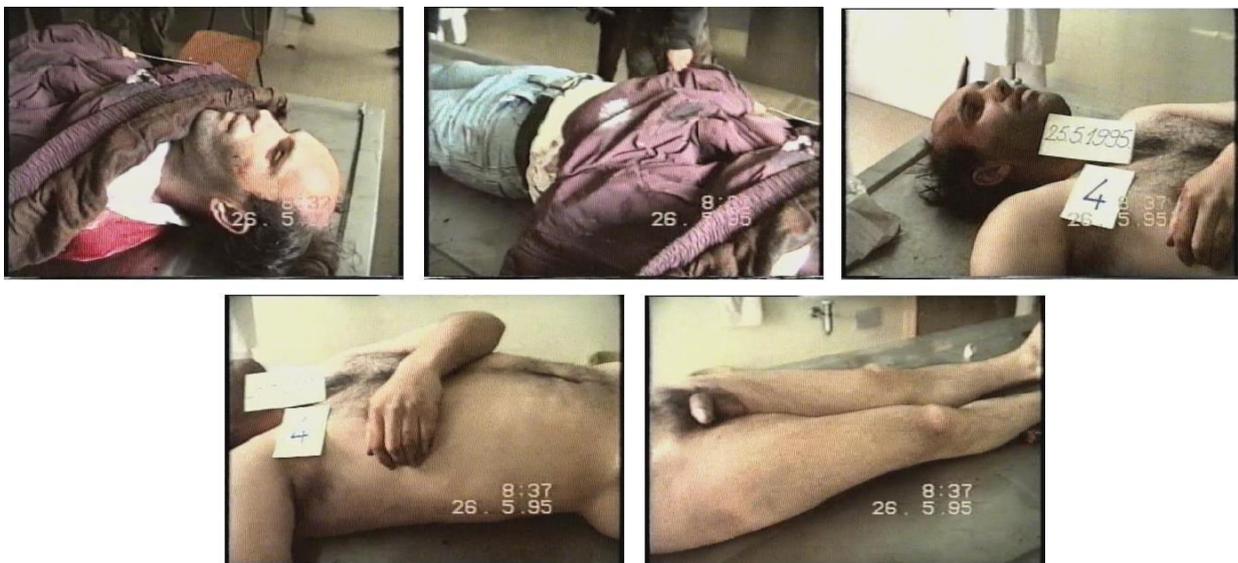




By the analysis of previous schematic display and photographs the following is shown:

On schematic display, the injury is drawn on the back right side of the chest while on the front there are no drawn in injuries. The records stated that the wound is located on the back of the chest to the left, which is contrary to what is drawn on the schematic display. The photograph that shows the corpse with clothing can be seen impregnated with the blood in the area of rear right side of the body.

There are also images that are extracted from the video that was made during the external examination of the corpse. In these photographs, in addition to abrasions in the area of the left cheek, you cannot see any violations, because of which they cannot even be commented.



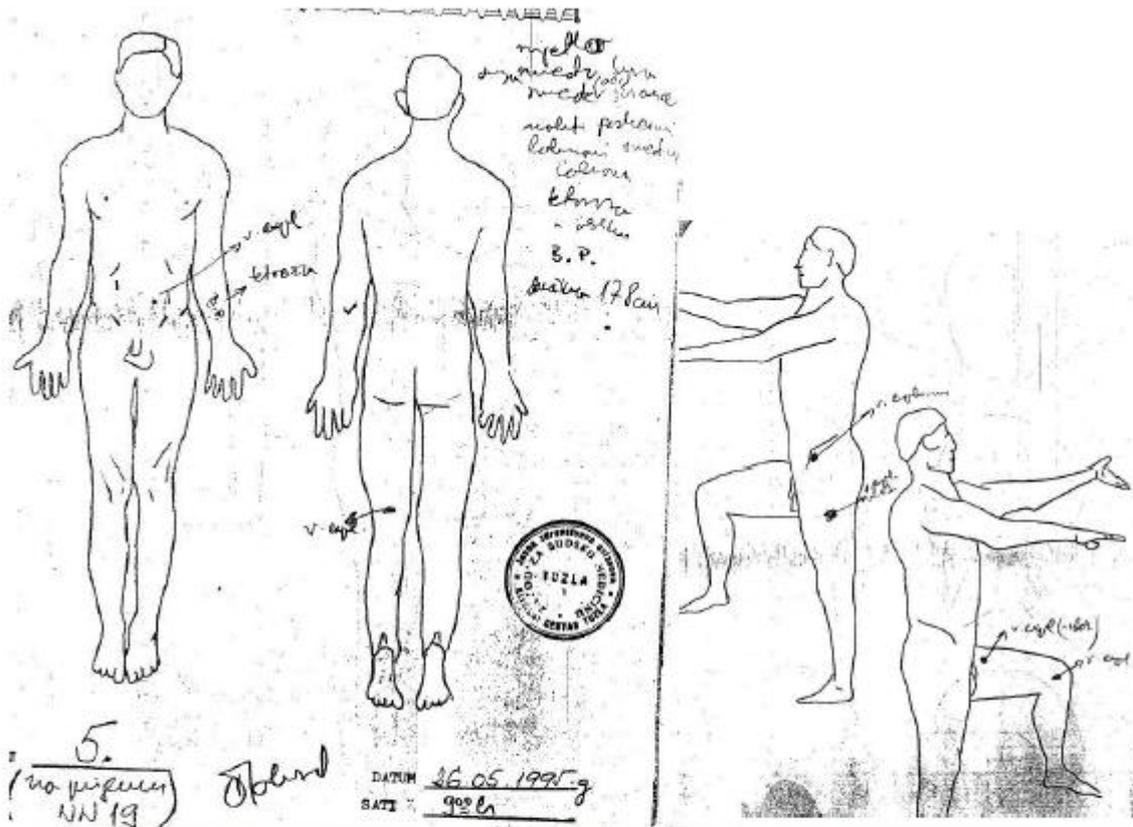
Based on previously conducted analysis of video that was made immediately after the critical event, it was found that this person was in front of the café "Gulam". It follows that he was located about 15 meters from the explosion site. Injuries on this body are not visible and therefore they cannot be commented in more details.

**5. MARINOVIĆ PERA daughter of Franjo, born in 1958, from Tuzla**

Dead body about 178cm long, light brown hair and hazel irises.

From injuries on the body during external examination, it was concluded: defects of skin left to the central part of the front abdominal wall, outer side of left hip, and mid-thigh ending with defects on the inner thigh and the defect of the skin of rear side of lower left thigh, with broken bones of the left leg. In addition, it was registered that there is a tattoo on the left forearm.

For this individual, schematic display recorded injuries was submitted of as well as photographic documentation made during the performing of the external examination.





The attached photo clearly shows that there is a fracture of the left thigh, which is probably referred to by the statement in the report stating that there are fractures of the left leg.

Localization of injuries on the body of this person indicated that she was in a position where the left side was facing the Center of Explosion.

According to the information available relating to previous analyzes of witness testimonies, this person was located about 18 meters away from the Center of Explosion. Bearing in mind that the body of this person, from the waist up had no registered injuries, and given the number and location of injuries that were noted in the area of the lower extremities, it is critical to check these injuries in the context of dispersing of artillery projectile fragments after the explosion.

At the head/face of this person there aren't any injuries, which is apparent from the attached photo. The impression is that the neck is deformed and curved with possible existence of impairment of the cervical part of the spine, but it is based solely on photograph analysis and cannot be reliably claimed.



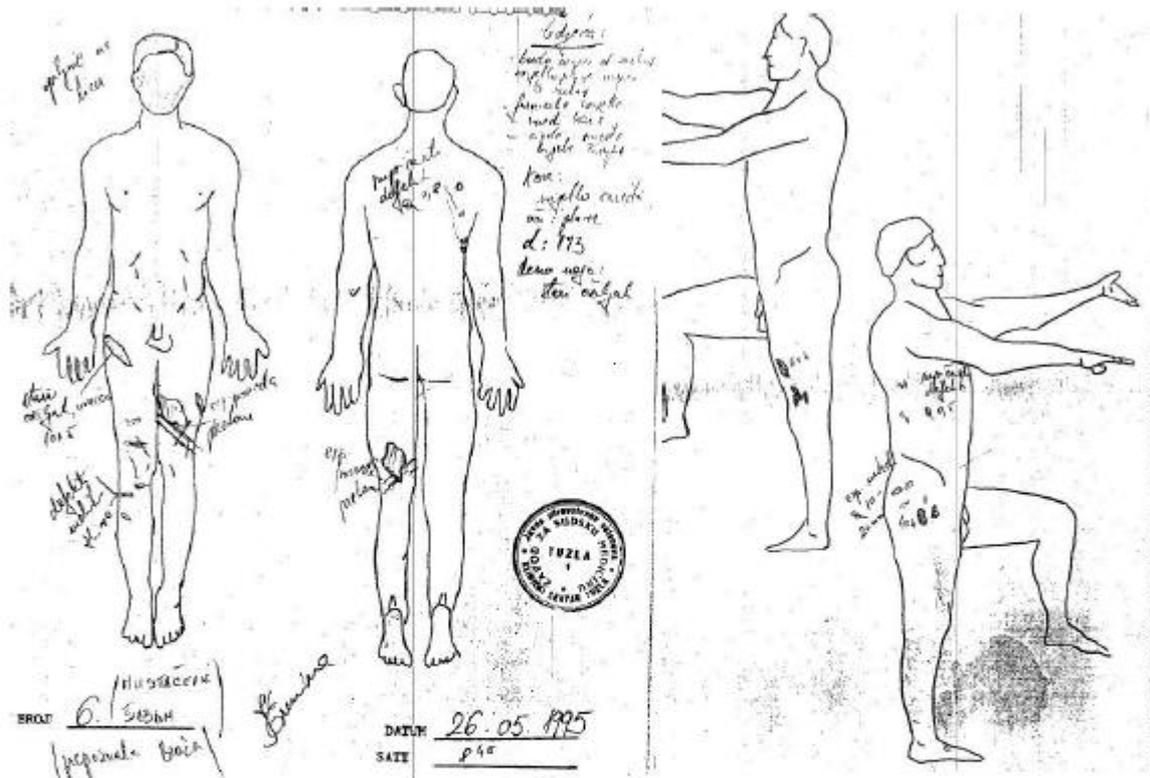
Also the photos extracted from the video do not show any injury localized on the upper part of the body, above the waist.

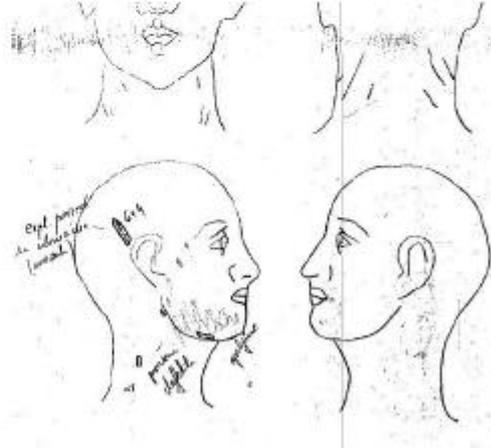
**6. MUSTAČEVIĆ ŠABAN son of Avdo born in 1966 from Tuzla**

Dead body with length about 173cm, light brown hair, blue irises.

From injuries on the body, in Record on external examination it was stated that there were: Larger defects of the skin of the lower half of the left thigh with multiple fractures of femur to the size of the area of the male palm and smaller defects with diameter approximately 4x4 cm on the right side of the skull, and the same side of the neck and chest, which penetrates in depth.

For this individual, schematic display for the noted injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted.





On the attached schematic displays, in addition to injuries in the region of the left lower limb, existence of injury was located in the area of the side of the right hip, in the area of the side of the chest and "hole-like defects" are charted on the right side of his back. On the photo-documentation those injuries are not displayed, neither can they be commented with certainty. Also, the schematic display shows drawn injuries to the right side of the head and face. It follows that this person was injured at the left and right sides of the body simultaneously, which cannot be explained by exposure to the action of a single Center of Explosion.

The analysis of clothing that is visible in the photo, gives the impression of massive deposits of soot in the right thigh area. As mentioned above, the schematic displays of injuries list injuries to the right hip, which could possibly be connected to it. In addition to the injuries that the schematic representations give, in the right side of the head and face, the photo clearly shows the present massive deposits of soot on the left side of the face. All the above is a complete confusion if viewed in the light of the explosion of artillery projectile that exploded at some distance from this person.

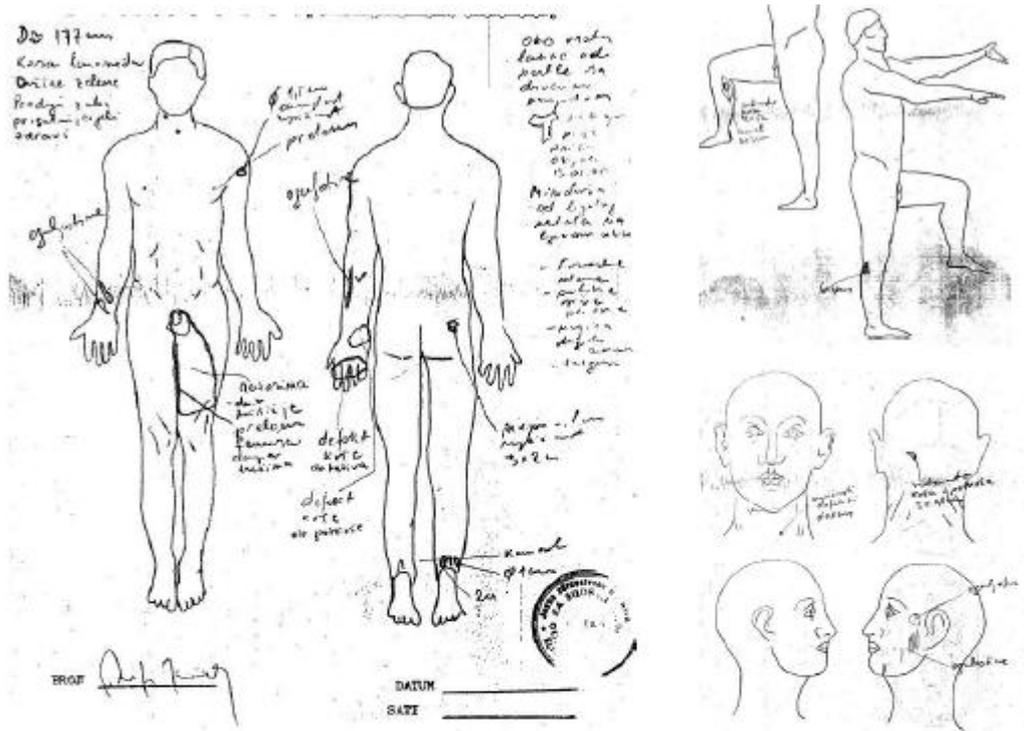
According to preliminary data collected, there is a witness statement on by which this person was about 1 meter away from the "white golf" and consequently, the conclusion was made that this person was at the distance of about 4 meters from the explosion. For injuries to the body of this person and the existence of soot in two different places on the body, it is critical to check the context of the position where the person was located and in the context of dispersing fragments artillery projectiles after the explosion.

**7. SARAJLIĆ EDHEM, son of Enver born in 1975, from Tuzla**

Dead body of about 172 cm long, dark brown hair and green irises.

From injuries on the body, and external inspection, it was concluded: The destruction of the left thigh and outer regions of the genitals, lower left hand and a small skin defects, front part of the neck, front upper part of the left upper arm and the middle part of the right posterior, and lower rear part of the right lower leg. Also, it is noted that there are multiple fracture of the proximal left humerus.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.





On these photos massive, wide gaping wound is visible in the area of the front and the front inner side of the left thigh, the injuries to the left hand can be spotted, which are not clearly visible from the photos but are shown in schematic display. Also, injuries on the left upper arm are not visible but are shown in schematic display. The injury which in the schematic display is located in the area of the upper part of the inside of the right lower leg can be discerned in the photo, as well as injuries to rear outer side of lower leg, just below the knee. The photos show two injuries at the front and the outside of the right thigh that are not described in the report, and are not drawn in the schematic display. It is possible that this is perforation damage but based on analysis of the photos it cannot be said with certainty. The schematic display shows the injury on the back of the right lower leg in the lower part, just above the right heel, where it is stated that there are wounds connected by the channel. This injury is not described in the report and is also not evident from the photos. Also, the report describes the wound in the right buttock.

In the area of the front and right side of the neck there are fairly regular wounds that continue in depth, it is possible that within the wounds there are metal or other foreign objects. On the left side of the face there are abrasions of the skin. In the left occipital region of the head wound is described which is shown in the schematic display, but which is not visible from the photos. There is a possibility that the wounds from the front and right side of the neck continue to the occipital area, however, it may be that it is a separate wound, but none of this is based on analysis of the schematic display and photos and thus it cannot be said with certainty.



The analysis of images obtained by extraction from a video, any other relevant information that would contribute to the clarification of injuries are not obtained.

On the body of the person killed there are injuries that are by far different in size, which means that this body was acted on by fragments of the explosive of drastically different sizes.

The localization of injuries indicates the possibility of injury from the front and back of the body, which creates additional confusion. The available documentation says nothing about the location of the person in the moment of explosion. The existence or non-existence of metal foreign objects in the body has not been established with certainty.

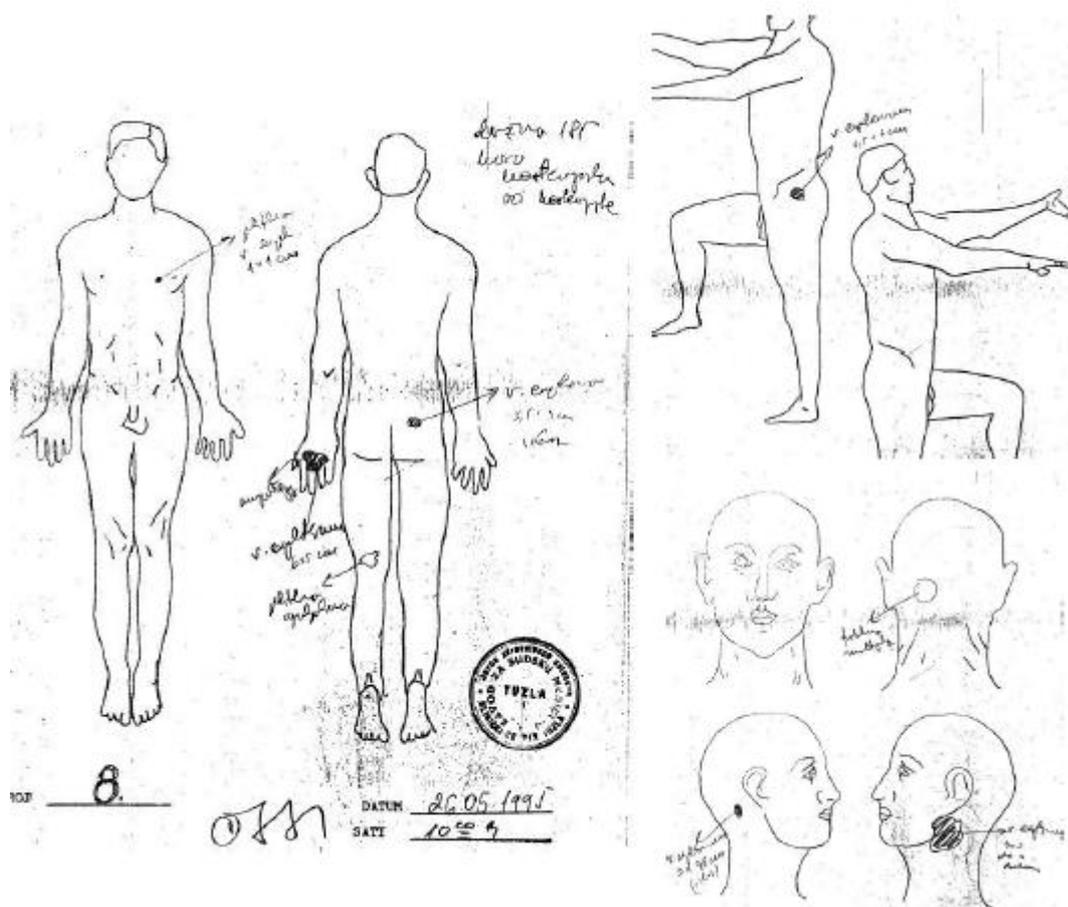
**8. BEGANOVIĆ ADNAN, son of Mirsad, born in 1979 from Tuzla**

Dead body 185 cm long, chestnut hair and irises.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: damage to the skin of mid-posterior, the front of the chest to the left and outside of the left hip.

Defect of diameter approximately 2.5 cm x 3 cm on the outside of the right side of the skull that communicates with a large defect (diameter approximately 3x4 cm) located at the level of the outer corners of the lower jaw and the surrounding part of the neck indicating the fractures of the skull.

For this person a schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of external inspection are submitted.





The schematic display shows injuries in the middle of the right buttock that is not visible in the photo-documentation. The photos show injuries on the left hip. It is unlikely that these are injuries connected by a channel, or the perforation damage. Directions of channels for mentioned wound through the body are not specified. One injury is visible on the front of the left half of the chest, also with unknown direction of the wound channel. Part of the left hand gives an impression as if partially destroyed. On the back of the left knee, the schematic lists "shallow abrasion".

The photo that shows the face, one can see only the face stained with blood where the injuries are not visible. The schematic display and the findings described injuries to the right side of the lower part of the skull that communicates with higher wound, which is located on the left side in the height



of the left ear and left corners of the lower jaw.

According to the description, it is a penetrable damage where there are multiple fractures of the head.

By analyzing the images obtained by extraction from a video, one cannot get any other relevant information that would contribute to the clarification of injuries.

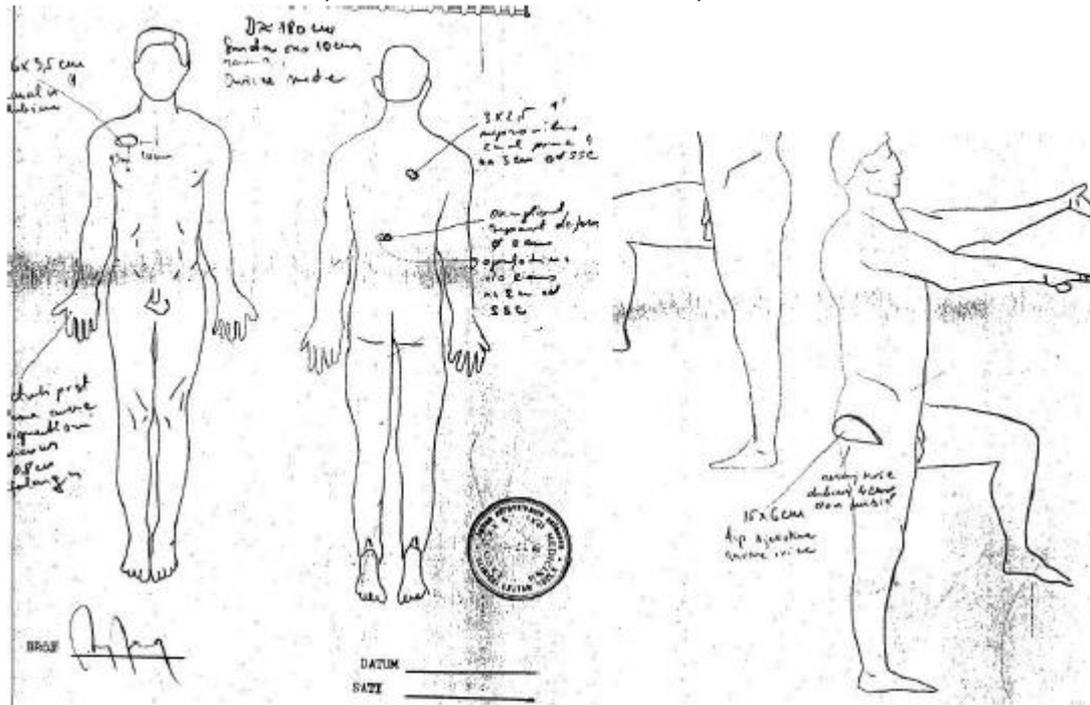
The localization of injuries indicates the possibility of injury from the front and back of the body and the left side and right side of the body which brings an obvious confusion in a situation when we look at this person's position in relation to the Center of Explosion. The available documentation says nothing about where this person was in the moment of explosion.

**9. BAKALOVIĆ ASMIR son of Fehrat born in 1975 from Tuzla**

Dead body of about 180 cm long, brown straight hair about 10 cm long chestnut irises.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: Two skin defects size of a child's hand or the left central part of the back that communicate with larger defects of upper defect on the front side of the chest in the right subclavical area, diameter of approximately 3.5 x 6 cm and other lower with a large defect on the right side of the hip which is laid horizontally long about 15 cm and wide about 6 cm.

A schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of external inspection was submitted for this person.



The wounds described in the area of the back and shown on the chart below, are not visible from the photos. On the front of the chest, below the right shoulder is visible wound which is also charted. It is possible that one of the wounds at the back is connected with this wound by a channel in the area of the right hip there is a massive, tangential wound by its appearance. In the area of the proximal phalanx of the fourth finger of the right hand is less visible injury, also shown on the schematic display but the description is illegible.



In the left elbow crease there is a visible change that looks like an injection jab in the region of the lower right upper leg, and in the area of the upper part of the left thigh are sticking plasters and other dressings, and other bandaging materials, so there is a possibility that in those places there were some injuries that are located on the front side of the lower extremities. On the other hand, in the areas of the back of the lower limbs there are no described injuries. Given the existence of injection stitches and dressings on the thighs, it is quite possible that it was attempted to give medical aid to the person. In the submitted documents were no information in this regard.

There are no data on the location of this person in the moment of the incident in the submitted records.

The above statements, relating to the infringement on the rear side of the body (back) as well as possible injuries to the front side of the thighs (bearing in mind the dressings on those sites) suggest the possibility that the body there are injuries both from the front and back side of the body which makes confusion in situation when we elaborate the position of the person with respect to the explosion center.

Dressings of the lower extremities are visible in the photos that are extracted from the video, which was made during the examination of the remains.







Injuries described on the body of this person (the destruction of the right hip and right flange areas with small defects of the skin of the left shoulder of front side on the left thigh and left arm that continues in depth) are shown on the chart and for the most part are visible in the photos, in particular injuries of the front of the body, bearing in mind that back of the body is not photographed. In the photo, it appears that there is a massive injury of the right elbow, where the injury was not described in the report, but this injury is shown on the schematic display.

On clothing, from the front side, there is the impression of the existence of soot and also on the body, on the front side in the middle of the hull, as well as in the immediate vicinity of injuries to the left forearm there is the the impression of presence of massive deposits of soot.



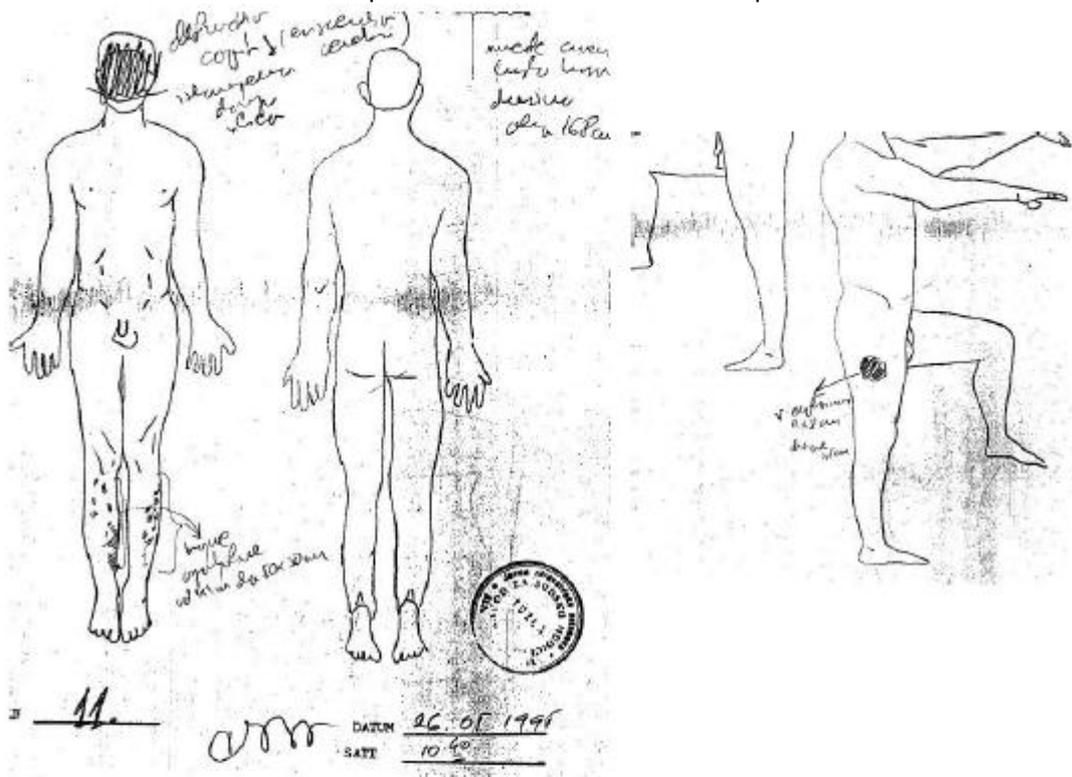
In documents submitted there are no information on the location of this person at the time of the relevant event. Distance from the Center of Explosion should be considered taking into account the localization of injury (central body) noting that they should pay attention to of presence of soot. These facts must be discussed and elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

**11. ĆERIMOVIĆ ALMASA, born in 1975 from Gradačac**

Dead body of about 168 cm long, reddish brown hair.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: Complete destruction of the head with small tiny defects of the skin outside of the front left side, left and inner side of the right lower leg, and a defect of diameter 8 x 11 cm outside of the right thigh with bone fractures.

The schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this person.





The attached photographic documentation clearly shows that the head is completely destroyed, while at the appearance of the displayed destruction the mechanism of its occurrence cannot be certainly commented. It is possible that destruction was caused by actions of a massive fragment of explosive device but that cannot be claimed with full certainty on the basis of very scarce description and based on the insight into the available photo. It is necessary to take into account other possible mechanisms of occurrence of complete destruction of the head, including the possibility of extreme pressure of blunt mechanical force, such as wading and alike. On the previous picture is visible semi-circular "smear" is visible in the area of the front side of the central part of the right upper arm, which is not described or explained, as well as a black discoloration of the garment (T-shirt) which goes from that point obliquely upwards towards the neck and head. The foregoing shall not be safely commented by examining the meager photo documentation. Semi-circular "smear" can be a ripped off lock of hair, which gives such impression on the photo.

This is also stated because total confusion in this case was entered by injuries of lower legs, being numerous and described as numerous abrasions of various sizes located on the front of the right lower leg, and on the left side of the lower leg. These injuries are shown in the chart below but are not clearly visible in the photo because there is dried blood, which makes it impossible to clearly see the injuries.

The schematic display shows drawn greater explosive injuries, which, however, are not visible in the photos, on the outside of the right thigh.

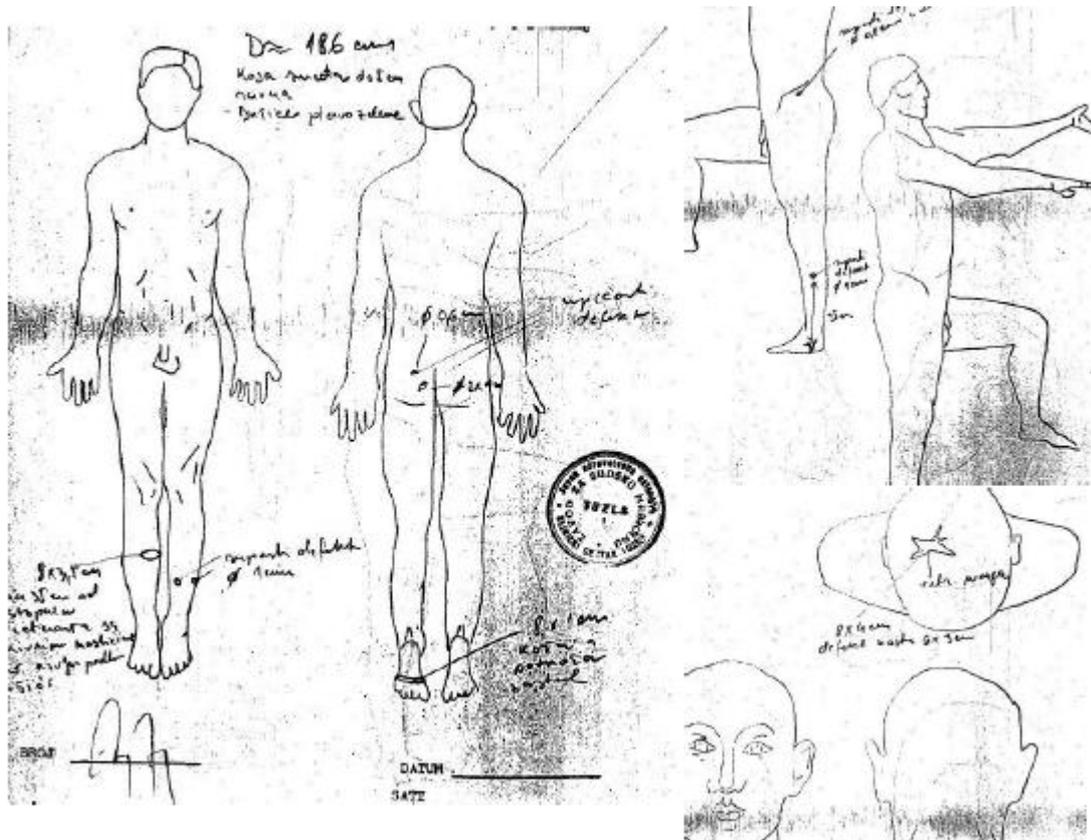
From the above stated it follows that this person had injuries of the head (unknown which side of the head, because the head is completely destroyed), the front of the lower leg and the right side of the upper leg, which indicates that she was both hurt at the front and right side of the body which is confusing if we consider a Center of Explosion.

The documentation submitted to us data has no details on the distance of this person with respect to the Center of Explosion.

**12. ĐAPO AMIR son of Zejnil born in 1975 in Tuzla**

The corpse of length of about 186 cm, brown straight hair long up to 5 cm, blue green irises. The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: Star defect of the upper left parietal regions of the head with a molded contents of the brain to the outside, small defects of the front exterior of the left lower leg, hip and left buttocks and a larger one of diameter approximately 3.5 x 8 on the front of the inside part of the middle on right lower leg, and injuries to the front of the sole of the left foot.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display shows drawn injuries to the front of the lower left leg, from the front of the inside of the right lower leg, in the buttocks area, in the front area of the left sole, in an area outside of the left lower leg, in an area outside of the left hip (which is not mentioned in the report) and in the area of the scalp. Injuries to lower extremities are located at the front, rear and left side, which requires attention, bearing in mind that there is no record that some of the injuries are mutually connected through penetrating channel.



The photo made during the examination of dead body shows visible injuries to the upper third of the outside of the right thigh, which is not described and not shown on the chart. Lower legs are covered with bandages and injuries to the lower legs are not visible in the photo, and cannot be commented.



Photo showing the head and chest, does not point out to the injury of these body parts. Injury described in the vertex area of the head, in this photo is not visible.

The photos obtained by extracting the video show visible injuries to the scalp as well as injuries to the lower leg that became visible after removing bandages.



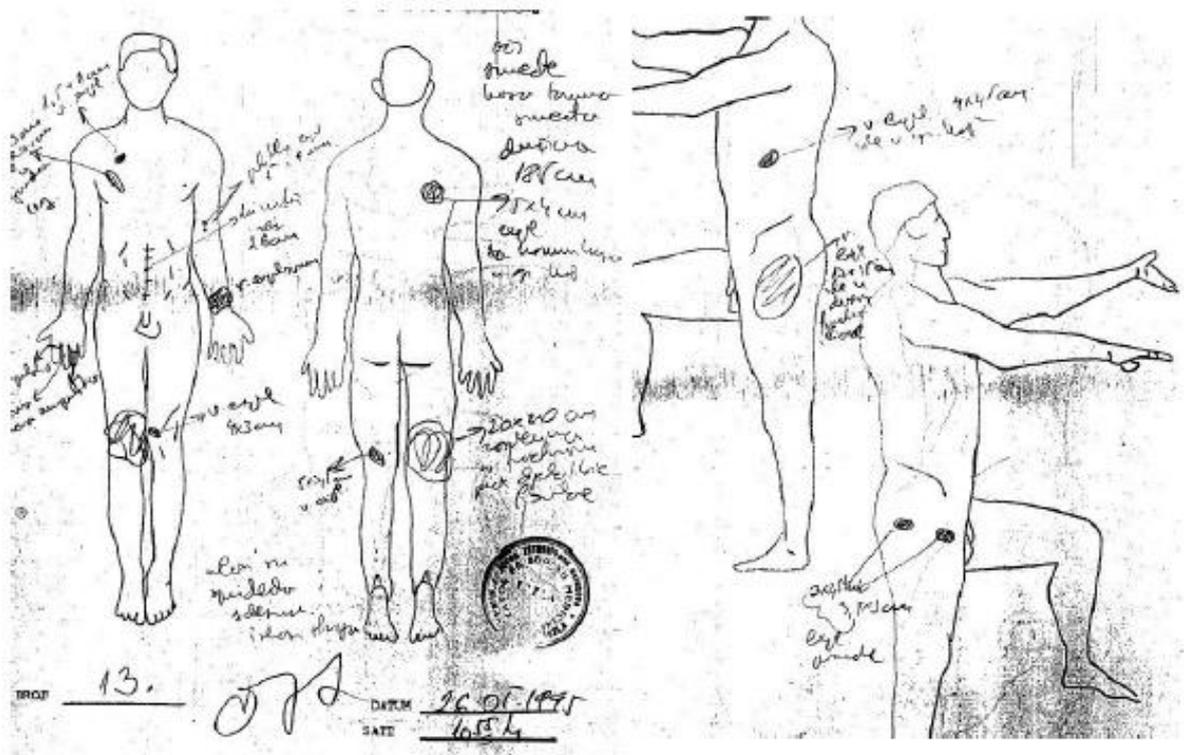
Based on the analysis of witness testimonies (Glogovac Ljubiša and Amel Mehmedović) who state that they were together with this person a few steps from the cafe "Leonardo", shows that this person was in about 7 meters from the explosion. Size, mass, and localization of the recorded injuries on his body must be checked from the point of artillery ballistics bearing in mind the available data on a very short distance with respect to the Center of Explosion.

**13. ĐUZEL AMIR son of Sekib born in 1968 in Tuzla**

Dead body of length of about 185 cm, dark brown hair and hazel irises.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: Destructions of the left hip and right knee with minor defects of the skin with a diameter up to 4 x 5 on the right side of the chest, and in the area of back, injuries to the lower part of the left forearm, the left side of the lower part of the chest, injuries to the right hip with the destruction of the second to fourth finger of the right hand. Also, there is a surgical incision through the halfway line of front wall of the abdomen.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Injuries to the body of this person were located in: the area of the right knee (front), in the right hand, the left hip, the left side of the chest, on the right hip. There are wounds on the front right chest and wounds on the back about the same height, which may be penetrating damage to the site. Finally, in the area of the front and back of the left knee injuries are drawn in the schematic display but the injuries were not described in the report on the examination of the dead body. It is not known whether they are associated by a channel, i.e., it is not known whether this is perforation damage there. When it comes to injuries located on the left side of the chest, as well as injuries located on the right hip, there are no data on the directions of channels of these injuries. Also, there is the fact that the two wounds on the right hip are associated by piercing channel, so it probably is a two separated wounds. Bearing in mind all of the above there are violations on the front, left side and right side of the body. It follows that, with a high degree of certainty, there are injuries located in different parts of the body which should further be considered in bearing in mind location of the person with respect to the Center of Explosion.

In the area of the abdominal wall there is described incision but with no information on whether there were any wounds in the abdomen. In the submitted material there are no medical documents concerning the performed surgery. The massive wound to the left hip has very regular edges which points to the possibility that the wound was surgically treated.

On the photos it appears that there is a wound in the neck from the front side, but the wound is not mentioned in the report, nor was charted on the chart. The face of the corpse is soiled with blood so we cannot comment on the possible existence of wounds in this area.

The photograph obtained by extraction from the video gives impression of the existence of injury to the left side of the face, but this cannot be commented with any certainty.

According to witness heard (Nadir Huremović) this person was located in front of the cafe "Leonardo" from which it follows that at the time of critical event he was about 15 meters away from the explosion. Injuries need to be further discussed from artillery ballistic aspect taking into account the localization of injuries and the distance of the person from the Center of Explosion.

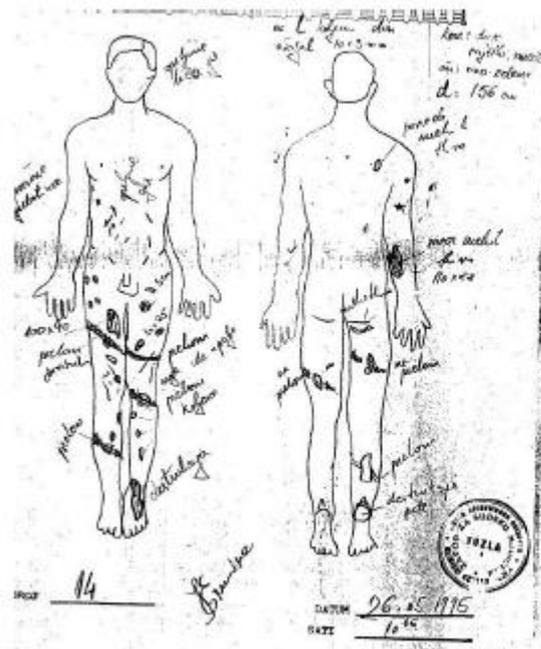


#### 14. KURTALIĆ VESNA, daughter of Izet born in 1979 in Tuzla

Dead body length of about 156 cm, long light brown hair, gray-green irises.

The record of the examination of the remains are described: many defects of the skin of the front side of both legs with numerous broken bones on both sides and the output defects of rear part of both legs, more to the right and defect of upper right half of the back.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The photo, which shows the face of this person, clearly shows visible massive deposits of soot which indicates possible proximity to the Center of Explosion. However, in the head, face and neck, no injuries are described.



On the photo showing a dead body with clothing, there is an impression of soot deposits that are located on the front of the shirt and the abdominal wall.



The photo that describes the body without clothes clearly shows soot in the abdominal wall, as well as injuries to the lower extremities. For injuries to lower extremities it is stated that they are located on the front and back (photo documentation does not show injury on the back) and that they are interconnected, which means it is about penetrating damage. There are broken bones in the height of the external injuries.

The schematic display shows drawn injuries located in the area of the rear of the back to the right, and in the area of the back of the right upper extremities, but the injuries were not described in the report. Also, injuries are not visible in the photos because there is no photo showing the back of the body.

At the previous photo one has the impression of the existence of soot in the vicinity of the wound in the right foot, but on the basis of this photo it cannot be said for certain. . However, this impression is intensified by examining the image extracted from the video that is made during the examination of a dead body where you see torn socks in the heel of the right leg with a possible layer of soot in the around the injury.



Injuries of this person should be considered from the perspective of artillery ballistics taking into account the localization of these injuries on one side (lower limbs), and bearing in mind the existence of soot in the abdomen and in the area of the face with a clearly visible fact that in the area of the hull, neck and head there are no injuries.

According to the data available in the case file, this person was located close to the killed Mujić Samir which means that the killed people were in the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

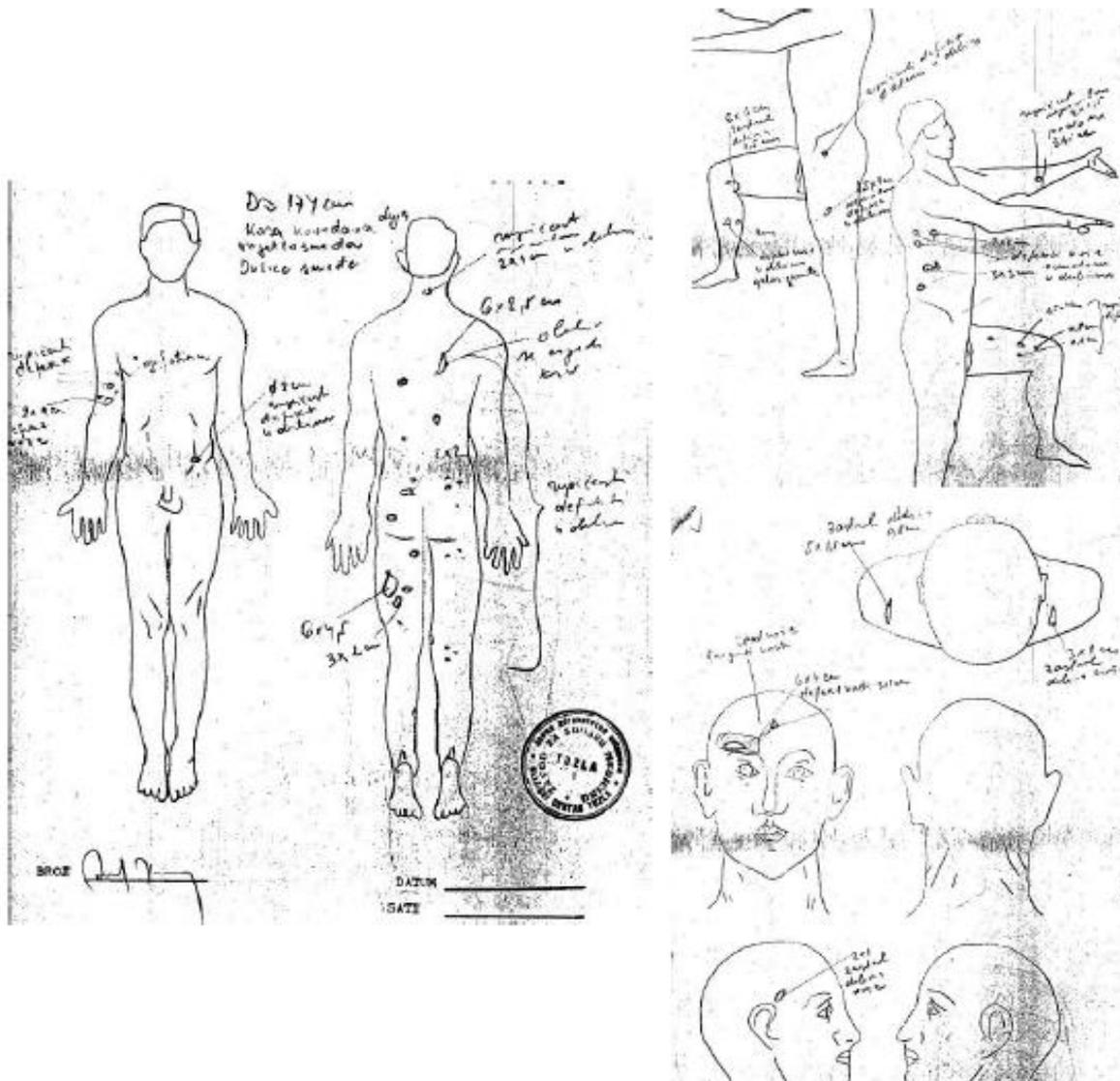
15. MEMIĆ EDISA daughter of Osman born in 1976 from Tuzla

Dead body about 174 cm long, long light brown wavy hair, hazel irises.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: skin defect of the right brow area of the head with diameter approximately 4 x 6 cm, penetrating into the skull, and multiple fractures of the skull bones.

One shot above each shoulder and right temporal regions of the head and numerous small and somewhat larger defects with a diameter up to 4.5 x 6 cm at the rear of the rear side of the trunk, both femorals and the side of the abdomen, the chest to the right as well as the inside of the left leg and right lower leg where in the depth of such metal foreign body is **found, most probably a fragment**.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Description of injuries at this dead body is completely confusing, rambling, without any order, but by examining the attached schematic drawings it can be concluded that in this body there are injuries on the back, injuries on the front and on both sides of the body.

It is entirely possible that there are some piercing damages, although such injuries are not described, but in no way can injuries be explained from all sides of the body in a situation when we look at just one particular explosion.



The wounds on the right side of the trunk are possibly shallow puncture damages interconnected by channels but in the schematic it is stated that the wounds "continue in depth." Unfortunately, there is no photo showing the left and back side of the body.

In the head, in the schematic display there are drawn injuries to the front and right side of the head (for which it is stated that it was a shot, i.e. tangential damage). The photo shows wounds on the front right side of the forehead, while it is impossible to see the wound on the right side.

The submitted documentation does not have data where this person was with respect to the Center of Explosion.

There is no description of metal foreign body that was found, nor are there photos of that foreign body.

The documents submitted have no information on the location of this person in the moment of explosion.

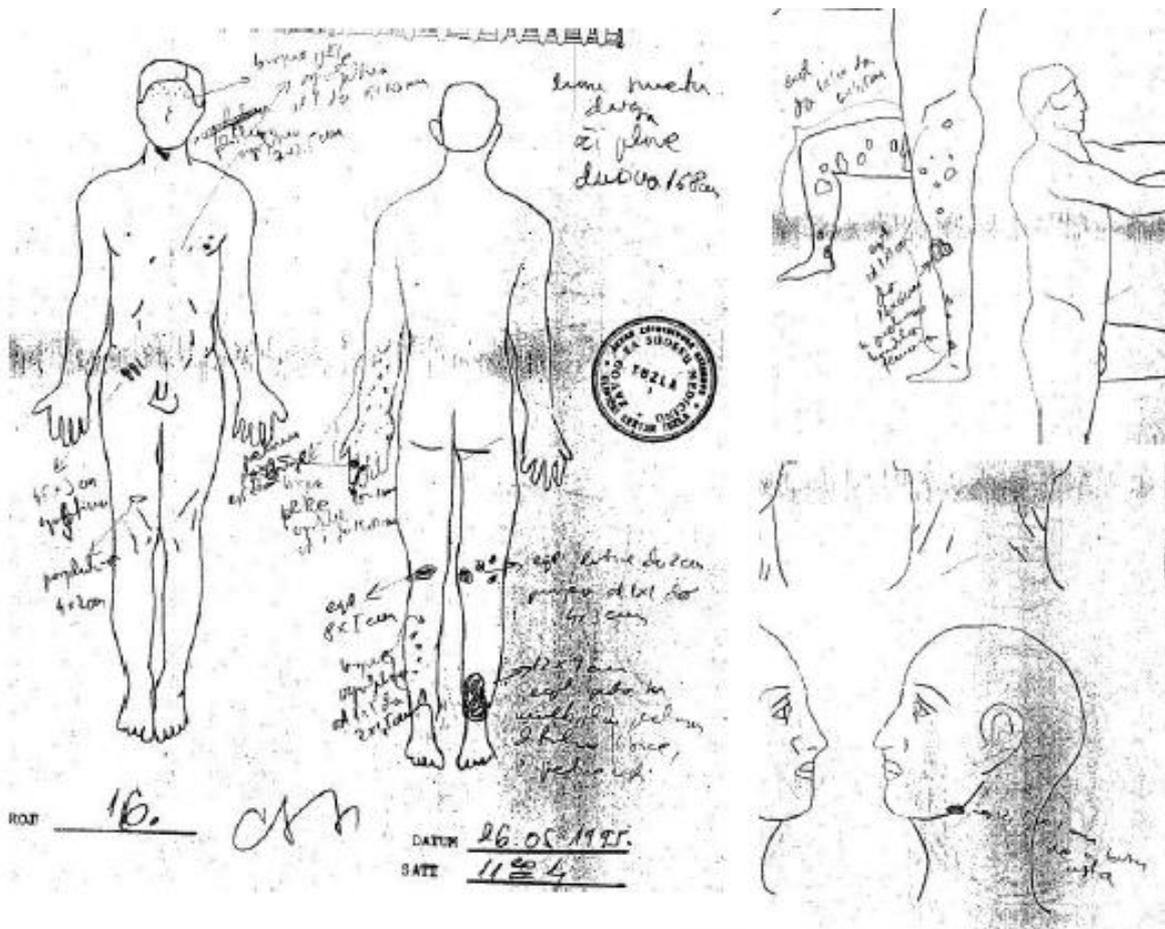


**16. CAJIĆ SANJA daughter of Mijo born in 1977 in Tuzla, a student**

Dead body of about 168 cm long, brown hair, blue irises.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: cuts in the region of the left knee and right heel and numerous minor defects of the skin on the left in the level of the corner of the lower jaw, outside of the left and the inside of the right leg, as well as left arm with broken bones.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



In the stated description there only areas of the body where the injuries are located, without any further detailed statements. However, injuries are drawn in the schematic display that are located in the front of the body, in the area of the front side of the face, upper chest, lower right abdomen, the front of the right thigh; the back of the body in the area of both lower legs, both knees and in the area of the back of the left forearm and the left hand; followed by injuries to the outside of the left thigh and in the area of the inside of the right thigh and calf. Finally, there is an injury in the area of left side of the lower jaw. Injuries that are drawn in the schematic display are partially visible in the photos.



In addition to injuries on the photo it can be seen that there is a coating of soot in the area of the front and front interior of the left knee and lower left leg, and the inside of the right knee, the front and inside of the right lower leg in the lower part.

Also, there are clearly visible soot deposits in the area of both hands spreading over the lower part of the forearm, just above the wrist. At these places soot is very clearly limited due to coverage of the body parts by clothes so the deposits of soot are clearly outlined to the boundary reached by the sleeves.

The photo shows the face of the killed person, deposits of soot are clearly visible in the portion of the central part of the face.

In documents submitted there is no information where this person was in the moment of explosion.

Bearing in mind the injuries on the body that undeniably resulted by fragments of explosive device, and bearing in mind the obvious carbon deposit located on the upper body (head) and the lower part of the body (knees, lower leg), as well as the suspended central part of the body (hands and lower parts of the forearm), the position of the person at the time of the explosion should be considered in the context of ballistic artillery, viewed from the perspective of the explosion of artillery projectiles 130 mm.

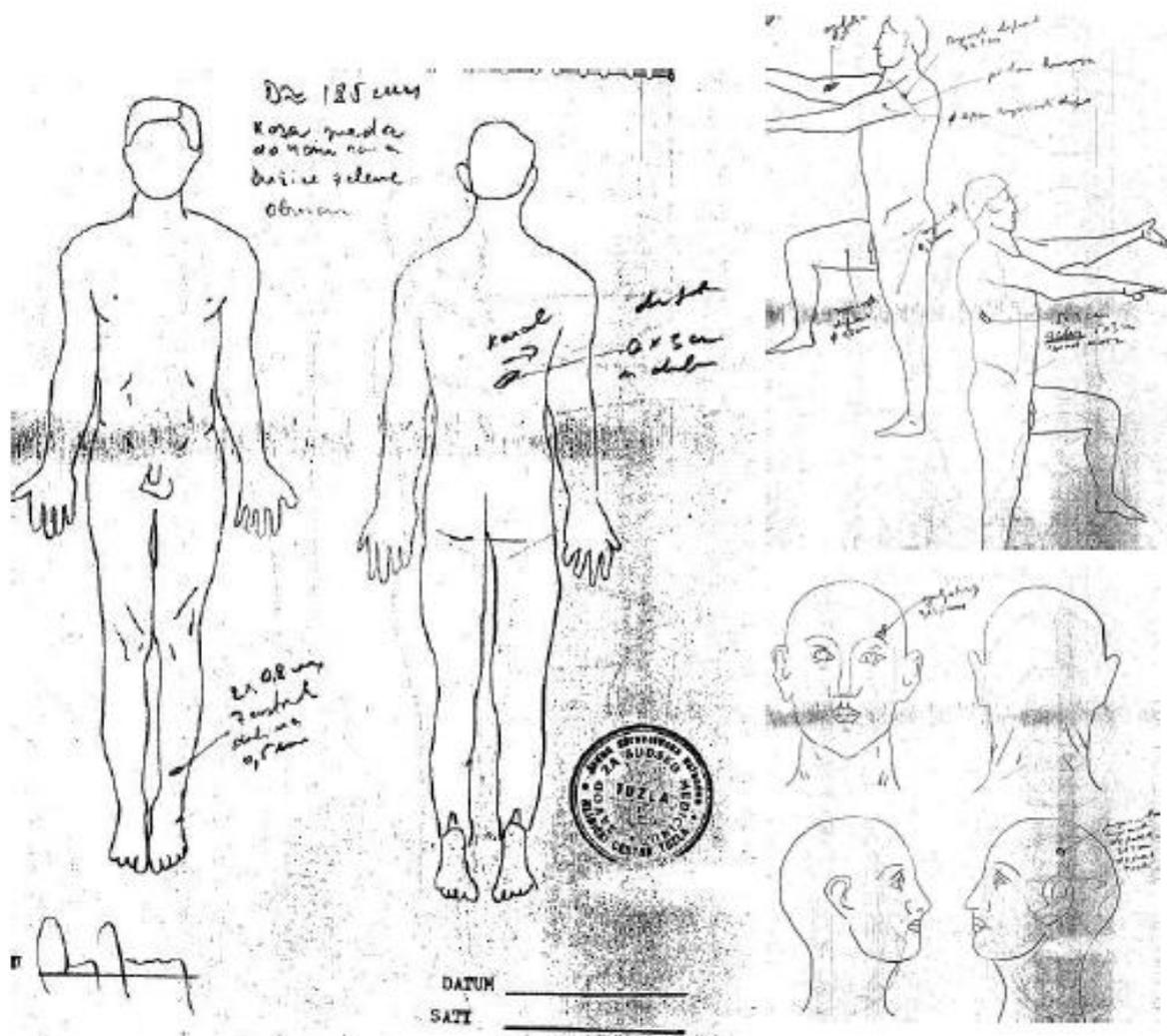


## 17. REKIĆ NEDIM son of Kemal born in 1957 from Tuzla

Dead body length of about 185 cm, brown straight hair 4 cm in length, green irises.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: many defects of the skin on the outside of the left side of the body, and the inside of the lower right arm and right thigh, middle and outer side of the lower chest to the right diameter approximately 3 x 5 cm, in level of which there were **metal foreign bodies, most likely fragments** of dimensions of approximate size of the above-described defect, and one defect with diameter approximately 1 x 2 cm outside the front parietal regions of the head, which continues through the bone defect into the skull.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



On the attached schematic displays there are shown injuries to the front of the left lower leg in the lower part, injuries to the back of the right hand, injuries in the left frontal area, which are not described in the report. It follows that injuries existed on this person's body to the front, back, left lateral side and right lateral side of the body. From the description of the injuries the existence of punctures and directions of channels through the body of the person killed are not clear.



The only visible injury on the photo is on the right side of the right rear side of the trunk, while due to the angle of shooting, other injuries described in the report on the examination of the dead body are not visible.

In the head on the right side there is a strip change that is not described in the record and is not marked on the chart. The photo that shows the appearance of the face, in addition to the above stated, shows strip changes in the central part of the forehead, on the left side of the forehead and the left side of the face. Only on the basis of the photos it is not possible to comment on these injuries. Although they look like strip abrasions, it is possible that it is a dried blood. This conclusion is suggested by images extracted from videos.



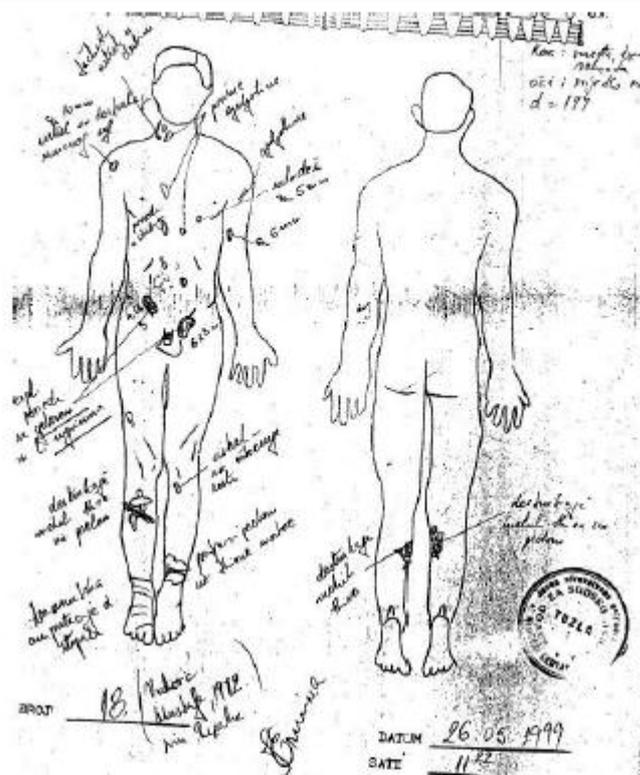
Position of this person at the time of the critical event is unknown.

## 18. VUKOVIĆ MUSTAFA son of Rizah born in 1972

Dead body of about 177 cm long, brown short hair, light chestnut irises.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: The destruction of both lower legs with amputation of his right foot, and numerous skin defects on the front of the trunk and legs in diameter of approximately 3 x 6 cm, which are continuing in the depth, and in the level of such diameter or its territory (in the left groin) **metal foreign bodies are found, most likely fragmentss.**

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.





On the photo submitted you can see injuries to the lower legs, thighs, crotch and pelvic area, the area of the trunk and the left upper limb. The records stated that there is "amputation of the right foot," but it is not evident on the photo. For both feet socks are visible, which are not removed, and there is the impression of the existence of soot on the right sock, but this cannot be surely commented by the insight into this photo. In the area of the front of the right knee and right lower leg in the upper part, one gets the impression of massive deposits of soot.

In the facial area, more on the right side, there are dotted and stain injuries, probably abrasions that are not possible to comment only on the basis of the photo. In the mouth there is a tube, which means that there was an attempt of medical help for this person.

Based on the witness statements (Malohodžić Nermin), he was with this person on the corner of the building which houses the boutique, on the turning into the street where cafe "Leonardo" is located. Witness Malohodžić Nermin was also injured in the incident.



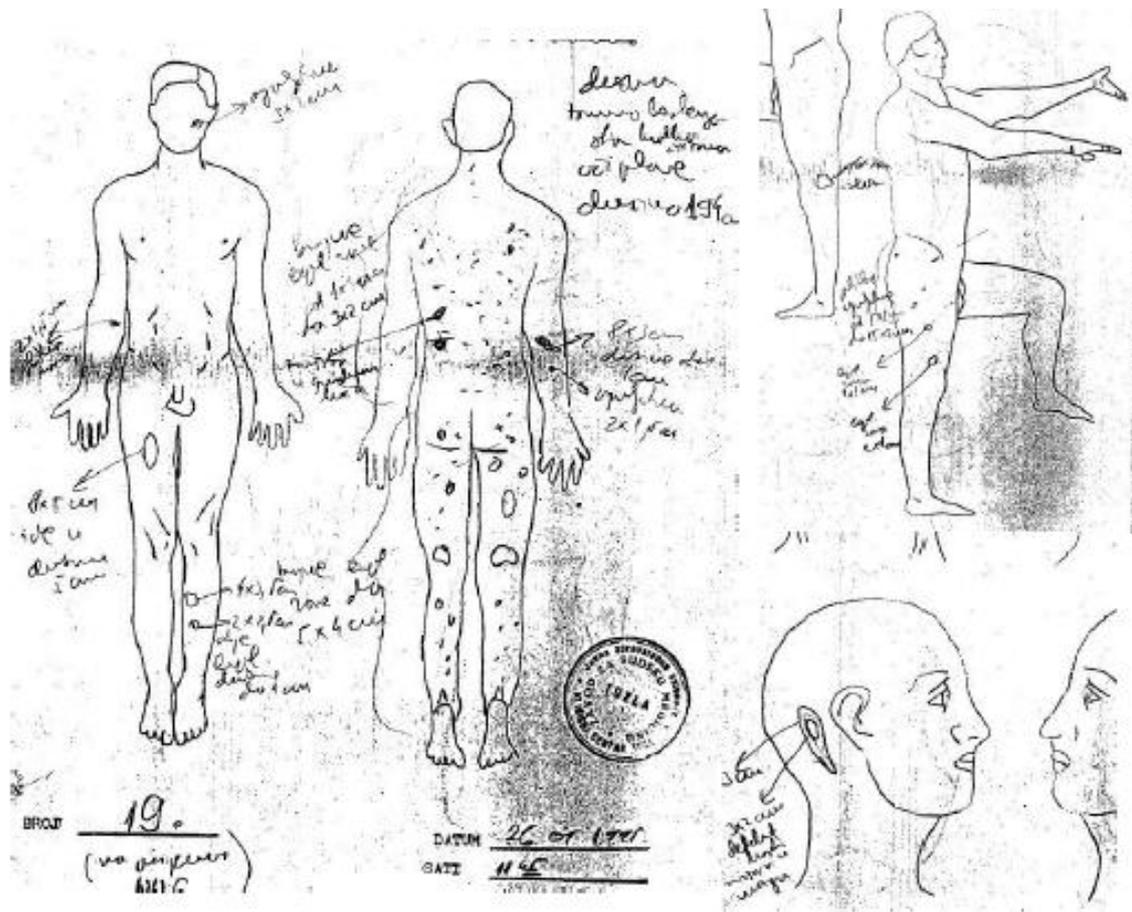
From the testimony of the witnesses it is shown that the distance of the people from the explosion was about 11 meters. This observation has to be verified from artillery ballistic aspect, bearing in mind the localization, appearance, size, number and distribution of the recorded injuries on his body.

19. **HUJRUDOVIĆ ADNAN** son of Nijaz born in 1977 from Tuzla, student

Dead body about 194 cm long, dark brown hair, blue irises.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: numerous defects on rear side of the trunk and defect of rear ear part which, through the bone defect of diameter approximately 2 x 3 cm, continues to the cranial cavity.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.





The schematic chart notes numerous injuries on the back of the body, starting from the lower leg all the way to the upper half of the back. However, the schematic display shows drawn injuries on the front side of the left lower leg in the central part, and the front of the right thigh in the upper third. For these wounds, it was concluded that "they go into the depth", while their relationship with wounds on the back of the body is not described, from which it follows that it is not a breakthrough damage. In addition, the schematic displays show drawn wounds on the outside of the right thigh and on the outside of the left knee. Injuries previously observed on the schematic display are not described in the report on the examination of the dead body.

At the photo there are visible injuries to the outside of the left thigh just above the knee. Injuries on the right side of the body are not visible because of the shooting angle. Injuries to the front side of the trunk and extremities, except for one major injury on the front of the right thigh in the central part, cannot be commented because they are superposed with dried blood so that they can not be distinguished.

Injury to the head was located in the right side of the head and rear side according to the records, it continues in cranial cavity. This injury is not visible in the photos.

Based on the testimony of witnesses called Ikinić Admir, this person was located together with the witness, near the cafe "Gulam" in front of the parked car "Zastava". On that occasion, the witness was also injured.

Together with them, there were Ramadanović Osman and Hajdarević Acko, who were also hurt, and Hidanović Alen, Hadžić Ago and Nenad Marković, who died. The witness names a person Jogunčić Azur who was also killed, but the list of killed persons that is available, does not contain this person.

Based on the testimony of the witness, the place where this person was in the moment of explosion was about 6.5 meters from the explosion. Injuries to the body of this person, given their number, arrangement, size and location, must be further explored from artillery ballistic aspect.







From the submitted photo it follows that the injuries to the left ankle are located on the inside of the left hock. The most massive injuries, the destruction of the area of the left hip is not visible in the photo, as well as injuries to the back of the body.

The attached photos show that on the front side there are no injuries other than injury in the central part of the trunk and possible injury to the area directly below the right shoulder that is not mentioned in the report and is not drawn in schematic display of injuries.

This injury cannot be identified with certainty only on the basis of photos. The photo showing the face of the corpse gives an impression of non-existence of an injury, but rather only dried blood. The photo extracted from the video shows a massive injury in the region of the left hip.



From the above stated it follows that the body of this person had injuries in the area of the front, rear and left side of the body, which is confusing, if one considers the position of the person in relation to the Center of Explosion.

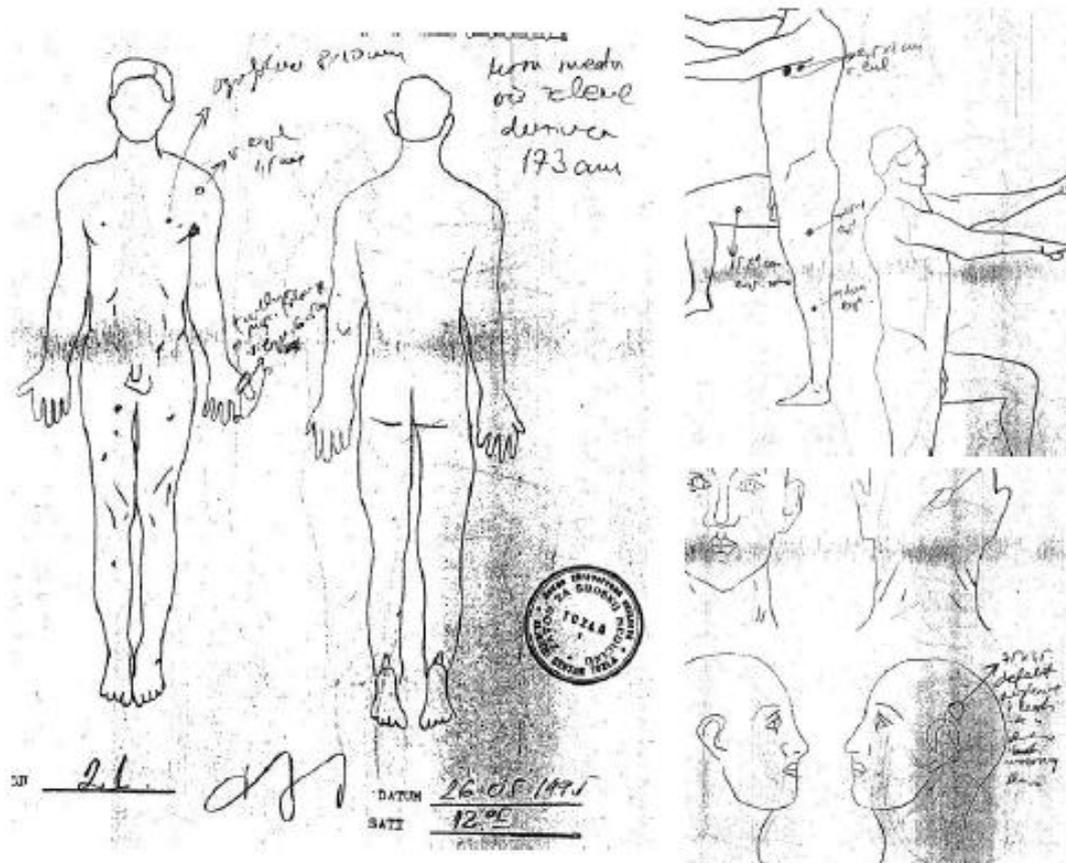
In documents submitted there are no information where this person was at the time of the incident.

**21. MEHINOVIĆ AMIRA daughter of Nasrudin, born in 1974 from Tuzla**

Dead body about 173 cm long, brown hair, green irises.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: damage to the skin outside of the trunk and leg on the left, defect of dimensions approximately 2.5 x 7.5 cm on the lateral side of vertex of the head to the left, which continues in the cranial cavity with visible broken bones of the skull roof.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The chart shows injuries inside the right thigh and the front of the body, the right lower leg, right thigh, left thigh, left side of the chest, below the left armpit and on the front side of the left shoulder. It also indicates the injuries to the left hand.

Finally, the chart shows a violation in the occipital region of the head. None of the previous injuries are described in the report on the external inspection of the dead body.



The attached photo shows some of the previously described injuries that are drawn in the schematic display but not described in the report. The photos which had been contain a photo showing appearance of the face of this person. The previous one gives the impression of a greyish soot deposits in the area of the front side of the knee and lower leg, and injuries to the face and neck.

From the schematic display we see that the body of the person contains injuries located on the front, left side and back of the body which is obviously confusing if viewed in the context of the location of the person in relation to the Center of Explosion.

The analysis of images obtained by extraction from the video made up during the examination of a dead body, shows more injuries in the area of the face that cannot be commented with certainty and the existence of spotted injuries in the neck. On the left side of the head there is a visible massive injury which is described in the report.



In addition, visible injuries located in the occipital area are not mentioned in the records. It is possible that these injuries are interconnected, i.e., it may be piercing head damage. Unfortunately, the available records do not contain data which could confirm this with certainty.



The photograph that shows the knee and thigh completes the impression of a greyish soot deposits in these places. Finally, there is visible injury of the left hand with possible traumatic amputation of the thumb.



In documents submitted there are no information from which one could determine the position of this person in the moment of explosion. During artillery ballistic interpretation, it is necessary to take into account the localization of injuries on the body of this person as well as the presence of soot deposits on the front sides of the knee and surrounding skin.

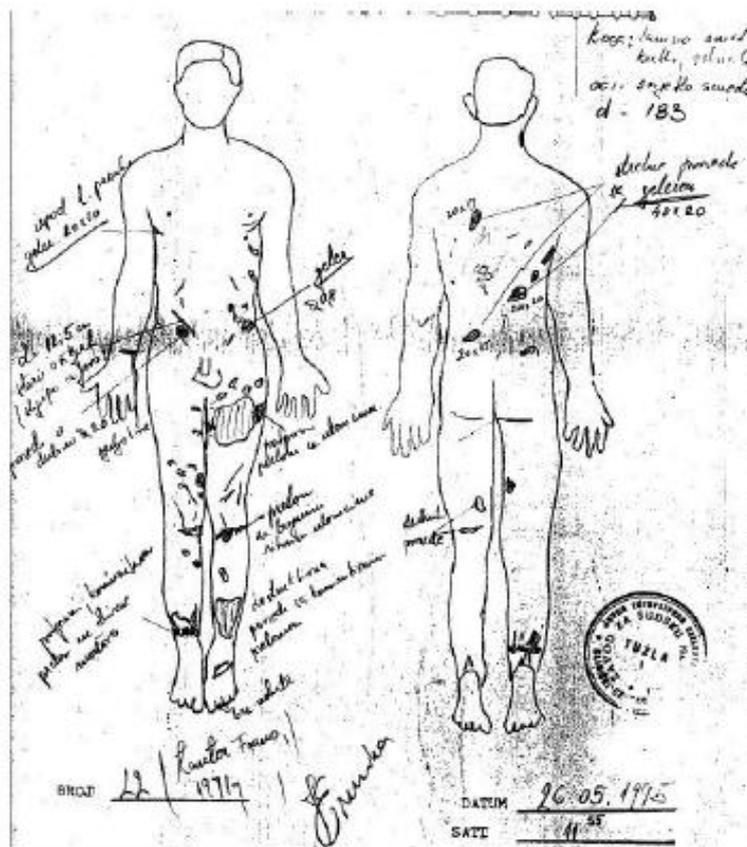
## 22. KANTOR FRANC son of Mihajlo, born in 1971 from Tuzla

Dead body of about 183 cm long, dark brown hair and light brown irises.

The records of the external inspection describe the following injuries: the destruction of the left thigh and lower leg, and large skin defects on the front inside of the right leg, with a fracture of the right lower leg bones, the upper part of the left lower leg and front exterior of the trunk to the left.

In the area of the defect at the top of the hip to the left one can find a foreign metal body **most likely fragment** of diameter 0.8 cm. Outside of the neck on the left side there is defect of 0.8 cm in diameter.

For this person was schematic display was submitted for the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection was also included.



The attached schematic display shows numerous injuries on the back of the body and injuries from fragments found in them that are on the back, which are not described in the report on the examination of the dead body.

There is a fracture of the left thigh, which is marked in the schematic display. There are mentioned localizations of injuries to the specified dimensions of 3 fragments while the record states only one such injury. The record does not describe fragments which are located on the trunk (sideways right in line right armpit and the back) that are drawn in the schematic display.



On the photographic documentation, massive injuries are seen on the left thigh, massive injuries of the left hock and minor injuries located on the frontal and interior region of the right leg and over the left side of the trunk. There is a photo showing injuries on the back of the body.

The photographs do not give an impression of injuries in the area of the front of the trunk, head and neck.

Localization of injuries on the body of a person points to the possibility of injury on the front and back of the body that needs to be further discussed bearing in mind the unique Center of Explosion.



The submitted documents provide no information about location of the person was in the moment of explosion.

The photograph showing the body gives the impression of the presence of soot in the area of underwear on the front left side and in the immediate surrounding of the massive injury of the left thigh. This cannot be safely commented only on the basis of these photos.

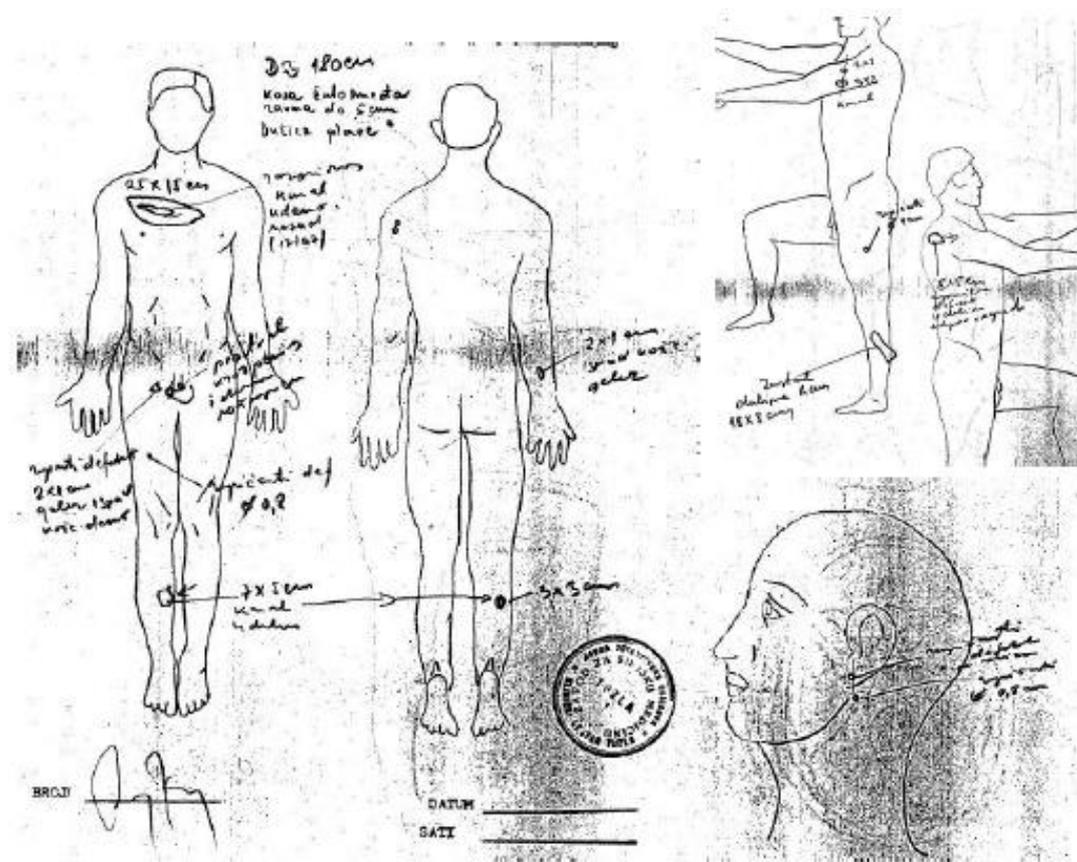
However, examining the footage obtained by extracting from the video made up during the examination of the dead body, the impression of the existence of soot to the underwear, and pants on the front is enhanced.



23. SLIJEPCVIĆ ASIM son of Izet born in 1975 from Tuzla, student

Dead body of about 180 cm long, yellow-brown straight hair, about 6 cm long, blue irises.  
 The following injuries were found by external inspection of the dead body: defect of diameter 6 x 5 cm of the right shoulder ending in destruction of the skin on the front of the chest more to the right, diameter approximately 15 x 25 cm, and small defects left armpit regions, outside the left leg and the front inner side of the right leg.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



From the description of the injuries on the body of the deceased it follows that the injuries of the right shoulder (which is not drawn in the schematic display showing the back side of the body; in this schematic display there is an injury, marked on the back of the left shoulder that is not mentioned in the report) have a channel that ends in skin destruction on the front of the chest more to the right. In addition, defects are described for left armpit area of which is said to be connected by a channel, which means that it is damaged by piercing, as well as injury to the area located outside of the left leg and front inner side of the right leg. From this description it follows that the body of the person contains injuries located on the front, rear and left side of the body.

The schematic display contains the injury described as a piercing wound through the penis and scrotum defect. Also, on the front of the right groin there is an area charted as injury, where there is information of existence of fragments under the skin. On the back of the right forearm there is also charted injury, where it is also stated that there is a piece of fragments under the skin. Finally, there are drawn injuries of the right lower leg, the back and front, which are combined with breakthrough channel. In the outer area of the left lower leg there was drawn shot. In the area below the left ear there are drawn two minor injuries.

At the previous photo, one has the impression of gray-black deposits, possibly soot, in an area outside of the right upper arm, just above the right elbow.



The submitted documentation does not have photos showing the dead body without clothes, so that injuries on the body visible from photographic documentation cannot be commented. The only visible massive injuries in the area are in the front area of the right half of the chest.

According to the witness Đapo Samir, who was injured on this occasion, and whose statement is submitted in documentation, the two of them were on the corner of the building near the entrance to the boutique "Belami".

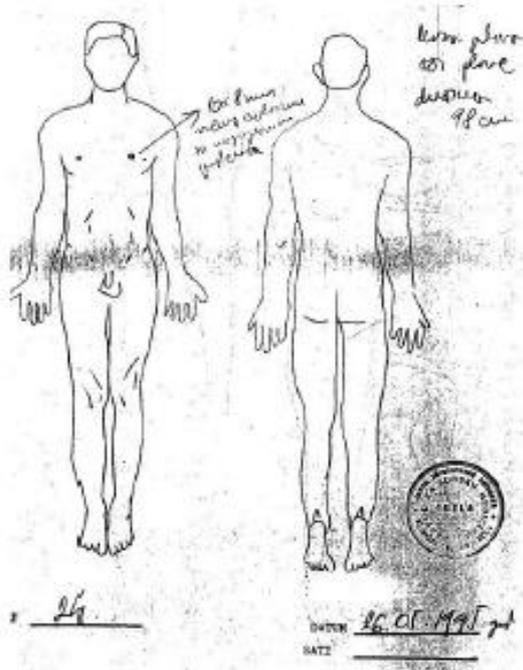
The place stated by the witness, is located about seven meters from the Center of Explosion. Injuries to the body of the person, their number, size and location should be further elaborated in the light of artillery ballistics, taking into account that according to witness testimony he was located very close to the Center of Explosion.

#### 24. KALESIĆ SANDRO son of Dino, born in 1992 in Tuzla

The dead body of a child 98 cm long, blond hair and blue eyes irises.

External inspection of the body of the child found only one violation and defect with diameter of 0.8 x 1 cm in the left side of the chest that continues in the chest cavity. Any other injuries were not found.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Metal foreign body that hit this child in the chest on the front did not make an exit wound on the back of the body. Such injuries are not described in the records of external inspection of the dead body.

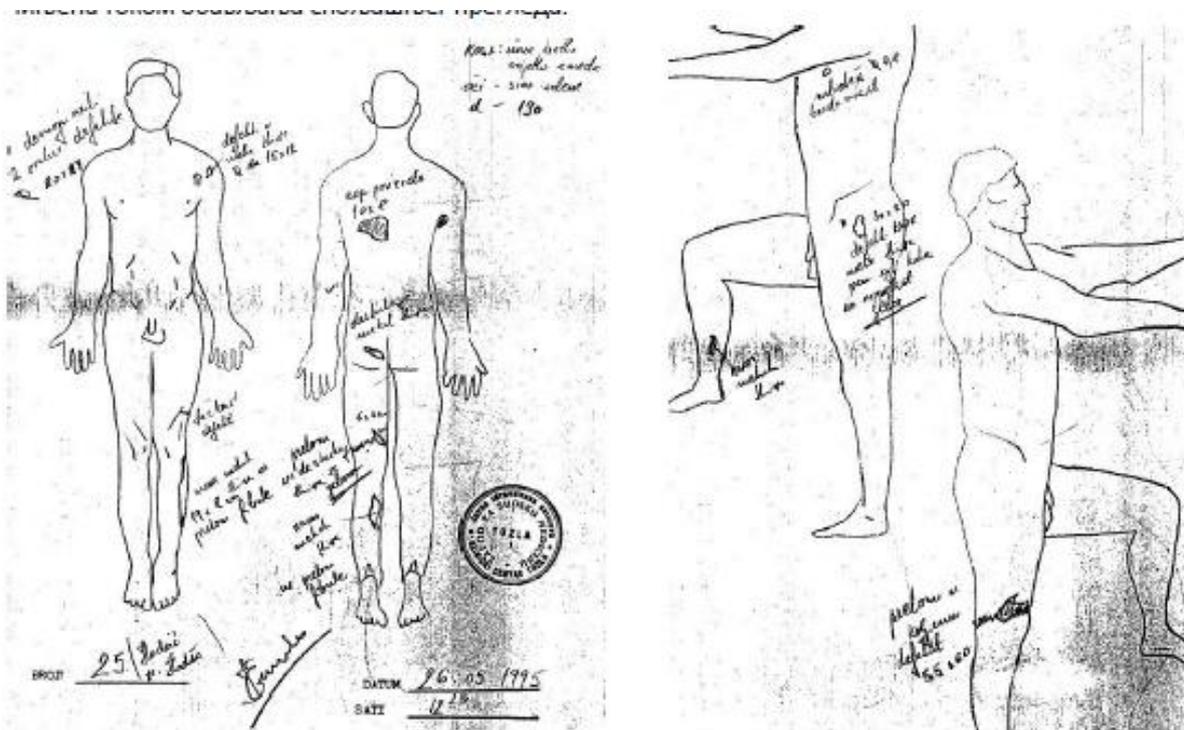
According to witnesses, Dino Kalesić, the father of the child, who was also injured, they were located in the garden of the cafe "Gulam". It follows that their distance from the Center of Explosion was about 18 meters.

## 25. HODŽIĆ NEDIM son of Izet, born in 1964 from Tuzla

A dead body about 190 cm long, light brown hair with gray-green irises.

The record of the external inspection of the dead body shows the following injuries: defects of the skin in the area of left shoulder, left side of the back, left buttock, and rear part of the back of the left leg with a fractured bone where in one defect **metal foreign body was found, most probably the fragment**. Fractures in the right knee level and in the area of the defected left hip are ascertained, with an aperture of diameter about 2x3 cm where a **metal foreign body, most likely the fragment was found**.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Most of the injuries on the body of this person are on the back side of the body. In addition, the schematic display shows injuries to the outside of the right knee, in an area outside of the left hip, and over the left side of the chest.



At previous picture there are visible injuries located on the rear side of the body. The photo, which shows the face of this person, gives an impression of existence of abrasions to the left side of the face, but it cannot be said with certainty only on the basis of the photo. Injuries on the body are located from the lower leg to the upper back.



According to the information available in submitted documentation, this person was in the front of the shop "Samoizbor", closer to the store, "Nik", near the table where they sold drinks. This place is located at a distance of about eight meters from the explosion.

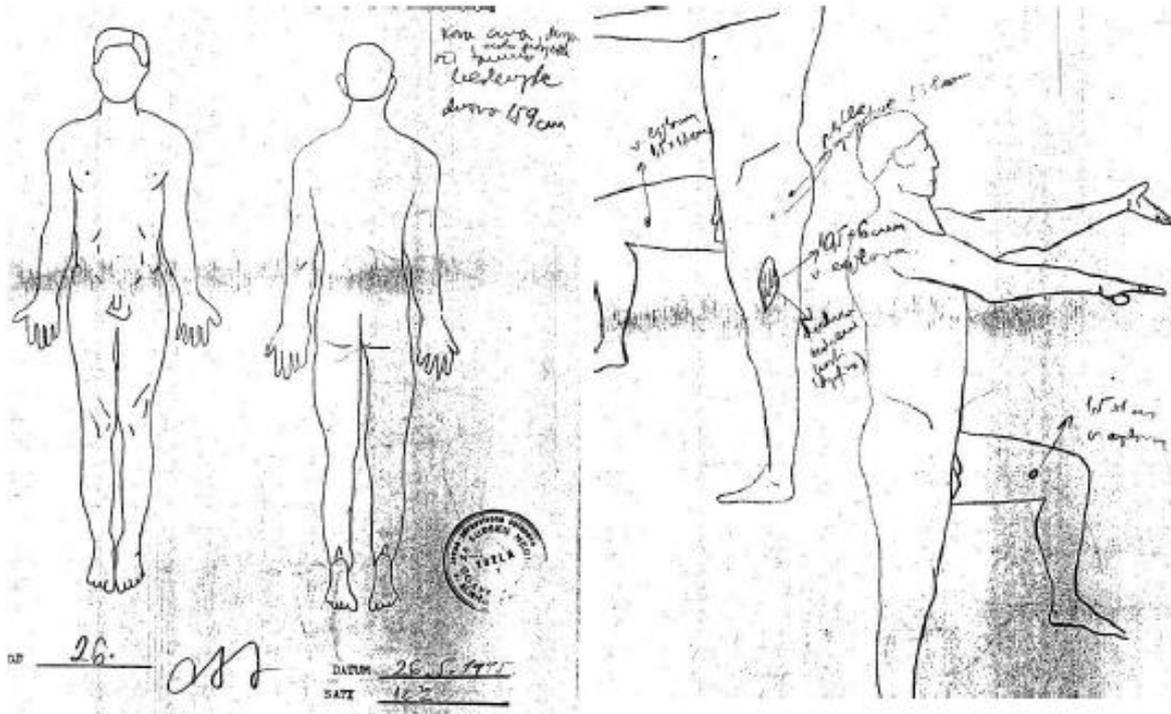
Localization of injuries on the body, their appearance, size, and distribution, taking into account the distance from the explosion must be checked from the artillery ballistic aspect.

**26. BORIĆ INDIRA, daughter of Fejić Kadrija, born in 1958 from Tuzla**

Dead body of about 159 cm, black hair and dark maroon irises.

The following injuries were found by external inspection of dead body: defect of diameter approximately 5 x 10.5 cm outside of the lower part of the left thigh with bone fractures and minor defects of left hip and inner side of the right thigh.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The body of this person contains a small number of injuries and their localization is related to the lower limbs. Localization of injuries points out that this person was turned to the Center of Explosion by the left lateral part of the body. By the insight into submitted photos it cannot be determined if there are any injuries located on the upper body.

In the area of the front and right side of the neck one can see plaster and possibly a cheesecloth tampon below it, but no injury was described for this area. It is possible that there was an injection stab in this area or so called "Open venous access," as part of medical aid.

The photographs obtained by extraction from a video, show that the left leg is almost completely wrapped in a bandage, which confirms the medical aid and the possible opening of venous access in the right side of the neck.



The submitted file contains the testimony of witness Gavrić Ana, who was also injured during the event. She said that this person was in the front of the shop "Lotto", from which it follows that this person was located about 16 meters from the explosion.

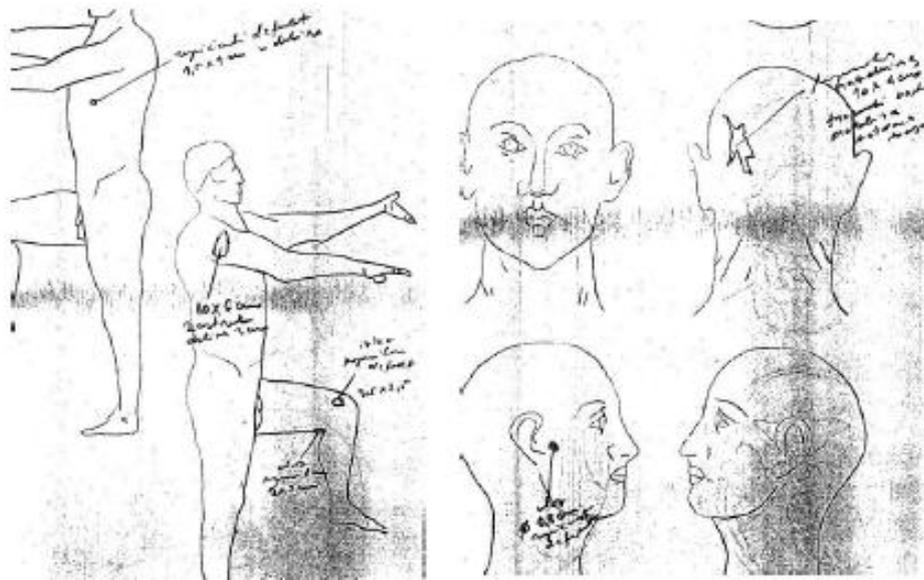
Having in mind the localization of injuries on the body, this fact needs to be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

**27. MEHANOVIĆ SULEJMAN son of Zahid born in 1967 from Tuzla**

A dead body when 183 cm long, dark brown wavy hair, maroon irises.

External inspection of the dead body found the following injuries: skin defect with diameter approximately 1 cm right frontal ear area that communicates with a large radial opening that of the surface about 4 x 10 cm, located in the left rear outer vertex area of the head through which the brain mass is pointed outwards with ascertained fracture of the skull roof. Skin defect on the side of right upper arm was noted having the diameter approximately 6 x 10 cm and the depth to about 3 cm, and numerous small piercing skin defects on the right side of the back.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The description of the injury does not state that there is a piercing damage in the area of the left leg, which is marked in the schematic display, and where it was stated that the input damage is located on the rear side and the output damage on the front of the left leg just above the knee.



This piercing damage and its output section are clearly visible in the previous photo.

In the photo showing the head and upper body, dominant injury is not visible, as well as piercing damage of the head with input aperture in front of the right ear, and an outlet aperture in the left occipital area. From the photo one might only perceive this input damage, but this damage is clearly visible on a clear photo showing the dead body in the whole observed from the right side.

The photograph does not show any injury in the area of the front half of the upper part of the trunk. On the last photo in documentation, output damage is clearly see in the left occipital area. At the same picture wounds on the left side of the chest are visible, from which it follows that the person was affected from both the right and the left side of the body, which brings confusion if we consider the unique centart of explosion.



The photo which is obtained by extracting the video also shows visible damage in the region of the left side of the trunk, but possible damages in the region of the left

elbow and left forearm are also visible, which further leads to the possibility that



injuries existed on the body of this person both from right and the left side of the body.

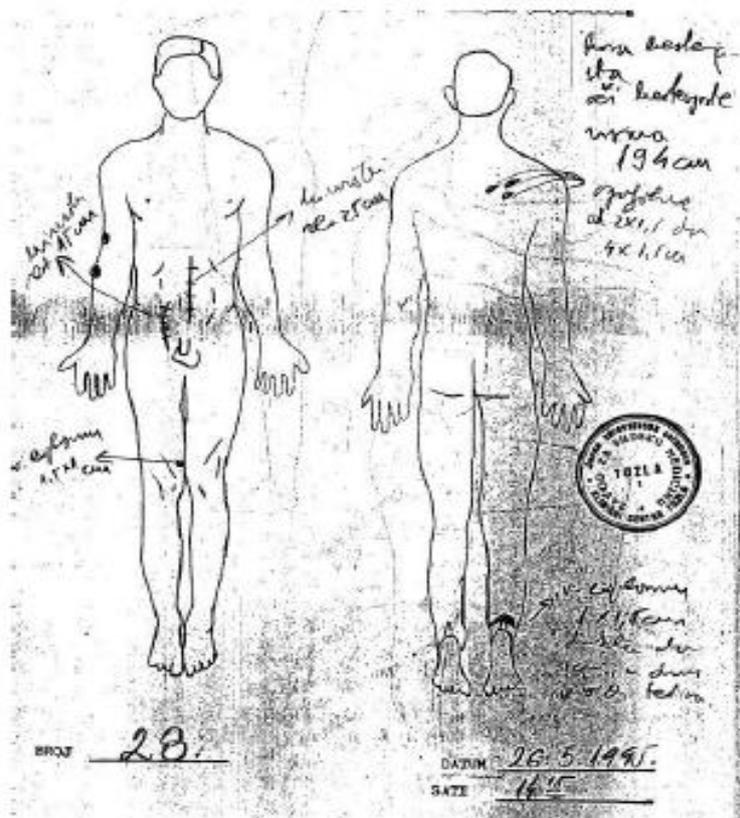
According to the witness Enver Smajic, who was injured in the incident, this person was together with this witness, and in their company were also Kurbasic Damir and Hrustanovic Hasan who also died in the incident. They were standing on the corner, at about 7 steps from the store "Nik". It follows that this person was at about 6 meters from the Center of Explosion.

**28. KURBAŠIĆ DAMIR son od Sadik, born in 1975 from Tuzla**

Dead body of length of about 194 cm, auburn hair, hazel irises.

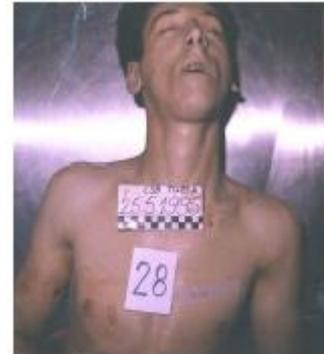
External inspection of dead body found the following injuries: numerous defects of the skin up to 5 x 7 cm in the right side, outside of the body and limbs, broken bones of the right thigh, lower leg and right forearms, and two operative cuts, one vertical at mid-line of the abdomen, and the other with slight arched look, set perpendicular to the outward convexity which extends through the area of the right groin. The former operative incision was about 25cm long, and the other about 15 cm, provided with good seams.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Described injuries, numerous defects of the skin up to 5 x 7 cm in the area of right outside part of the trunk are not visible on the photo, and are not drawn in the schematic display as well. The schematic display shows only injuries to the outside of the right hand. The photo shows a massive amount of bandages covering operational cuts.

The photograph showing the face and upper part of the body shows injuries to the inside of the upper right arm, which is not described in the report and which was not drawn in the schematic display. The photo which shows the entire body from the left side also shows injuries on the inside of the right knee, which is also marked in the schematic display but not described in the report. In the same photo, on the back of the right lower leg just above the right heel there are visible injuries, which are drawn on the schematic display and described as explosive injuries, but are not mentioned in the report.



The photographs obtained by extracting the video, show that in the right groin area there are obvious massive injuries, and the area outside of the right upper arm and in the right side of the chest also shows two injuries.



According to the witness Enver Smajić, who was injured in this incident, this person was with the witness, and together with were Mehanović Sulejman and Hrustanović Hasan, who also died in the incident. They were standing on the corner of the building with boutique, about 7 steps away from the store "Nik". It follows that this person was at about 6 meters from the Center of Explosion.

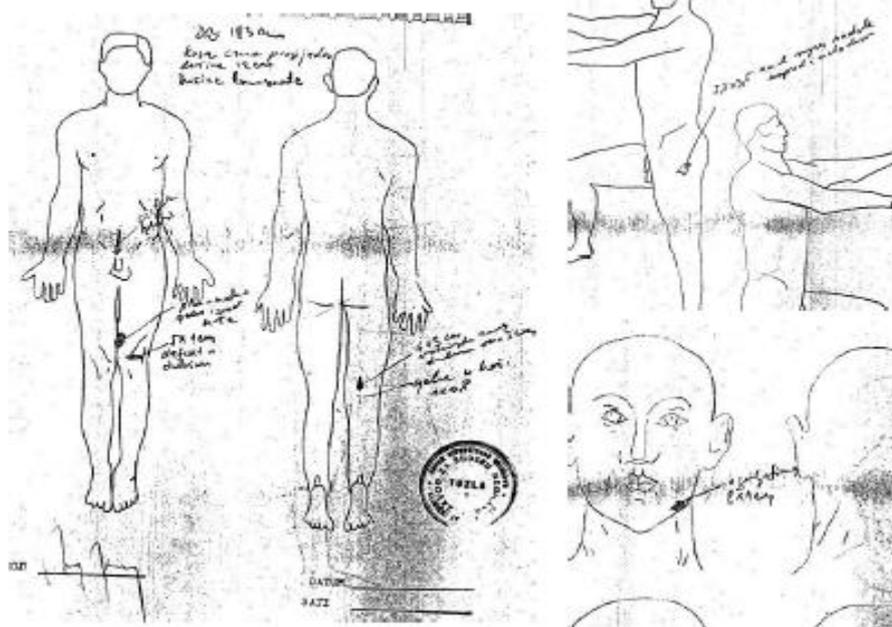
29. TADIĆ ILINKA daughter of Živan, born in 1942 from Tuzla

Dead body of about 183 cm long, black partly gray hair, about 12 cm long, deep maroon irises.

External inspection of the dead body found the following injuries: damage to the skin in the area of the outside of the lower part on the left thigh, and the back of its inner side (in whose area there are foreign **metal bodies most likely fragmentss** with diameter approximately 0.8 x1 cm) and injuries in the area of the front the left knee.

In knee pit right there is a defect with diameter approximately 4x3 cm which descends into the depth where there is **metal foreign body most likely fragments.**

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Injury described as a defect of the skin in the area of the outside of the lower part of the left thigh on the schematic display is drawn on the upper third of the left thigh. In the photo, on the front inner side there is a visible injury that is associated with hematoma. It is possible that metal foreign body is located in that place under the skin that is drawn in the schematic display. On the upper part of the body of the person examined there are no visible injuries.



Photo showing the dead body without clothes was shot on the right side and there are no visible injuries on it and therefore they cannot be commented. In any case, this person has only injuries located in the region of the lower extremities. In the photo showing the head and upper part of the body of the person there are also no observed injuries.

The photograph that was extracted from the video shows visible injuries to the left knee and the upper part of the left lower leg. At the same photo there are visible changes in the area of central and outer front part of the left calf and at the lower part of the right lower leg, and right foot, but these changes cannot be safely commented bearing in mind the poor technical quality of the photo.



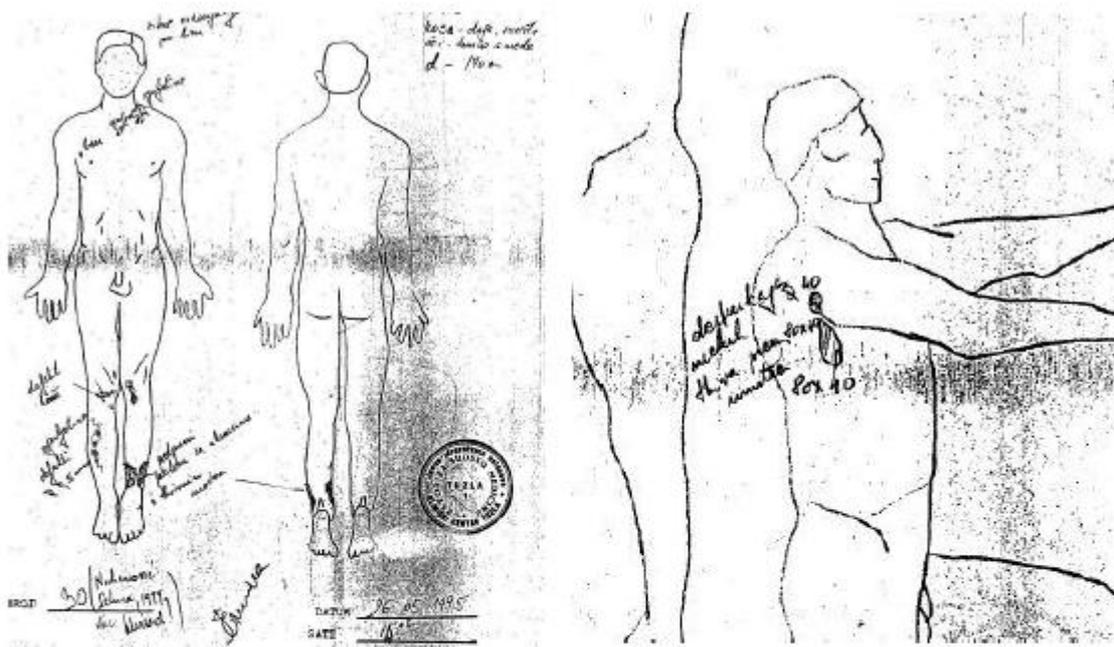
According to witness Gavric Ana who was also injured in the incident, at the moment critical events the person was outside the shop "Lotto", and therefore, its distance from the explosion center is approximately 17 meters.

Locations of injuries to the lower extremities with a distance of 17 meters from the explosion should be elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

**30. NUHANOVIĆ SELMA daughter of Mirsad born in 1977 from Tuzla**

Dead body of length of approximately 170 cm, brown long hair, dark brown irises.  
 External inspection of the dead body found the following injuries: a large skin defect of right side of the chest and armpits of the size of a larger palm that continues into the chest cavity and destruction of lower part of left lower leg.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.





The photo shows injuries in the areas of both lower legs in the lower part, while injuries to the right side of the chest are clearly visible in the photo, which shows the right side of the body.

The above photo gives the impression of more minor abrasions and injuries located in areas of the lower extremities that reach up to the level which was covered with clothing. The above photo shows possible existence of soot on the inside of the left lower leg, but only by examining the photo it cannot be stated with certainty. In the area of the trunk and over the left hand, deposits that are visible can not be commented with certainty, it is possible that these are traces of blood as well as abrasions.



The photo that was extracted from the video enhances the impression of multiple abrasions and minor injuries located in areas of the lower extremities that reach up to the level which was covered with clothes, i.e. to the level of the skirt. The photo which shows the skirt, only enhances the feeling of presence of soot.



According to witness Nukić Hajrija, who was wounded in the incident, two of them were in front of the corner of store "Samoizbor", opposite the supermarket "Nik" and with them was Kurbegović Vanja who was killed. Based on that statement, this person was located about five meters from the Center of Explosion.

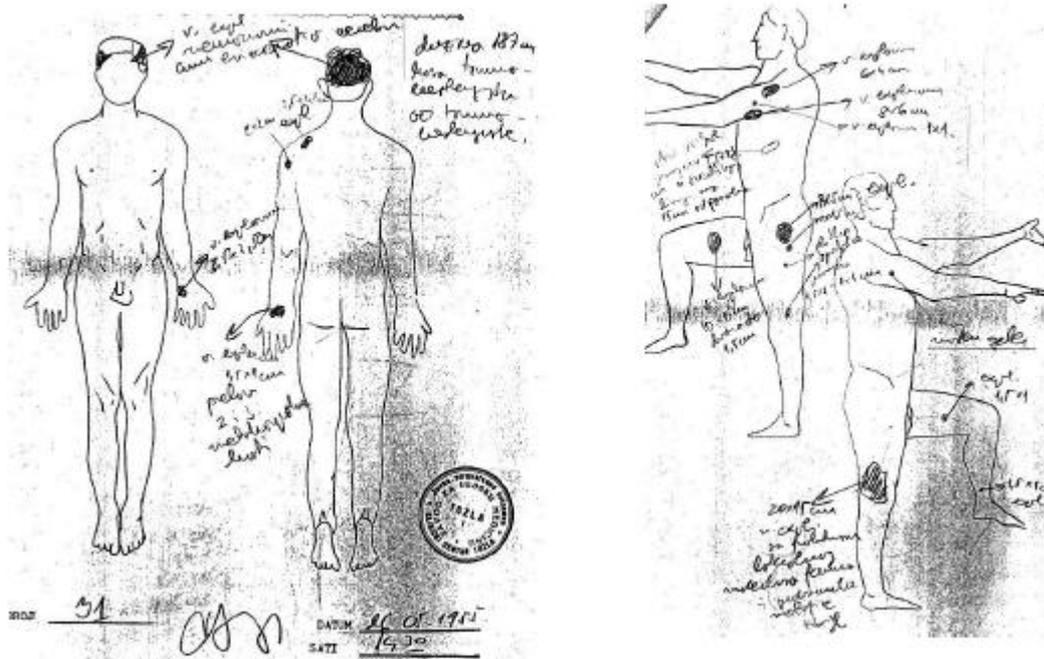
Injuries on the body (lower leg and thorax), bearing in mind the distance from the Center of Explosion, should be checked from artillery ballistic aspect.

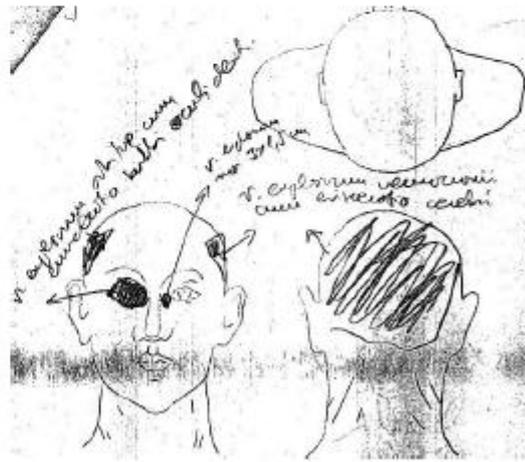
**31 MEHMEDOVIĆ EDIN son of Sadil born in 1975 in Tuzla**

Dead body length about 187 cm, chestnut hair and dark maroon irises.

The record of the external inspection of dead bodies found the following injuries: the destruction in the region of the rear, occipital part of the head with the outpouring of brain mass that is outside the cranial cavity, the lack of the right eye, as well as numerous defects which were located in the regions: the left side of the trunk and extremities and in the regions of the front and inside of the right leg. Just below the small defect in an area outside of the upper half of the right upper arm, the presence of a **foreign metal body** was ascertained for which it was stated that it was "**probably the fragments.**"

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.





The photograph accompanying the photo documentation and the attached schematic shows injuries on the right eye where the right eye is completely missing. The schematic display show drawn the injury in the occipital region of the head which is very massive, drawn to cover almost the entire nuchal area, and it was noted that at this point the brain protrudes outside the cranial cavity from which it can be concluded that in this place there is a massive bone defect with quite large possibly of missing bone fragments. It is not described whether there is connection between eye injuries and massive bone defect in the nape area so it is not known whether the piercing damage exists on the head.

The schematic display shows drawn injuries located along the medial corner of the left eye that is not mentioned in the report. In the area of the front side of the trunk there were no observed injuries. In the area of the inside of the right thigh there is a visible injury that has tangential appearance. In the region of the left hip, left leg and left knee there are visible four injuries of which three are small and one is larger, whereby the bigger injury has also tangential appearance. In the area of front outside and external region of the left upper arm there are visible three injuries, one smaller and two larger, possibly tangential. In the area of upper part of left hand there is one visible injuri and in the region of the palm of the left hand there is also a visible injury. It is possible that this is a piercing injury to the left hand, but there is no information in the record. Previously described injuries are visible on the photo records made during the examination of the dead body. In the area outside the upper right arm there are visible minor injuries and it was noted that in this area, "fragments was found." It shows the injury located in an area outside the right knee, which was massive and that affects the lower part of the right thigh and the upper part of the right lower leg. Finally, injuries are drawn for the regions of the inside of the left thigh and the inside of the left lower leg, which were also referred to as explosive injuries.

By analyzing the localization of former described injuries it can be concluded that there are injuries located on the front of the head and on the back side of the head where these may be piercing damages which is quite possible, but is not stated in the report of the external inspection of this dead body. In addition, there are explosive injuries located over the left side of the body and in the right side of the body. This is illogical if only a single center of explosion is observed.

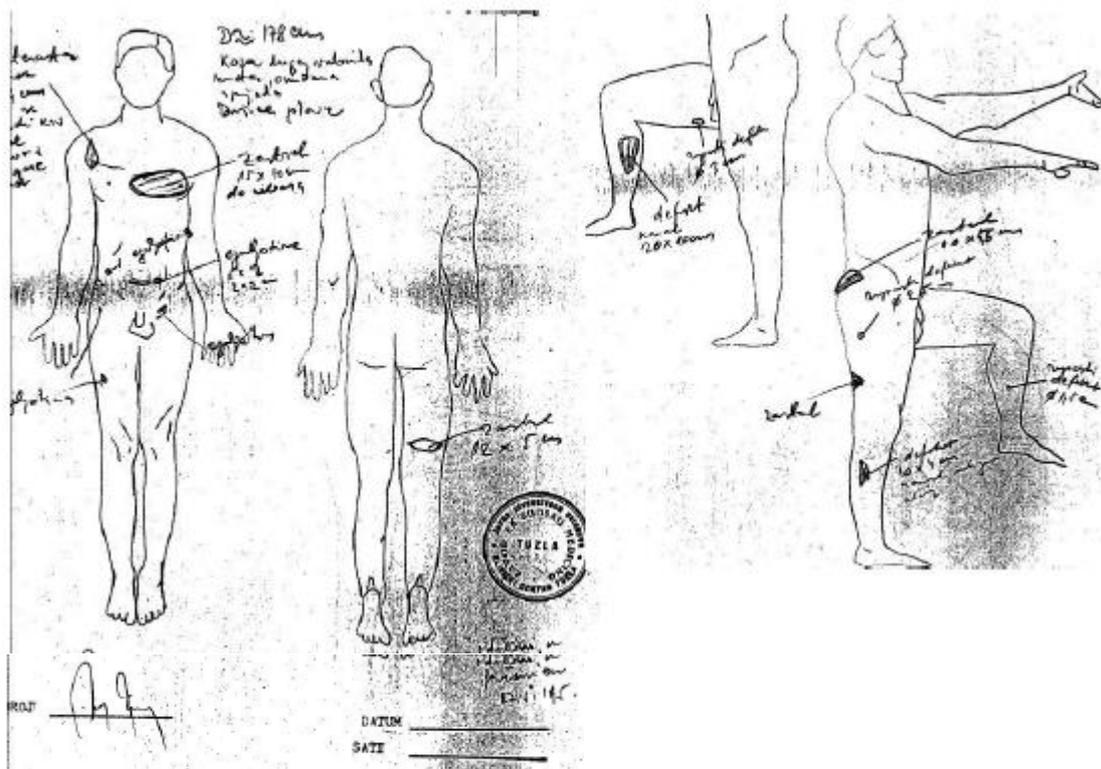
In the submitted documents there are no data from which the place where this person was in the moment of explosion can be determined. During artillery ballistic interpretation, it is necessary to take into account the localization of injuries on the body of the person (injuries located on the front, rear and both sides of the body).

**32. ŠIŠIĆ NIHAD son of Ahmet, born in 1975, from Gračanica**

Dead body length of 178 cm, brown, wavy hair, blue irises.

External inspection of dead body found the following injuries: In the area of the front of the left shoulder and the left side of the chest great damage to the skin that continue into depth. Additionally, there are described smaller damages to the skin in the abdomen, as well as in the areas of external area, rear and the inside of the right leg.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



In the area of the face of this dead body there is visible soil from dried blood, there are no visible injuries. One has the impression of the presence of soot deposits immediately around the nasal passage, especially at the level of the right nostril, as well as in the left side of the face in front of the left ear, but only on the basis of insight into the photo it cannot be claimed with certainty.





At present schematic displays, there are visible violations described in the report but in addition there are injuries marked as shots in the area of the rear outer side of the right hip, and injuries to the inside of the left lower leg.

On the photograph there are visible injuries located on the front and the front right side of the body as well as injuries to the rear outer side of the right lower leg. In the area of the inside of the left knee and the inside of the left thigh there are visible injuries not described in the record and not shown in the chart. Also, there is an impression of existence of injuries to the right side of the neck.

By analyzing the localization of above described injuries it can be concluded that there are injuries located on the front of the trunk and on the right front side of the body, that is, from localization of injuries on the body of the person killed it may be concluded, with a maximum degree of safety, that this person was turned to the Center of Explosion by the front lateral side of the body. Injuries located on rear, that is rear lateral side of the upper leg and lower leg fit into such conclusion.

In the submitted documents there are no data from which one could determine the position of the person in the moment of explosion. During artillery ballistic interpretation, it is necessary to take into account the level of localization of injuries on the body of the person in context of the distance from the Center of Explosion.

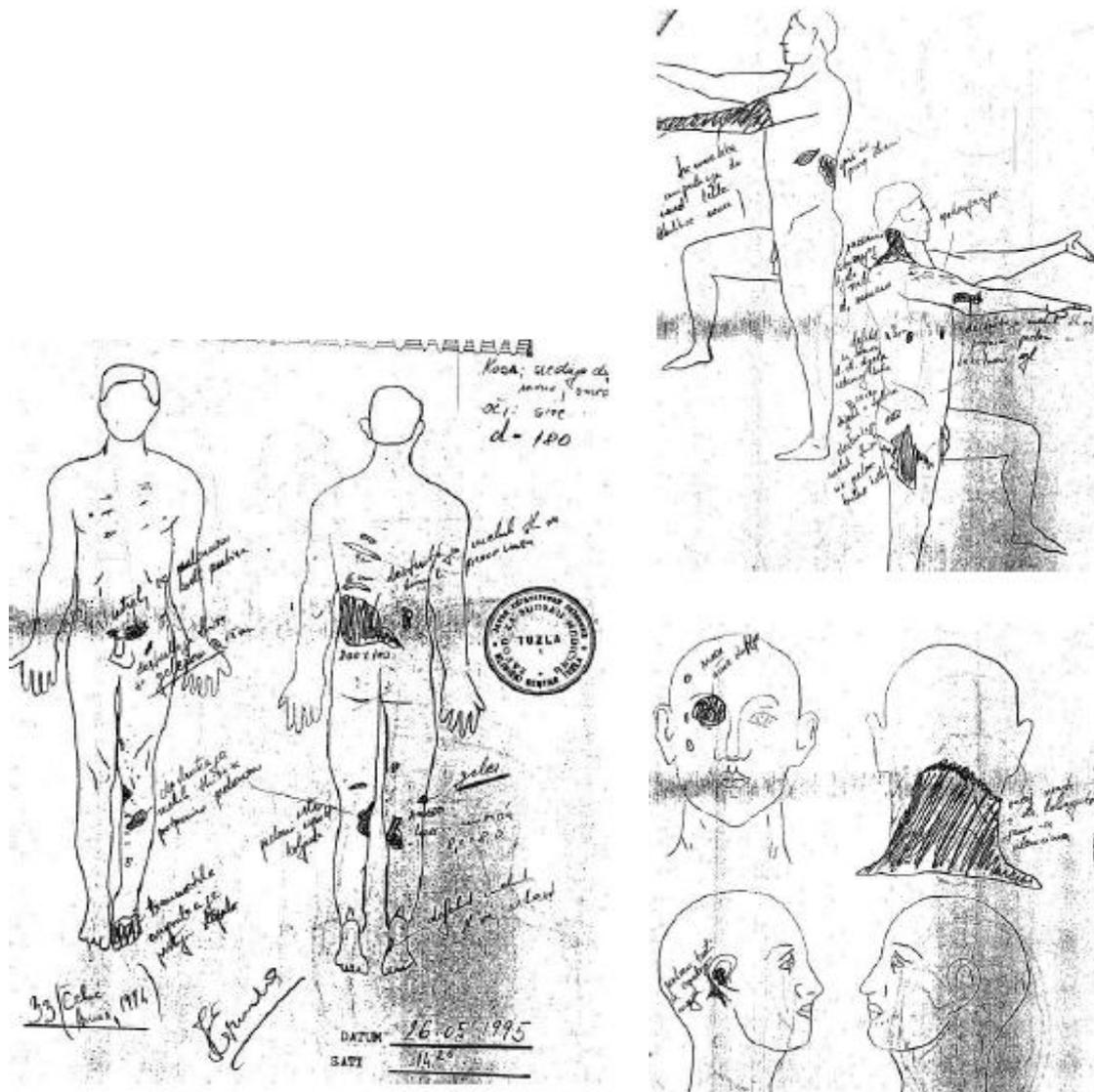
**33. ČEKIĆ AMIR, son of Šaćir, born in 1974 from Gračanica**

Dead body of length 180 cm, brown, medium length, straight hair, gray irises.

External inspection at this dead body were found the following violations: in the lower part of the left arm there was traumatic amputation, in the area of the front of the left foot, there was a traumatic amputation, the upper part of the right shoulder and neck is described as dilapidated, outer side of the right thigh is described as devastated.

In the area of the tissue defect on the right groin and in the area of the rear outer side of the lower part of the right thigh, there is presence of metal foreign body.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The attached schematic drawing there are drawn injuries to the right eye, right side of the face, right ear and behind the right ear that are not described in the report on the examination of the dead body, with a note on the chart, that there are broken bones, visible brain tissue and fragments in the region of the posterior fossa.



From the previous photo there are visible injuries on the body of this person where traumatic amputation of the left upper arm and the massive injuries to the left half of the lower back are visible, as well as the area of the back of the neck and the back of the right shoulder. These injuries are slanted, almost parallel to each other. The attached photograph shows the back injury, tangential shallow wounds and strip abrasions of the skin that have been drawn in the schematic display, but are not described in the report on the examination of the dead body. Traumatic amputation of the left foot can be discerned in one of the photos. Also, there are massive injuries to the right thigh and both lower legs. In the vicinity of injuries of the right thigh and left lower leg one gets the impression of existence of massive deposits of soot. The photograph that shows the dead body with clothes, in the region of pants, jeans, also gives the impression of the presence of massive

deposits of soot, but only on the basis of the analysis of these images it cannot be said with certainty.

The photograph that shows the face of a dead body, shows visible injuries on the right eye, where one has the impression that the right eye is missing, as well as injuries to the face from the right, under the right side of the nose. These injuries, as stated above, are not described in the report on the examination of the dead body.



The photograph obtained by extraction from the video shows massive injuries of the right eye with visible injuries of the forehead on the right side and the right side of the face.

From the above described injuries, according to the dominant injuries of the torso, right shoulder and neck, it can be concluded that the killed person was turned by his right rear side to the Center of Explosion. However, confusion is made by injuries to the right eye and the right half of the face, as well as injuries to the left groin (where the presence of fragments was ascertained), in the front side of the lower legs and traumatic amputation of the front of the left foot, with the presence of soot on the front side of left lower leg. All of this cannot be explained by the situation of existence of only one Center of Explosion.

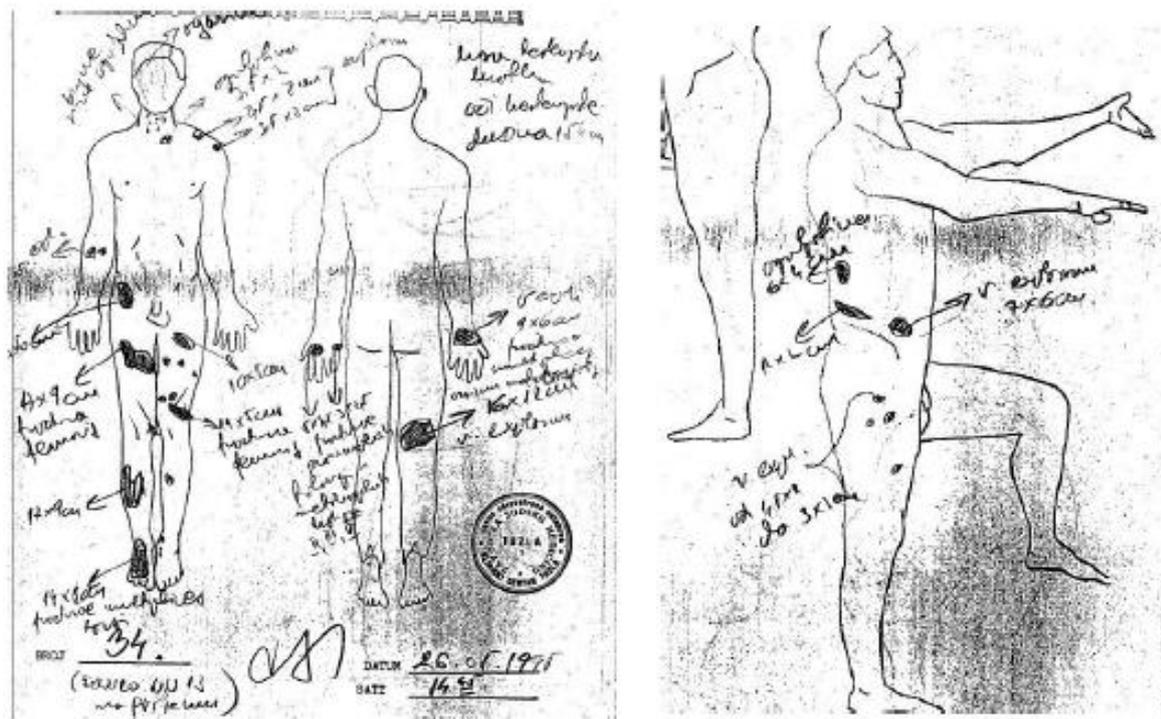
In the submitted documents there is no data from which to determine a place where this person was in the moment of explosion. When artillery ballistic interpretation, it is necessary to take into account the level of localization of injuries on the body of the person in the context of distance from the explosion, bearing in mind that the body of this person there are injuries located starting from the feet up to the head.

**34. OKANOVIĆ INDIRA, daughter of Muhamed, born in 1980 from Tuzla**

The dead body of a female, 154 cm in length, brown hair, hazel irises.

External inspection found the following injuries: A number of massive defects of front sides of both legs, the right groin, and both fists. Defects are monitored for broken bones. In addition, there is less damage to the skin located on the right side of the trunk, the right thigh and the left shoulder.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.





The schematic display that accompanies this body shows the injuries, which are alleged to be explosive, for most of the injuries there are approximate dimensions. From the schematic display it is obvious that the injuries are located in areas of the front of the body, the back of the body and the right side of the body. On the photograph showing the body without clothes, it is evident that some of the injuries have the appearance of tangential injuries, some of the injuries may have been connected through a piercing channel, such as injuries to the front and outside of the left thigh. The lowest injury is located in an area outside of the right foot, while the majority of injuries are located in the area of

the upper side of the chest and in the region of the left shoulder.

In the head area there are no described nor drawn injuries. From the photographs showing the head and torso of the person one has the impression that the area of the front and right side of the neck contains some injuries. From the photos showing the head and torso of the person, it is also clear that in the area of the right side of the face and neck there are massive deposits of soot. In the same photo, soot is visible over the left hand. The photo showing the body without clothes, gives an impression of the existence of soot in the right half of the trunk. Soot is not described or indicated anywhere on the chart.

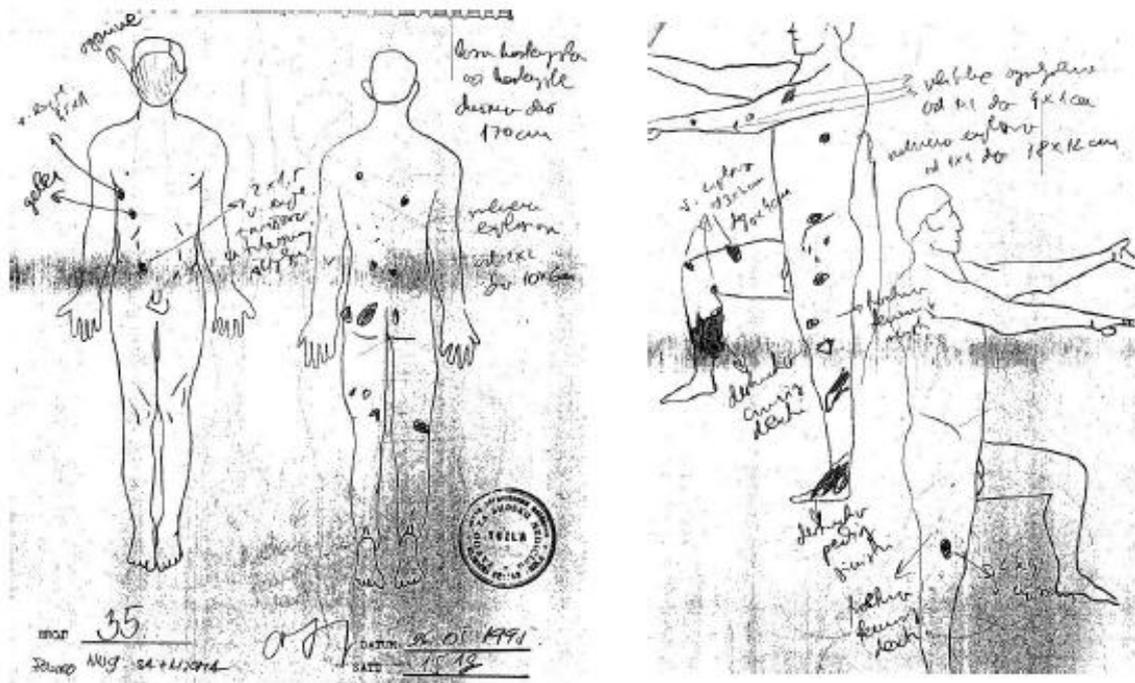
From the above described injuries, according to the dominant injuries to the lower extremities, it can be concluded that this killed person was turned to the center of explosion by right lateral side of the body. However, confusion is made by injuries to the front of the chest and in the area of the front of the left shoulder, as well as the presence of soot on the right side of the head, face and chest, and over the left hand.

In documents submitted there are no information from which one could determine the position which this person took in the moment of explosion. During artillery ballistic interpretation, it is necessary to take into account the level of localization of injuries on the body of the person in context of distance from the Center of Explosion bearing in mind that on the body of this person there are injuries located starting from the feet up to shoulder level. In addition, the apparent massive deposits of soot should be explained in the context of injury resulting from the explosion of an artillery projectile.

**35. BOŠNJAKOVIĆ ILVANA, daughter of Meho, born in 1977 from Tuzla**

Dead body length of 170 cm, hazel hair, hazel irises. External inspection, found the following injuries: The destruction in the region of the left foot and right lower leg, numerous tissue defects on the left side of the the trunk, the left hand and foot, with penetrations of the channel in depth, and with broken bones. Also there were numerous injuries found in the areas of buttocks on both sides, in the areas of the back and on the outside of the trunk to the right side.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display shows drawn injuries, with indication that in the area in front of the right halves of the body there is fragments that is not listed on the record on external inspection. On the photos showing this dead body without clothes, it is completely obvious that there are massive deposits of soot which are located in regions of both lower limbs, whereby for the part of the body that was not covered with clothes it is clearly distinguishable that there are visible soot depositions located in the areas that approximately correspond to the level to which the upper thighs reach a mini skirt. Also, massive deposits of soot are located in the area of the front and left side of the face.



The photos give an impression of the presence of massive deposits of soot over the left side of the trunk.

On the photo, which is extracted from the video, there is a confirmation that the person, at the time of the relevant event, was wearing a mini skirt, and that the soot in the areas of the lower extremities reached just to the level of the lower edge of the mini skirt.



According to available data from the file, in the moment of explosion, this person was located at a distance of about 5 meters from the Center of Explosion.

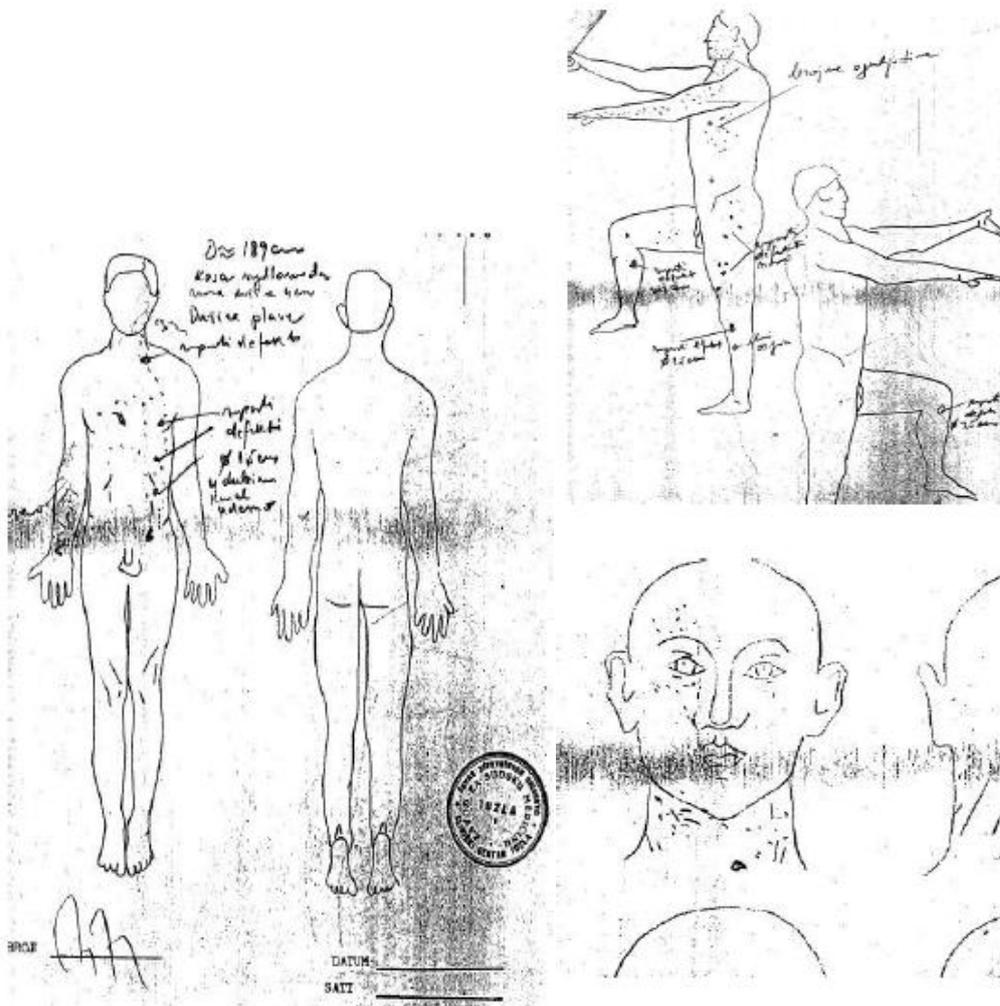
During artillery ballistic interpretation, it is necessary to take into account the level of localization of injuries on the body of the person in context of the distance from the Center of Explosion, bearing in mind that the body of the person contains injuries located starting from the feet up to the level of the upper part of the trunk. In addition, the apparent massive deposits of soot in the context of injury resulting from the explosion of an artillery projectile should explained.

**36. ALISPAHIĆ ADMIR, son of Alija, born in 1971 from Tuzla**

Dead body length of 189 cm, light brown straight hair which is 4 cm long, blue irises.

External inspection of the body of this person found the following injuries: injuries described as numerous small defects located on the left side of the trunk, the limbs and the inside of the right foot.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Small defects listed in the records on external inspection of dead body are shown in the schematic displays of which it is evident that the mentioned skin defects are located on the front side of the body, as well as the left lateral side of the body. For hole defects it is stated that they have channels that continue to the right. From the schematics of the recorded injuries it follows that this person was turned with his left front side and front lateral side to the Center of Explosion.



The photos showing this body show visible soot located on the front side of the face and in the region of the left upper extremity. These deposits of soot are not described in the report on the external inspection of the dead body and were not found in the chart.

On the photo which is extracted from the video, it is obvious that this person at the moment of the event was wearing short-sleeve T-shirt so it is apparent that the soot in this case also was located on the uncovered parts of the body.



According to available data from the file, in the moment of explosion, this person was located at a distance of about 3 meters from the Center of Explosion.

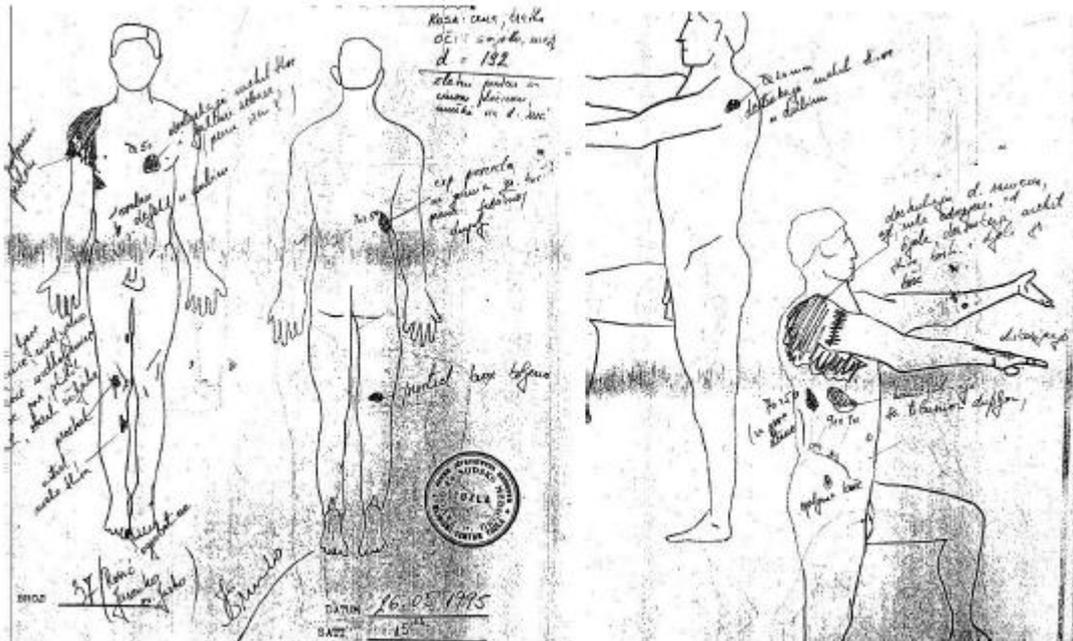
During artillery ballistic interpretation, it is necessary to take into account the level of localization of injuries on the body of the person in context of the distance from the Center of Explosion, bearing in mind that on the body of the person there are injuries located ranging from the lower leg all the way up to the face. Also, it is necessary to explain the large number of small wounds with massive injuries caused by larger fragments of an explosive device in the context of the explosion of artillery projectiles. In addition, it should explain the apparent soot in the context of injury resulting from the explosion of an artillery projectile.

**37. ROSIĆ JASMINKO, son of Ahmet, born in 1962 from Tuzla**

Dead body length of 192 cm, with short dark hair, svijetlokestenjastih irises.

External inspection of the dead body found the following injuries: in the right shoulder described destruction of the presence of numerous defects of the skin that are located in the right side of the trunk and that penetrate into the chest or abdominal cavity.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The attached schematic drawing shows evident injuries located in the area of the front and right side of the body. On the pants in the area of the lower parts of the legs and the lower part of the left sleeve, an impression is made about the existence of layers of soot.





The photo shows visible injuries in the area of the trunk and lower extremities, which can be explained by the effect of fragments of an explosive device, however, massive violation of the right shoulder cannot be explained only by the action of fragments of the fragmented explosive device.

Photo extracted from a video shows a massive destruction of the right shoulder that is, traumatic amputation of the right upper extremity with massive destruction of the upper right side of the chest that really cannot be explained exclusively through fragments of the exploded explosive device. This should be investigated in the context of the fragments resulting from the explosion of an artillery projectile.



According to available data from the file, in the moment of explosion, this person was located at a distance of about 6 meters from the Center of Explosion.

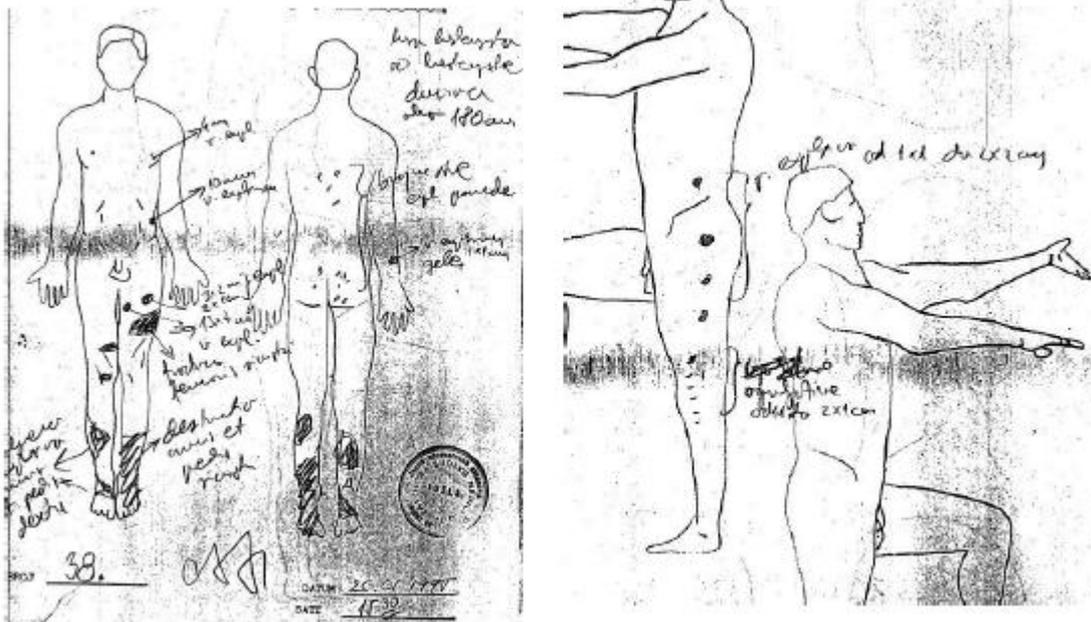
During artillery ballistic interpretation, it is necessary to take into account the level of localization of injuries on the body of the person in context of the distance from the Center of Explosion, bearing in mind that on the body of the person there are located injuries ranging from the lower leg up to shoulder level. Also, attention should be particularly paid to the possibility or impossibility of injury of the right shoulder and right side of the chest by the actions of the kinetic energy of a fragment of a blown artillery projectile.

**38. BOJKIĆ DAMIR, son of Alija, born in 1967 from Tuzla**

Dead body length of 180 cm, brown hair, hazel irises.

External inspection found the following injuries: in areas of the lower parts of both feet destructions were ascertained, with the presence of minor defects of the skin that are located on the front and the left outer side of the trunk and in the right side of the trunk and extremities. In the area of the rear side of the lower half of the right forearm there was metal foreign body, which indicated that it was a fragment of a projectile.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



From the above schematics it can be seen that the injuries on the body were located in the area of the front side of the body, the back of the body and over the left side of the body. The photo showing the body with clothing, gives an impression of massive deposits of soot in the area of the front parts of the trousers.





On the photo it is clearly shown that in the area of the lower extremities there really are massive deposits of soot.

From the photos, it follows that this person had to be turned to the Center of Explosion by the left lateral side, taking into account the localization and distribution of dominant injuries. However, this position does not explain the existence of injury on the back of the body which cannot be elaborated in detail because there is no photo on the back of the body where these injuries are visible.

In documents submitted no information from which one could determine the place where this person was in the moment of explosion. During artillery ballistic interpretation, it is necessary to take into account the level of localization of injuries on the body of the person in the context of distance from the Center of Explosion bearing in mind that on the body there are located injuries ranging from foot and lower leg up to hip level. In addition, the apparent massive deposits of soot in the context of injury resulting from the explosion of an artillery projectile should be explained.



The photograph showing the body with clothing, gives the impression of presence of massive deposits of soot in the area of the trousers.



The photograph that shows the details of extremity amputations, reinforces the impression of the presence of soot in the areas of amputation.

With maximum degree of certainty it can be concluded that such traumatic amputation cannot be attributed solely to action of kinetic energy of fragments of the exploded device .

In the submitted documents there are data that show that this person was located about 3 meters in relation to the Center of Explosion. During artillery ballistic interpretation, it is necessary to take into account the level of localization of injuries on the body of the person in context of the distance from the Center of Explosion bearing in mind that on the body of this person injuries are located starting from lower legs to the level of the chest, with presence of injuries at the height of the head that are drawn in the chart but are not described in the records on external inspection of the dead body. Additionally, deposits of soot in the context of injuries made after the explosion of artillery grenade should be explained.

The analysis of available documents relating to the case of the person killed, finds some other information which, to say the least, bring a strong confusion in this case. It is the following: in the submitted documents there is medical documentation issued for Mujic Samir, from which it is clear that this person was hospitalized and treated from 25<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> May 1995 in Clinical Center in Tuzla. This is corroborated by History of Disease, Discharge list contained in the submitted documentation.

**JZU - KLINIČKI CENTAR TUZLA** **ČUVATI OTPUSNICU**

Odjeljenje: **NEKIRURGIJA KLINIČKA** **210/2182**  
**INTENZIVNA TERAPIJA** **XVII/526**

**Otpusnica iz bolnice**

Ime i prezime: **MUJIĆ SAMIR**

Iz: ..... liječen-a je u ovoj bolnici na odjelenju .....  
 od **25.05.95.** do **26.05.95.** godine

od bolesti: **Vulnus ex l. reg. lumbalis et abdominalis l. sin.**  
**Laesio renis sin. et lienalis. Haesio colonis et jejuni**  
 Način liječenja (kratak opis bolesti i terapije): **Peritonitis ex stercoralis. Shock haemorrhagicus. l. suff.**  
**respiratoria, Defectus reg. lumbalis**  
 Način liječenja: **Operativno**

Operisan-a je dana ..... 19..... godine i tom prilikom izvršena operacija .....  
**Suparotomia m. d. sup. et inferior. Resectio colonis flexurae**  
**lienalis. Colostomia. suturae colonis. suturae jejuni /iii/**  
**Laphnectomia l. sin. Sclerago Douglasi. Suturae vulvaria.**

Otpušta se kao: **IZLIJEČEN-a. OPORAVLJEN-a. NEIZLIJEČEN-a.**

Potrebno je daljnje liječenje: **Exitus letalis 26.05.1995. u 02 i 10'**

Dr. **S. Hadžiselimović,** **doc. dr. sci. Emir Yabil**  
**anestezijolog**

From the attached release form it is shown that the Mujić Samir was treated at this facility because of injuries which are located in regions of the loin and belly. In doing so, extremity amputations are not mentioned in the document. It was further stated that he had injured kidney, spleen, small intestine, large intestine, with the release of intestinal contents into the abdominal cavity.

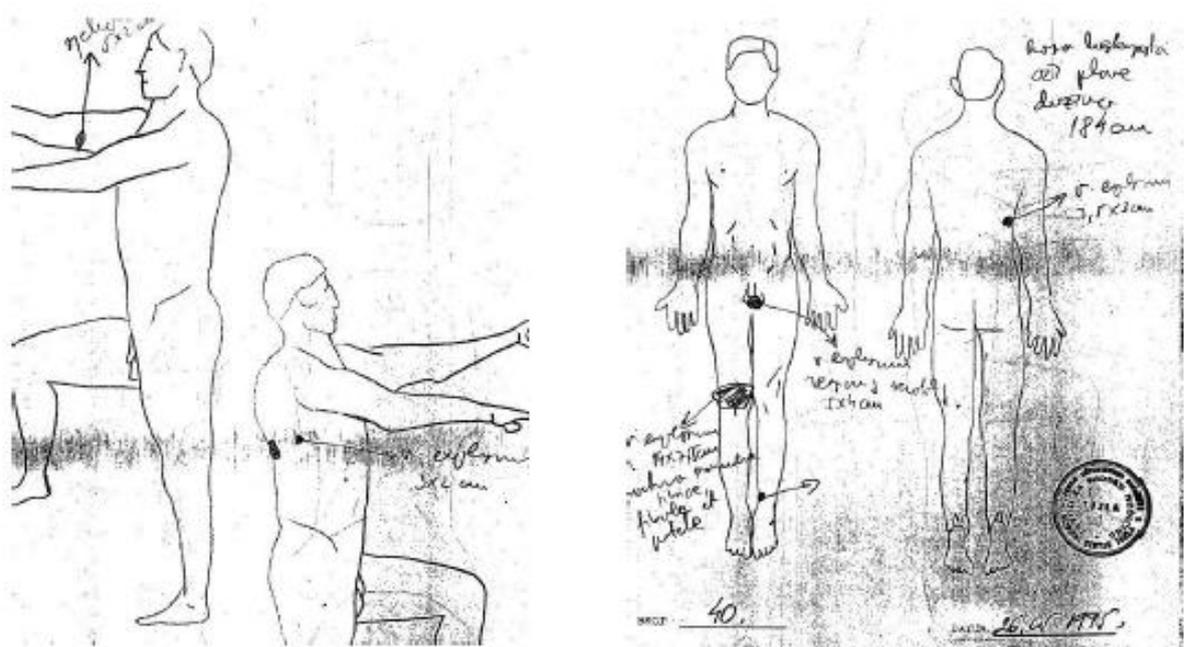
The quoted letter of dismissal states that a surgery was carried out, which involved opening of abdominal cavity by incision above and below the navel, bowel resection, the removal of the left kidney. The attached photographic documentation which shows the dead body, makes it quite clear there are no visible traces of any kind of surgery so that with the maximum degree of certainty it can be concluded that a mistake has been made in the identification of the person who was hospitalized, that is Mujić Samir was not hospitalized for treatment, but some other person, who, quite possibly, has no connection to the incident, but was injured in a completely different place.

**40. RAHMANI RAIF, son of Alinafi, born in 1972 from Tuzla**

Dead body about 184 cm long, brown hair blue irises.

External inspection found the following injuries: The destruction of the right knee and tissue defects in the area of the scrotum, in the area outside the right half of the back and the sides of the area, which penetrate into the depths.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



On the attached schematic display there is an injury drawn just above the ankle of the left foot that is not mentioned in the report on the external inspection of the dead body. The accompanying photos unfortunately do not contribute to a more accurate determination of the localization of injuries this person from because the photographs do not show visible injuries, except for injuries to the front of the right knee. Using the attached schematics shows that on the body of the person there were injuries located in regions of the front of the body, back and right side of the body, which cannot be explained if we bear in mind only one Center of Explosion.



The photograph, which shows the face of a corpse, shows visible injuries on the left cheek with traces of blood around.

In the area of the right ear it is most likely the flown blood but it cannot be said with certainty only on the basis of the photo. Any injuries to the head are not described in the report, nor are indicated in chart.

According to the data available in the submitted documents, there is obtained information that this person at the moment of critical event was at a distance of about 28 meters from the Center of Explosion. Bearing in mind the injuries are located in areas of the

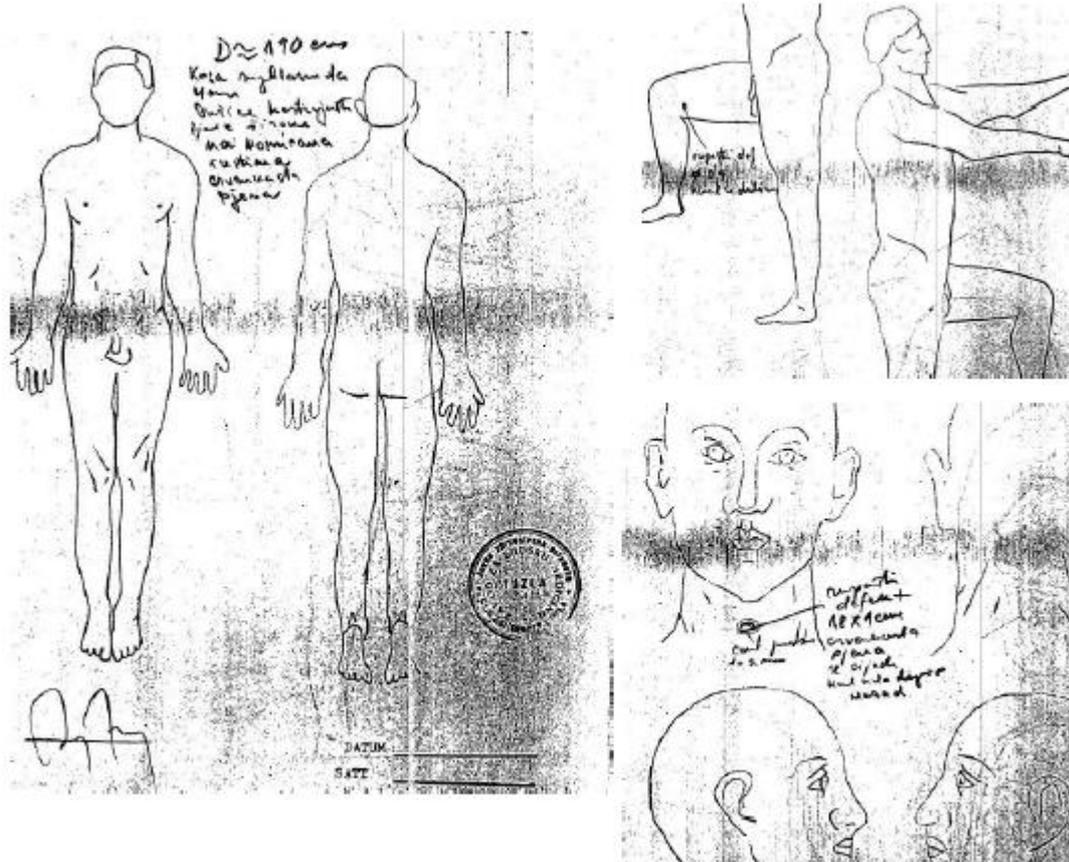
lower extremities (knee, lower leg) this is to be elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

**41. JAHIĆ ALMIR, son of Kasim, born in 1977 from Tuzla**

Dead body length of about 190 cm, light brown hair, hazel irises.

The record of the external inspection found the following injuries: Described skin defect with diameter approximately 1 x 1.8 cm in the area of the front side of the central portion of the neck, from which the foamy reddish liquid is leaking, and small rounded defects of skin inside the lower part of the right thigh which extends through a channel into the depth of the tissue.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display shows drawn injuries to the inside of the right thigh, immediately above the right knee, for this injury it is stated that the channel continues into the depths from which it can be concluded that the direction of the channel of the injuries goes from the inner to the outer side of the right thigh and in the direction from left to right. The second injury is marked on the front side of the neck. For this injury it is stated to be discharging "reddish foam". Injury of the channel continues to the back, which means that the path for this injury is from the front backwards. Obviously there are different directions of injury channels identified for this dead body.



Unfortunately, access to a photo taken during the performance of the external inspection does not contribute to a better insight of the injuries on the body of the deceased. The photograph, which shows the face of this person, shows visible reddish foam and traces of blood leaking over the face backwards.

According to the information available in the submitted documents, the person was located about 17 meters away from the Center of Explosion. As mentioned above, on the body there were injuries with different direction of the channel, in the depth of the tissue structure.

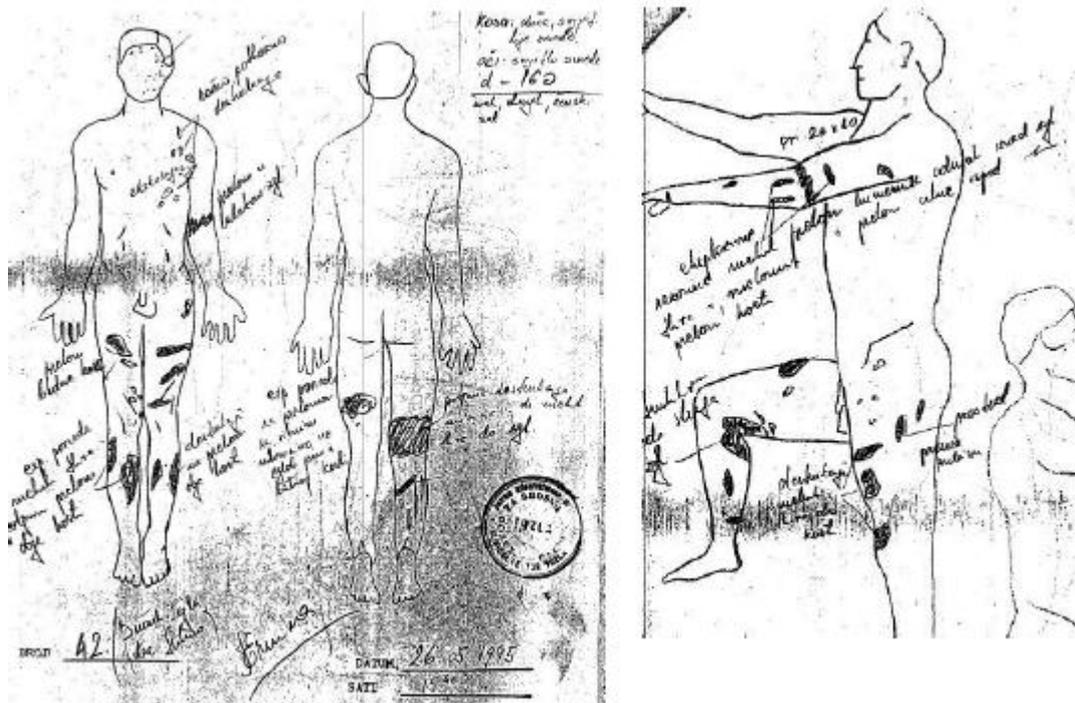
This fact as well as the localization of injuries must be checked from artillery ballistic aspect in the context of the blast, localization of injuries and different directions of injury channels.

**42. BUČUK LEJLA, daughter of Hilma, born in 1978 from Tuzla**

Dead body about 160 cm long, reddish brown hair, ligh hazel irises.

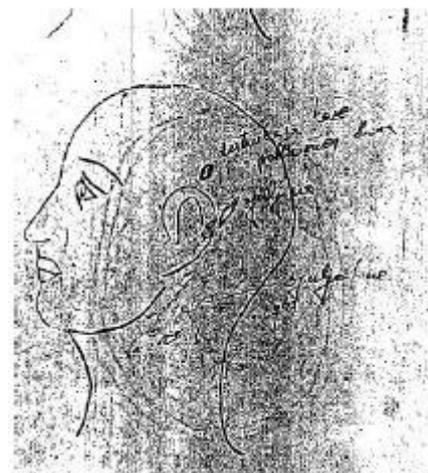
External inspection, found the following injuries: Numerous defects of the skin in the area of the front and front outer part, and the inside of both legs with partial destructions and broken bones, and some smaller defects of the face, left chest and left arm, with fractures in the region of the left elbow.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



In the schematic display there are drawn numerous explosive injuries located primarily in the extremities and the lower part of the trunk. It was also stated that there are fractures in some places. Injuries to the left side of the head and neck were also spotted.

Numerous explosive injuries predominantly located in the area of the lower limbs are visible in photographs taken during the performance of the external inspection.





The photo showing injuries to the front and the front outside part of the left thigh and left knee gives the impression of the presence of soot deposits. This impression is intensified after seeing the photos that have been extracted from the video.

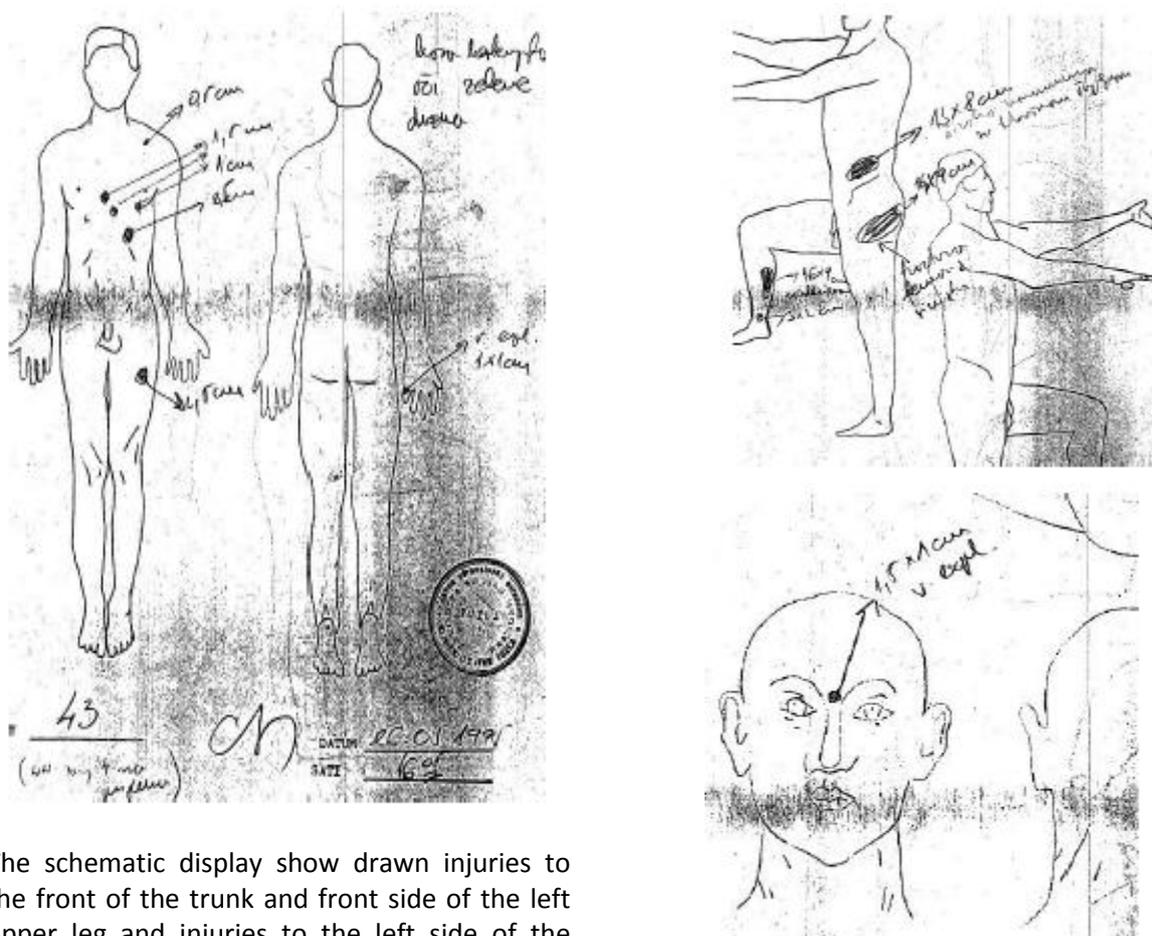
From the localization and distribution of injuries on the body it can be concluded that this person was turned to the Center of Explosion by the left front side of the face. In documents submitted there are no information on the location of this person in relation to the Center of Explosion.



**43. JOGUNČIĆ MUJABAŠIĆ AZUR, son of Sejad, born in 1973 from Tuzla**

There are no data on the length of the dead body. It was only stated that it has chestnut hair and green irises. External inspection of the body of the deceased found the following: Injuries described as great damage to the skin of the left hip and lower abdomen and the back of the inside of the right lower leg, as well as some smaller defects of the front of the chest and abdomen, which infuse into the appropriate body cavity. It also describes the defect with diameter approximately 1x1.5 cm located at the root of the nose that continues to the cranial cavity.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display show drawn injuries to the front of the trunk and front side of the left upper leg and injuries to the left side of the trunk and on the inside of the right lower leg.

Injuries to the left side of the trunk predominate as tangential injuries, and this impression is further enhanced by examining the photos made during the examination of the dead body. Also, injuries are drawn at the root of the nose for which the record indicates that the channel continues into the cranial cavity.



Injury located at the root of the nose is not clearly shown in the attached photos while injuries located on the inside of the right lower leg in the lower part, are not at all visible from the photos.

According to data that are available in the submitted documents, this person was about nine meters away from the Center of Explosion.

Localization of injuries on the body indicates the possibility that this person was turned to the Center of Explosion by the front side or slightly frontal left side.

Heights of injuries, ranging from lower part of lower leg immediately above the ankle joint, all the way up to the root of the nose must be checked fromw artillery ballistic aspect, in the context of this person's distance from the Center of Explosion.





Insight into the photos made during the examination of the dead body does not contribute to better understanding of injuries on the body of this person. The photos only show visible injuries on the right hip and in the area of the front outer side of the right lower leg. Injuries that located in the trunk, in the lower part of the trunk, are not visible in the photos. Injuries on the chest and chin area are clearly visible. Additionally, an area of face and neck is covered with soot deposits.



In the submitted documents there is information by which this person was located at a distance of about nine meters in relation to the Center of Explosion. During artillery ballistic analysis

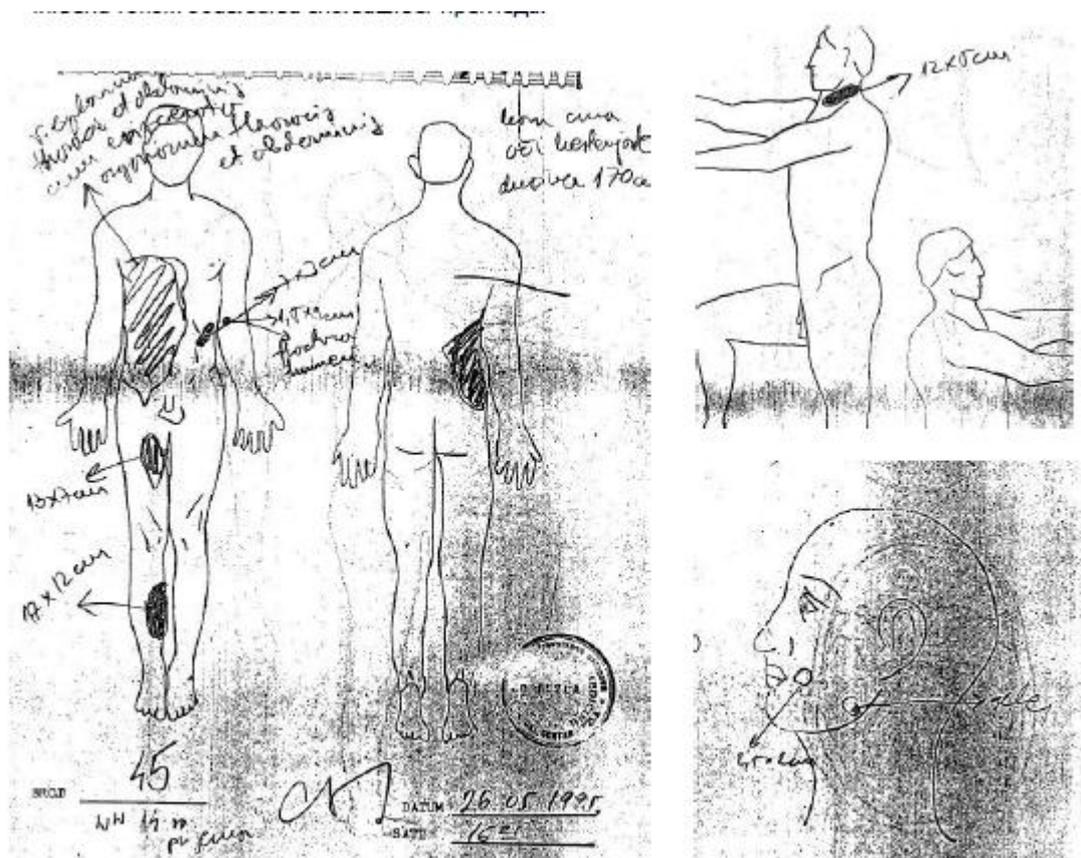
it is necessary to pay attention to the distribution of injuries on the body of this person, in the context of the specified distances from the Center of Explosion, especially in the light of the apparent presence of soot in the area of the head.

**45. ABUISMAIL SUZANA, daughter of Husein born in 1980 from Tuzla**

Dead body about 170 cm long, black hair, hazel irises.

External inspection of the dead body found injuries manifested in the destruction of the chest and abdomen which is more pronounced on the right side with the opening of the body cavity. In addition, defects located on the outer side of the left side of the neck, and the front inner side of the right leg, are also described.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display shows a massive dominant injury located in the area of the front right side of the trunk. In addition, there are the injuries located in the right leg and the neck on the left side. On the left side of the face there are drawn two injuries that are not listed in the report, and for one of those injuries it is noted that this was the area that contained fragments.

The photo that shows the body as a whole, there are visible injuries on the right lower extremity and in the neck on the left side, while injuries to the torso is only partially visible. On this photo one gets the impression of the presence of soot in the right upper leg, trunk and neck on the left side.



The photograph, which shows the face of a corpse, there is visible soot in the area of the face and neck and in the chest, around the massive wounds located on the trunk.

In the face area from the left side there is an injury, which probably corresponds to abrasions, while another injury is at the height of the left corner of the lower jaw. In connection with this violation, in a schematic display, it was stated that this area contained fragments.

In the area of the trunk in the photos taken during examination of the dead body, there is an enormous wide gaping wound that opens

the abdominal and chest cavity. This wound, with complete certainty, could not be the product of a fragment of the exploded explosive device. The wounds with these characteristics are observed in situations where the human body lies on an explosive device that detonates under the body covering the explosive device.

Only on the basis of the photo it is not possible to comment on what kind of explosive device it is, but it is completely certain that the wounds of these characteristics cannot be produced by fragments of the exploded explosive device.

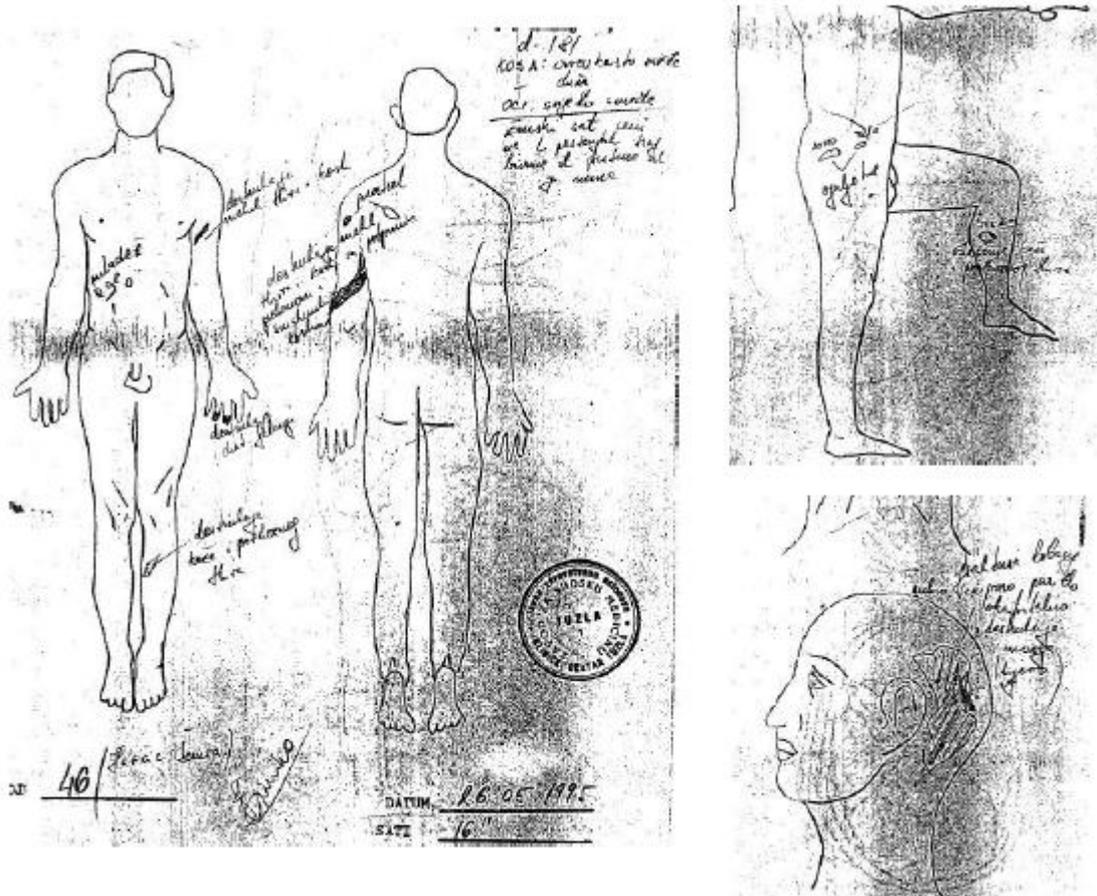
In documents submitted there are no information on the location of the person at the time of the relevant event. The massive wounds measured in the area of the trunk must be further elaborated in the context of artillery ballistic expertise.



**46. HASIČIĆ ŠEMSA, daughter of Safet, born in 1975 from Tuzla**

Dead body about 181 cm long, reddish brown hair and light hazel irises. External inspection of dead bodies found the following: defect of size of two male palms located in the area of the side of the skull to the left rear part of the skull with the opening of the cranial cavity and partial fallout of brain tissue. In addition, there is noted destruction of the left upper arm and the third and the fourth finger of the left hand.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display shows injuries described as shots in the area of the rear part of the left shoulder and back, which is not described in the report of the external inspection of the dead body. In addition, the schematic display shows drawn injuries to the lower left leg and left hip, which is also not mentioned in the record.

The photos show visible injuries to the left arm where there is an obvious bone fracture.



In the hairy part of the head, on the left side of rear side part, there are visible massive injuries in whose area there is observed brain tissue. Localization of injuries on the body indicates the possibility that this person was turned by the back to the Center of Explosion.

Injuries that are drawn on the schematic display for the right hip, and over the left lower leg cannot be seen in the photos.

In documents submitted there are no information on the location of this person in relation to the Center of Explosion.

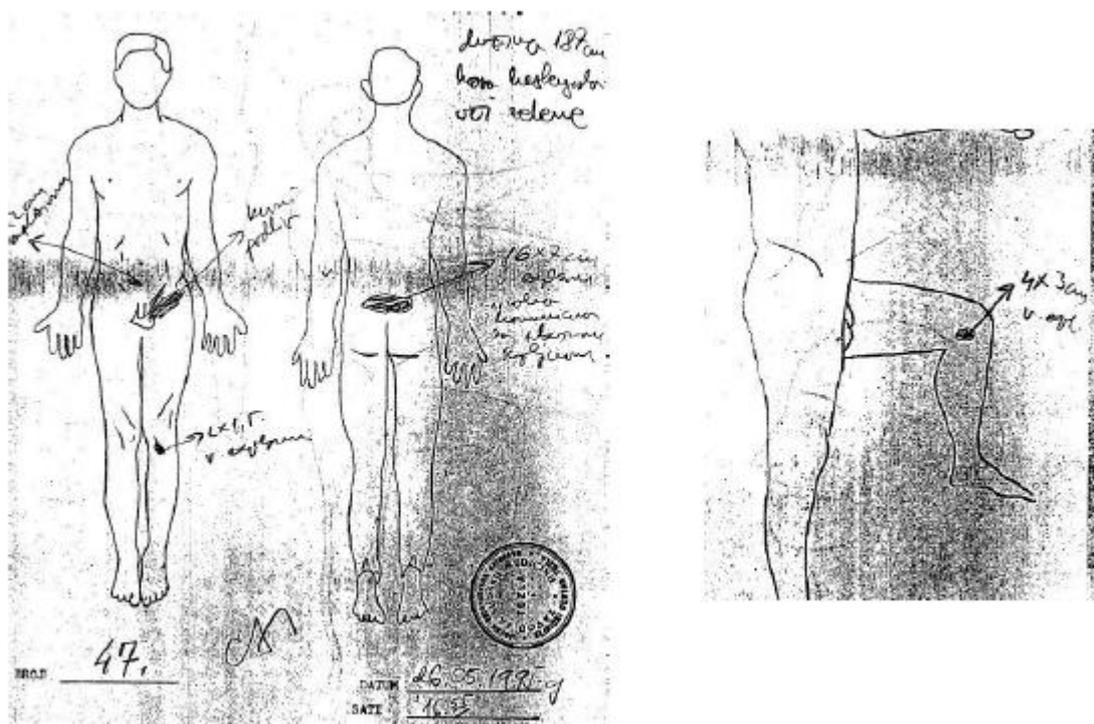
**47. SALAMOVIĆ SENAHD, son of Ibrahim, born in 1969 from Tuzla**

Dead body about 187 cm long, chestnut hair and green irises.

The record of the external inspection found numerous injuries: Defect of the back of the body, the band of the lower back area, more to the right with dimensions about 7 x 16 cm, which widely communicates with the abdominal cavity.

It was noted that a small skin defect (one for each side) is visible on the central lower abdomen continuing by the hole of the abdomen, and violation of the front inside part of the upper part of the left lower leg.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



From the description and schematic drawing it is clear that there are injuries in the trunk located both in the front and back of the body. It is entirely possible that this is piercing damage, but this is not mentioned anywhere in the available documentation. Confusion is made by the existence of injuries to the inside of the left knee, which in the schematic display is marked as explosive, but is not mentioned in the report on the external inspection of the dead body.

From the photos one gets the impression of existence of some injuries to the left side of the trunk, but such injuries are not described in the report on the external inspection of the dead body, and are not drawn in the schematic display of injuries. Only by examining the photos it is not possible to elaborate on these injuries. The schematic display describes hematoma over the left groin but its existence is not completely obvious in the photos.



Injuries to the lower back, more to the right side, clearly visible in the photograph, and this injury can be considered dominant in the injury of this dead body.

From schematics displays of injuries, bearing in mind their position, this person has an injury to the front of the body and the back of the body, with no indication that it is a piercing damage, and injury of the inside of the left knee, which is illogical if we view only one Center of Explosion.

The submitted there is no information about where the person was located in relation to the

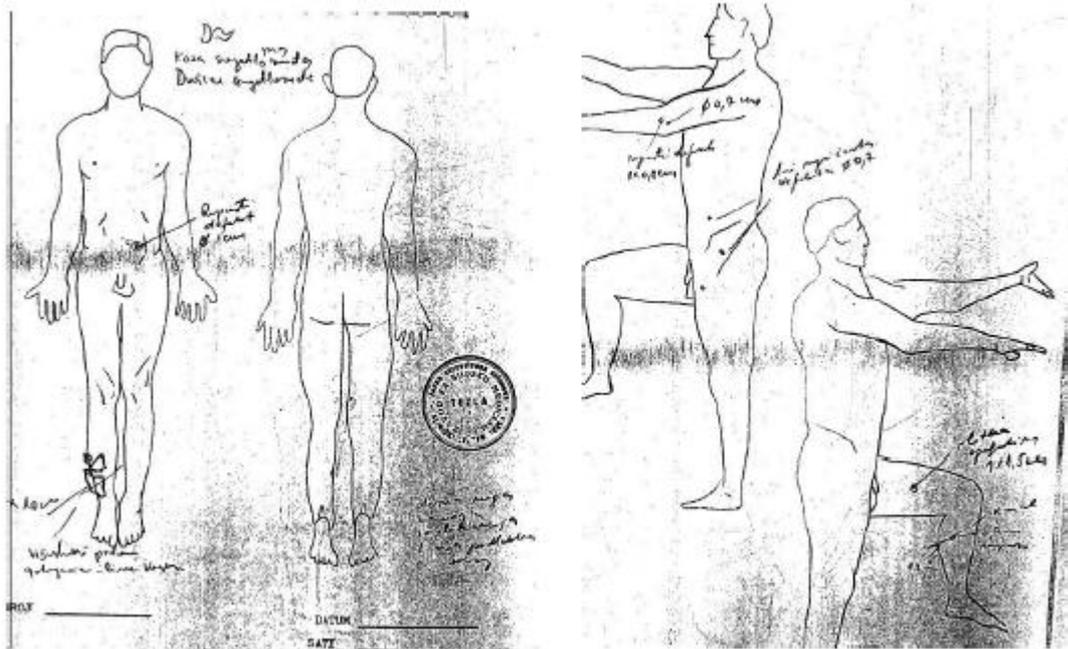
Center of Explosion.

**48. MARKOVIĆ NENAD, son of Marko, born in 1976 from Tuzla**

The dead body of an undetermined length, light brown hair, light maroon irises.

The record of the external inspection of the dead body described the injuries: destruction of the right lower lower leg and numerous small defects of the skin on the left side of the body and limbs, as well as a small tissue defect with diameter approximately 1 cm located at the lower part of the left side of the abdomen.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



In addition to the injuries located in the right lower leg in the lower part, there are injuries on the stomach in the lower right side, injuries to the left side of the trunk, in the region of the left elbow, as well as injuries to the inside of the left thigh and lower leg. These localizations of injuries indicate that this person had injuries to the front, left and right side of the body, causing complete confusion if we look at only one Center of Explosion.





The photos show visible dominant injuries located at the lower part of the right lower leg, while other injuries indicated in the chart below are not visible in the photos.

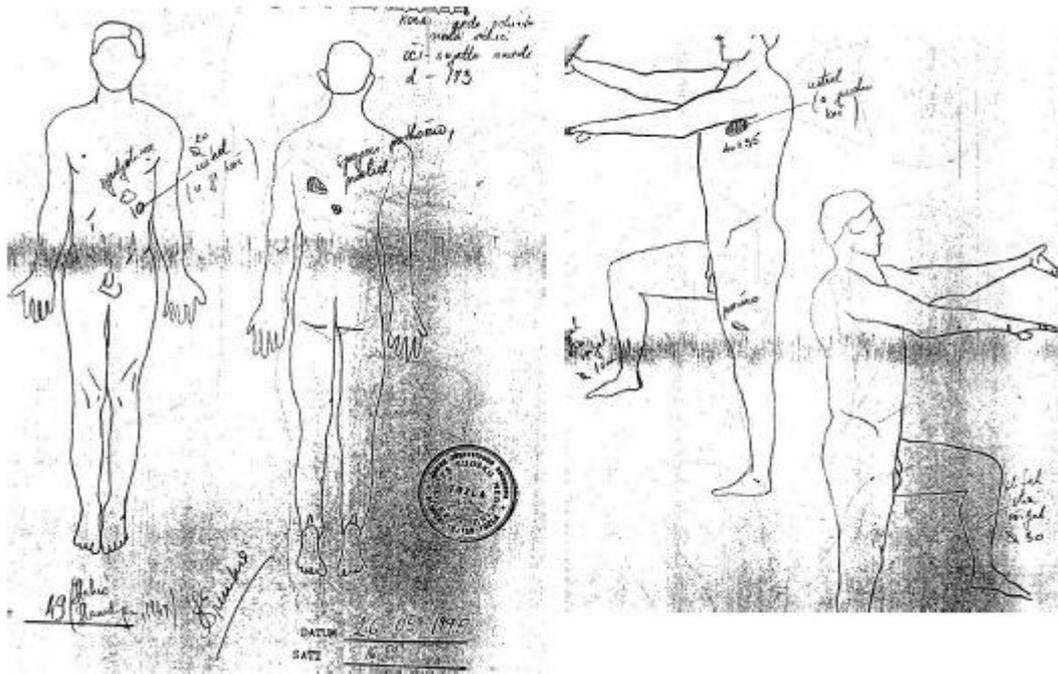
According to the information available from the available records, this person was located at a distance of about nine meters in relation to the Center of Explosion.

Localization of dominant injuries to the lower part of lower leg and the absence of massive injuries of the upper body, bearing in mind the specified distance from the Center of Explosion, need to be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

**49. HAKIĆ HAMDİJA, son of Ramiz, born in 1947 from Srebrenica**

Dead body length of about 173 cm, gray hair high valves, light maroon irises. External inspection on the dead body found numerous injuries: tissue defects in the area of left side of the body that continue to the chest and abdominal cavity.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display shows an injury, shot in the chest, located at the left front side of the chest, and other injuries of similar specifications are located on the left side of the chest. In the area of his back there are drawn two wounds which are said to be a subcutaneous shoot.



There are still injuries located in the area of the outside of the left upper leg and in the region of the inside of the lower part of both lower legs which are said to be old scars. Injuries to the back of the lower left limb are not listed in the report on the external inspection of the dead body. This photo showing the head and upper part of the body of a corpse on the front shows massive bleeding from the mouth and nose, which indicates the existence of lung injury.

On the photograph there are visible injuries to the left side of the chest on the front side and injuries to the outside of the left thigh.



Localization of injuries on the body of this person indicates that this person was turned to the Center of Explosion by his left side.

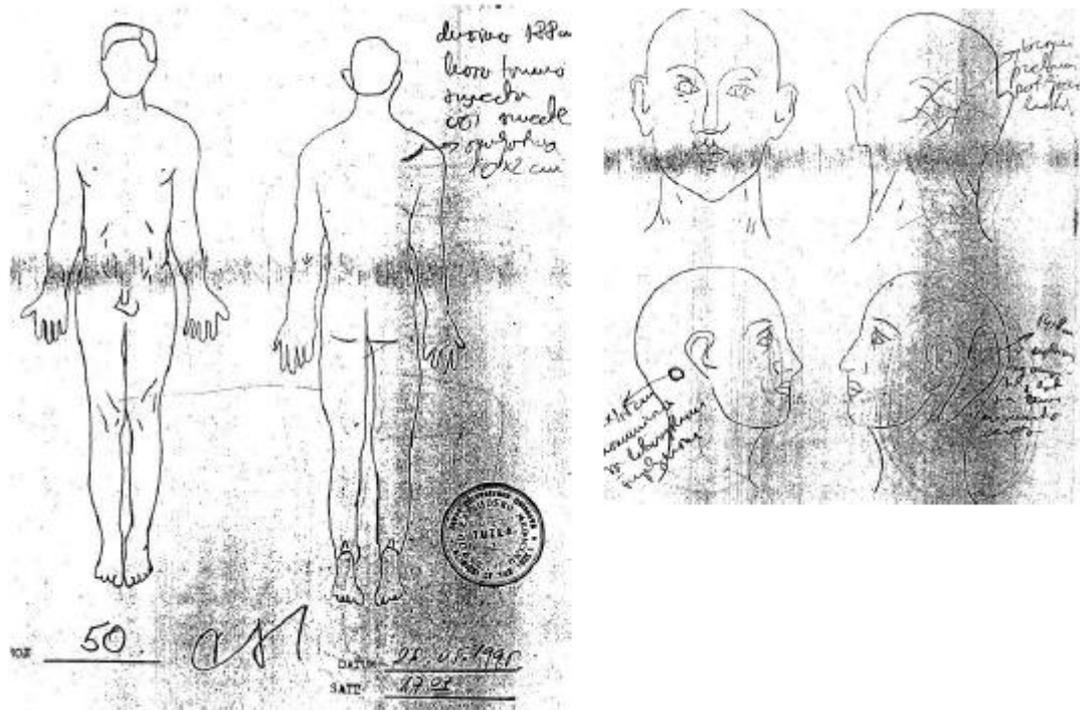
According to data that are available in the submitted documents, the person was located about 17 meters away from the explosion. Localization of injury on the body must be checked from artillery ballistic aspect, in the context of distance of this person with respect to the Center of Explosion.

**50. SZJEPANOVIĆ SAVO, son of Petar, born in 1970 from Tuzla**

A dead body, about 188 cm long, dark brown hair, hazel irises.

External inspection of the corpse found numerous injuries: large defect of rear outer part of the skull with expulsion of brain mass and numerous broken bones of the skull roof and rounded defect with diameter of approximately 1.5 x 2 cm located in the area behind the right ear.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display shows abrasions located in the area of the back of the right shoulder. Behind the right ear there were injuries, as well as massive injuries to the left side of the rear lateral side of the head.



It is possible that this is a piercing damage but this is not stated in the documents.



The photos attached in photo-documentation show only massive injury located in the left rear side of the head, from which destroyed brain mass protrudes. Injury behind the right ear is not visible on photo-documentation.

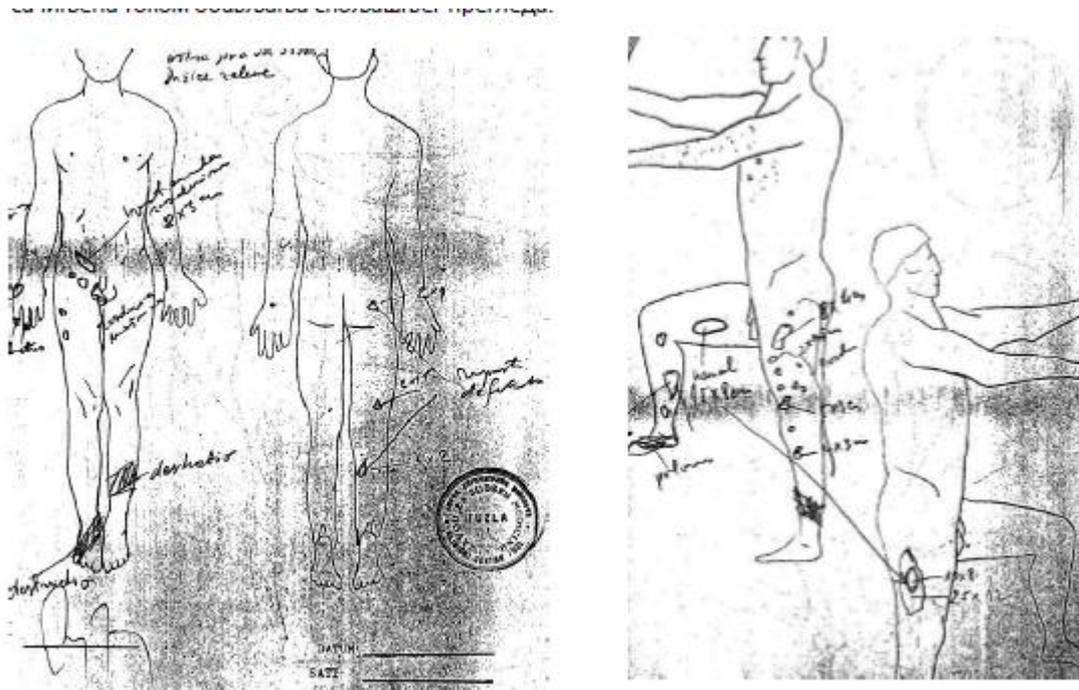
In case of piercing damage with the input wound behind the right ear and massive exit on the left rear side of the head, then this person was turned to the Center of Explosion by the right side.

According to the information available in the file submitted, this person was 30 meters away in relation to the Center of Explosion. Height of the wounds on the head of this person, and the distance at which this person was located, must be checked from artillery ballistic aspect.

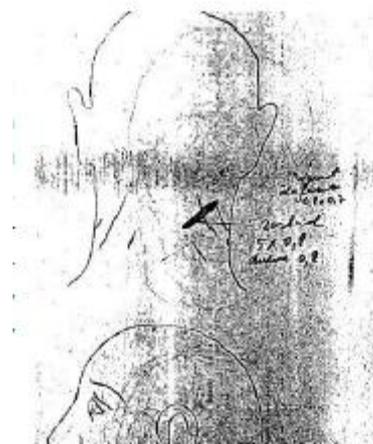
**51. ALAGIĆ ELVIS, son of Šemsudin, born in 1977 from Tuzla**

Length of the body in this case is not listed, it is stated that the hair is dark brown and irises green. External inspection of the dead body found the following: destruction of both legs, especially the left lower leg, and a number of small defects of the skin from the left side of the trunk and the rear lower part of the skull, and right inguinal region and scrotum.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Injuries to the dead body are located on the front side of the body, the rear side of the body, on the left side of the body, especially in the region of the lower extremities, on the outside of the right thigh and the inside of the right thigh. This distribution of injuries on the body of this person (front, rear and both sides of the body) is completely illogical if we observe only one Center of Explosion. The schematic display shows the injuries in the part of the fingers of the right hand which are not described in the report on the external inspection of the dead body.





The photos, which were made during the review of the corpse, only show visible injuries to the lower extremities, while other injuries that are drawn in the chart, are not visible in the photos.

On the last and penultimate photo one gets the impression of the presence of soot in the lower legs, more prominent in the area of front inner side of right lowe leg and the area of right foot.

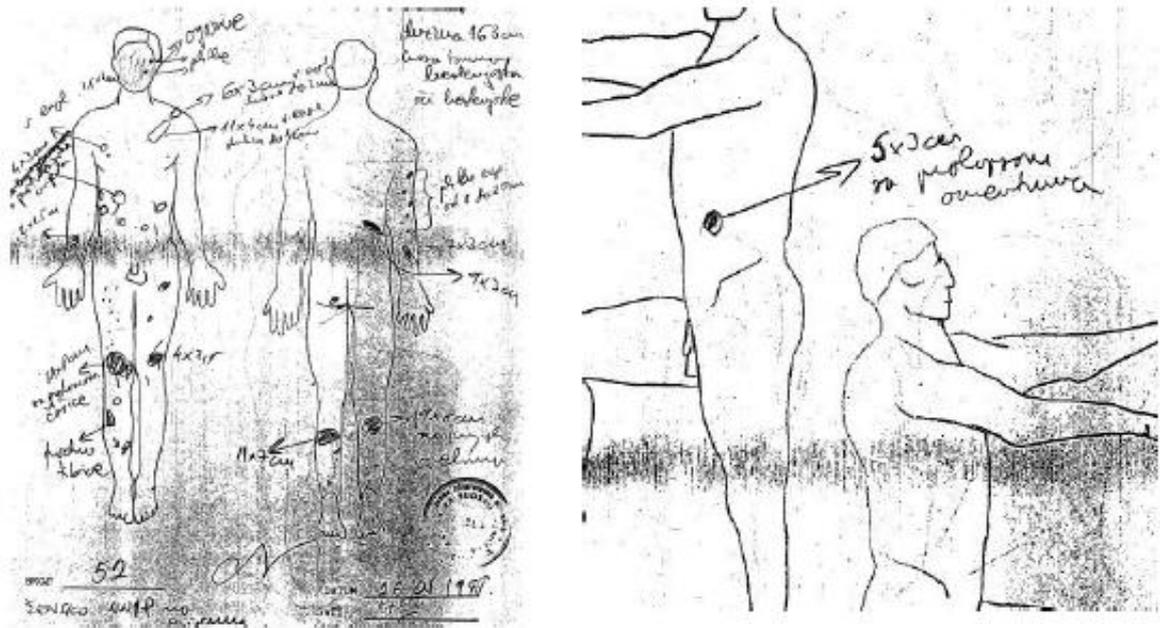
In the submitted records there are no evidence on which place the person was at the time of the relevant event, i.e., it is unknown how much this person was away from the explosion. Carbon deposit on the lower legs should be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

## 52. ATIKOVIĆ LEJLA, daughter of Ibrahim, born in 1980 from Tuzla

Dead body about 163 cm long, dark brown hair hazel irises.

External inspection on the dead body found the following: skin defects on the front of the chest, abdomen and both legs with broken bones and defect with diameter approximately 3 x 5 cm on the left side of the abdomen with prolapse of peritoneum

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display shows the injuries located on the front of the body, the parts of the trunk and lower extremities with an injury in the front of the right forearm. There are drawn injuries located on the rear side of the body on the right upper extremity, in the area of the lower back on the right side and in the upper parts of both areas of the lower leg.

Are drawn and injuries located on the rear side of the body and on the right upper extremity, in the area of the lower back on the right side and in the upper parts of both predjlina lower leg. Finally, there are shown injuries on the left side of the trunk where it is stated that at this point there is prolapse of peritoneum. Dominant injuries are on the front side of the body from which it follows that this person was facing the Center of Explosion by the front side of the body. There is a possibility that some injuries on the front and back of the body are interconnected by channels but there are no available data about it in the documentation. Therefore, the distribution of injuries on the body of this person is quite confusing in the sense that it appears that this person had injuries on both the front and the back side of the body which is illogical if we observe only one Center of Explosion.

The schematic display, in this case indicates the existence of soot on the head.



On the photos there are clearly visible massive deposits of soot in the area of the face that is entirely covered with a layer of soot, there is visible soot in the area corresponding to the neckline, as well as in parts of the lower limbs to the extent that is reached skirt. Also, from the photo one can see soot in areas of the left forearm. It follows that the body of this person was covered by massive deposits of soot clearly visible in all parts of the body not covered by clothing.

In the face area to the right side, one has the impression of existence of injury but existence cannot be surely confirmed due to the existence of massive deposits of soot.

Injuries on the back of the body that are drawn in the chart are not visible in the accompanying photographs.

In the documents submitted there is no evidence on the distance of the person with respect to the Center of Explosion. The presence of massive deposits of soot all over his body, from the head to the lower extremities, make it necessary to be further analyzed from the the artillery ballistic aspect.





Destructions visible in the photos, could not in any case be the product of fragments of the exploded explosive device. With a maximum degree of certainty it can be ascertained that this person was located in the Center of Explosion, in a way that he was lying on the explosive device that exploded and literally blew this person.

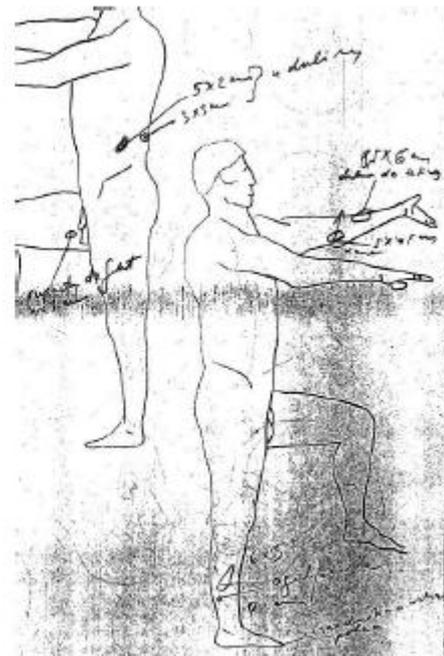
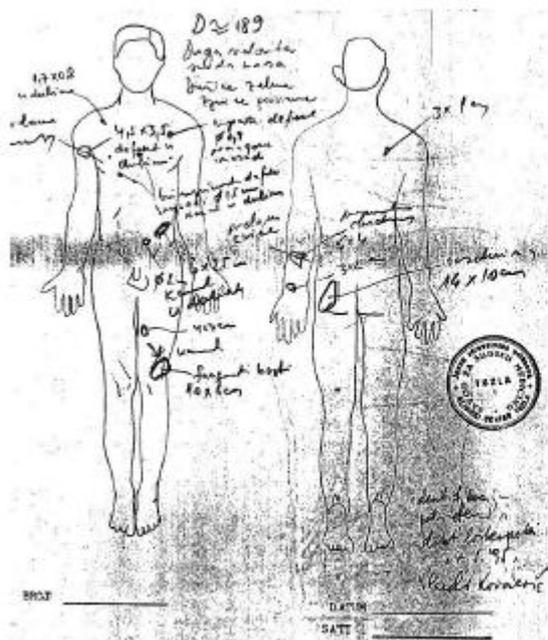
This massive destruction of the body must be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

#### 54. PONJAVIĆ RUSMIR, son of Faruk, born in 1974 from Tuzla

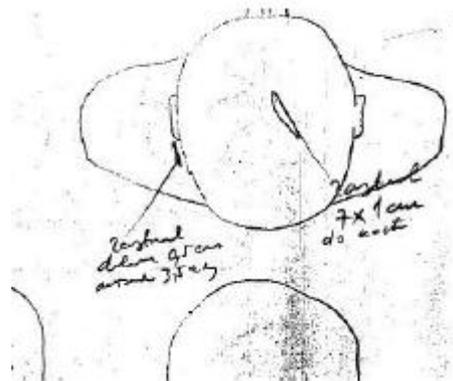
Dead body of about 189 cm long, long wavy brown hair, green irises.

External inspection on the body found the following: skin defects which continue to depth of the front side of the chest, the left half of the abdomen, the left thigh with the fracture of the femur, the left forearm with fracture of spoke bones, upper right arm with defects of spar and the side left abdomen, penetrating into the abdominal cavity.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Dominant injuries to the dead body are located on the front of the body. In addition, in the schematic display there are drawn injuries located on the rear side of the body and in the area of the right shoulder, the left front pelvic area and in the area of the back of the left forearm. There is no evidence that the injuries to the front and the back of the body are associated by channels, from which it could be concluded that on this body there are injuries located on the front and the back of the body, which is illogical viewed in the context of the Center of Explosion.



At the front outside of the left forearm there are drawn two injuries stating that they are interconnected by a channel.

There are drawn injuries located on the left side of the trunk and in the area of the upper inner right thigh.

There are drawn two injuries, one in the head and the other in the area of the top of the left shoulder, which indicated that these were shots, which are not mentioned in the report of the external inspection of a dead body.



Photos showing dead body that were made during the performance of the external inspection, do not contribute to the clarification of injuries on the casualty, the available photos, the injuries, other than injury on the front side of the right shoulder, are simply not shown.



The photo extracted from the video you can see injuries located in the area of the trunk as well as the head of the corpse, which was tainted by dried blood and possibly some other foreign material that can not be safely defined taking into account the poor video resolution.

In the documents submitted there are no information on the position of the person at the time of the relevant event, i.e., there are no data on how long this person was away from the

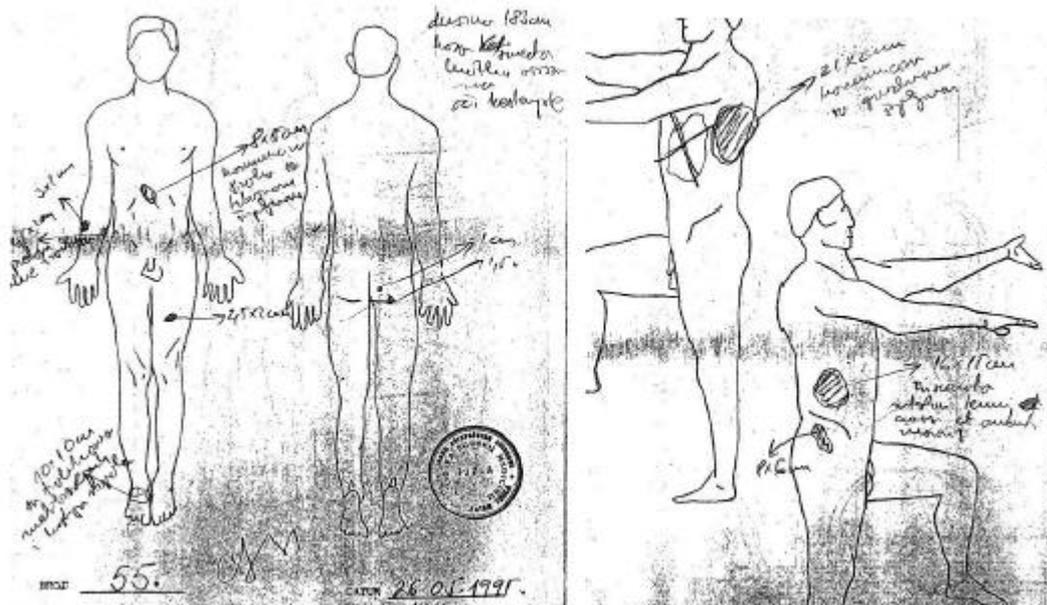
Center of Explosion.

### 55. Hidanović Alem, son of Hasan, born in 1975 from Tuzla

Dead body approximately 183 cm long, brown hair, hazel irises.

External inspection of the dead body found the following injuries: a large defect on the left side of the chest, and in the right side of the abdomen and hip, with the aperture of the thoracic and abdominal cavity, and partial prolapse of their organs. Disclosed is a smaller defect on the skin of the right forearm, with fractures of both bones of the forearm and the destruction of the back of the right foot.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Injuries ascertained at this dead body are located on the front side of the body, on the back side of the body, and on both lateral sides of the body. In the submitted record of injuries there are no information on the possible existence of channels that connect these injuries so the localizations of injuries on the body of this person are illogical taking into account the existence of only one Center of Explosion.

The schematic display shows two injuries located in the right buttock and one injury located in the area of the front side of the central part of the left thigh that are not described in the report on the external inspection of the dead body.





The submitted photos clearly show that on the face and forehead, from the right side and the chin from the right side, there is grey-black discoloration which gives an impression of existence of soot. These deposits are not described in the record on external inspection of the dead body.



On the photo that shows the back of the corpse, there is a visible injury in the area that corresponds to the right shoulder blade which is not described in the records and drawn in schematic display. This photo confirms two injuries that are located in the area of the left buttock which are not described in the records, and are



Drawn on the schematic display in the area of the right buttock. In the above picture injuries located in the area of the front side of the central part of the left thigh can be discerned, which is also not mentioned in the report of the external inspection of the dead body.

From the photos, which were extracted from the video, it is further possible to confirm the existence of soot in the facial area, as well as probable presence of soot deposits in the area of the front and outside of the left trouser leg.



According to data available in the submitted documents, this person was at approximately 8.5 meters away from the Center of Explosion. The presence of massive soot deposits located from the head to the lower extremities, as well as localization of the recorded injuries on the body of the person killed have to be further analyzed from artillery ballistic aspect.





The submitted photos give the impression of massive gray-black soot deposits, located in the area immediately below the right knee, on the right knee, and right thigh. Complete destruction of the chest and almost the destruction of the head are also visible. Such massive violations could not occur by fragmentation effect of fragments of the explosive device. Such injuries are seen in situations where the person is located in the Center of Explosion, or when a person literally lies on an explosive device that is located in the upper third of the chest height when the chest and head are dominantly destroyed.

In the area of the lower left leg there is a clearly visible bandage wrapped around the lower leg. Bearing in mind that this person died at the scene, with a maximum degree of certainty it can be concluded that this bandage was wrapped earlier, for someother reason that had nothing to do with the case in question. The existence of curve was not stated in the report on the external inspection of the dead body.

The footage extracted from the video enhances the impression of the presence of soot in the aforementioned areas. There is also visible left boot below which bandage is shown, which further confirms the earlier finding that this bandage has nothing to do with the incident.

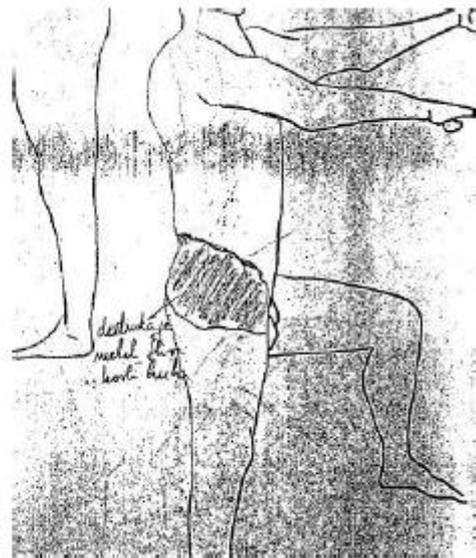
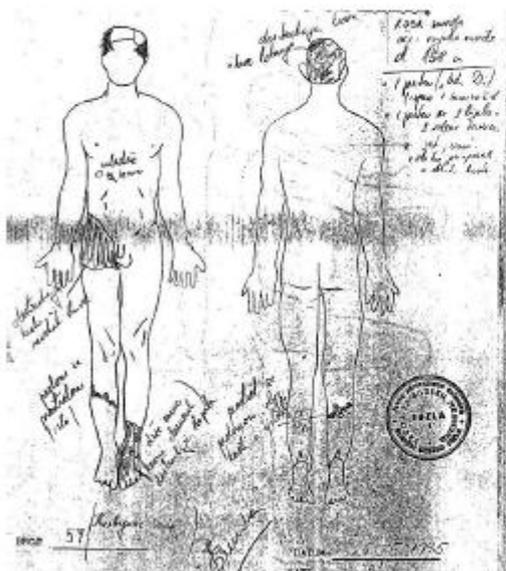
In documents submitted there are no evidence on the location of the person in the moment of explosion. The massive destruction of the head and the chest must be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.



### 57. Kurbegović Vanja, daughter of Haris, born in 1977 from Tuzla

The record on external inspection of the body holds no data on the length of a corpse or any other information in connection with the general physical characteristics. The only conclusion from the description of the injuries is that there is the destruction of the rear part of the head, right hip, left foot and lower part of the left lower leg. Any other injuries on the dead body are not described.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual. The schematic display has recorded the information that the body was 158 cm long with light brown eyes and brown hair.



From schematic displays it is clear that massive injuries are located in the area of the back of the head, in the area of the side of the right hip and in the area of the front of the left tibia in the lower third and in the area of left foot.

In the frontal area of the head there is a statement "skin only" but the meaning of this statement is neither clear nor obvious to the schematic display.



Insight into the attached photos does not contribute fully safe dismissal of this issue.



Based on photos showing the appearance of the head of the corpse, it can be concluded that in the frontal area bones are missing on the skull, and the previous statement "skin only" relates to this particular case.

A dead body, as the previous one, was photographed three times on a stretcher on which it was transported, one photo is made after removing the remnants of clothes, but again without lifting the dead body on an autopsy table. On that photo huge injury is clearly visible



located in the area of the right hip which could be caused by action of a very large fragment of explosive device. Morphological features of the massive injury located in the nuchal area cannot be elaborated by insight in such scarce photo-documentation.

Photos extracted from video do not contribute to better understanding of the injuries in this dead body.

In the submitted documents there is information that this person was at about five and a half meters from the Center of Explosion.



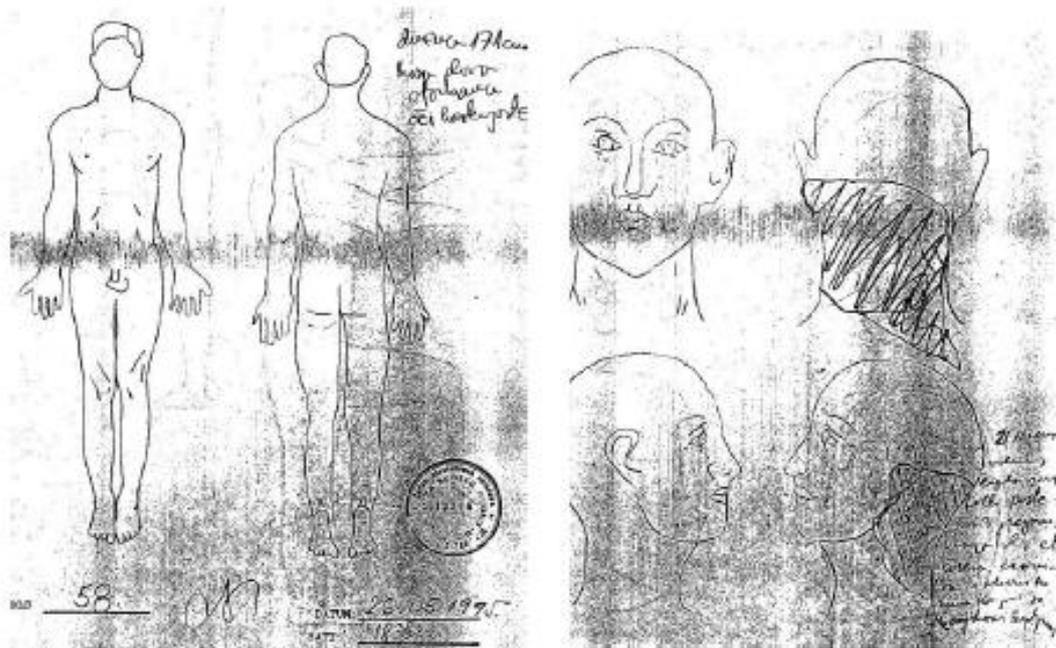
The massive destruction of the head and right hip, considering this distance must be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

**58. Stojčić Jelena, daughter of Marko, born in 1951 from Tuzla, Professor**

Dead body, length of 171 cm, blond hair, hazel irises.

In the description of the injury, it was concluded that there is a destruction of the back of the head and the area of the neck. Any other injuries were not found.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display shows massive injuries located in the left and rear area and the side of the neck. Described injury is evident in the photos.





Appearance of ascertained injuries suggests tangential action of more massive fragments of the explosive.

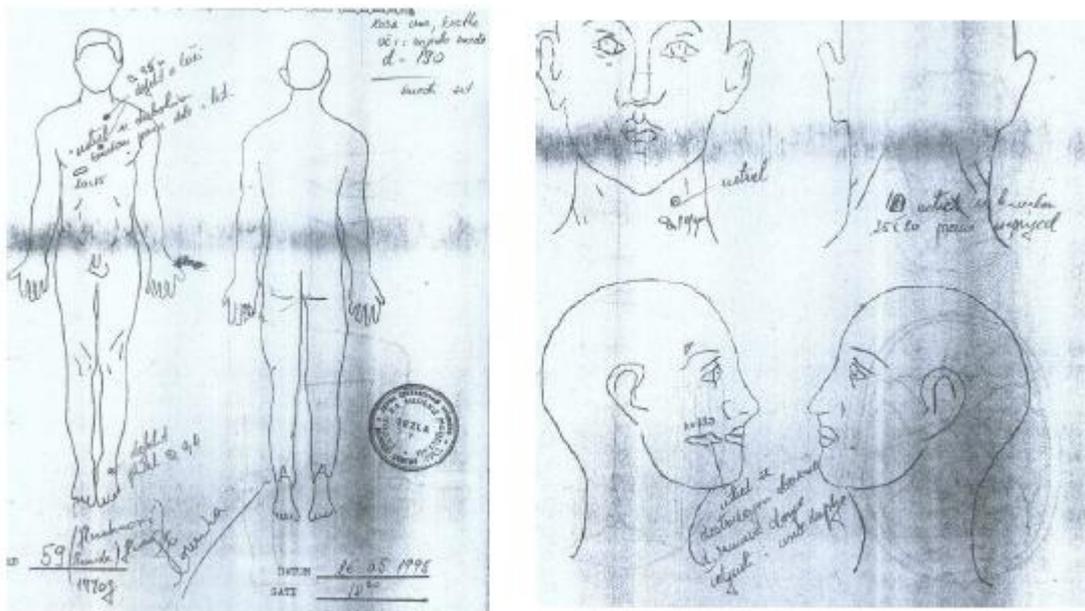
In the submitted documents there is information that this person was at about sixteen meters from the Center of Explosion. Complete massive destruction of the lower part of the head in the neck area, considering this distance must be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

**59. Hrustanović Hasan, son of Hamid, born in 1970, from Tuzla**

Dead body length of 190 cm, black short hair, svijetlokestenjastih iris.

In the records of completed external inspection of the dead body, it was concluded that there are defects of the right buccal facial region with a fracture of the lower jaw bone, injuries in the area of the back of the neck with the penetration to the front and access on the front neck part to the left, as well as smaller defects located in chest area that continue into the chest cavity, and one small round defect of the rear half of the left feet.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



On the schematic display the injuries are stated as "shots" which would imply action of projectiles fired from a hand gun, which is an obvious mistake, bearing in mind that these are undoubtedly explosive injuries. In the neck area, the injuries are described as "shots" located on the front and the back of the left half of the neck, which is illogical to say the very least. In this case, it is most likely that this comes from the inlet piercing defect in the front left side of the neck.





The photo gives the impression of presence of massive soot deposits in the area of the front and left side of the face.



On the photos injuries can be seen in the area of the chest, where you can see a possible injury of the central part, on the left side and on the right front side of the chest that are described in the report on the external inspection of the dead body and drawn in the schematic display. There is a visible smaller injury on the left foot.

The photo extracted from videos shows damage on the left shoe that fits the injury located at left foot.

In the submitted documents there is information that this person was at about four meters from the Center of Explosion. Injuries on the body of the person which are basically minimal, considering this distance, must be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

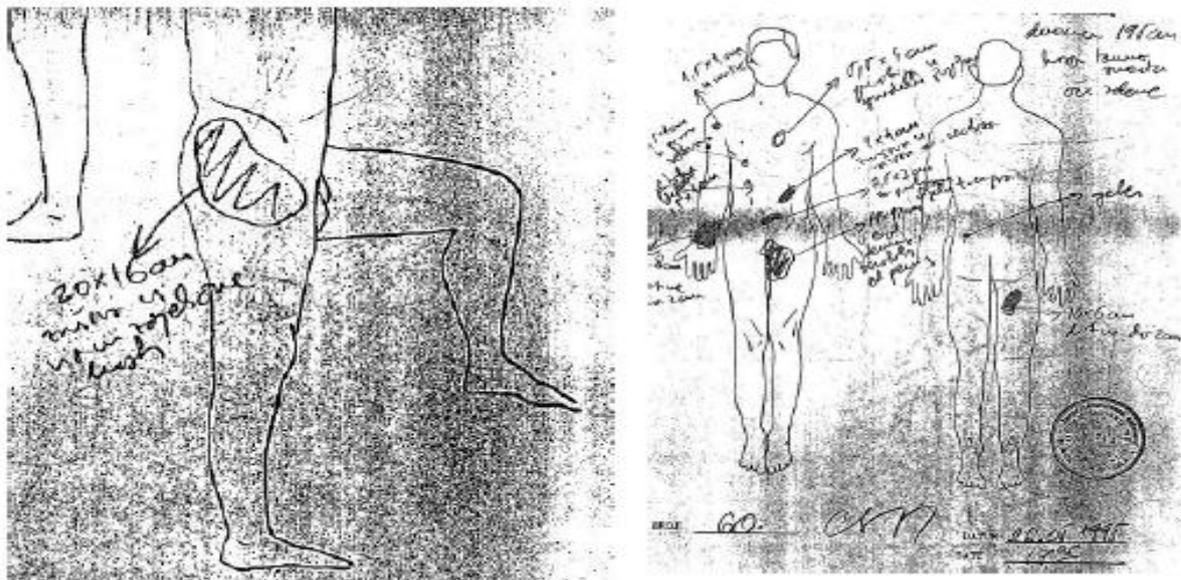


### 60. Hadžić Ago, son of Hamdija, born in 1975 from Tuzla

Dead body approximately 195 cm long, with dark brown hair, green irises.

The record of the external inspection of the dead body, reported the following injuries: destruction of the right hip, in the area of the front inner part of the left thigh, and in the area of external genitals and slightly smaller defects in the chest and abdomen on both sides, and in the right arm and right side of the face, with a penetration in depth. In the bottom of one small defect in the upper part of the buttock on the left, there is found **metal foreign body, most probably fragments fragment.**

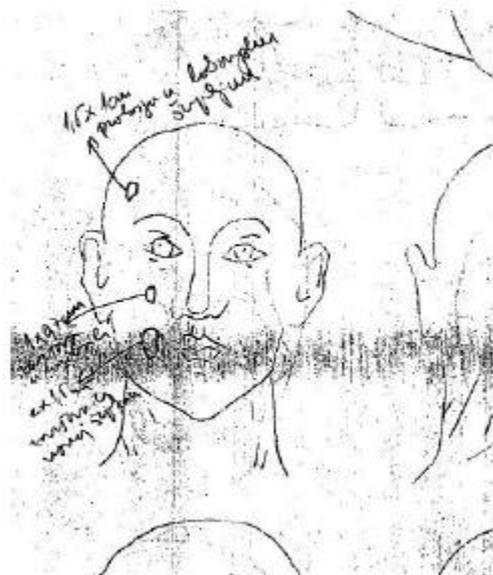
Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Most of the injuries are located in the area of the front of the head and trunk, with existence of one injury on the front left groin and a massive injury located on the right lateral side of the right hip.

In addition there is also an injury in the area of the upper left rear region, where it is indicated that this is the location where fragments was found, and there is an injury in the area of the upper third of the rear part of the right thigh in the upper third, for which the depth indicated is 2 cm. It follows that on this dead body there are injuries located on the front and the back of the body, which is illogical if we consider the existence of a single Center of Explosion. In the forehead area on the right side there is drawn

injury which was stated to be passing into the cranial cavity. This injury is not described in the



report on the external inspection of the dead body.



On the submitted photos there are unfortunately no visible injuries described and drawn, which are found on the lower parts of the body.

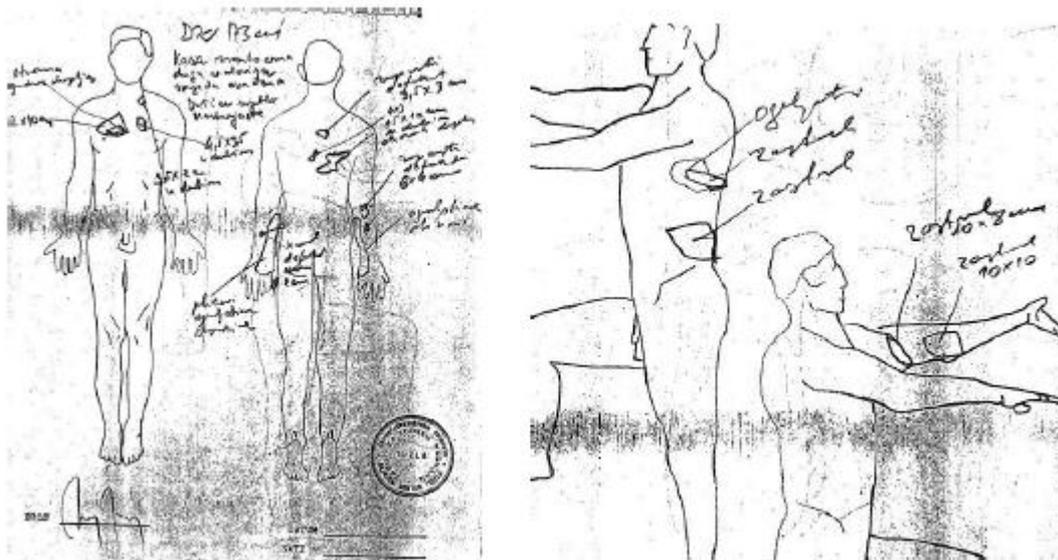
In the submitted documents there is information that this person was at about eight meters from the Center of Explosion. Injuries on the body of the person which are basically minimal considering this distance, must be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

**61. Čaušević Selma, daughter of Mirsad, born in 1977 from Tuzla**

Dead body of approximate length 173 cm, black hair, green irises.

The record of the external inspection of the dead body found the following injuries: Destruction of the right buccal facial region with broken bones, injuries to the chest from the front and injuries in the rear chest area with the breast cavity opening.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic display shows drawn injuries located in areas of the rear sides of the upper extremities and in the area of the inside of the left upper extremity, which are not described in the report on the external inspection of the dead body. From the description of injuries and their schematic drawing it can be seen that at this dead body there are injuries located in areas of both front and rear sides of the body, which is illogical if we consider the existence of a single Center of Explosion.





The accompanying photos do not show injuries located in the area of the rear side of the body. Also, any analysis of the photos that have been extracted from the video, does not contribute to a better clarification of the injuries on the body of this person.

In the submitted documents there is information that this person was at about eight meters from the Center of Explosion. Injuries on the body of this person which are different in size and location, considering this distance and given that they were noted in the areas of the front and back of the body, must be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.





From an inspection of the attached photo, it is quite obvious that in the area of the lower leg, especially in the area of the right lower leg, there are injuries that have not been drawn in the schematic display. The massive destruction that is visible on the chest, abdomen, pelvis and upper parts of the lower extremities with a maximum degree of certainty excludes the effect of action of only fragments of the device. This situation occurs when a person is in the Center of Explosion, most often in a situation where he/she lies on an explosive device. The photograph that displays the upper body is visible, as well as massive destruction of the upper half of the head, with injuries to the inside of the right upper arm and forearm that are not described in the report of the external inspection of the dead body, and on one of them, the injury in the area of the inside of the upper right arm is not drawn in the schematic display.

Insight into photos that are obtained by extracting from the video, further confirm the impression which with the maximum degree of probability excludes actions of only fragments of the explosive device, that is, the thesis is confirmed that such situation occurs only when the person is in the Center of Explosion, mostly lying down on some explosive device.





In the submitted records there is information about the position of the person at the time of the relevant event. Massive destruction stated on the corpse should be further inspected from artillery ballistic aspect.

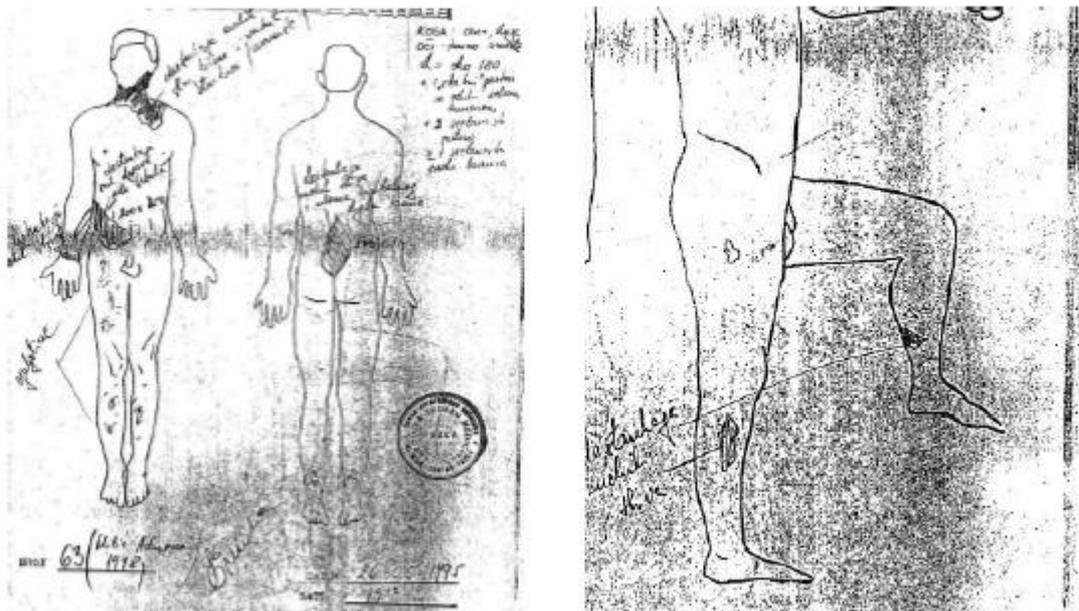


### 63. Milić Adrijana, daughter of Mladen, born in 1978 from Tuzla

Dead body in the records without specified length and any other individual data.

The record of the external inspection of the dead body found the following injuries: The destruction of the neck and left buccal area, injuries of the loin band area and injuries to the right groin.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The schematic displays shows that the body was about 180 cm long, with long black hair and dark brown eyes. Massive injuries are drawn to the front of the body located in the neck and the right side of the trunk, and massive injuries in the area of the back. More minor injuries are drawn for the lower extremities which are said to be abrasions.

There are also drawn two slightly more massive injuries to the outside of the right lower leg and the rear inside of the left lower leg, and injuries to the right forearm that are not described in the report on the external inspection of the dead body.

This body was inspected on a stretcher on which it was transported from the scene without lifting on the autopsy table.





The accompanying photos show visible massive injuries located in the neck and lower area of the face, and massive injuries to the front right side of the abdomen, and in the back of the central part. There is no information on whether the massive injuries to the front right side of the abdomen and in the back part of the central part are interconnected through breakthrough channel.

Such massive injuries, with large degree of security cannot be linked exclusively to the fragmenting effect of the exploded device. In the region of the left knee and left lower leg there is the impression of presence of massive grey-black layers of soot.

This impression is further enhanced by examining the photos extracted from the video.





Insight into photos extracted from the video enhances the impression that such a massive injury, with a large degree of certainty, cannot be associated exclusively to fragmentation effect of the exploded device.

According to data available in the records, this person at the time of the relevant event was located at about eight meters away from the Center of Explosion.



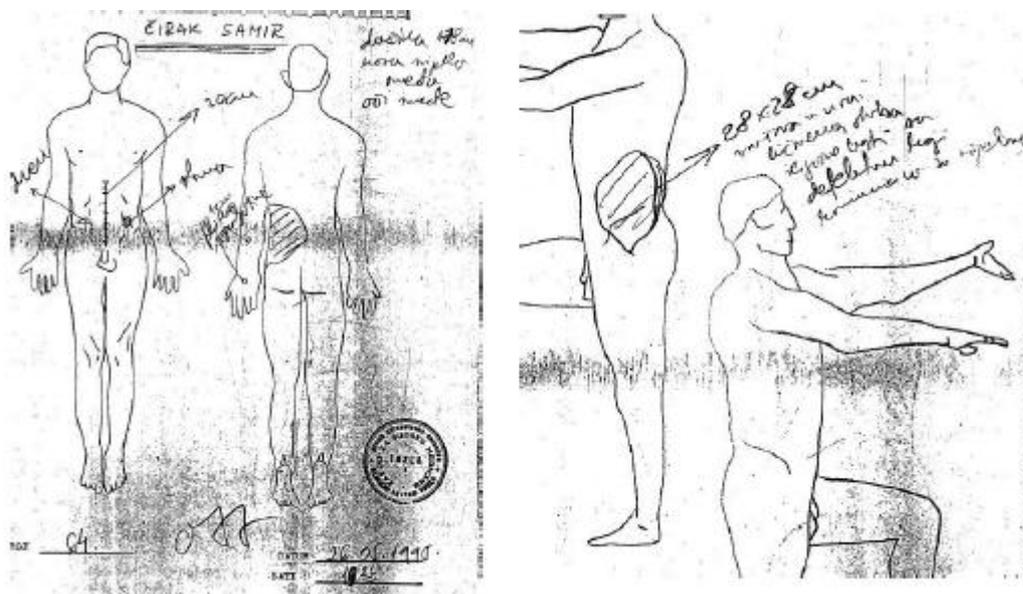
The appearance and location of injury on the body in the context of distance from the explosion must be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

**64. Čirak Samir, son of Džemal, born in 1977 from Tuzla**

Dead body with approximate length 178 cm, light brown hair, hazel irises.

The record of the external inspection of the dead body found that there is injury described as destruction of the left hip and lower lateral side of the abdomen. In addition, it was ascertained that the surgery was carried out, resulting with finding the vertically placed surgical incision about 30 cm long in the central abdominal line, with stitches that hold well with a drain on the right side and opening of the stoma on the left half of the lower part of the belly. It was further stated that the damaged person died in department for intensive care and resuscitation on the 26<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at 02:10 hours.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.

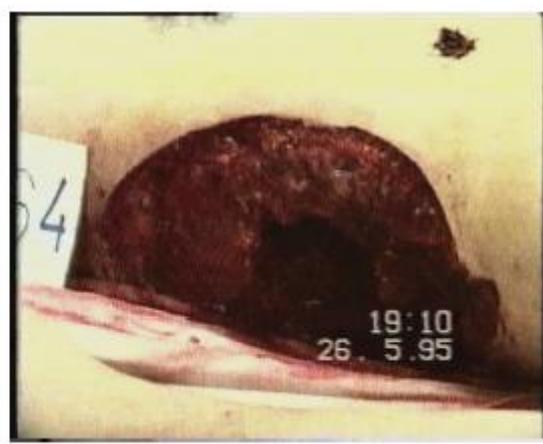


The schematic display shows drawn injuries located on the left hand side and over the left forearm below the elbow. These injuries are not described in the report on the external inspection of the dead body.





No injuries were found on the upper part of the body. In the area of the left side of the trunk there is huge wound whose edges and partial wound area were presumably surgically treated. The abdominal wall shows visible seams formed after surgery. Described injury could have been caused by massive fragments of explosive device or a massive secondary projectile.



Insight into photos extracted from the video does not enhance any other observations.

According to data available in the records, this person at the time of the relevant event was located at about 16.5 meters away from the Center of Explosion.

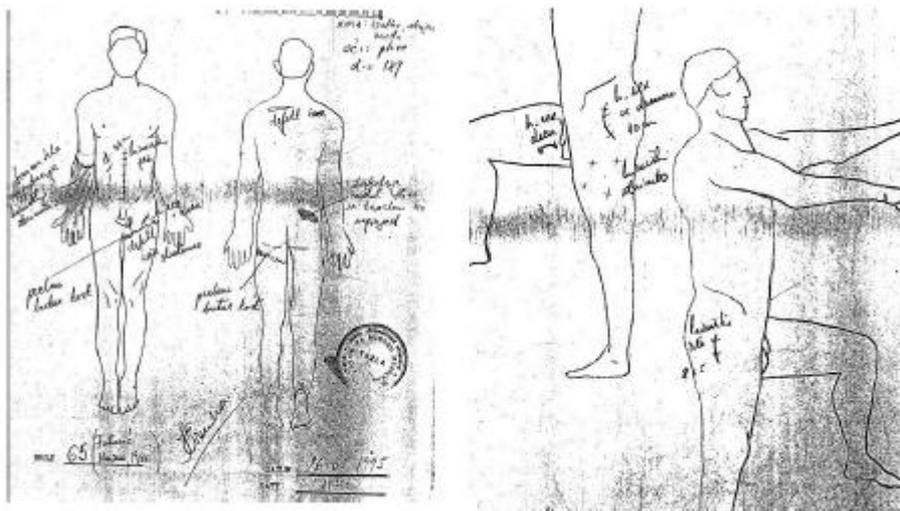
The appearance and location of injury on the body, in the context of the fact that this is just one massive injury, and in the context of distance from the Center of Explosion have to be further elaborated from artillery ballistic aspect.

**65. Fatušić Muris, son of Mujo, born in 1980 from Tuzla**

Dead body of approximate length 187 cm, short shaved brown hair, blue iris.

The record of the external inspection of the dead body stated condition after amputation of the right hand to the level of the upper part of the forearm, and state after surgical opening of the abdomen. Surgical incision was also ascertained with provided drain in the front outside the upper part of the left thigh, with a fractured bone in that level. The identified defects are left half of the upper back and upper posterior right. Described surgical incisions with stitches on the outside of the left hip and in front of the upper part of the left thigh and inner and outer side of the right thigh are also ascertained.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Injuries and the state upon completion of medical intervention are shown in the attached schematic display.



Some of the described injuries are visible in the photos. The photo that shows the appearance of the face and chest of the corpse, did not show the existence of injury located in the upper parts of the body. Analysis of photos extracted from the video does not contribute to a more detailed inspection of the condition of injuries on the body of this person.



In the submitted file there is discharge letter number 211/773 from which it is clear that the body of this injured person who was treated in the orthopedic trauma clinic in Tuzla, the following diagnosis was ascertained: traumatic shock, explosive injuries located in the femoral regions bilaterally, and in the right forearm, on the right foot. Pelvic fractures, broken neck, broken left thigh bone, the presence of metal foreign body in the right femoral area are all noted as well. Injury caused by the explosive device was noted in the abdomen, together with injuries of intestine, mesentery, and bladder. Due to these injuries the patient developed the state of severe traumatic and hipovolemic shock which could not be treated in spite of all measures taken by means of intensive care and during surgery death ensued.

Identical statements are listed in the history of the disease, which is located in the submitted documents.

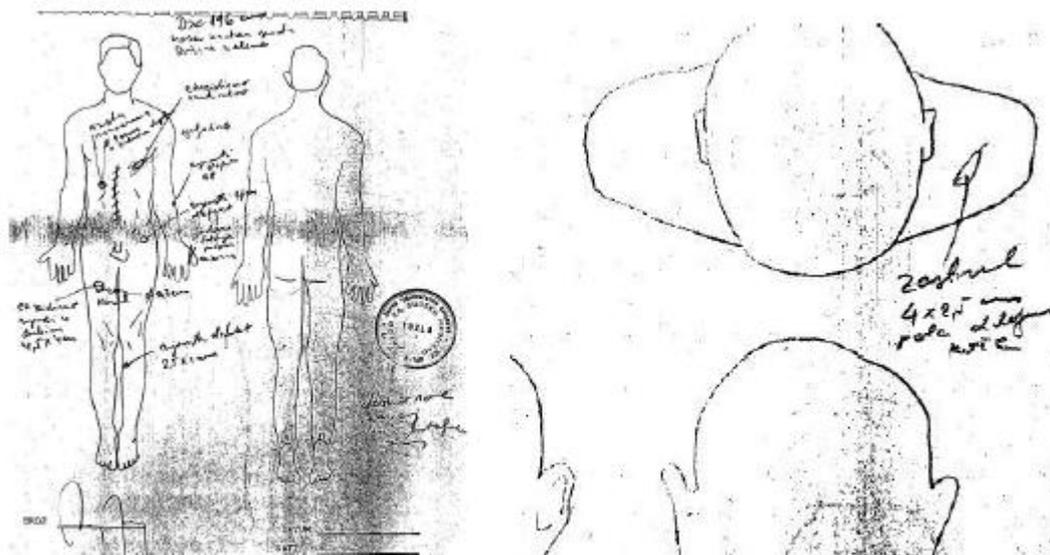
In submitted documents there are no information on the location of this person with respect to the explosion in the moment of the critical event.

### 66. Murselović Elvir son of Ibrahim, born in 1972 from Tuzla

Dead body of approximate length 196 cm, with short brown hair, green irises.

The record of the external inspection of the dead body established analyzed defects of the skin of the lower part of the chest to the left, the right upper abdomen, upper left thigh and lower right thigh. Vertically placed incision provided with seams is described for the central line of the abdomen. It is further stated that the injured person died in the department for intensive care and resuscitation on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at 22:30 hours.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



In addition to the injuries described in the report on the external inspection of the dead body, the attached schematic display shows drawn injuries located on the top of the right shoulder, which indicates that it was a shot.





The photos show visible injuries located in the chest, abdomen, left groin, right thigh, as well as the surgical incision in the area of the abdominal wall. Injury drawn in the area of the upper part of the right shoulder is not visible in the photos.

Analysis of images obtained by extracting from the video does not contribute to a more detailed consideration of injury on the body of this person.

In the submitted file there is a release letter from the hospital, number 210/2181 which makes it clear that this patient was treated at the Surgical Clinic in Tuzla and that at the time the set diagnosis was: explosive abdominal injury with penetration of wounds channels in the abdomen and injury of both lobes of the liver, gall bladder, duodenum and head of the pancreas. An emergency surgery was carried out on the patient during which gall bladder was removed and the previously enumerated injured internal organs were sewn. Unfortunately, cardiac arrest took place and death ensued, despite all the measures taken by mean of intensive care.

Identical statements are listed in the history of the disease, which is located in the submitted documents.

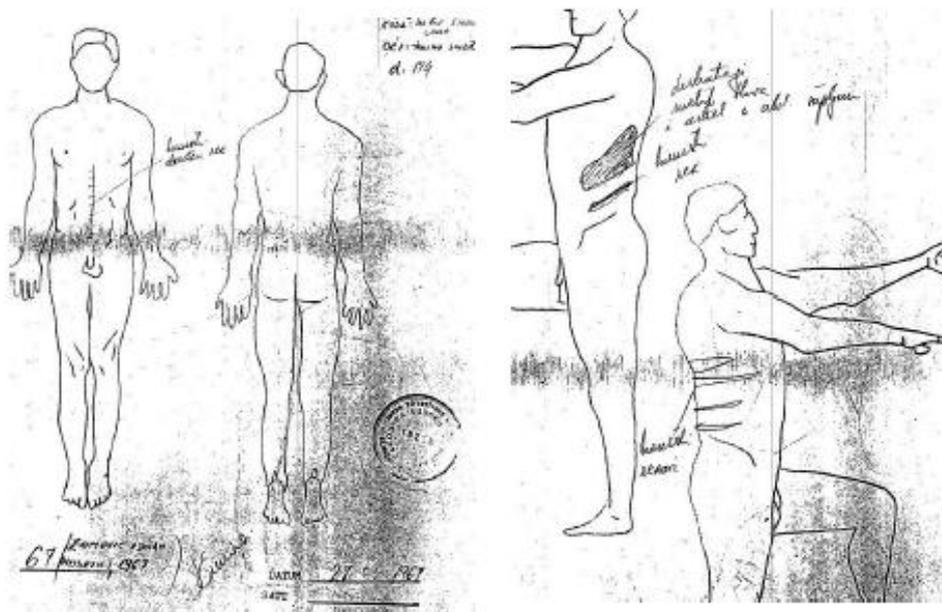
In submitted documents there are no information on the location of this injured person from the Center of Explosion at the time of the relevant event.

**67. Zaimović Adnan, son of Husein, born in 1967, from Tuzla**

Dead body of approximate length 174 cm, with black hair, dark brown irises.

The record of the external inspection of the dead body shows defect in the skin over the left side of the lower part of the chest below which there is a surgical incision which easily leans down and forward, and four such defects on the opposite side of the trunk, while on the center line of the abdomen there is vertically placed incision with provided seams which are well sewn. It was concluded that this injured person died in department for intensive care and resuscitation on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at 03:15 hours.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The attached schematic displays whos drawn injuries located in areas of rear lateral sides of the trunk on both sides, whereas in the right side of the body it was stated that these are surgical incisions.



Injuries located in the right side of the trunk are not visible in the photo. By insight into the photo showing the head and chest, one can only conclude that the upper part of the body contains no visible injuries. For this person there are no photos extracted from the video.

In documents submitted there is discharge letter from hospital, number 210/2194 which clearly shows that this patient was treated at the Surgical Clinic in Tuzla. On that occasion, the diagnosis of the condition after explosive was injury of the abdomen.

The patient had undergone urgent surgery which consisted of the removal of the left kidney, resection of the descending part of the colon. In the further course, the patient developed a severe infectious process which led, among other things, to the cancellation of the remaining kidney, and the development of severe endotoxin shock which could not be corrected in spite of all measures taken by means of intensive care, and death ensued.

Identical statements are listed in the history of the disease, which is located in the submitted documents.

In documents submitted there are no information on the location of the person from the Center of Explosion at the time of the relevant event.



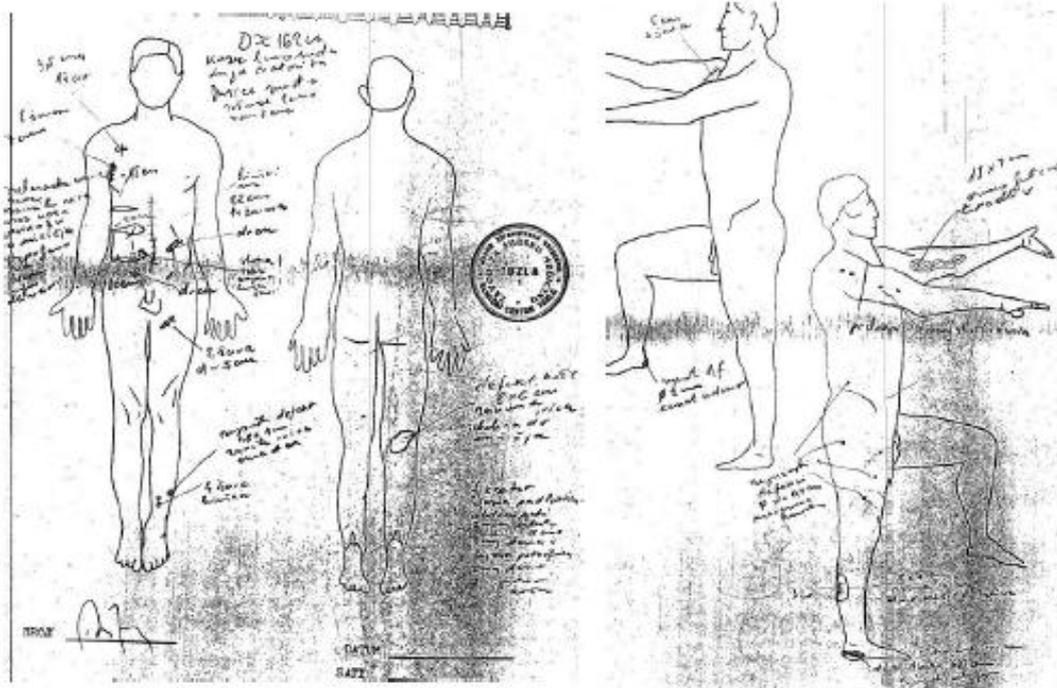
**68. Hurić Elvira, daughter of Lutva, born in 1978 from Tuzla**

Dead body of approximate length 162cm, dark brown, long, wavy hair, hazel irises.

The record of the external inspection found the following injuries: in the area of the right arm there is described external fixator. There is described skin defect of diameter 6 x 8 cm, straight edges, the depth of the muscle located in the right knee pits, dotted defects of straight edges located in the area outside the lower half of the left lower leg, in front of which in the center line there is perpendicular cut provided with four stitches that are well sewn.

In the center line of the abdomen there is vertically placed cut 22 cm long, supplied with 14 stitches that are well sewn. Horizontally placed cut to the right subclavian area, with a seam that is well sewn, then, a cut 7 cm long, vertically placed with 5 seams that are well sewn into the outer upper part of the right breast. There were two spindle-shaped wounds, vertically set, at the lower portion of the front exterior of the chest and upper abdomen to the right, and one wound on the same side just above the groin, with straight edge to the muscles. One drain at a time was described on the front of the abdomen on both sides, and stoma opening in the right central part of the abdomen. Several piercing defects with diameter approximately 0.4 cm has been described on the outside of the right hip and thigh. Vertically placed wound with edges 8 cm long and 5 cm wide is described, at the bottom of which there are the muscles and tendons, but the description does not clarify the position of the wound. On the back of the outer area of the front of the right lower leg there is described horizontal wound of the same characteristics. In the area outside of the rear part of the right foot there is described wound 6 cm long and up to 3 cm wide, which continues inward by a channel, ending with dotted defect of diameter approximately 2 cm on the inner side of the heel. For this person, it was concluded that she died in the department of intensive care and resuscitation on 27<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at 23:50 hours.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Injuries described in a rather confusing record of the external inspection of the dead body are drawn in a schematic display of the submitted documentation.

Analysis of the submitted photo does not contribute to the further clarification of injuries on the body of this person.

The submitted records do not include the images extracted from video clips.



In the submitted file there is a discharge letter from the hospital, number 210/2172 from which it is clear that the patient was treated in Surgical Clinic in Tuzla. On that occasion, the diagnosis was: explosive abdominal injuries located below the right rib arch, explosive injuries of the right upper arm with bone fractures, explosive lower leg injuries on both sides. Due to the explosive injury in the abdomen, there are injuries to the stomach, liver, small intestine in two places.

There was also the presence of air in the chest cavity. In the further course, complications developed, the occurrence of severe infections took place that affected the abdominal wall, retroperitoneal space, and finally the appearance of gangrene of the intestine brought complications which led the patient fall into a state of severe endotoxin shock, which could not be solved despite all undertaken measures of intensive treatment, eventually leading to death.

Identical statements are listed in the history of the disease, which is located in the submitted documents.

In documents submitted there are no information on the location of the person with respect to the Center of Explosion during the critical event.

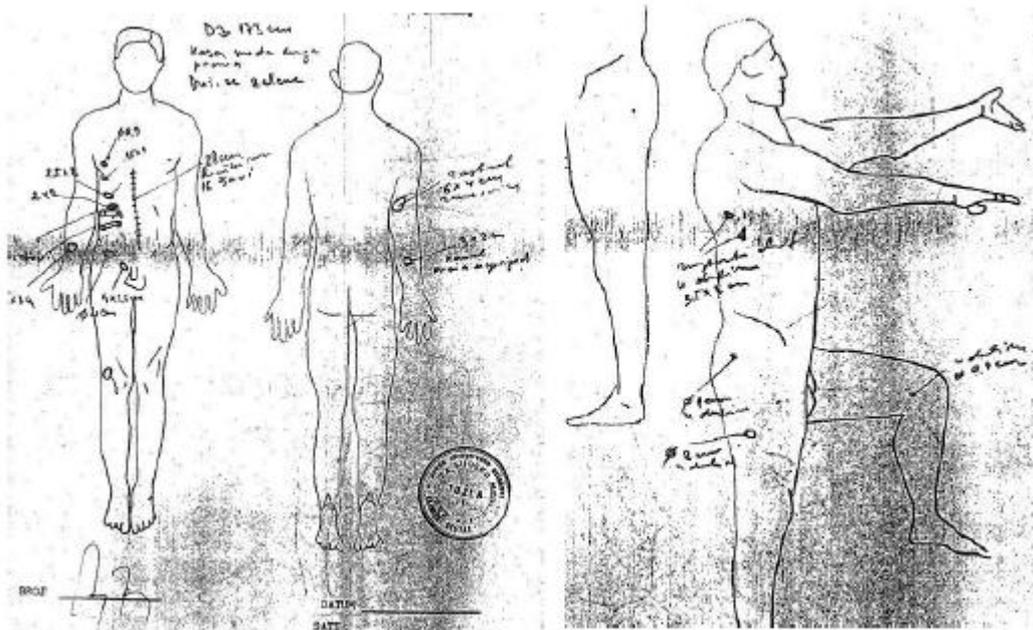
**69. Sarajlić Jasminka, daughter of Ibrahim, born in 1971 from Tuzla, student**

Dead body with approximate length 173 cm, dark brown, long, straight hair, green irises.

The record of the external inspection of dead body found the following injuries: Surgical processed holes with diameter up to 2.5 cm, on the outside of the front part of the chest and abdomen to the right, and in the right groin with two drains on the right side of the abdomen, as well as vertically placed incision in the midline of the abdominal arer, 28 cm long equipped with 16 stitches that are well sewn. There are established small defects on the sides of the trunk, hip, and mid thigh, and the right part inside the lower part of the left thigh.

Processed openings with diameter 4 x 6 or 2 x 3 cm were established in the area of the back of the right upper arm, and forearm and the front outside of the right knee. This person died in the department for intensive care and resuscitation on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at 19:30 hours.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Injuries described in a rather confusing written record of the external inspection of the dead body are drawn in a schematic display of the submitted documentation.





Analysis of the submitted photo does not contribute to the further clarification of injuries on the body of this person. On the photos there are obvious injuries of explosive located in areas of the trunk on the right, and in the right area of the upper and lower extremities. Injuries that are visible with absolute certainty can be linked to the activity of fragments of the explosive device.

The submitted records do not include the images extracted from video clips.

In the submitted file there is a discharge letter from the hospital, number 10/179, from which it is clear that the patient was receiving treatment at the Surgical Clinic in Tuzla.

During the treatment the diagnosis was as follows: an explosive injury in the abdomen with the invasions of the channel into the abdominal cavity. The patient was treated by means of surgery, during which they repaired injuries of stomach, pancreas, and the excretory duct. Because of the injury problems of the stomach, it was necessary to re-open the abdomen and repeated rehabilitation of stomach injury. The situation got complicated by emergence of inflammation of peritoneum, which with maximum level of certainty is related to the terminal cause of death. Otherwise, it is a very bad photocopy of medical document that is on the verge of illegibility.

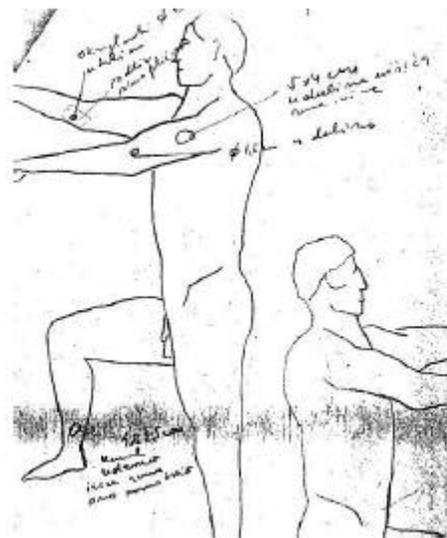
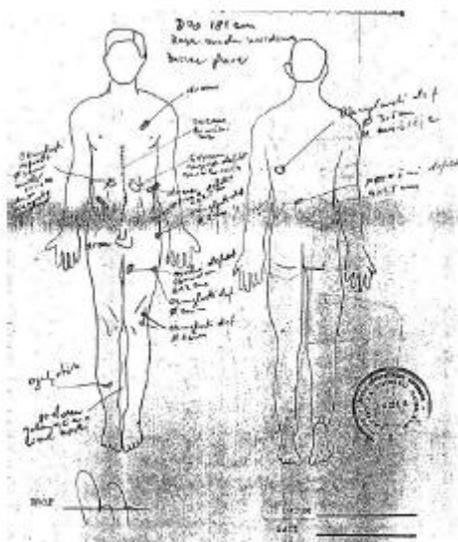
Identical statements are listed in the history of the disease, which is located in the submitted documents.

In documents submitted there are no information on location of the person with respect to the Center of Explosion at the time of the relevant event.

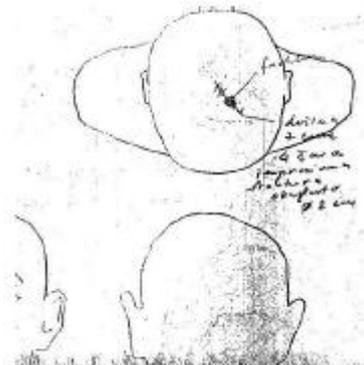
### 70. Mujabašić Edin, son of Mehmedalija, born in 1973 from Tuzla

Dead body with approximate length 181 cm, brown wavy hair, blue staves. The record of the external inspection of the dead body, it was concluded that there were surgically treated wounds in the upper part of the crown of the head, placed aslant to the left and forward, 7 cm long, with 4 stitches in which a new inward fracture of the bone with approximate diameter of 2 cm was found. Also there is description of round, surgically treated defect of skin of the right side of the back, the injury in the area of the left external side of the legs and upper arm, and the inside of the lower part of the right lower leg, which extends outwards to the outer side, with round opening approximately 2 cm in diameter, with a fracture of tibia at that level. In the central line of the stomach there is vertically mounted surgical incision about 30 cm long, one drain on both sides of stomach and one drain on the left chest, and one round piercing defect of straight edges located in the upper area of the abdomen at the front side, which has diameter of 4 x 6 cm on the left side, and approximately 3 cm on the right side. It was alleged that this patient died in department for intensive care and resuscitation on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at 06:40 hours.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



Described injuries are drawn in the schematic display. It is clear that there is no injury in the crown area of the head, and that no injuries were located on the front and the back of the body, as well as injuries located on the inner and outer sides of the extremities, whereby the available documents contain no information on the existence or punctures, no data on the interconnectedness of injuries by penetrating channels. This distribution of injury is very illogical if viewed in the context of the Center of Explosion.





From the photos, it is evident that the body was inspected on a stretcher on which it was delivered without relocating the body on the autopsy table. In the area of the scalp there is visible earlier surgical treatment. The other photos show the state after completion of the surgical treatment of these injuries. Analysis of the submitted photo does not contribute to better perception of injuries on the body of this person.



The submitted documents do not include the photos that are extracted from the video.

In the submitted documents of the discharge letter from the hospital, number 210/2180 from which it is clear that this patient was treated at the Surgery Clinic in Tuzla. During treatment the diagnosis was: explosive injuries in the abdomen with the penetration of channels in the abdominal cavity, cleft spleen, massive extraperitoneal hematoma, broken right lower leg, pressed fracture of the parietal area, bleeding under the dura, severe swelling of the brain, severe hemorrhagic shock induced by blood loss. The patient was treated surgically, the spleen was removed, drains placed at the abdominal cavity in several places, treatment made for external injuries and immobilization carried out for the broken left lower leg.

Notwithstanding the measures taken by means of intensive treatment, death ensued, but in the available medical documentation there are no data on terminal cause of death. Anyhow, multiple explosive injuries caused on this critical occasion are in connection with the occurrence of fatal consequences.

Identical statements are listed in the history of the disease, which is located in the submitted documents.

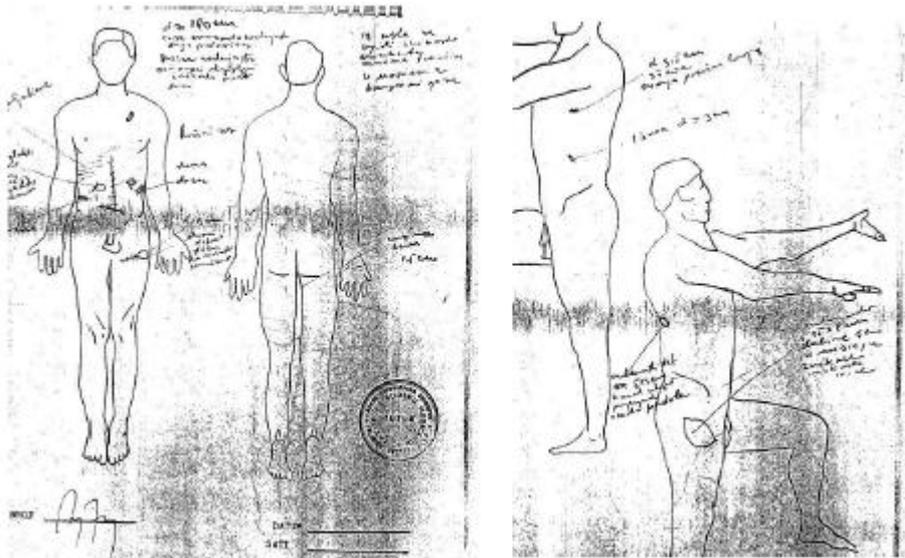
In documents submitted there are no information on the location of this person with respect to the Center of Explosion during this critical event.

**71. Ninić Dijana, daughter of Dragan, born in 1975 from Tuzla**

Dead body with approximate length 180 cm, red maroon long, wavy hair, hazel irises.

The record of the external inspection of the dead body state the condition after the opening of the abdominal cavity with one drain on each side and round openings, one on each side and one drain on the front left part of the chest. Round defect with diameter approximately 4 cm was noted, located on the front and outside of the upper part of the left thigh, which continues to the right horizontally placed incision 15 cm long, which is provided with stitches. There was also a spindle defect with straight edges located on the outside of the right half of the back, which continues to the left by means of a channel. There is description of skin defect which is spindle-shaped, with straight edges located outside of the upper right thigh with length of approximately 15 cm, and 8 cm wide, with depth of 4 cm, whose bottom reaches the muscles. Finally, there are two incisions 3 cm long, located in the area of the left side of the trunk in the level of central armpit line, also supplied with seams. Finally, it was noted that this individual died in the department for intensive care and resuscitation at 5<sup>th</sup> June 1995 at 10:20 hours.

Schematic display of the recorded injuries and photographic documentation made during the performance of the external inspection were submitted for this individual.



The above injuries are drawn in the accompanying schematic displays and are shown in the photos. The dead body has been viewed on a stretcher on which it was submitted.





The essence of the displayed photos and schematic displays is the state upon completion of surgical procedures that are performed because of explosive injuries mainly located in area of the trunk and lower extremities.

In the submitted file there is a discharge letter from the hospital, which is a very bad photocopy, difficult to read, at the edge of uselessness. This document may be known to be a case of multiple injuries located in the explosive areas of the chest, abdomen, back, and pelvic area. After the surgical intervention, the patient developed intestinal tangle condition which additionally complicated the existing difficult situation of traumatic and hypovolemic shock. During surgeries, inter alia, the kidney was removed and injuries repaired to the lower vena cava. Despite all the measures taken by means of intensive care, death ensued, which is obviously connected with explosive injuries suffered during the critical event.

According to the submitted records, this person was located at a distance of 17 meters from the Center of Explosion. Bearing in mind the localization of the injuries, this fact needs to be further analyzed from artillery ballistic aspect.

During the previous analysis of injuries of fatalities, for a number of them it is stated where they placed these people at the moment of the incident or the moment of explosion. These data were obtained by a detailed analysis of all the available documentation, which is located in the file and which is accepted as authentic by competent judicial institutions. A thorough analysis of all the documentation was done by investigators of defense and for the purposes of clarity, and below are given data and parameters based on which it is established where the particular person was at the time of the relevant event. Of course, given the previously mentioned statement on the removal of dead bodies from the scene before performing the investigation, despite all these efforts, objectively it was not possible to determine where each of the people killed were in the moment of the event.

#### **Casualty No. 3 - Hasanović Senad**

According to the testimony of witnesses Esad Salkic No.31, this killed person was located at the store "Obuća Beograd", with injured Alispahić Admir and another witness, Salkić Sead. However, on the video, this killed is in front of the entrance to the store "Nik". On the video submitted by the prosecution (video no.3- VTS\_01\_1 - time 06:06 to 06:16, 06:25 to 6:28, 8:10 to 08:28) Senad Hasanović is in front of the entrance to the store "Nik "on the left side of white" Golf ", 2.5 m from the blast along with the victim Admir Alispahić (killed no.36). By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with photo-documentation made during the examination of the bodies of the victims, comparing fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_2, time 10:48 to 10:55) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija it was found it is Senad Hasanović.

#### **Casualty No. 4 - Ramić Fahrudin**

On the video submitted by the prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - time 3:51 a.m. to 3:54, 04: 17-04:21) Ramic Fahrudin was in front of the café "Gulam". This place is about 17 meters from the explosion site. By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with photo-documentation made during the examination of the bodies of the victims, fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_2, time 11:19 to 11:26) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija, it was found that it is a Ramić Fahrudin.

#### **Casualty No. 5 - Marinović Pera**

According to the testimony of witnesses No.41, Ana Gavrić, Marinović Pera was in front of the store "Loto", together with the victims: Borić Indira, Hakić Hamdija and Ilinka Tadić where they sold the chocolate, cigarettes and others. This place is located about 18-19 meters from the explosion site.

#### **Casualty No. 6 - Mustačević Šaban**

According to the testimony of witnesses No.68, Samir Mehmedović, Mostaćević Šaban was located about 1 meter from the rear of golf that was in front of the store "Nik", at about 6m of explosion.

**Casualty No. 12 - Đapo Amir**

According to the testimony of witnesses No.45, Amela Mehmedović, the injured was on the corner of the building where the store is located, a few steps from the entrance to the cafe "Leonardo", together with Edin Mehmedović who was also killed, Glogovac Ljubiša and Huseinefendić Samir who were injured on that occasion. This place is situated about 8 meters from the explosion site. According to the testimony of Witness No. 123 Huseinefendić Samir, they were on the corner of the building where the store is located, a few steps from the entrance to the cafe "Leonardo". Also, according to the witness No.25, Glogovac Ljubiša, they were on the sidewalk to the boutique at the cafe "Leonardo".

**Casualty No. 13 - Đuzel Amir**

According to the testimony of witness No.191, Huremović Nadira, in the moment of explosion Đuzel Amir was in front of the cafe "Leonardo".

**Casualty No. 14 – Kurtalić Vesna**

According to the testimony of witness no.202, Isić Vildana, who states that after the explosion she saw Kurtalić Vesna close to killed Mujić Samir, which means that the killed people were in the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

**Casualty No. 18 - Vuković Mustafa**

According to the testimony of Witness No. 91, Malohodžić Nedim, Vuković Mustafa was with him at the corner of the building with boutiques that lead to the cafe "Leonardo". This place is located approximately 7 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualties No. 19 - Hujdurević Adnan**

According to the testimony of witness no. 87, Ikinčić Admira, Hujdurević Adnan was located at the corner store "Samoizbor" to coffee "Gulam" together with Hidanović Alema, Hadžić Ago, Nenad Marković, Jogundžić Azur who also perished with Ramadanović Osman and Hajdarević Acko who were injured on that occasion. They stood in a circle and talked. Also, according to the testimony of witness No.24, Ramadanović Osman, Hujdurević Adnan was on the corner of "Samoizbor" which looks to the store, "Nik". This place is situated at about 10 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 23 - Slijepčević Asim**

According to the testimony of witness no. 83, Đapo Samir, he was with them at the corner of the building by boutique "Belle Amie" a few steps from explosion. This place is situated about 8 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 24 - Kalesić Sandro**

According to the testimony of witness No.171, Kalesić Dina, the father of the deceased, two of them were sitting in the garden cafe "Gulam", Sandro was sitting next to him on a chair. This place is located about 18 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 25 - Nedim Hodžić**

According to the testimony of witness no. 86, Baraković Muhammad, he was in front of store "Samoizbor" opposite to store "Nik", with Ćustendil Feđa, Milić Adriana and others. This place is located approximately 8 m from the blast. On the video submitted by the prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - time 03:16 to 03:24), Nedim Hodžić is located at the corner store "Samoizbor" at the bar

table with beer. By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with photo documentation of the victims, comparing fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_3, time 07: 07- 07:28) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija, it was found that it was Nedim Hodžić.

**Casualty No. 26 - Borić Indira**

According to the testimony of witness No.41, Ana Gavrić, Borić Indira was in front of the store "Loto", together with the victims: Marinović Pera, Hakić Hamdija and Ilinka Tadić where they sold chocolate, cigars etc. This place is located about 16 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 27- Mehanović Sulejman**

According to the testimony of witness No.102, Smajić Enver, Mehanović Sulejman was on the corner of the building with cafe "Leonardo" in the direction of the store "Nik" with him were Kurbašić Damir and Hasan Hrustanović. This place is about 6 -7 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 28 – Kurbašić Damir**

According to the testimony of witness No.102, Smajić Enver, Kurbašić Damir was in the corner of the building with cafe "Leonardo" in the direction of the store "Nik" with him, Mehanović Sulejman and Hasan Hrustanović. This place is situated at about 5-6 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 29 – Tadić Ilinka**

According to the testimony of witness No.41, Ana Gavrić, Ilinka Tadić was in front of the store "Loto" with casualties Marinović Pera, Borić Indira, Hakić Hamdija, where they sold chocolate, cigars etc. It is located approximately 17 meters from the place of the explosion.

**Casualty No. 30 – Nuhanović Selma**

According to the testimony of witnesses No.71, Nukić Hajrija, Selma Nuhanović was in with her and Kurbegović Vanja at the entrance to the store "Samoizbor" across the store, "Nik". This place is situated at about 5-6 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 31 – Mehmedović Edin**

According to the testimony of Witness No. 4, Amela Mehmedović, Edin Mehmedović was on the corner of the building where the store is, a few steps from the entrance to the cafe "Leonardo" with Đapo Amir who was also killed, Glogovac Ljubiša and Huseinefendić Samir who were injured on that occasion. This place is situated at about 8-9 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 32 – Bosnjaković Ilvana**

On the video submitted by the prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - Time 03:56 - 04:00, 6:20 a.m. to 6:24) Bosnjaković Ilvana was located at the corner store, "Nik" which looks to the store, "Seljanka" . By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with the photo-documentation of victims, comparing fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (Video No. 3 - VTS\_01\_4, time 01:37 to 2:40) and footage from the scene, the Tuzla Kapija it was found that this was Bosnjaković Ilvana. This place is located approximately 5 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 36 – Alispahic Admir**

According to the testimony of witness No.31, Esad Salkić, he was in store "Obuća Beograd", with injured Hasanović Senad and witness Sead Salkić. However, on the video this person is in front of the entrance to the store "Nik". In a video posted by the prosecution, Admir Alispahić is in front of the entrance to the store "Nik" from the left side of white golf, about 3m from the blast along with injured No.3 Hasanović Senad. Comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with the photo documentation of the victims, fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (Video No. 3 - VTS\_01\_4, time 00:38 to 00:58) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija it was found that it was Admir Alispahić.

**Casualty No. 37 - Rosić Jasminko**

According to the testimony of witness No.55, Eldar Hamzić, Rosić Jasminko and he were on the corner of the store "Samoizbor" where they sold beer, to the store, "Nik". On the video delivered by the prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - time 03:30 to 3:32, 5:16 to 5:21) Rosić Jasminko was located at the corner of the store "Samoizbor" in front of the sidewalk. By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with the photo documentation of the victims, fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_4, time 03:25 to 03:43) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija it was found that it was Rosić Jasminko. This place is about 6-7 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 39 – Mujić Samir**

According to the testimony of witness No. 119, Isić Ahmed, Mujić Samir was with him and Radončić Nenad at 3.5 m from the blast. Otherwise witness Isić Ahmed says he stayed on his feet and was only grazed by fragments at 3.5 m from the blast of projectile. Also according to the witness No.39, Dajanović Jasmina, Mujić Samir was in front of the store "Nik" in the vicinity of white golf with Radončić Nenad. Radončić Nenad was left disabled without both legs below the knee.

**Casualty No. 40 – Rahmani Raif**

According to the testimony of witness No.20, Jahijagić Almir, Rahmani Raif and he were in front of the cafe-candy shopKapija. This place is located about 28 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 41 - Almir Jahić**

According to the testimony of Witness No. 98, Ljaljić Šejla, Almir Jahić was with her and Čirak Samir in the garden cafe "Gulam" at about 15 meters from the explosion site. This place is about 16 -17 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 43 - Mujbašić - Jogundžić Azur**

According to the testimony of witness no. 87, Ikinić Admira, Mujbašić - Jogundžić Azur was located on the corner of the store "Samoizbor" to a cafe "Gulam" together with Hujdurević Adnan, Hidanović Alema, Hadžić Ago, Nenad Marković, who were also killed, and Ramadanović Osman and Hajdarević Acko who were injured on that occasion. They stood in a circle and talked. According to the testimony of witness no. 69 and No.70 Pirić Adnan in his statement of 1997 it is said that Jogunčić Azur was located with him, Nenad Marković and Jasmina Hajdarević were in front of "Obuća Beograd", and in a statement from 2007 it is said that they were next to the purple "Stojadin" close to "Fast food ". The group consisted of 12 - 13 boys. This place is located approximately 9 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 44 – Vantić Azur**

On the video submitted by the prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - time 04:43 to 5:05) Vantić Azur was located on the corner in front of the store "Samoizbor", across two chairs that were in the front door of the store. By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with the photo documentation of the victims, fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_4, time 09:49 to 10:10) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija it has been found that it is Vantić Azur. This place is located approximately 9 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 48 – Marković Nenad**

According to the testimony of witness no. 87, Ikinić Admira, Nenad Marković was located at the corner store " Samoizbor " to coffee "Gulam" together with Hujdurević Adnan, Hidanović Alema, Hadžić Ago, Jogunčić Azur, who were also killed and Ramadanović Osman and Hajdarević Acko who were injured on that occasion They stood in a circle and talked. According to the testimony of witness no. 69 and No.70 Pirić Adnan in his statement of 1997 it is said that Nenad Marković was with him, Jogunčić Azur and Hajdarević Jasmin in front of the "Obuća Beograd", and a statement from 2007 said that they were next to purple "Stojadin" near "Fast Food". The group consisted of 12 - 13 boys. This place is about 9-10 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 49 – Hakić Hamdija**

According to the testimony of witness No.41, Ana Gavrić, Hakić Hamdija was in front of the store "Loto", together with the victims: Borić Indira, Marinović Pera and Tadić Ilinka where they sell chocolate, cigars etc. This place is located about 17 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 50 – Stepanović Savo**

According to the testimony of witness no. 109, Krunoslav Tokić, Stepanović Savo was located with him near the entrance to the cafe confectionery "Kapija". This place is located about 30 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 54 – Ponjavić Rusimir**

On the video submitted by the prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - time 04:05 to 04:10) Ponjavić Rusimir was in front of the store, "Seljanka". By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with the photo documentation of the victims, fixations made during the external examination of dead bodies (Video No. 3 - VTS\_01\_4, time 16:52 to 17:37) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija was found to be a Ponjavić Rusimir. This place is located about 10 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 55 – Hidanovic Alem**

According to the testimony of witness no. 87, Ikinić Admira, Hidanović Alem is located at the corner store "Samoizbor" to a cafe "Gulam" together with Hujdurević Adnan, Hadžić Ago, Nenad Marković, Jogundžić Azur who are also injured, and Ramadanović Osman and Hajdarević Acko who were injured on that occasion. They stood in a circle and talked. This site is located approximately 8.5 m from the blast.

**Casualty No. 57 – Kurbegović Vanja**

According to the testimony of witness No.71, Nukić Hajrija, Kurbegović Vanja was with her and Nuhanović Selma at the entrance to the store "Samoizbor" across the store, "Nik". This site is located approximately 5.5 - 6m from the blast.

**Casualty No. 58 – Stojičić Jelena**

On the video submitted by the prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - during 3:45 to 3:50) Stojičić Jelena was in front of the café "Gulam" about 15 meters from the explosion site. By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with the photo documentation of the victims, fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (Motion No. 3 - VTS\_01\_4, time 19:55 to 20:05) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija was found to be a Stojičić Jelena. This place is located about 16 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 59 – Hrustanović Hasan**

According to the testimony of witness No.102 Smajić Enver, Hasan Hrustanović was on the corner of the building with cafe "Leonardo" in the direction of the shop "Nik" with him, Mehanović Sulejman and Kurbašić Damir. This place is located approximately 7 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 60 – Hadžić Ago**

According to the testimony of witness no. 87, Ikinić Admir, Hadžić Ago was located at the corner store "Samoizbor" to the cafe "Gulam" together with Hidanović Alem, Hujdurević Adnan, Marković Nenad, Jogundžić Azur who were also killed, and with Ramadanović Osman, Hajdarević Acko, were injured on that occasion. They stood in a circle and talked. On the video submitted by the prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - time 03:43 to 03:45) Hadžić Ago was on the corner in front of the store "Samoizbor" in front of the "Zastava 101". By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with photo documentation of the victims, fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (video No. 3 - VTS\_01\_4, time 23:01 to 23:19) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija it was found that it was Hadžić Ago. This place is situated about 8 -9 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 61 - Čaušević Selma**

On the video submitted by the prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - time 05:16 to 5:21, 6:30 to 06:32) Čaušević Selma was on the corner in front of the store "Samoizbor" in front of the sidewalk next to the victim No. 37, Rosić Jasminko. Comparing of the external appearance and clothes and shoes with the photo documentation of the victims, fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_4, time 23:20 to 23:41) and recordings from the scene in Tuzla Kapija it was found it is Čaušević Selma. This place is situated about 8 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 62 - Mujanović Nešet**

On the video submitted by the prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - during 3:32 to 3:42) Mujanovic Nešet was on the corner in front of the store "Samoizbor" in front of the "Zastava 101 ", covered with small white tablecloth framed in red. By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with photo documentation of the victims, fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_4, time 21:53 to 22:25) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija it was found to be Mujanović Nešet. This place is situated about 8 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 63 – Milić Andrijana**

According to the testimony of witness no.86, Baraković Muhammad, Milić Andrijana was in front of "Samoizbor" opposite the store "Nik", the Ćustendil Feđa, Nedim Hodžić and others. This place is located at about 7 -8 meters from the explosion site. On the video provided by prosecution (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_1 - time 07:33 to 07:52, 09:37 - 09:46) Milić Andrijana was located at the corner of the store "Samoizbor" in front of the sidewalk. By comparing the external design of clothes and shoes with photo documentation of the victims, fixations made during the external examination of the dead body (video No.3 - VTS\_01\_5, time 00:24 to 1:09) and footage from the scene in Tuzla Kapija it was found that it was Milić Andrijana.

**Casualty No. 64 – Čirak Samir**

According to the testimony of Witness No. 98 Ljaljić Sejla Čirak Samir was with her and Almir Jahić in the garden of the cafe "Gulam". This place is located approximately 15 meters from the explosion site.

**Casualty No. 64. – Ninić Dijana**

According to the testimony of witness no.202 Isić Vildana, Ninic Dijana was located together with her in the garden of cafe "Gulam". This place is located about 16-17 meters from the explosion site.

Here again we wish to note that the foregoing findings resulting from the work of defense investigators. Having regard to the methodology used by defense investigators (detailed analysis of a large number of witness statements and comparative analysis of the photo documentation and videos, with a maximum degree of safety it can be concluded that the position of the killed persons that they held at the time of the relevant event, where it was possible, were set out with a very large and acceptable precision.

During the incident, in addition to fatalities, there was also a number of wounded, who were hospitalized and who survived the incident, where their injuries of varying intensity, extensiveness and localization. In the submitted documentation there are medical documents for a number of witnesses - victims who are delivered in the court file with medical documents which are available and from which injuries are visible which they have ascertained during the treatment. In parallel, the analysis of witness testimonies was performed for all the statements that are available in the documentation submitted for the purpose of determining the location of person who submitted medical documentation at the time of the relevant event. From an examination of medical documents that were submitted, and access to relevant witness testimony, the following may be concluded:

### **1. Islamović Nermina, born in 1975**

The submitted document of 12<sup>th</sup> July 1995 (a sheet of paper with no clearly visible signature and stamp) states the following:

"Wounded on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995, during a grenade explosion in Tuzla, the left lower leg injured, patient treated at the GA in Tuzla. On the left lower leg, the central outside part, there are two scars of size 1x1 cm ", with the diagnosis "condition after a gunshot wound on the left lower leg".

This document has no other medical data.

From the above stated it is clear that in the area of the left lower leg there are "shots", where it is quite possible that the "shot" created a fragment of an explosive device. As stated, it is located in the region of the left lower leg, but without the exact height. This is the only described on the body of this witness.

The witness described the place where she was located at the time of the incident. This place is located about 31 meters away from the center of the alleged explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 31 meters from the casualty caused the injury in the area of her lower leg.

### **2. Ponjavić Amra, born in 1967**

This witness was treated from 26<sup>th</sup> May 1995 until 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1995 at the Clinical Center in Tuzla at the department of plastic surgery. The available documents state that the "she was injured in the projectileing at the Kapija," where "locally in the area of the back of the left lower leg there is a wound of the size 15 x 8 cm, with defect of skin, subcutaneous and muscle tissue and triceps tendon." ". At diagnosis, it is stated that there are "explosive injuries to the back of the lower leg with both defects of the skin, muscle and tendon triceps lower left leg." From the above-mentioned report it is not clear whether one or both lower legs were injured, but it can be assumed that both lower legs were injured where the injury of the left leg was massive and required surgery. Thus, with this witness too, injuries are localized somewhere in the lower leg on the back, and it is likely in the area of both lower legs whereby the injury of the back of the left lower leg is more massive. The witness described the place where was located at the time of the incident. This place is located about 20 meters away from the center of the alleged explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 20 meters from the casualty caused injuries to the lower leg of the witness.

### **3. Hadžimehmedović Jasmin, born in 1962**

This witness was treated from 25<sup>th</sup> may 1995 until 27<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at the Clinical Center of Tuzla in the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology. The available document states that the he was "taken as an emergency because of the explosive wounds to the right lower leg and left thigh." On that occasion the Achilles tendon was also injured. X-ray imaging did not state injuries of bone structures, but also the X-rays did not describe the existence of any foreign body. The diagnosis: explosive injuries of the back of the lower part on the right lower leg and left upper leg, with damage to the Achilles tendon. The exact localization of injuries to the left leg is not listed, but the term "left hip" is stated from which one could conclude that it was the upper part of the left thigh, probably on the back. The witness described the place where he was in the moment of the incident. This place is

located about 35 meters away from the center of the alleged explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 35 meters from the casualty caused injuries to the lower leg and thigh, where there are no injuries located in the upper body.

#### **4. Aljukić Zijad, born in 1971**

This witness is treated from 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 until 6<sup>th</sup> February 1995 at the Clinical Center of Tuzla in the Department of Neurosurgery. In the available document states that he was admitted due to "explosive injuries to the head are located in the right occipital scalp area accompanied by bleeding in the brain which had resulted in the development of a partial paralysis of the left side of the body." In this area there is a pressed fracture bones. Due to these injuries, surgery was performed, which, among other things, removed parts of the damaged brain tissue and blood that was inside the cranial cavity, are removed and fragments broken bones and embossed head, where the available medical documentation no information about the existence of any foreign body that had penetrated the cranial cavity, which is seen on CT imaging, which is made up and that was removed during surgery.

For this witness, there is a description of where it was located at the time of the incident. This place is located about 17 meters away from the center of the alleged explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 17 meters from the casualty caused injuries to the head in his right occipital scalp area.

#### **5. Nukić Edin, born in 1972**

This witness is treated from 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 until 8<sup>th</sup> June 1995 at the Clinical Center of Tuzla in the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology. The available document states that he was hospitalized because of explosive injury in the left pelvic area. In the available medical record it is stated only that the intervention consisted of primary treatment of injury, without any other information. There is no information about any foreign body that was removed during medical intervention. The witness described the place where he was in the moment of the incident. This place is located about 30 meters away from the center of the alleged explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 30 meters from the injured person caused the injury of pelvic area where there are no injuries located in the upper parts of the body.

#### **6. Marjanović Simo, born in 1968**

This witness was treated from 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 until 30<sup>th</sup> May 1995 at the Clinical Center of Tuzla in the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology. The available document states that he was hospitalized because of explosive injuries to the right lower leg, while it is not specified where the exact localization of injury that was detected. In the available medical record it is stated only that the intervention consisted of primary treatment of injury, without any other information. There is no information about any foreign body being removed during a medical intervention. The witness described the place where he was in the moment of the incident. This place is located about 30 meters away from the center of the alleged explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 30 meters from the casualty caused injury in the lower leg, and there are no injuries located in the upper parts of the body.

### **7. Nurkić Hajrija, born in 1978**

For this patient, there is evidence that she was treated from 5<sup>th</sup> June 1995 until 27<sup>th</sup> June 1995 in the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology, where it is stated that she was hospitalized "for the continuation of treatment" while it is not known where she was treated immediately after the injuries. . In that facility the diagnosis was: an explosive injury located in the head, the left pelvis with complicated fractures of the neck and left thigh bone, right knee, right thigh. The precise localizations of the injuries are not listed, as well as the flow and treatment. It was just noted that the operating reconstruction was carried out for the right femoral artery and vein. It was also noted that the patient was discharged in order to continue treatment abroad. Among the documents submitted is a medical document in English prepared in hospital in Dublin (Ireland), which was translated into the local language and which states that the patient was hospitalized because of left hip injury that has resulted by the explosion. It was stated that it was "a large and complex wound." This document describes the flow and treatment in the institution but the description of the course and ways of treatment applies only to injuries located in the region of the left hip. In this document, translated into our language there is a statement that the patient "had deep abrasions on the skin caused by the explosion located in the area of the right thigh." ". The translation into the local language the term used was "caused by the explosion," which is wrong and inaccurately translated (the term explosion is a very broad term) if we take into account the original text in English which stated that it was a "deep skin abrasions from the blast", so based on the original English text it can be concluded that the deep abrasion on the skin of the right thigh was caused by a shock of wave explosion, which could indicate that this patient at the time of injury was located near the Center of Explosion close enough that, apart from fragments, the strong shock wave from the explosion acts on her.

The above explanations are in a sense even more confusing given that there is a massive injury of the left hip with complicated fractures of the neck, left thigh bone, and also a injury of her right thigh caused by a shock wave explosion.

For this patient as well there is no described presence of any foreign bodies seen on radiographs or possibly extracted during surgery.

According to available data, this person was at about 8 meters from the explosion.

### **8. Hajdarević Mirsad, born in 1971**

This patient was treated at the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology of 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 to 15<sup>th</sup> June 1995. During the treatment the injuries were found on the right lower leg caused by explosive and accompanied by tibial artery with the appearance of massive bleeding because of which this patient was in a state of shock caused by blood loss. He was adequately surgically treated and his condition improved. The witness described the place where he was in the moment of the incident. This place is located about 30 meters away from the center of the alleged explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 30 meters from the casualty caused injuries to the back side of his calf and there are no injuries located in the upper parts of the body.

### **9. Isić Muhamed, born in 1975**

This patient was treated at the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology of 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 until 7<sup>th</sup> June 1995. During the treatment explosive head injuries, right elbow and right collarbone injuries were found. There is no information on the exact localization of head injury, nor about the intensity of that injury. There is no record of any medical intervention on the head, and with a high degree of certainty it can be concluded that it was not a serious head injury. Also, for this patient, there are no data that describe the injury of the area of right collarbone. When it comes to injuries in the area of

the elbow, it is in fact a complicated fracture of the humerus in the lower part above the elbow, with the impairment of the right radial nerve. This fracture is treated with the use of an external fixator.

And this patient was treated in Dublin, where the available medical record which is in English only describes supracondylar fracture in the right arm. The document from Dublin does not mention any injuries in the head and in the area of the collarbone. No data on X-ray and existence of any foreign bodies which are verified in the images or removed during a medical intervention. According to available data, this witness was at 14 meters away from the explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 14 meters from the injured person, causing a injury in an area just above his elbow with injuries located in the upper parts of the body were certainly not clearly verified in the available medical documentation. There is a possibility that there are certain injuries to the clavicle and the head, but there is no sufficiently detailed medical data.

#### **10. Teparić Idriz, born in 1970**

This patient was treated at the Department of Neurosurgery of 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 until 16<sup>th</sup> June 1995. The injuries located on his body are located on the head vertex area with a fracture of the bone in the sagittal sinus and damage of brain tissue with the presence of metal foreign body within the cranial cavity in the right frontal area. In addition, explosive injuries are identified being located in the right pelvis and right lower leg. It was stated that the entry wound is in occipital vertex area near the center line, that it is irregular in shape, and that CT scan made visible the metal foreign bodies which are located in the right frontal and right parietal area from which it can be concluded that within the cranial cavity of the patient there are two metal foreign bodies. No information on how metal foreign bodies look, nor on whether these metal foreign objects were removed during surgery. In documents submitted there are no information on the location of this person at the time of the relevant event, that is, there is no data on the distance of the victim from the explosion.

#### **11. Husejnović Damir, born in 1966**

This patient was treated at the Department of Vascular Surgery of 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 until 5<sup>th</sup> June 1995. The diagnosis: an explosive injury located in the region of the left thigh without specifying the exact localization of injury, as well as explosives injuries in the area of the third finger of the left hand with multiple fractures of the middle phalanx of the third finger of the left hand. Also, it was stated that metal foreign bodies are located in the region of the left thigh. At the same time, there is no data on the number of metal foreign bodies, their appearance and size. From the available medical records it is not evident whether the metal foreign objects were removed during surgery or they are still in the body of the patient. According to available data, this witness was at 9 meters away from the explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 9 meters from the casualty caused injuries to the upper leg and hand, and there are no verified injuries that are located in the upper parts of the body.

#### **12. Huseinefendić Samir, born 1976**

This patient was treated in a clinic for surgery from 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 until 13<sup>th</sup> June 1995. On that occasion, the diagnosis was: an explosive injury in the area of the back near the spinal column, fractures with transverse processes of the third and fourth thoracic vertebra, the penetration of explosive device into the chest cavity, and injuries of the right lung. In addition, there was an

explosive injury located in the area of both loins, without penetration fragments of explosive device. Also, there was a fracture of the left humerus probably caused by the explosion. In the available medical documentation there is no information about the existence and the verification of foreign body in the chest of injured persons, or data that any foreign objects were removed during surgery that was performed. There are only data on the removal of the broken parts of the vertebrae. Localization of injuries on the body of the patient indicates that he was facing the Center of Explosion by his back. According to available data, this witness was at 10 meters away from the explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 10 meters from the casualty caused the injuries in the area of his back, lumbar regions and the left upper arm.

### **13. Šečić Sanja**

Medical documentation for this patient begins with medical document where you cannot clearly see the date of issuance. It is a single sheet without clearly visible date, no apparent name of the institution in which the document was issued, and no visible signature where doctors stated: "tonight at 21.00 hurt when a grenade explosion hit her right lower leg. On the right lower leg on the back of the upper third, below the popliteal pits, visible wound of approximately 2.5 x 1.5 cm ". It was stated that at this point there is metal foreign body, no data on the exact location, size and layout of the metal foreign body. On the next medical document it was stated that with this patient, "on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1995, piece of fragments was removed from the right pelvic area" from which one could conclude that this patient was injured by metal foreign body located in the area of the back of the right lower leg, and the right pelvic area. However, the file contains another medical document that brings total confusion. It is a document from 15<sup>th</sup> May 1995, which means it was issued ten days before the critical event, where it was stated that the patient suffered the injury in the right pelvic area where the fragments was removed and an injury in the right popliteal pit where there is still a piece of fragments the size of a bean that is not removed. In addition, it was stated that these injuries were suffered on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 (???). Obviously this is a mistake in dates that probably occurred accidentally, and that occurred inadvertently, unintentionally, and I think that it can be accepted that, regardless of the date error, alleged injuries of the damaged incurred during the incident. The localization of the injuries indicates that this patient had her back turned to the Center of Explosion. According to available data, this patient was located at a distance of about 16 meters from the explosion at the time of the relevant event. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 16 meters from the casualty caused the injury in the pelvic areas and in the area of the back of the right lower leg.

### **14. Buzajko Edin, born in 1971**

This patient was treated at the Department of Thoracic Surgery of 25<sup>th</sup> May 1995 until 19<sup>th</sup> June 1995. On that occasion the explosive injuries were found in the chest on the right side, with the fracture of the ribs and penetration in the chest, with impaired intercostal arteries, the appearance of blood and air in the chest cavity, right lung injury, injury of the right half of the diaphragm, the right liver lobe injury. In addition, injuries were found in the abdomen and multiple injuries of small intestine, contusion of transverse and descending part of the colon, left kidney contusion, bleeding within the abdominal cavity. Finally, explosive injuries of the right arm and right forearm are ascertained as well.

Therefore, with this patient, there were massive explosive injuries located in the central part of the body. In the available medical documentation there are no data on the observed metal foreign bodies, but there are data that metal foreign bodies were removed during surgical intervention and that metal foreign body was removed from the abdominal cavity and from the right forearm. At the same time, there are no information about the appearance and size of metal foreign bodies removed. Bearing in mind the immensity of injury with this patient, with a high degree of certainty it can be assumed that in the body there are still metal foreign bodies that were not removed during surgery. According to available data, this witness was at 10 meters away from the explosion. It follows that the explosion that occurred at a distance of 10 meters from the casualty caused injuries to the central part of his body (thorax, abdomen, upper arms, forearms).

Based on the above analysis of available medical documents, the following can be concluded:

Medical documentation that is available is quite imprecise and only the most basic medical data that are essentially undisputed and irrelevant to an essential part of this analysis can be drawn from it. For all persons who submitted medical records that were available during the preparation of this analysis, it was about the injuries that are by their very nature undeniably explosive and that were undoubtedly formed with fragments of an explosive device. It is obvious that in all cases there were serious injuries of bodies, while in some cases the injuries were severe and life-threatening, whereby it should be noted that the medical interventions that have been made over the injured people have been timely and adequate, thus preventing more severe consequences.

Also, it should be noted that the information concerning the existence, localization, size and design of metal or other foreign objects by which these persons were injured, are very inaccurate and in fact they do not exist. It should be noted that we did not have the insight into X-rays or other images that may have been made prior to the performance of surgical procedures, from which one could conclude something more about the appearance, size and location of metal foreign bodies that caused injuries to these individuals.

From the available data that are found in the submitted records, the distance of injured persons follows from the Center of Explosion, in the moment of the critical incident:

No.	Name and surname	Localization of injuries	Distance
1	Ismailović Nermina	Lower leg area	31 m
2	Ponjavić Amra	Lower leg area	20 m
3	Hadžimehmedović Jasmin	Lower leg and upper leg area	35 m
4	Aljukić Zijad	Scalp nugal area	17 m
5	Nukić Edin	Pelvic area with nolocated injuries in the upper part of the body	30 m
6	Marjanović Simo	Lower leg, with no located injuries in the upper part of the	30 m

		body	
7	Nurkić Hajrija	Head, left side of pelvis, right knee, right upper leg	8 m
8	Hajdarević Mirsad	Rear part of lower leg with no located injuries in the upper part of the body	30 m
9	Isić Muhamed	Right above the elbow. Possibility of injuries of clavicle and head without sufficient medical data.	14 m
10	Teparić Idriz	Vertex area, pelvis, lower leg	Unknown
11	Husejnović Damir	Upper leg and fist	9 m
12	Huseinefendić Samir	Back, loins, left upper arm	10 m
13	Sesic Sanja	Pelvic area and rear side of right lower leg	16 m
14	Buzajko Edin	Central part of the body, chest, abdomen, upper arm, lower arm	10 m

During the relevant events, in addition to fatalities, there was also a number of wounded persons who were hospitalized, who survived the incident, but the available material is not medical documentation relating to the actual course and outcome of their treatment.

In the submitted documentation there are their witness testimonies in which, among other things, allegations are made about critical violations they suffered during the incident which are localized and analysis of available testimonies can lead to certain data that can be used for this analysis. This is why an analysis of all available testimonies was carried out for in the available documentation submitted for the purpose of determining the type of injuries they suffered according to their testimonies in the critical event. Already at this level of considerations it should be noted that it would be good to obtain complete medical records available to the examined witnesses who were injured in this incident.

Witness testimonies were given before the competent authorities dealing with the case, the High and the Cantonal Court in Tuzla. The records that were made before the Higher Court in Tuzla, contain some inconsistencies in the numbering, which can be attributed probably to typing errors.

The following can be determined by insight into the testimonies available in the submitted documentation:

#### 1. Witness Babajić Nihad son of Enver, born in 1975

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-31/95, the Higher Court in Tuzla, no date.)

This witness stated that he was in the company of his girlfriend Safeta Hasanović, when, between the entrance to the "Nik" and "Saoizbor", they heard the blast and then detonation of a grenade which detonated not far from their location.

From detonation they both fell, and he felt that his legs were numb. He states that there is a violation of the ankle of the right leg, knee, and three violations of thigh muscle. Calf zone of the left leg was also injured, **on the right side of the chest he has a bigger piece of fragments.**

According to the description of the place he stated that he was at, his distance from the blast was about 5 meters.

## **2. Witness Čustendil Feđa, son of Hamdija, born in 1975**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Ki-1/96, the Higher Court in Tuzla, from 5<sup>th</sup> February 1997)

This witness stated that approximately at 21:00 hours he heard the explosion of a grenade on the outskirts of the city and, expecting a second explosion he went behind the shop "Samoizbor" where they sell popcorn.

Then he saw the light in front of the store "Nik", then all darkened and saw the thick smoke. He did not feel that he was wounded and ran into the club "A" where some of his acquaintances said he was wounded. He states that he sustained a foot injury of the right leg with a sectioned tendon in his right leg because of which he had to wear crutches. **He states that there are more pieces of fragments in the left shoulder area that are not taken from his body.**

According to the description of the place where he was, his distance from the blast was about 5 meters.

## **3. Witness Junuzagić Irmela, the daughter of Jusuf, born in 1978**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Ki-1/96, the Higher Court in Tuzla, 5<sup>th</sup> February 1997)

The witness stated that she moved to the cafe "Kapija" at the place where they sell popcorn, then states that in the front of the store "Nik" she saw a flash and heard an explosion. She declares that she instinctively lay down on the concrete.

As she lay on the concrete, she heard the whistle of fragments and breaking of windows glass. She states that she was wounded in the left upper arm and that she **still holds three pieces of fragments in her hand that have not been removed.**

According to the description of the place where she herself stated that she was, the distance from the blast was about 17 meters

## **4. Witness Gavrić Ana, the daughter of Franjo, born in 1947**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Ki-1/96, the Higher Court in Sarajevo from 6<sup>th</sup> February 1997)

This witness states that she was in front of store "Loto", she noticed a flash in front of the store "Nik" and then heard a strong detonation

She felt she was wounded in the head above the left temple, to have been struck in the head by several small fragments, some of which have been on the surface, some of them later removed by herself, but she states that in her head there are **still two pieces of fragments that could not be removed**. According to the description of the place where she herself stated that she was, the distance from the blast was about 21 meters.

#### **5. Witness Hasanović Mansur, the son of Abdulah, born in 1961**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Ki-1/96, the Higher Court in Sarajevo from 7<sup>th</sup> February 1997)

This witness stated that he was standing in front of the cafe "Leonardo" when he saw the flash, he did not know what was happening, and then he felt the bodies of the youth falling over him.

Later he noticed that his blood was coming from his shoe on the left leg, and that his jeans were torn at the level of the left thigh muscle, while in the region of the left thigh muscle **there is still a piece of fragment that had not been taken out**. According to the description of the place where he stated that he was, his distance from the explosion was approximately 9 meters.

#### **6. Witness Baraković Alen, son of Džemal, born 197 (?)**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Higher Court in Sarajevo from 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1997)

This witness stated that at approximately 21 hours he heard a strong detonation somewhere outside the city, and he told his friend Edin Čelosmanović who was with him they should hide somewhere in order to avoid grenade hitting the place they were located at. Then they were in front of the store "Nik" in and went to the cafe "Leonardo". There was a parked car "pezejac" and at that moment a flash could be seen, with simultaneous screams of larger number of injured persons, and black thick smoke could be seen as well. This witness felt pain in the area of left lower leg, and further saw the blood concluding that he was wounded. He further states that he was slightly injured, transported to military hospital where he received first aid. The following day according to the advice of a doctor, he visited the competent orthopedist where he discovered that in the area of **lower leg he has a fragment**, whereas it is not clear if this fragments was taken out during treatment or it is still in his body. He states that he has medical documentation regarding this. According to the description of his location in that moment, he was 16.5 meters away from the blast.

#### **7. Witness Borić Maida, daughter of Sead, born in 1974**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Higher Court in Sarajevo from 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1997)

The witness stated that she and his friend Mirko Mitrović were sitting outside cafe "Gulam", and that she saw that something lit up, she thought it was a firecracker, and then she felt something had burned her in the area of left lower leg and right forearm. She saw that her boyfriend was wounded and unable to lean on his leg. On foot they went to the hospital, where her wounds were bandaged and her boyfriend was detained on treatment for severe injuries in the stomach. She states that in the muscles of left tibia **she has two pieces of fragments, one** in the left thigh, and one in the right forearm. She states that she has all the medical documentation. According to the description of her location in that moment, she was 18 meters away from the blast.

#### **8. The witness Almir Brkić, son of Smajlo, born in 1970**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Higher Court in Sarajevo from 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1997)

The witness stated that he was in the company of his friend Adnan Mešković, standing outside the cafe "Leonardo ", close to white car" pezejac ". He heard the detonation on the outskirts of the city, which was the alarm for all to move away. He went to the cafe "Leonardo" and later came out. When he was near the front door of the cafe "Leonardo", he saw the light, and then he heard the detonation. Then he noticed that he was wounded in his right calf muscle, he felt pain in the region of the left hip, he saw that it was a piece of fragments that hit in the area of the belt and ended at the hip. He took out the fragments for which he states that it was "the size of a lighter," then he fell and lost consciousness. He stated that **the calf muscle still has fragments in a place that is inaccessible to the operation** so that the fragments will only be extracted in case of "real major problems." He says that he has medical documentation about it.

According to the description of the place where he was, his distance from the blast was about 16.5 meters.

#### **9. Witness Eldar Hamzić, son of Senad, born in 1976**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Ki-1/96, the Higher Court in Tuzla, from 17<sup>th</sup> February 1997)

This witness stated that he was at the corner of the store "Samoizbor", with his friend Jasko, on the part of the store, "Nik". He heard a distant explosion, but he did not pay attention. Shortly afterwards he heard the firing of another projectile. He saw close to the store "Nik" some bright light, and then he heard the detonation. He felt that his companion Jasko fell over him. On that occasion Jasko was killed on the spot and fell over him. He received help at the Health Center, said that he had received burns on the right side of the face, **two small pieces of fragments hit him in the right arm, where they remained in the muscles.** He also alleges that he has been removed fragment that was located in the lower back. He states he has all medical records about it.

According to the description of the place where he was his distance from the blast was about 8 meters.

#### **10. Witness Hadžimehmedović Jasmin, son of Nesib, born in 1962**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Ki-1/96, the Higher Court in Tuzla, from 7<sup>th</sup> March 1997)

This witness stated that he was in front of the cafe "Kapija" when he saw a huge red ball, felt shot in the leg, fell and lost consciousness. He received help in Tuzlan hospital where he was undergoing treatment for several days when surgery of tendon in his right leg was carried out. **One piece of fragment hit him in the calf muscle of his left leg, and the fragments had not been taken out.** He states he has all medical records about it.

According to the description of the place where he was, his distance from the blast was about 35 meters.

#### **11. Witness Nukić Edin, son of Muharem, born in 1972**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Ki-1/96, the Higher Court in Sarajevo from 10<sup>th</sup> March 1997)

This witness stated that he was in front of the cafe "Kapija", his back turned to the store "Nik", he felt like falling, does not know whether he had been pushed or the fall was a result of something else.

Later he noticed that his blood was pouring from his left hip down the left foot into the left shoe. He was treated in the hospital for 14 days, he states that **in the region of the left hip he has two pieces of fragments that are not surgically removed.** He says that he has all medical records about it.

According to the description of the place where he was located, his distance from the blast was about 30 meters.

#### **12. Witness Marjanović Simo son of Franjo, born in 1968**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Higher Court in Sarajevo from 10<sup>th</sup> March 1997)

The witness stated that he had come with his friends in white "Golf" who was owned by Radenko Jovicic, a with them was Mustafa Džafić. All three men were standing at the corner of the store "Samoizbor" at the corner which was closer to the store, "Nik". Then he heard the firing of a grenade, then saw a flash beside parked "golf", he saw Mustafa falling. Later, he felt his right shoe full of blood, he saw that he was wounded in the calf of the right leg. He was retained in hospital for treatment for ten days. **He stated that in his finger of the right leg he has a fragment, one in the muscle of the right leg above the ankle, and three pieces of fragments in his left leg.** He says that he has medical records about it.

According to the description of the place where he was located, his distance from Center of Explosion was about 6.5 meters.

#### **13. Witness Ćorsulić Samir, son of Agan, born in 1978**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Higher Court in Sarajevo from 11<sup>th</sup> March 1997)

This witness stated that on that day he was with his sister Sanela in the area of Kapija, on the corner of the store "Samoizbor" and on the corner which was closer to the cafe "Kapija", when he saw a flash which was located a few meters in front of them, and the front of the shop "Nik". Then he was pulled down on the street, he saw a large number of wounded and killed people and his sister Sanela was screaming as she saw the blood on his head. **He states that it is a piece of fragment that hit him in the head above the left ear and the other in the thigh of the left leg.** At the hospital treatment he spent total of five days, he was told that he "will not remove the fragments if there is no problem." He stated that he had pain in his head and leg during the change of weather. He says that he has medical records, where it is cited in that documentation that it is "given to insight and evidence of the court." However, the documentation submitted for the this analysis, contains no medical documentation relating to the injured party. According to the description of the place where he was located, his distance from Center of Explosion was about 23 meters.

#### **14. Witness Hadziefendić Bahrudin son of Ahmed, born in 1977**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Higher Court in Sarajevo from 12<sup>th</sup> March 1997)

This witness stated that on the critical night he was in the company of his friend Suljetović Entaz, Ćustendil Feđa and Gulamović Edin, and that they stood at the corner of the store "Samoizor", where popcorn machine was located, which is situated a few steps from the store "Nik". At one point in the direction of the store "Nik", he saw a flash and heard an explosion, and he considered that the detonation made him fall on the asphalt, he does not remember lying down. At that moment he felt that he was wounded, after he got up he saw many bodies lie, many of them were motionless. He saw a boy who was severely wounded and who crawled around looking for help. He walked over to help, but in his opinion then occurred a short circuit in the electrical installation, he again saw a flash, after which he rushed in the club "A". Then he saw that he was wounded in the leg left leg and saw blood from right lower leg and areas from the left side of the neck. At the hospital, he was kept for two days, while stating that **he still has a piece of fragment that had not been taken out from the neck.** He says that he has medical records about it.

According to the description of the place where he was located, his distance from Center of Explosion was about 10 meters.

#### **15. Witness Jašarević Nevres son of Avdo, born in 1976**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Higher Court in Sarajevo from 17<sup>th</sup> March 1997)

This witness stated that on the critical night he was accompanied by Zoletić Adnan and Nakić Admir. They were at the front door to the cafe "Kapija" and in front of the store "Nik" they saw flash, followed by a blast. He saw that he was wounded in the left leg, which he "could not maneuver." Around him, he saw many bodies lying, some were motionless. When he entered the cafe "Kapija" he saw that in addition to the upper leg left leg, his stomach was also wounded. He spent 15 days hospitalized due to injuries to the thigh and abdomen. He states that the **body has a piece of**

**fragment over the left thigh and a piece of fragment in the area right next to the spine in the pelvic area.** He says that he has medical records about it.

According to the description of the place where he was located, his distance from Center of Explosion was about 33 meters.

#### **16. Witness Baraković Muhamed, son of Mevludin was born in 1979**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Higher Court in Tuzla, from 17<sup>th</sup> March 1997)

This witness stated that on the critical night he was accompanied by Hadžiefendić Bata, Mujić Samir, Milić Adriana, Ćustendil Feđa, Nedim Hodžić. They stood in front of the "Samoizbor" opposite to "Nik". At 2-3 meters from the store "Nik" he saw something yellow, like the light, nothing was heard, he was facing it by his lateral side. He felt a strong hit to the back, after which he fell, he was not sure whether he lost consciousness, but states that "about one minute later came to himself", he concluded that it was a projectile that fell a few meters from him and that he is riddled with fragments and projectile.

For treating he spent about one and a half month in a hospital, after which he was treated one and a half month in Germany and then he was in rehabilitation, also one and a half month. He states that he sustained several injuries in the areas of both lower legs, forearms, his left arm, the left side of his chest, above his left ear. **It is alleged that the fragments in the area of the back and the head are not removed and they are found in his body.** He says that he has all medical records about it. According to his statement, he was around 7 meters from the explosion site.

#### **17. Witness Azra Kapetanović, daughter of Zijad, born in 1979**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Higher Court in Tuzla, from 20<sup>th</sup> March 1997)

The witness stated that on the critical night she was in the company of her cousin Zaimovic Jasminka. They were near the corner of the store "Samoizbor", at the corner towards "Nik". A few steps in front of the store "Nik" she saw the huge flashing, after which there was dark, she kept herself on her legs, she didn't fall, through the darkness she saw some light, ran in that direction, when she came to the cafe "Play off" she saw that she was wounded in the stomach area. She rang her father, who took her to the hospital. At the hospital she was treated for nine days, was injured in the stomach and bladder. **One piece of fragments which is not extracted is located near the spine.** She says that she has all medical records about it. According to his statement, he was around 6 meters from the explosion site.

#### **18. Witness Ljaljić Šejla, daughter of Novalija, born in 1978**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Cantonal Court in Tuzla, from 9<sup>th</sup> June 1997)

The witness stated that on the critical night she was with Ćirak Samir and Almir Jahić. They were sitting in the garden of cafe "Gulam", she was turned with her back to the store "Nik". She saw a

bright light, then smoke and dust, tried to get up, hurt her legs, and managed to get up and go to the cafe "Gulam". Her friends had been killed. **She was treated at the hospital for five days, had a violation of the right thigh, left leg and left shoulder, where the fragments is still located in her body.** She feels the consequences in the form of pain on the changing weather. She says that about a medical records. According to her statement, she was around 6 meters from the explosion site.

**19. Witness Mirko Mišković, son of Milenko, born in 1968**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record no. Kri-1/96, the Cantonal Court in Tuzla, from 28<sup>th</sup> January 1998)

This witness stated that on the critical night he was with his girlfriend Borić Majda, they were in the garden of cafe "Gulam", a few steps from the store "Samoizbor" and about 8 meters from the store "Nik". In front of the supermarket "Nik" he saw a large flashing, did not know whether he was pulled down by detonation or he instinctively lay down, then felt pain in his right leg in the area of the thigh muscles. His girlfriend Majda was wounded in the left arm and left leg. That same evening he underwent surgery because the fragments that hit him in the thigh, went obliquely upwards into the abdominal cavity. On that occasion, intestines were injured. The hospital has treated him for 20 days. Fragments that injured him is in his body. He stated that there is no medical documentation that can be obtained in the Tuzla hospital. According to the statement, he was around 17 meters from the explosion site.

**20. Witness Damir Osmanović, son of Midhat, born in 1976**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record, No. Ki-139/98, the Cantonal Court in Tuzla, from 28<sup>th</sup> January 1999)

This witness stated that on the critical night he was at the front door of the cafe "Leonardo", turned by his left side to the store "Nik" where the grenade fell. He saw the flashing, was knocked down on the asphalt. He felt that he could not breathe, he saw that he was injured in his left thigh and when he took off his shirt, he saw that he was injured on the left side of the chest. In Tuzla Hospital he was treated for about 8-9 days. In addition to the aforementioned injury, there are injuries to the gluteus. **Fragment that hit him in the left side of the chest, hurt the lung and lodged in the muscle on the right side of the chest and is not extracted from his body.** He stated that there are no medical documentation that can be obtained in the Tuzla hospital. According to the description of the place where he was, his distance from the blast was about 18 meters.

**21. Witness Hurić Edin, son of Zaim, born in 1967**

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record, No. Ki-139/98, the Cantonal Court in Tuzla, from 28<sup>th</sup> January 1999)

This witness stated that on the critical night he was sitting at a table in the garden of cafe "Kapija," he heard ignition and detonation of a grenade that exploded on the outskirts of the city, on which

the daughter of his sister was scared and sat on his lap. Then he heard a strong detonation nearby, to which he felt strike in his left lower leg. At that moment his back were turned to detonation site. He ran into the cafe "Kapija," where used his belt to strap his left lower leg. He alleges that his lower leg was hit by seven pieces of fragments. He was treated in the hospital for about 2 months, during treatment 4 pieces of fragments were removed and **three pieces of fragments are still in the body.** After hospital treatment, complications have arisen in the form of infections, and he was later treated in Dublin, Ireland, for a period of three months. He stated that no medical documentation can be obtained in the Tuzla hospital. According to the description of the place where he was, his distance from the blast was about 35 meters.

## 22. Witness Kalesić Dino, son of Suljo, born in 1968

(Insight into the Witness Examination Record, No. Ki-139/98, the Cantonal Court in Sarajevo from 18<sup>th</sup> January 1999)

This witness stated that on the critical night he was with his son Sandro, sitting at a table in front of cafe "Gulam", about 10 meters from the store "Nik," his son sat beside him on the chair. He saw a large flashing, followed by darkness. He fell to the floor, he did not know whether it was caused by the detonation or instinctively. He took his son in his arms, and in that moment he did not know whether he or his son were injured. It was later determined that he had been injured in the left shoulder area and in the area of the pelvis. Fragments in the shoulder area is extracted **but fragment in the area of the pelvis is not removed** because it is located close to the spine. His son was injured on that occasion in the chest, which caused his death. He stated that there is medical documentation that will be photocopied and subsequently submitted to the court.

According to the description of the place where he was, his distance from the blast was about 18 meters.

All previously cited witness testimonies relating to persons who have been injured on that critical occasion, failing to submit medical records, and who say that they have medical documentation, also speak in favor that all witnesses claim that in their bodies there are still metal fragments, which for various reasons were not removed from their bodies.

Statements of witnesses who were injured during the critical event, which are available in the enclosed documentation, are quite vague when it comes to medical data and the statements can be drawn only about the most basic medical data that are essentially undisputed and not relevant to an essential part of this analysis. For all persons who were injured, who have made a statement before the competent investigating authority that was available during the preparation of this analysis, these were the injuries that are by their very nature undeniably explosive and are undoubtedly formed by action of fragments of an explosive device.

It is obvious that in all cases these were violations of various levels of difficulty, in some cases they were light, in some cases serious body damages, while in some cases the injuries were severe and life-threatening. In this case, it should be noted that the medical interventions that have been made

over the injured persons were timely and adequate and in a number of cases prevented more severe consequences.

In witness testimonies, there are only very rough statements about localization of the injuries (e.g. lower legs, thighs, chest, etc.) without any precise guidance, but also from those allegations an approximate idea of the amount of injury to the degree of injury can be obtained, taking into account the part of the body where it was found.

In some cases, it should be noted that persons were injured in the situation while they were in a sitting position (e.g. sitting at a table in the garden of the catering facility), so in this sense degree of injury should be corrected.

It should also be noted that the data concerning the existence, location, size and layout of metal or other foreign objects by which these persons were injured, are very inaccurate and that in fact they do not exist. It should be noted that we did not have an insight into X-ray images or other recordings which may have been made prior to performing surgical interventions, or later in the eventual control inspections, from which there could be something more to tell about the appearance, size and location of metal foreign bodies that caused violations of these persons.

From the available data contained in the documents and the data heard witnesses gave themselves, the distance from the Center of Explosion of this person at the moment of critical events follows. These data are clearly shown in the following table.

No.	Name and surname	Localization of injuries	Distance
1	<b>Babajić Nihad</b>	Injuries to the ankle joint of the right leg, knee, and three injuries of thigh muscle, injury in the area of the left calf and on the right side of the chest where there is a bigger piece of fragments.	5 m
2	<b>Čustendil Feđa</b>	Injuries to the foot of the right leg with a sectioned tendon in his right leg, and multiple fragments in the left shoulder area	5 m
3	<b>Junuzagić Irmela</b>	Injuries to the left upper arm	17 m
4	<b>Gavrić Ana</b>	Injuries in the head above the left temple, where she was struck by several fragments	21 m
5	<b>Hasanović Mensur</b>	Injury of the region of the left thigh muscle	9 m
6	<b>Baraković Alen</b>	Injury of the lower leg	16.5 m
7	<b>Borić Maida</b>	Injuries to the lower left leg, left thigh and right forearm, at the time of injury was in a sitting position	18 m
8	<b>Brkić Almir</b>	The injury of his right thigh muscle, and in the region of the left hip, the fragments hit him in the area of the belt and ended up in the hip	16.5 m
9	<b>Hamzić Eldar</b>	The burns on the right side of the face, two small pieces of fragments in the right arm and injuries to the lower back	8 m
10	<b>Hadžimehmedović Jasmin</b>	Injuries to the thigh muscle of his left leg	35 m
11	<b>Nukić Edin</b>	Injury of the region of the left hip	30 m
12	<b>Marjanović Simo</b>	The defect in the right lower leg, the right leg finger has a fragments, fragments in the muscle above the	6.5 m

		joint of the right leg, and three pieces of fragments in the left leg	
13	<b>Ćorsulić Samir</b>	Injuries in the head area above the left ear and on left leg thigh	14 m
14	<b>Hadžiefendić Bahrudin</b>	Injuries in the area of left leg thigh, right lower leg and left neck side	10 m
15	<b>Jašarević Nevres</b>	Injuries in the area of upper leg and abdomen	33 m
16	<b>Baraković Muhamed</b>	Injuries of both lower legs, left arm, left side of chest, head above the left ear	7 m
17	<b>Kapetanović Azra</b>	Injury of abdomen	6 m
18	<b>Ljaljić Šejla</b>	Injury of right upper leg, left thigh and left shoulder, she was sitting at the moment of incident	15 m
19	<b>Mišković Mirko</b>	Right leg injury, thigh muscle area, continuing to abdomen, sitting in the moment of the incident	17 m
20	<b>Osmanović Damir</b>	Injury of left thigh, left side of chest and gluteus.	18 m
21	<b>Hurić Edin</b>	Injured in the area of lower leg by seven fragments, in the moment of injury he was in a sitting position	35 m
22	<b>Witness Kalesić Dino</b>	Injured in the area of left shoulder and pelvis, in the moment of injury he was in a sitting position	18 m

The data listed above, which relate to injuries that injured people suffered during the incident, whether the data were obtained from the available medical records, or from the statements themselves, injured persons gave before competent authorities, it turns out that in all so far described persons, their bodies had injuries that were undeniably explosive and that were undoubtedly formed by fragments of an explosive device and it is not disputed or questionable. However, from the analysis of past data, one can observe some of the facts that are, to say the least illogical and which require further elaboration, which, however, are not in the field of medical analysis. For example:

-There are people who, according to available data, were very close to the blast center where the distance from the Center of Explosion was up to 10 meters or less than that, where there are injured people who were on five or six meters from the explosion. The first dispute is, how is it possible that these people survived at all, given such a little distance from the Center of Explosion, where, according to available data, the artillery projectile that exploded was 130 mm caliber which has a great destructive power. At the same time, for their bodies there are no described any injuries caused by action of the shock wave, the so-called "blast injury", which, again to say the very least is strange having in mind their distance from the Center of Explosion and the destructive power of artillery projectiles caliber 130 mm.

-There are people who were more than 30 meters up to 35 meters distanced from the Center of Explosion, which have located injuries in regions of the lower extremities, even in the area of lower leg which, also to say the least, is strange, bearing in mind the manner of the stated burst of artillery projectiles and spreading of fragments from blown projectiles in the function of distance from the Center of Explosion.

-The above data relating to the localization of injuries on the bodies of people wounded during the incident, whether the data were obtained from the available medical records, or they were derived from their testimonies before the competent authorities, taking into account the concerns that have been previously disclosed, whose resolution is not the subject of medical analysis, clearly should serve as a basis for further artillery - ballistics consideration and analysis. This completes the medical analysis of injuries among the people killed and injured for whom there are medical data available in the delivered records, whether they original medical documents or statements relevant for medical analysis.

## Conclusion and opinion

Based on the previous analysis of the available documentation, respectively, and on the previously presented findings, recapitulating all the above, from the forensic aspect the following can be concluded:

1. During the incident, the explosion of an explosive device that took place at the "Tuzla Kapija" a total of 71 persons died. Seven of them have died after a differently long period of hospitalization, whereas some died during the night immediately following the relevant event; some died later, some time after the relevant event because of the consequences and / or complications related to injuries occurred during the critical event.
2. Accordingly, regardless of a certain time lag between the critical event and fatal consequences that some fatalities have suffered later, it may be considered indisputable that the consequences of death of persons who have died some time after the relevant event, were undoubtedly related the case in question.
3. During the incident, the explosion at the "Kapijas of Tuzla", in addition to fatalities, a large number of people were injured. It was impossible to determine the exact total number of injuries with certainty, based on the analysis of the submitted documentation. For some of the injured persons medical documentation that is available in the submitted documents was provided, while for some persons the elaboration of injuries could be done only on basis of their testimonies without medical documentation to confirm it undoubtedly. Some of the injured, who gave witnessed, claimed to have medical documentation that they were willing to make available to the competent court if the need arised. However, the submitted file does not contain data that they were asked by competent judicial authorities to provide evidence for which they declared was in their possession.
4. In all cases analyzed, for the killed and injured persons, the injuries ascertained by their nature were undeniably explosive, and caused by the action of an explosive device.
5. There are cases of people killed with whom the injuries ascertained were of explosive nature, but they cannot be linked to the action of the kinetic energy of fragments of the exploded explosive device.
6. When processing the incident, immediately after the incident occurred, they made numerous flaws that make it very difficult, or even impossible to properly perceive the the incident from the forensic aspects.
7. Dead bodies of persons who lost their lives at the time of the relevant event, were removed from the scene before performing the inspections, which can be considered a serious failure of the competent investigating authorities. From the scene only live or injured persons can be removed, which can receive medical assistance or whise lives can be saved, while the corpses of persons who died during the critical incident by rule are not to be moved from the scene of the incident in order to make it possible to indisputably determine the place these persons were located at during the incident, that is in the moment of critical event. Such data may be crucial for the future reconstruction of the events that may have a significant impact on the proper understanding of the relevant event.
8. Unfortunately, due to the removal of dead bodies from the scene before performing the inspections, we are deprived of some very important input data. For some deaths it was impossible to determine the place where the casualties were in the time of the relevant event, while for some people the positions at the time of the relevant event were determined in indirect ways: analysis, photo documentation, video, witness testimony and the like. Regardless of the fact that the position of some injured persons was at the time of the incident determined in an indirect way, it can be concluded that the position determined in this way is fully acceptable taking into account the available information on which it is established and the methodology used by investigators.

9. After the critical event the autopsy was not carried out over a single case of the casualties. Only external examinations were carried out which were also very sloppy, incomplete and imprecise. External examinations of the body weren't conducted in accordance with the rules of forensic medicine. Valid and detailed reports on performed external examinations individually for each body actually do not even exist. There is only one general record which contains descriptions of all fatalities that are confined to only a few sentences and in some cases less. All the injuries that existed at the dead bodies and accurate localization of injuries in terms of the measurement of localization of injuries in relation to a fixed point on the body are not even enumerated.
10. Neither case lists the immediate cause of death. It all comes down to the statement that there are "explosive injuries" without any other refinements.
11. There is no description of breakthrough channels on the bodies of persons killed, there is no information about the difference between the input and output damage, no evidence if some of the injuries are connected with breakthrough channel, and, if so, which of them are.
12. There are no information about the existence of injury to internal organs caused by the action of shock wave explosions, the so called "Blast - injuries" , which further prevents an adequate assessment of the distance at which people killed were relative to the Center of Explosion.
13. Enumeration of injuries in the majority of cases is completely chaotic, unsystematic, without any order, regularity or system.
14. There are no descriptions of any other traces observed on dead bodies (for example, traces of soot, dirt and anything similar).
15. Dead bodies are not washed prior to the examination in order to remove all the factors that hinder or prevent access to the injuries and their interpretation.
16. There are no descriptions of clothing and footwear, and there is no information on damage or other marks on clothing items. There is no photo documentation showing details of the clothing items.
17. Photographic documentation was compiled during the examination of dead bodies with very scarce and insufficient details for analysis. In most cases (with a few exceptions) back of the body is not even photographed. Dead bodies are usually photographed only from one side, which is absolutely insufficient.
18. Before carrying out the external inspection of bodies, they were not X-rayed, although there were conditions to do so.
19. Seen from the forensic aspects, bearing in mind the experiences collected by analyses of cases of other war conflicts and case studies of terrorist attacks around the world, with maximal degree of probability it can be concluded that the total number of both killed and injured persons was simply too large for an explosion of a single artillery grenade. Of course, a definite opinion on the matter should be sought from experts in artillery and explosives.
20. Except from a few exceptions, metal or other foreign bodies are not removed from the corpses which were quite certainly in them, so that is basically unknown which foreign bodies inflicted the injuries. It is unknown what injuries were inflicted by actions of fragments of an explosive device, and which injuries were caused by action of secondary projectiles. Also, there is no information on the type, form and size of metal foreign bodies which are said to have been found during the external examination. The documentation submitted contains no photos showing that a metal or other foreign object found were actually removed from the individual dead bodies, so their types, characteristics and origin cannot even be discussed.
21. When analyzing the documentation related to the deaths, many illogical situations or inconsistencies were found.

- On some dead bodies there were injuries that cannot in any case be ascribed only to action of fragments of any explosive device that exploded.

On some dead bodies there were injuries found and located on several sides of their bodies. There are cases where, for example, in which there are injuries located on the front and rear side, and on the sides of the body, whereby there are no precise data about some of the injuries being interconnected by breakthrough channels. This situation is completely illogical or impossible, if viewed in the context of the existence of a single Center of Explosion.

- Localization of injuries on some dead bodies, for persons whose location at the moment of critical event was ascertained does not fit into rules related to fragmentation of artillery projectile. For example, some people who were on the larger distance from the Center of Explosion (over twenty or even more than thirty meters) have injuries located in the lower leg and foot which is impossible bearing in mind the rules of fragmentation that occurs after the explosion of artillery projectiles. This does not apply only to the killed persons, but also to the injured ones, who survived the subject event.

- Some persons, both dead and wounded, according to data that could be obtained from available records, were very close to the Center of Explosion and the injuries on their bodies do not fit into such a short distance, if we look at them in the context of the explosion of artillery grenades. There are persons who were just wounded and they were located just a few meters from the Center of Explosion, which is absolutely impossible in the situation of an artillery projectile explosion.

- On the other hand, there are persons, both dead and wounded, who have injuries to the lower extremities, lower legs and feet and they were located at few dozens of meters from the explosion which again is impossible in the context of bursting artillery projectiles.

- On some dead bodies, both at the very bodies and the clothes there are clearly visible massive deposits of soot. In some cases the carbon deposit can be found on the bodies that were very close to the center of an explosion and in some cases the carbon deposit can be found on the bodies away from the explosion.

22. All these irregularities need to be elaborated in detail from an artillery ballistic aspect.

23. In order for this event to be elaborated adequately and elucidated thoroughly, it would be necessary to try to compensate and repair the omissions performed immediately after the incident.

24. When it comes to living, injured persons, especially those who claim that foreign bodies are still in their bodies ("fragments") it would be necessary to send them to the X-ray to visualize that side of the body and make an insight into morphological characteristics of these foreign bodies.

25. It would also be necessary to obtain the X-rays of the injured persons that were made directly after the incident, during their treatment, for the same reason, to gain an insight into the foreign objects contained in their bodies.

26. As for the people killed, especially those in whose bodies during external examination appeared larger number of injuries, it would be desirable to carry out the exhumation of a certain number of people killed. Bearing in mind the length of time since the relevant event (almost 20 years) the remains of killed now are undoubtedly in condition of complete skeletonization, free of soft tissue. After the exhumation, in addition to examination of the skeletal remains, it would be possible to find a larger number of foreign bodies, which would further contribute to the clarification of the case.

Based on the above findings, and based on the conclusions, the following opinion is provided:

**For all bodies of killed and injured persons who lost their lives or were injured during the events at the "Tuzla Kapija", numerous injuries were found that are undeniably explosive and that were undoubtedly formed by an explosive means. What kind of the explosive it is specifically about, it can be concluded only on the basis of medical analysis.**

Given the number of fatalities and the number of wounded people, with a maximum degree of certainty it can be concluded that such a large number of both killed persons and wounded persons could not have arisen as a result of explosion of one artillery projectile.

Localization of injuries on the bodies of killed and wounded persons, with a maximum level of certainty, do not fit into the rules of fragmentation of artillery projectiles.

Definitely, an opinion on the type of explosive device that exploded during the critical event needs to be sought out from experts in artillery and ballistics experts in explosives and explosive devices.

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