

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS 1991-2021

The main purpose of this chronology is to help the reader by reconstructing MSF's actions and public statements in regional and international news reports of the period. It is intended as a tool for this specific document, and not as an academic reference.

This chronology includes information which is not included in the corresponding study ('MSF and the former Yugoslavia 1991-2003'), but which is detailed in the study 'MSF and Srebrenica 1993-2003'.

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1991 APRIL 1991		1 April 1991 The <u>Republic of Serbian Krajinas</u> illegally becomes a constituent part of Serbia.		
JUNE 1991		25 June 1991 Croatia and Slovenia proclaim their 'dissociation' from the <u>Yugoslavian Federation</u> . 27 June 1991 <u>Yugoslavian federal army</u> intervene in Slovenia.		
JULY 1991		13 July 1991 Brioni Peace agreement: withdrawal of the federal army from Slovenia. July 1991 Fighting begins in <u>Croatia</u> between <u>Croat and Serbian militias</u> , supported by the federal army.		
AUG. 1991		August-September 1991 <u>Worsening of the conflict</u> : tens of thousands of refugees forced to move.	August 1991 First exploratory missions on <u>Yugoslav Federation</u> territory carried out by <u>MSF Belgium/MSF Holland</u> .	
SEPT. 1991	7 September 1991 Creation of the <u>Standing Conference</u> on the Former <u>Yugoslavia</u> , chaired by Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen. Deployment of <u>White Helmets</u> , <u>European peace-agreement</u> observers.	September 1991 <u>Serb attack</u> in Eastern <u>Croatia</u> ; <u>Vukovar</u> siege begins.		

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1991 SEPT. 1991	<p>25 September 1991 UN Resolution 713: embargo on arms supply to Yugoslavia.</p>	<p>15 September 1991 <u>Macedonia</u> proclaims its independence.</p> <p>30 September 1991 Declaration of the <u>Republic of Kosovo</u> after a clandestine referendum.</p> <p>1 October 1991 Beginning of <u>Dubrovnik</u> siege by Yugoslavian federal forces.</p> <p>3 October 1991 <u>Serbia and Montenegro</u> seize Yugoslavian federal power.</p> <p>8 October 1991 <u>Croatian parliament</u> votes to sever all ties with the <u>Yugoslav Federation</u>.</p>		<p>12 September 1991 MSF France press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Intervenes in Yugoslavia'.</p>
OCT. 1991			<p>14 October 1991 An <u>European Community</u> (EC) convoy containing two members of MSF staff fails to reach <u>Vukovar</u>.</p>	<p>8 October 1991 MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Release: 'Yugoslavia: a Joint MSF/EC Relief Operation "A ship for Dubrovnik"'.</p> <p>14 October 1991 MSF International Press Release: 'Yugoslavia: MSF requests access to <u>Vukovar</u> to evacuate the injured'.</p>

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1991 OCT. 1991		<p>15 October 1991 The <u>Sarajevo parliament</u> adopts a declaration of sovereignty for <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u>.</p> <p>22 October 1991 The 'Serbian bloc' (<u>Serbia and Montenegro</u>) reject the European peace plan and take control of the Yugoslavian federal army.</p>	<p>16 October 1991 MSF sections appoint the Secretary General to organise the evacuation of wounded patients from Vukovar's hospital.</p> <p>19 October 1991 An <u>MSF convoy</u> evacuates 109 injured from <u>Vukovar's</u> hospital. On the way back a truck is hit by a landmine. Two nurses are seriously injured.</p>	<p>18 October 1991 MSF International Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Undertakes Evacuation of the Injured from <u>Vukovar</u>'.</p> <p>19 October 1991 MSF International Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Forced to Change Routes on its Way Back from <u>Vukovar</u>'.</p> <p>21 October 1991 MSF International Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Deplores the Landmine Explosion that Injured Two of its Nurses in <u>Vukovar</u> Relief Convoy'.</p>

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1991 OCT. 1991			29 October 1991 An <u>MSF</u> nurse injured in <u>Vukovar</u> is repatriated from Belgrade to Geneva.	30 October 1991 <u>MSF Switzerland Press Release</u> : 'Swiss Médecins Sans Frontières Nurse Injured near <u>Vukovar</u> Repatriated'.
NOV. 1991		18 November 1991 Fall of <u>Vukovar</u> after a three-month siege by <u>Serbian</u> forces.	18 to 30 November 1991 <u>MSF France</u> assessment in <u>Croatia</u> : no further action.	
DEC. 1991	19 December 1991 <u>Germany</u> recognises Croatia and Slovenia.	31 December 1991 <u>ICRC Press Release</u> : 'Yugoslavia: the ICRC Obtain Neutralisation of a Protected Zone in <u>Osijek</u> '.	December 1991 <u>MSF Holland</u> opens a logistical-medical base in <u>Sarajevo</u> – supply activities in <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> .	5 December 1991 <u>MSF Press Release</u> : 'Signature in Zagreb of Médecins Sans Frontières's Proposition for Evacuation of the Wounded in <u>Osijek</u> Hospital'.

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1992 FEB. 1992	<p>21 February 1992 The UN Security Council creates the UNPROFOR (14,000 soldiers). Its initial mandate is to deploy in and ensure demilitarization and protection of populations in three <u>Serbian regions of Croatia</u>.</p>	<p>29 February 1992 Referendum in <u>Bosnia</u> (boycotted by the Serbian community): 62.7% in favour of independence.</p>	<p>February 1992 <u>MSF France's</u> assessment in the <u>south of Serbia and Montenegro</u>.</p>	
MAR. 1992		<p>March 1992 The Bosnian Serbs declare the independence of the <u>Republika Srpska</u> (of Bosnian Serbs) and surround Sarajevo.</p>	<p>March 1992 <u>MSF Belgium's</u> assessment in <u>Kosovo</u>.</p>	
APRIL 1992	<p>5 April 1992 Large-scale attack on <u>Sarajevo</u> and start of <u>Sarajevo</u> siege by the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> and of the war in <u>Bosnia</u>.</p> <p>6 April 1992 The 12 states of the <u>European Community</u> recognise <u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u>.</p> <p>7 April 1992 <u>USA</u> recognises <u>Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia</u>. <u>UN</u> gives green light for the deployment of 14,000 <u>UNPROFOR</u> Blue Helmets.</p>		<p>April 1992 <u>MSF Holland</u> opens a logistical base in <u>Bosnia</u>.</p>	

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1992 APRIL 1992		25 April 1992 <u>Serbia and Montenegro</u> create a federation which they declare to be the successor to the former Yugoslav federation.		19 April 1992 <u>MSF Holland Press Release</u> announces the airlift of food supplies to <u>Sarajevo</u> .
MAY 1992	22 May 1992 <u>Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia</u> become members of the UN.	19 May 1992 <u>Sarajevo</u> : ICRC delegate Frédéric Maurice is hit and killed by a rocket.		
	30 May 1992 <u>UN Security Council</u> imposes an embargo on trade, air travel and oil to <u>Serbia</u> and <u>Montenegro</u> .	27 May 1992 <u>ICRC</u> withdraws its personnel from <u>Sarajevo</u> .	Late May 1992 <u>MSF Holland</u> temporarily withdraws international staff from <u>Sarajevo</u> .	29 May 1992 Rony Brauman, <u>MSF France President</u> of Board of Directors: <u>RTL media group</u> : "what is needed is military intervention"; <u>Op-eds</u> continue this theme in <i>Le Figaro</i> (France) and <i>Le Nouvel Observateur</i> (France).

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1992 JUNE 1992	June 1992 <u>UNPROFOR</u> 's mandate is expanded and strengthened.	Early June 1992 <u>EC</u> observers and journalists withdraw from Sarajevo.	25 June 1992 <u>MSF Holland</u> international staff returns to <u>Sarajevo</u> .	
JULY 1992		28 June 1992 'Humanitarian' visit by French Republic President François Mitterrand, to Sarajevo.	Late June 1992 <u>MSF Belgium</u> president of Board of Directors, <u>Réginald Moreels</u> , visits <u>Sarajevo</u> – his car is targeted by snipers.	
		3 July 1992 Deployment of an <u>international humanitarian air bridge</u> to <u>Sarajevo</u> . <u>Bosnian-Croats</u> proclaim " <u>Croatian Community of Herzeg-Bosnia</u> ".	July 1992 <u>MSF Holland</u> opens an office in <u>Kiseljak</u> (Croatian zone on the road to Sarajevo) covering 'Free Bosnia' from the Dalmatian coast to Tuzla.	2 July 1992 <u>MSF Press Release</u> : 'Médecins Sans Frontières Charters Three Planes for Sarajevo'.
		12 July 1992 <u>Gorazde</u> under attack and besieged by <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces.		
AUG. 1992	2 August 1992 <u>Roy Gutman</u> 's story (<i>Newsday</i> , <i>New York Times</i> , <i>AP</i>) on Bosnian prisoners held in <u>Bosnian Serb</u> concentration camps.	August 1992 Arrival of the first <u>Blue Helmets</u> in Bosnia.		17 July 1992 <u>MSF Press Release</u> : 'Médecins Sans Frontières Sends More Aid to Sarajevo'.

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1992 AUG. 1992	26/27 August 1992 Conference on <u>ex-Yugoslavia</u> puts Serbia in the dock.		Late August 1992 <u>MSF</u> assessment, in surroundings of concentrations camps in Bosnia.	
SEPT. 1992	September 1992 UNPROFOR's mandate is strengthened.	September 1992 Release of the Bosnian prisoners from the camps, provided they are hosted by Western States.	September 1992 <u>MSF France</u> decides to get more involved, and to take part to the <u>Kosovo</u> mission. Extension of MSF Holland distribution programme in <u>Central Bosnia</u> (Tuzla). Opening of an emergency mission in <u>Modrica</u> to take care of 220 mentally ill people. <u>MSF Belgium</u> assessment in <u>Split</u> to 200,000 Bosnian refugees.	9 September 1992 <i>Télérama</i> (France): 'The Aid Worker, I Tell You, or the Suitcase, the Coffin and the Ambulance'. <i>Libération</i> (France): 'Humanitarianism, the Modern Word for Cowardice' – Rony Brauman's Op-ed on the humanitarian handling of the former Yugoslavia crisis.
			15 September 1992 <u>MSF France</u> proposes supplying a mental institution in <u>Modrica</u> .	

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1992 OCT. 1992	<p>October 1992 <u>UNHCR</u> denounces the ethnic cleansing in <u>former Yugoslavia</u>.</p> <p>9 October 1992 The UN establishes a no-fly-zone over Bosnia.</p>	<p>October 1992 Outbreak of fighting between <u>Bosnian Muslims</u> and <u>Bosnian Croats</u>, thus no access to <u>Central Bosnia</u> during winter.</p>	<p>30 October 1992 Debate by <u>MSF France</u> Board of Directors on the mobilisation of public opinion, and the welcoming ex-prisoners from camps. Proposal that every salaried member of MSF staff in Europe provides a certificate of accommodation.</p>	
NOV. 1992			<p>Late November 1992 <u>MSF France</u> programme in France compiling accounts of former prisoners' experiences in the camps.</p>	<p>21 November 1992 <u>Rony Brauman</u>, MSF France President of Board of Directors, takes part in a demonstration calling on the French government to use all means "including the use of force" to stop the war.</p>
DEC. 1992	<p>December 1992 NATO threatens <u>Bosnian Serb forces</u> with air strikes.</p>			<p>December 1992 <u>MSF</u> and nine other organisations ask the French government to open France's doors to 5 000 Bosnian former prisoners.</p>

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1992 DEC. 1992			<p>7 December 1992 <u>MSF Belgium team</u> manages to get a drugs and medical material convoy into <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p> <p>17 to 24 December 1992 <u>MSF France</u> exploratory mission in former Yugoslavia: unable to do anything in Bosnia, proposal for an intervention in Kosovo.</p>	<p>8 December 1992 <u>MSF France</u> Press Conference, 'Ethnic Cleansing in Bosnia- Herzegovina: a Crime Against Humanity'. Publication of <u>MSF France</u> report: 'The Process of Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region'. <u>Trouw</u> (The Netherlands): <u>Jacques de Milliano</u>, MSF Holland Director General calls for a large-scale intervention to hold "a knife to the throats of Serbians".</p>
1993 JAN. 1993	<p>2 January 1993 <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> and <u>Bosniaks</u> (Bosnian Muslims) reject the <u>Vance-Owen Plan</u> that proposes to divide <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> into 10 provinces and demilitarise Sarajevo.</p>			<p>Early January 1993 <u>MSF France</u> media campaign, 'Bosnia-Herzegovina, Crime Against Humanity'. <u>Médecins du Monde</u> media campaign likening Milosevic to Hitler.</p>

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1993 FEB. 1993	<p>22 February 1993 <u>UN Security Council</u> creates the <u>International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)</u> to judge serious violations of International Humanitarian Law in the former Yugoslavia since 1991.</p>	<p>February 1993 <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> attack the <u>Bosniak</u> villages in <u>Eastern Bosnia</u>. <u>Bosniak</u> take refuge in <u>Srebrenica</u>, <u>Tuzla</u>, <u>Zepa</u>, and <u>Gorazde</u>. The <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> continually block humanitarian convoys.</p>	<p>February 1993 Opening of an MSF mission in Bosnian refugee camps in <u>Macedonia</u>.</p>	<p>19 February 1993 MSF Belgium Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Pursues Its Distribution Programme in Bosnia'.</p>
MAR. 1993	<p>March 1993 <u>UN</u> decision to send more <u>Blue Helmets</u> in the <u>former Yugoslavia</u>.</p>	<p>March 1993 A draft constitution for a Muslim-Croat Federation in <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> is signed.</p> <p>11 March 1993 General Morillon, Commander of the <u>United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR)</u> in Bosnia-Herzegovina enters <u>Srebrenica</u> with a <u>UNHCR</u> aid convoy.</p> <p>12 March 1993 <u>MSF Belgium</u> team and <u>General Morillon</u> are prevented by the population from leaving Srebrenica.</p>	<p>March 1993 <u>MSF Holland</u> negotiates access to <u>Banja Luka</u> and visits the city for the first time since May 1992.</p> <p>11 March 1993 An <u>MSF Belgium</u> exploratory team enters <u>Srebrenica</u> with general Morillon's convoy – the situation is catastrophic.</p>	<p>11 March 1993 <u>MSF Belgium</u> Press Release: 'Former Yugoslavia – Convoys Finally Make It Through'.</p>

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1993 MAR. 1993		<p>13 March 1993 <u>General Morillon</u> to the population of <u>Srebrenica</u>: “Don’t worry. I’ll stay with you.”</p> <p>19 March 1993 A <u>UN</u> aid convoy enters <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p> <p>20 March 1993 <u>UN</u> evacuates a hundred wounded from <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p> <p>22 March 1993 Negotiations between <u>UNPROFOR</u> and <u>Bosnian Serbs</u>, 150 UN soldiers and observers in Srebrenica (safe area).</p>	<p>14 March 1993 <u>MSF Belgium</u> exploratory team leaves Srebrenica.</p> <p>20 March 1993 <u>MSF Belgium</u> surgeon enters <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p>	<p>15 March 1993 <u>AFP (France)</u> ‘Morillon Playing Last Card in Stakes for Moslem’. Quote <u>Georges Dallemagne</u>, MSF Belgium, Director of Operations.</p> <p>16 March 1993 <u>Le Soir</u> ‘A Terrifying Testimonial on the Bosnian Ordeal’. Quote <u>Georges Dallemagne</u>, MSF Belgium, Director of Operations.</p> <p>19 March 1993 France 3 “The March of the Century”, <u>Rony Brauman</u>, MSF France President criticizes the “humanitarian show”.</p>

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1993 MAR. 1993	<p>25 March 1993 Signature of the <u>Vance-Owen plan</u> in New York by <u>Bosniak</u> and <u>Bosnian Croat</u> representatives.</p>	<p>26 March 1993 <u>General Morillon</u> leaves Srebrenica.</p> <p>28 March 1993 A cease-fire is signed between Bosnian <u>Serb</u> and <u>Bosniak</u> (Bosnian-Muslims) forces.</p> <p>29 March 1993 2,400 evacuated from <u>Srebrenica</u> to <u>Tuzla</u>. <u>General Morillon</u> ensures that "Srebrenica is saved".</p>	<p>25 March 1993 A complementary team from <u>MSF Belgium</u> enters Srebrenica.</p>	
APR. 1993	<p>31 March 1993 <u>UN Security Council</u> extends <u>UNPROFOR</u> mandate to 30 June.</p>	<p>April 1993 Heavy fighting between Bosnian-Muslims and <u>Bosnian-Croats</u> in <u>Central Bosnia</u>.</p>	<p>April 1993 <u>MSF Holland</u> opens an office in <u>Tuzla</u>.</p>	<p>1st April 1993 <u>Le Monde</u> (France) 'Bosnia-Herzegovina: Testimonial on Ordeal of the Inhabitants of Srebrenica from a Médecins Sans Frontières Member' Dr Thierry Pontus, <u>MSF Belgium</u>.</p> <p>3 April 1993 <u>Le Monde</u> (France) 'A General on the Balcony' by Rony Brauman, <u>MSF France</u> President. He criticises General Morillon.</p>

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1993 APRIL 1993	<p>16 April 1993 UNSC Resolution 819 demands that <u>Srebrenica</u> be treated as a safe area and calls for an immediate increase in <u>UNPROFOR</u> forces in the enclave.</p>	<p>4 April 1993 <u>Bosniak authorities</u> oppose the evacuation of civilians from <u>Srebrenica</u>, likening it to ethnic cleansing.</p> <p>6 April 1993 <u>UNHCR</u> announces desire to evacuate 10-15,000 civilians from <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p> <p>12 April 1993 Bosnian Serb forces shell <u>Srebrenica</u>. Beginning of <u>NATO</u> air patrols over <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u>.</p>	<p>15 April 1993 Because of heavy bombing, the <u>MSF</u> team temporarily evacuates <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p>	<p>7 April 1993 <u>MSF Press Release</u>, 'Médecins Sans Frontières Requests Reinforcement of International Presence in Besieged Srebrenica'.</p>

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1993 APRIL 1993	17 April 1993 UNSC Resolution 820 reinforced the embargo against Serbia.	17 April 1993 A ceasefire and demilitarisation agreement is signed between the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> and <u>Bosnian Muslim</u> forces stipulating that any paramilitary units, with the exception of <u>UNPROFOR</u> forces, must leave the town at the end of the operation.	19 April 1993 <u>MSF</u> doctor enters Srebrenica.	25 April 1993 AFP (<i>France</i>): Jacques de Milliano, MSF Holland General Director, to 'Srebrenica is in the Process of Becoming a "Health Bomb."'
MAY 1993	6 May 1993 UNSC Resolution 824, adopted by the, adds the enclaves of <u>Sarajevo</u> , <u>Tuzla</u> , <u>Zepa</u> , <u>Gorazde</u> , and <u>Bihac</u> to the list of 'safe zones' under <u>UNPROFOR</u> protection.	6 May 1993 Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) declares an economic embargo against the <u>Serbs of Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> in order to force them to accept the peace plan. Members of the <u>Bosnian Serb 'Parliament'</u> reject the <u>Vance-Owen Peace Plan</u> .		15 May 1993 MSF France President of Board of <u>Directors Annual Report</u> , 'MSF is Fulfilling its Role in Srebrenica'.

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1993 MAY 1993	18 May 1993 During a referendum, 96% of Bosnian Serbs rejected the <u>Vance-Owen Peace Plan</u> .			18 May 1993 MSF France Press Release, 'Médecins Sans Frontières' General Assembly is Concerned About the Growing Problems of Intervening with Certain Populations in Distress, and Takes Exception to the Use of Humanitarian Action in Bosnia-Herzegovina'.
JUNE 1993	4 June 1993 UN Resolution 836 allows UNPROFOR to retaliate in the event of aggression in any of the six Bosniak enclaves declared safe zones. 18 June 1993 UN Security Council authorises the deployment of <u>7,600 Blue Helmets</u> in <u>Bosnia</u> and reaffirms the possibility of using air support. <u>US</u> announces that air support will only be used to protect the Blue Helmets. June 1993 <u>Franjo Trudjman</u> and <u>Radovan Karadzic</u> , the <u>Croat</u> and <u>Bosnian Serb</u> leaders, agreed on the <u>Owen Stoltenberg Plan</u> to partition <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> into three ethnic entities (Serb, Croat, Muslim), which the <u>Bosniak</u> leader <u>Alija Izetbegovic</u> refuses to ratify.		June 1993 MSF Belgium/MSF France opened an office in <u>Pale</u> , the headquarters of the Bosnian Serb authorities and start to jointly manage the programmes in the enclaves of <u>Srebrenica</u> and <u>Gorazde</u> . Restoration of surgical team in <u>Gorazde</u> . MSF opens a medical care programme for Bosnian refugees in Macedonia.	

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1993 JULY 1993			<p>15 July 1993 <u>MSF Coordinator in Belgrade</u> asks for the urgent deployment of a team in <u>Gorazde</u> – an MSF Belgium/France programme (surgery and water/sanitation) is open.</p>	<p>28 July 1993 <u>MSF Belgium Press Release</u>: ‘Twelve Humanitarian Agencies Ask the United Nations to Put an End to the Blockade in Tuzla’. <u>MSF Holland Press Release</u>: ‘A Letter Has Been Sent to Dutch Parliamentarians to Express MSF’s “Grave Concern About the Humanitarian Situation in Bosnia”’.</p>
AUG. 1993	<p>August 1993 <u>NATO</u> states its readiness to intervene in <u>Bosnia</u> on the UN’s request.</p>		<p>August 1993 <u>MSF Holland</u> opens a reconstructive surgery programme in <u>Tuzla’s</u> hospital.</p>	
SEPT. 1993			<p>16 September 1993 Aid convoys are prevented from entering <u>enclaves</u>; MSF worries about the consequences during the coming winter.</p> <p>Late September 1993 <u>MSF France</u> opens a medical care programme for Bosnian refugees in <u>Gasinci</u>.</p>	<p>25 September 1993 <u>Le Soir</u> (Belgium), ‘MSF Calls for Help,’ Interview of MSF coordinator in Former Yugoslavia.</p>

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1993 OCT. 1993			4 October 1993 Warning from the MSF Coordinator in <u>Srebrenica</u> : no rehabilitation material can get into the enclave.	
DEC. 1993	December 1993 <u>UNPROFOR</u> temporarily decides not to deploy the <u>Dutch contingent</u> (Dutchbat) scheduled to replace the Canadian battalion in the <u>Srebrenica</u> and <u>Zepa</u> enclaves.		17 December 1993 <u>MSF</u> complains to <u>UNHCR</u> about obstacles created for humanitarian activity outside the control of Bosniakim authorities running <u>Srebrenica</u> enclave.	
1994 JAN. 1994			January 1994 <u>MSF</u> team withdraws from <u>Gorazde</u> for several weeks following bombardments.	6 January 1994 <u>ACF/HI/MDM/MSF/PSF</u> send greeting cards to <u>EU</u> political leaders against the distortion of “the very foundations of humanitarian action for political ends”.
FEB. 1994	12 January 1994 <u>NATO</u> recalls its determination to launch air strikes to prevent parts of <u>Bosnia</u> threatened by the <u>Serbs</u> from being caught in a stranglehold.	9 February 1994 <u>UN</u> demands that <u>Serbs</u> move their artillery 20 km from <u>Sarajevo</u> upon pain of air strikes.	12 January 1994 At <u>MSF's</u> international council, the sections agree not to accept the use of force to protect humanitarian convoys in <u>former Yugoslavia</u> .	12 February 1994 <u>MSF Belgium</u> joins forces with <u>Amnesty International</u> and <u>Causes Communes</u> to hold a public demonstration on the Grand-Place in Brussels to signal its outrage over the violence in Bosnia.

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1994 FEB. 1994		<p>28 February 1994 <u>NATO</u> carries out its first air strike on <u>Bosnian Serb forces</u>.</p>		
MAR. 1994		<p>March 1994 <u>NATO</u> shoots down four <u>Serbian</u> aircrafts that violated the <i>no-fly zone</i>.</p> <p>1st March 1994 <u>Bosniak</u> and <u>Croatian</u> authorities decided to create a <u>Bosniak-Croat Federation</u>. <u>Dutch peacekeepers</u> took over from <u>Canadians</u> in <u>Srebrenica</u> and moved to <u>Potocari</u>.</p> <p>6 March 1994 40 killed within two days in Srebrenica.</p> <p>Late March 1994 <u>Bosnian Serb</u> offensive on <u>Gorazde</u>.</p>	<p>March 1994 MSF Holland opens a mental health programme in <u>Sarajevo</u>.</p>	
APRIL 1994			<p>Late March 1994 2 <u>MSF</u> international staff stay in <u>Gorazde</u> while the enclave is besieged and attacked by <u>Bosnian Serb forces</u>.</p> <p>April 1994 <u>MSF Holland</u> opens a surgical programme in Sarajevo. <u>MSF Belgium</u> manages to get two trucks loaded with medical supplies into <u>Maglaj</u> and start a surgical and sanitation programme.</p>	<p>30 March 1994 <u>MSF Press Release</u>: 'Gorazde: Civilian Victims'.</p>

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1994 APRIL 1994	1st April 1994 UNPROFOR's mandate in the <u>former Yugoslavia</u> is extended by six months. The size of the force is increased by 3,500 troops, rather than the 10,000 troops that the UN requested, which the <u>United States</u> rejects for financial reasons.	9 and 10 April 1994 <u>NATO</u> strikes <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> forces that are attacking <u>Gorazde</u> .	1st April 1994 <u>MSF Belgium</u> letter to the <u>UN Secretary-General</u> calling for action in <u>Gorazde</u> .	5 April 1994 <u>MSF Press Release</u> : 'Dramatic Situation in Gorazde, MSF Demands Real Protection for the Enclave's 60,000 Inhabitants' 7 April 1994 <u>MSF Press Release</u> : 'Médecins Sans Frontières Has Decided to Strengthen its Medical Team in <u>Croatia</u> '. <u>MSF Press Release</u> : 'Médecins Sans Frontières Criticises the Lack of Protection for Civilians Living in the Gorazde Enclave' 9 April 1994 <u>Statement by Médecins Sans Frontières Belgrade</u> : "MSF is Extremely Concerned about the Deteriorating Humanitarian Situation in Gorazde". - Eric Stobbaerts (MSF Belgrade) declares to <u>AFP (France)</u> that Gorazde could "fall in the next few hours".

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1994 APRIL 1994		<p>15 April 1994 16 <u>Canadian Blue Helmets</u> taken hostage by <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces in <u>Sarajevo's</u> safe zone.</p>	<p>16 April 1994 <u>Gorazde's</u> hospital hit by <u>Bosnian Serb</u> bombardments. MSF team in <u>Gorazde</u> forced to evacuate to a rural health centre.</p> <p>18 and 19 April 1994 <u>Gorazde's</u> hospital is shelled again.</p> <p>20 April 1994 MSF and ICRC teams in <u>Gorazde</u> choose to remain silent in protest against the situation in the town.</p>	<p>10 April 1994 <u>Rony Brauman</u>, President of MSF France Board of Directors, declares to declares to AFP (France) that “real carnage is on the way” and accuses <u>UNPROFOR</u> of “implementing a policy of systematic disinformation”.</p> <p>16 April 1994 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Release</u>: ‘Incessant Bombings of <u>Gorazde</u> this Afternoon’.</p> <p>18 April 1994 <u>MSF Press Conference</u>, ‘Tragic and Desperate Situation in Gorazde’. MSF Press Release: ‘MSF Demands the “Immediate Resignation” of Mr Akashi’.</p> <p>19 April 1994 <u>MSF Press Release</u>: ‘Gorazde Hospital Partially Destroyed by Bombings’.</p> <p>20 April 1994 <u>MSF Press Release</u>: ‘Gorazde Hospital No longer Functioning - Medical Staff Injured or Shell-Shocked, 37 Die in Hospital in 24 Hours’.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1994 APRIL 1994	<p>26 April 1994 Creation of <u>Contact Group</u> on Bosnia-Herzegovina including representatives from USA, Russia, Germany, France, UK to obtain a ceasefire and revive diplomatic efforts towards a sustainable peace.</p>		<p>25 April 1994 New <u>MSF</u> surgical team manages to enter <u>Gorazde</u> and take over from the leaving team.</p>	<p>21 April 1994 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France</u> Press Release: 'Gorazde - Médecins Sans Frontières Calls for a Humanitarian Truce'. <u>MSF Press Release</u>: 'Two More Rockets Hit Gorazde Hospital Killing Twenty: 1,467 Wounded and 436 Dead Since the Beginning of the Offensive'.</p> <p>22 April 1994 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France</u> Press Release: '1,467 Wounded and 436 Dead in <u>Gorazde</u> Since the Attack Started'.</p> <p>26 April 1994 Two MSF international staff returning from <u>Gorazde</u> hold a <u>press conference</u> in Paris.</p> <p>Late April 1994 Controversy regarding the statistics of the dead and wounded in <u>Gorazde</u> issued by the <u>UNHCR</u> and distributed by groups, including <u>MSF</u> and <u>ICRC</u>. As it turns out, the figures provided by the Bosnian armed forces are overestimated.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1994 JULY 1994	<p>5 July 1994 <u>Contact Group</u> proposes a new division of <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u>, giving 51% of the territory to the <u>Bosniak-Croatian Federation</u> and 49% to the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u>, who rejects it.</p>			
SEPT. 1994	<p>23 September 1994 <u>UNSC Resolution 943</u> leaves logistical and sanitation materials on the list of embargoed goods, despite the fact that these are vital to preparing the enclaves for winter.</p>	<p>Mid-September 1994 The <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces tighten the siege of <u>Srebrenica</u>, letting only a quarter of the humanitarian convoys through.</p>		
DEC. 1994		<p>December 1994 The <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> allow a humanitarian convoy into <u>Srebrenica</u>. 309 <u>Blue Helmets</u> are 'prevented from moving'.</p>	<p>31 December 1994 <u>MSF</u> starts a surgical support and water supply programme in <u>Bihac</u>.</p>	<p>16 December 1994 <u>MSF Press Release</u>: 'MSF Belgium/MSF France Coordinator in the former Yugoslavia: "Ethnic Cleansing Continues"'. 19 December 1994 <u>MSF Press Release</u>: MSF Belgrade, 'MSF Is Extremely Worried About the Humanitarian Situation in the Enclaves of <u>Eastern Bosnia</u>, which Are Gradually Deteriorating as the Winter Advances'.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 FEB. 1995			February 1995 <u>MSF</u> informs international leaders about difficulties to get relief supplies into the enclaves.	
MAR. 1995			24 February 1995 <u>MSF</u> France Board of Directors raises questions about <u>MSF</u> presence in the enclaves.	
			Early March 1995 Relations between the <u>MSF</u> team in <u>Srebrenica</u> and <u>Opstina</u> become strained over the issue of local staff.	
		March 1995 Fighting resumes in Northern and Central Bosnia with <u>Bosniak</u> attacks.	Mid-March 1995 <u>MSF</u> Belgium Programme Manager: 'We must be more aggressive in our public statements'.	
APRIL 1995			15 April 1995 <u>Bosnian Serb</u> authorities begin again to reject any rotation of <u>MSF</u> expatriate teams, working in the enclaves of <u>Gorazde</u> and <u>Srebrenica</u> .	April 1995 <u>Contact</u> , <u>MSF</u> Belgium's in-house newsletter, 'On <u>MSF</u> 's Role in the Eastern Bosnian Enclaves,' <u>Eric Stobbaerts</u> , <u>MSF</u> General Coordinator in the former Yugoslavia.
MAY 1995	24 May 1995 During a closed-door briefing at the UN, UNPROFOR commander <u>General Janvier</u> recommends abandoning the enclaves because he considered them indefensible by the UN.	24 May 1995 <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> resume bombing <u>Sarajevo</u> .		

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1995 MAY 1995		<p>25 May 1995 <u>NATO</u> conducts UN authorised-air strikes on <u>Pale</u> in retaliation to the renewed bombing of Sarajevo. <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces respond by bombing the safe areas of <u>Tuzla</u>, <u>Srebrenica</u>, <u>Gorazde</u> and <u>Bihac</u>, and by taking hundreds of UN peacekeepers hostage, whom they use as human shields to discourage further strikes.</p>		
JUNE 1995	<p>4 June 1995 <u>UNPROFOR</u> Commander <u>General Janvier</u> meets <u>General Mladic</u>, Commander of the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces in <u>Mali Zvornik</u>. Creation of the <u>Rapid Reaction Force (FFR)</u> of a thousand men to support <u>Forpronu</u>.</p>	<p>3 June 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces take over the Blue Helmet post of <u>Slapovici</u>, in the enclave.</p> <p>4 to 5 June 1995 <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces bomb <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p>	<p>6 June 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: local authorities (<i>Opstina</i>) announce that <u>MSF</u> male local staff will be enlisted in the army and their replacements will be imposed.</p>	<p>5 June 1995 <u>AFP</u> (France): ‘The Humanitarian Situation is Worsening in the Enclaves’.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 JUNE 1995	<p>15 June 1995 Upon a <u>UN</u> request, <u>General Janvier</u> sends his report on meeting with <u>General Mladic</u> to <u>Yasushi Akashi</u>, the <u>UN Representative in the former Yugoslavia</u>. <u>Kofi Annan</u>, the <u>UN Peacekeeping Office Director for the Former Yugoslavia</u> asks <u>Yasushi Akashi</u> to investigate on this meeting.</p> <p>16 June 1995 Creation of the 1,000-strong <u>Rapid Reaction Force (RRF)</u> to protect <u>UNPROFOR</u>.</p> <p>19 June 1995 <u>Serb President Slobodan Milosevic</u> informs <u>Yasushi Akashi</u> of a 'no intervention deal' made between <u>General Janvier</u> and <u>General Mladic</u>, on behalf of <u>Presidents Chirac and Clinton</u>.</p>	<p>18 June 1995 The last 26 peacekeepers held hostage by the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces are released.</p>	<p>20 June 1995 <u>Bosnian Serb</u> authorities try to make <u>MSF France</u> staff rotation contingent on <u>MSF</u> contacting French political leaders. <u>MSF</u> refuses.</p>	

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 JUNE 1995	<p>23 June 1995 <i>The New York Times</i> (USA) reports that, according to western officials, <u>France</u> secretly negotiated the release of Blue Helmet Hostages in return for assurances to the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> that NATO would not carry out further air strikes.</p>			
JULY 1995		<p>24 June 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: <u>Bosnian Serb</u> paramilitary raid on the village of <u>Slapovici</u>.</p> <p>6 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces attack Bosnian army positions to the southeast and north of <u>Srebrenica</u>. The enclave is under constant bombardment.</p> <p>7 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: 4 rockets hit the <u>UN</u> base. <u>Bosnian Serb</u> tank divisions bomb the streets.</p> <p>8 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces continue to seize <u>UNPROFOR</u> observation posts, killing a <u>UN peacekeeper</u> and taking 20 others prisoner.</p>	<p>24 June 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: A new MSF medical team enters <u>Srebrenica</u>: <u>Christina Schmitz</u> et <u>Daniel O'Brien</u>.</p> <p>2 July 1995 Rotation of MSF teams in Gorazde.</p> <p>6 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: Thirteen wounded patients arrive at the hospital.</p> <p>7 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: MSF team transport wounded to the hospital.</p>	

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 JULY 1995	9 July 1995 General Janvier, UNPROFOR commander requests air support from <u>NATO</u> .	9 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u> : During the night of 8 July, the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces enter the city of <u>Srebrenica</u> . <u>Peacekeepers</u> at UN observation posts are trapped between <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces and the <u>Bosniak</u> army. <u>Peacekeepers</u> in the city centre withdraw to <u>UNPROFOR</u> base in Potocari without informing the MSF team. <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces bomb Zepa.	9 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u> : Due to the bombing the MSF team has to cancel a visit to U school that shelters 4,000 refugees.	
	11 July 1995 evening <u>Dutch Defence Minister</u> calls for the suspension of a 3rd air strike following 'terrorist threats' from the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> authorities.	10 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u> : <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces deliver an ultimatum to the <u>peacekeepers</u> , ordering them to start evacuating the population from the enclave the following morning UN and Dutch officials threaten with <u>NATO</u> air strikes.	10 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u> : Several shells fall near the hospital, which receives an influx of injured patients; surgeons are overwhelmed. Commander of <u>UNPROFOR Dutch</u> battalion refuses MSF's request for a surgeon but offers to provide an armoured vehicle for transporting patients.	10 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Release</u> , 'Srebrenica Hospital Overwhelmed with Casualties'.
		11 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u> : Early afternoon: <u>NATO</u> warplanes conduct two air operations that strike <u>Bosnian Serb</u> tanks. Authorisation is requested for a third strike. Late afternoon: enclave is in the hands of the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces.	11 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u> : MSF team decides to follow the population and evacuate the patients to a field hospital in the <u>UNPROFOR</u> base located in Potocari. <u>MSF Holland</u> programme manager for the former Yugoslavia criticises the fact that he was not informed prior to publication of the press release.	11 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Release</u> : - 'Entire Population of Srebrenica Flees "Safe Haven" - MSF Condemns Inability of UN to Protect Civilians, Relief Team Witnesses Srebrenica Population's Panic'. 'Médecins sans Frontières Calls for Immediate Cease-Fire to Protect Srebrenica Population'.

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 JULY 1995	<p>12 July 1995 UNSC Resolution 1004 calls for <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces to end their offensive and for all parties to give aid organisations free access to 'safe area.' It also urges the <u>Secretary-General</u> to use all available resources for re-establishing the <u>Srebrenica</u> safe haven.</p>	<p>Some 20,000 people set up a makeshift camp around the <u>UNPROFOR</u> base under extremely precarious hygiene and security conditions. UNPROFOR agrees to shelter 5,000 inside the base.</p> <p>12 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: In the morning, Bosnian Serb forces threaten to bomb civilians fleeing the enclave if NATO conducts further air strikes, and demands that Bosnian forces turn in all their weapons. The commander of the <u>Dutch peacekeeping contingent</u> negotiates a cease-fire. During the day the Potocari base is captured without any resistance from the <u>UNPROFOR</u> contingent. Thousands of <u>women, children, and elderly people</u> are forced into buses and dropped off near the <u>front line</u>, where they are forced to walk nearly eight kilometres to reach the village of Kladanj. Others are transported to <u>Tuzla</u>. Most of the <u>men over 16 years</u> old are held separately in a building guarded by soldiers and dogs <u>UNPROFOR</u>'s. General Mladic, the Bosnian Serb Commander, tells Bosnian Serb television that civilians are being treated well, while political leader <u>Radovan Karadzic</u> says the safe area will not be re-established.</p>	<p>In Belgrade, the MSF coordination team considers two options: call for the establishment of a humanitarian corridor in order to evacuate patients or request access to the enclave for additional medical staff and supplies.</p> <p>12 July 1995 <u>MSF</u> team opposes, in vain, evacuation of some patients to Bratunac. In the field hospital, the <u>Dutch peacekeeping contingent</u> provides MSF team access to all of its drugs and medical supplies Jacques de Milliano, General Director of <u>MSF Holland</u>, tries in vain to convince members of parliament, obsessed with the fate of the Dutch contingent, to take an interest in the protection of Srebrenica's civilian population.</p>	<p>12 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium Press Conference</u>, 'Potocari Enclave Collapses – Srebrenica Population in Hands of Bosnian Serb Forces'. <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Release</u>, 'MSF Calls for Immediate Access to Humanitarian Aid for Srebrenica Population'.</p>

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1995 JULY 1995	<p>14 July 1995 <u>French Republic president</u> urges the international community to take military action to ensure the protection of Bosnian enclaves. <u>European</u> and <u>US</u> counterparts remain skeptical.</p>	<p>13 and 14 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica-Potocari</u>: UNPROFOR camp and base are gradually being emptied of most of the displaced who are packed in buses by <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces.</p> <p>14 July 1995 <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces attack <u>Zepa</u>.</p> <p>16 July 1995 <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces enter <u>Zepa</u>.</p>	<p>13 and 14 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: <u>MSF</u> Team witness or hear: - Evacuation of patients who can walk and nursing staff. - Gunshots from the building where men are being held. - Rumours that there are dead bodies nearby. - Certain patients from the 12 July convoy to <u>Bratunac</u> are isolated and held captive.</p> <p>16 July 1995 <u>MSF</u> <u>Holland</u> team in <u>Tuzla</u> welcomes several thousand people who have fled Srebrenica on foot through the woods from Tuzla and were reported dead.</p>	<p>13 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Releases</u>: 'Conditions Deteriorating by the Hour for Srebrenica Refugees - MSF Repeats its Plea for Access to the Enclave' '20,000 Refugees from Srebrenica in Makeshift Shelters at Tuzla Airport'.</p> <p>14 July 1995 <u>AFP</u> (France): 'MSF - Women Refugees in Potocari Bear 'Visible Signs of Abuse' <u>Libération</u> (France): 'The World Here Has Collapsed: Médecins Sans Frontières Staff Bear Witness from Srebrenica'.</p> <p>15 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Releases</u>: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Conducts Relief Operation'.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 JULY 1995			<p>MSF Holland team expresses concern to the <u>Dutch minister</u> visiting Tuzla about the safety of MSF staff in the Srebrenica enclave, particularly the safety of local personnel, if the Dutch contingent withdraws quickly. Reporters try to reach the MSF team directly on the <u>UNPROFOR</u> battalion's phone line.</p> <p>17 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u> : The last patients under MSF's and the <u>Dutch battalion's</u> care are finally evacuated by the <u>ICRC</u>.</p> <p>19 July 1995 MSF teams increase their assistance to the thousands of displaced persons from <u>Srebrenica</u> who had settled at and around <u>Tuzla</u> airport.</p>	<p>17 July 1995 <u>MSF Press Releases</u>: '[...] MSF Insists That Evacuation Must Include All Wounded, Patients, and Local Relief Staff and their Families - MSF personnel still present in Potocari likely to accompany the wounded. MSF is calling for ICRC access to prisoners remaining in Potocari and Bratunac to ensure their treatment complies with Geneva Conventions'.</p> <p>18 July 1995 <u>MSF Press conference</u> Jacques de Milliano, <u>MSF Holland General Director</u> in The Hague.</p> <p>19 July 1995 <u>MSF</u> teams increase their assistance to the thousands of displaced persons from <u>Srebrenica</u> who had settled at and around the <u>Tuzla</u> airport.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 JULY 1995	<p>21 July 1995 Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence and Defence Chiefs from the 16 countries involved in peacekeeping in Bosnia together with Representatives of the UN, NATO, and the European Union, issue a warning to the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> leaders, threatening a 'substantial and decisive' response to any attack on the besieged enclave of Gorazde. <u>Dutch Minister of Defence Joris Voorhoeve</u> said that he 'feared that serious war crimes were committed when Srebrenica was taken.</p> <p>23 July 1995 Press conference in Zagreb: <u>Colonel Karremans</u>, <u>Commander of the Dutch UNPROFOR</u> contingent in Srebrenica went so far as to compliment <u>General Mladic</u>, <u>Commander of the Bosnian Serb forces</u>. <u>Dutch Prime Minister</u> and <u>Crown Prince</u> celebrated the efforts of the Dutch contingent, congratulating them on 'doing everything possible to protect the population.'</p>	<p>20 July 1995 <u>French intelligence</u> sources tell the press that if the <u>NATO</u> strikes on 11 July have not achieved their objectives, it is because of the absence of guidance on the ground, for the British officers responsible for that job have left their positions.</p> <p>21 July 1995 MSF team, composed of two expatriates and eight local staff members, their families, and two elderly people are evacuated from the enclave with the last convoy of UN Blue Helmets.</p>		<p>21 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Releases</u>: 'MSF Team Evacuates Potocari,' <u>Trouw</u> (The Netherlands): 'De Milliano: "Dutchbat did not Fulfill its Promise Sufficiently"'.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 JULY 1995	<p><u>Dutch Minister of Defence Joris Voorhoeve</u> reports that the <u>Dutch Blue Helmets</u> saw Bosnian Serbs killing a dozen men.</p> <p>Some of the <u>UN peacekeepers</u> report scenes of extreme violence.</p> <p>24 July 1995 <u>Tadeusz Mazowiecki</u>, Special Rapporteur of the UN Commission on Human Rights announces that he lacks information regarding 7,000 people, confirmed by the Red Cross, and that acts of barbarism were committed in Srebrenica.</p>	<p>25 July 1995 The Bosnian Serb forces capture <u>Zepa</u> and besiege <u>Gorazde</u>.</p>	<p>25 July 1995 MSF brings relief to population fleeing <u>Zepa</u> in <u>Kladanj</u> and <u>Zenica</u>.</p>	<p>26 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Conference</u>, in Brussels, with Amnesty International, Causes Communes, and Balkaneactie, Remember Srebrenica.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Save Gorazde and Sarajevo – Indignation is No Longer Enough’ - A symbolic refugee camp is erected at the Place de la Monnaie. <p><u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Releases:</u> ‘MSF Treats the First Refugees from Zepa’.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 JULY 1995				27 July 1995 <u>Trouw</u> (The Netherlands) 'MSF Nurse Does Not Share Criticism Towards Dutchbat'.
AUG. 1995	10 August 1995 <u>US</u> presents photographs to the <u>UN Security Council</u> proving that Bosnian Serb forces executed several hundred men near Srebrenica in July. <u>UN Security Council</u> calls on the <u>International Criminal Tribunal</u> for the former Yugoslavia to conduct an inquiry, and also where other mass graves are located and calls for a report on human rights violations committed in <u>Srebrenica</u> and <u>Zepa</u> .	August 1995 <u>Croatian</u> and <u>Bosniak</u> offensive on the <u>Krajina</u> region, 150,000 <u>Serb</u> refugees in <u>Banja Luka</u> . <u>Serbs</u> accelerate their ethnic cleansing in Banja Luka. <u>Bosniaks</u> are sent back to <u>Central Bosnia</u> .	August 1995 <u>MSF Holland</u> sets up a mobile clinic for Serbian refugees on the <u>road to Banja Luka</u> . <u>MSF Holland</u> opens a programme in the <u>Muslim dissident</u> refugee camp of <u>Kupljensko</u> .	31 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France</u> Press Releases: '3,200 People Unaccounted for,' [Zepa]. 4 August 1995 <u>MSF Press Release</u> : 'Médecins Sans Frontières Is Ready to Receive the Flow of Refugees from Krajina. 6 August 1995 <u>MSF Holland Press Release</u> : 'Inadequate care for 80,000 refugees heading to Banja Luka – a humanitarian catastrophe in the making'.

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 AUG. 1995		<p>7 August 1995 15,000 displaced <u>Muslim</u> partisans under the command of dissident leader Fikret Abdic are trapped on the road between <u>Vojnic</u> and <u>Velika Kladusa</u> in the improvised camp of <u>Kupljensko</u>.</p>		<p>7 August 1995 <u>MSF International Press Release</u>: '600-1000 Serbs crossing the border every hour – MSF dispatches 55 tons of emergency supplies to <u>Banja Luka</u>'. <u>MSF Belgium Press Release</u>: 'Humanitarian tragedy after Krajina is taken – MSF rushes 55 tons of emergency aid to Banja Luka'.</p> <p>8 August 1995 <u>MSF Press Release</u>: 'The exodus swells'.</p> <p>9 August 1995 <u>MSF International Press Release</u>: 'Médecins Sans Frontières supplies reach Banja Luka - future humanitarian supplies uncertain'.</p> <p>11 August 1995 <u>MSF Press Release</u>: 'First humanitarian flight to Banja Luka – Médecins Sans Frontières supplies Banja Luka by air' <u>MSF Press Release</u>: 'Former Yugoslavia: A Médecins Sans Frontières Plane en Route to Banja Luka'.</p> <p>15 August 1995 <u>MSF Press Release</u>: 'Médecins Sans Frontières is very concerned about the conditions of non-Serbian minorities in the Banja Luka region'.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 AUG. 1995	<p>31 August 1995 Following revelations regarding the actions of the <u>Dutch contingent</u> in <u>Srebrenica</u> and several blunders by the country's Ministry of Defence, tense discussions held at <u>Dutch parliamentary committee</u> meetings on defence and foreign affairs about the behaviour of <u>Dutchbat</u> in Srebrenica.</p>	<p>24 August 1995 Ukrainian <u>Blue Helmets</u> withdraw from <u>Gorazde</u>.</p> <p>28 August 1995 <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces bomb Sarajevo.</p> <p>29 August 1995 Large-scale artillery and airbourne offensive from <u>NATO</u> and the <u>Rapid Reaction Force</u>.</p>		<p>24 August 1995 <u>MSF France</u> Press Release: 'Withdrawal of the Blue Helmets: What does this mean for the future of <u>Gorazde</u>'s residents?'. <u>MSF Zagreb</u> Press Release: 'Gorazde left Unprotected – Médecins Sans Frontières Fears Renewed Attacks Against Civilians'. <u>MSF Zagreb</u> Press Release: 'Muslim Refugees Stranded in Banja Luka, Médecins Sans Frontières calls on Croatian Authorities to Allow Muslim refugees into Croatia'.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 SEPT. 1995	September 1995 <u>Dutch Ministry of Defence</u> launch an <u>internal inquiry</u> into the behaviour of <u>Dutchbat</u> during the fall of Srebrenica. <u>Media campaign</u> in the <u>Netherlands</u> on <u>Dutchbat's</u> responsibilities.			4 September 1995 <u>MSF Belgium Press Release</u> : 'The President of MSF Belgium Is Shocked by the Inhuman Conditions of the 2,500 Vojnic Refugees'.
OCT. 1995	21 October 1995 <u>Le Monde</u> (France) reports that during a 24 May closed-door briefing at the United Nations, UNPROFOR Commander <u>General Janvier</u> recommended abandoning the Bosnian enclaves because he considered them indefensible.	10 October 1995 General <u>ceasefire agreement</u> takes effect in <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> .	October 1995 <u>MSF Belgium</u> offers logistical support and supplies 50 collective centres – mostly in <u>Vojvodina</u> area (winter programmes).	19 October 1995 <u>AFP</u> (France): 'More than 120,000 Refugees Arrive in Banja Luka in 10 Days'.
				26 October 1995 <u>MSF Press Conference</u> on humanitarian issues in the former Yugoslavia.

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 OCT. 1995	<p>30 October 1995 <u>The Independent</u> (UK) reports the same information as <u>Le Monde</u> (France): USA provides ICTY with new evidence of massacres of men in Srebrenica. UN Security Council calls for an inquiry and a report on the Srebrenica events.</p> <p>31 October 1995 Publication of the <u>report</u> on the <u>investigation</u> commissioned by the <u>Dutch Ministry of Defence</u>: - clears the UNPROFOR Dutch contingent of any responsibility in the fall of <u>Srebrenica</u> and the related massacres. - points to problems in the implementation of rules governing the intervention of <u>UN peacekeeping forces</u>.</p>			
NOV. 1995	<p>1st November 1995 Start of talks for the resolution of the conflict in <u>former Yugoslavia</u> between the <u>Republica Srpska (RS)</u> and the <u>Croat Muslim Federation</u>, led by the United States, in Dayton (Ohio).</p>			<p>November 1995 <u>MSF Holland Report</u>: 'Ethnic Cleansing and Forced Repatriation in Bosnia-Herzegovina'.</p> <p>10 November 1995 <u>MSF Press Release</u>: 'MSF Demands an End to Repatriation of Muslim Refugees by Croat Government'.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 NOV. 1995	<p>16 November 1995 On 16 November 1995, the <u>ICTY</u> indicts the Bosnian Serb leaders Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic for direct, personal responsibility for the atrocities perpetrated during the fall of <u>Srebrenica</u>. Richard Goldstone, prosecutor at the <u>ICTY</u> is threatening to resign if a deal is struck that trades peace for the impunity of the <u>Serb</u> leaders.</p>			<p>24 November 1995 MSF France Board is concerned about the threat of lifting the economic embargo on <u>Serbia</u> as it could make it more difficult to deliver criminals to the international court. MSF considers using the signature of the peace agreements in Paris as an opportunity to air the issue in public.</p>
DEC. 1995	<p>1st December 1995 UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali presents an initial report on the fall of <u>Srebrenica</u>, which sets out 'indisputable evidence' of a consistent method of summary executions in <u>General Mladic's</u> presence at the sites where they took place.</p> <p>14 December 1995 <u>Dayton Peace Accords</u> are signed in Paris: - Lift of economic embargo on <u>Republic of Serbia</u>.</p>			

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1995 DEC. 1995	<p>- Creation of a peacekeeping force under <u>NATO command (IFOR)</u>. Creation of State of <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u>, comprising Muslim -Croat Federation, (with <u>Gorazde</u> linked by a corridor) and <u>Bosnian Serb Republic</u>.</p> <p>21 December 1995 <u>UN Security Council</u> demands a more detailed <u>investigation</u> on the atrocities committed by the <u>Serbs</u> in <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p>	<p>20 December 1995 <u>NATO</u> forces (<u>IFOR</u>) replace the UNPROFOR.</p>		<p>16 December 1995 <u>Le Monde</u> (France), 'Let's Not Sacrifice the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia,' by <u>Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier</u>, <u>MSF France Legal Advisor</u>.</p>
1996 JAN. 1996			<p>January 1996 <u>MSF France</u> gives psychological support to a group of 79 Bosnians from <u>Zepa</u> and <u>Srebrenica</u> who have arrived in France.</p>	
FEB. 1996				<p>February 1996 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Report</u>, 'Srebrenica Hospital Personnel and Local MSF Staff: Eye-witness Accounts of the Evacuation from Srebrenica and the Fate of Missing Colleagues'.</p>

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1996 MAR. 1996			March 1996 <u>MSF</u> assessments on mental health in Mostar and Gorazde.	
APRIL 1996	Early April 1996 <u>ICTY</u> investigators excavate mass graves around <u>Srebrenica</u> .		1st April 1996 Opening of <u>MSF</u> programme coordination offices in <u>Sarajevo</u> for Bosnia-Herzegovina, and in <u>Belgrade</u> for <u>Vojvodina</u> and <u>Kosovo</u> .	
JULY 1996	4 July 1996 Presentation to the <u>ICTY</u> of the results of the excavations at Srebrenica , providing it with tangible evidence of premeditated crimes and direct participation by General Mladic. Former <u>Dutch Chief-of-Staff</u> accuses the <u>French authorities</u> of having forced <u>General Janvier</u> to cancel planned air strikes before the enclave was captured. 9 July 1996 <u>ICTY</u> issues international arrest warrants for Bosnian Serb leaders <u>Radovan Karadzic</u> and <u>Ratko Mladic</u> .			
NOV. 1996	November 1996 <u>Dutch government</u> commissioned an in-depth parallel investigation into the fall of <u>Srebrenica</u> from the <u>Institute for War Documentation</u> (NIOD).			

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1998 NOV. 1998	30 November 1998 <u>UN General Assembly Resolution 53/35</u> calls for a 'detailed report including an evaluation of events in the <u>Srebrenica security zone</u> in ex-Yugoslavia'.			
1999 MARCH - JUNE 1999		24 March to 20 June 1999 <u>NATO air strike campaign</u> on <u>Federal Republic of Yugoslavia</u> territory after months of ethnic cleansing of <u>Albanian Kosovars</u> by Serbian forces. 20 June 1999 Withdrawal of <u>Serbian</u> forces from <u>Kosovo</u> .		
NOV. 1999	19 November 1999 Kofi Annan, the new <u>UN Secretary General</u> and who was Under-Secretary General charged with the UN's Peacekeeping Operations during the events of July 1995, makes the UN's <u>report</u> on the fall of <u>Srebrenica</u> public. It recognises the UN's 'errors of judgment'.			19 November 1999 <u>MSF France's Board of Directors</u> decides to push for a <u>parliamentary inquiry commission</u> on France's role during <u>Srebrenica's</u> fall.
DEC. 1999				10 December 1999 <u>MSF</u> highlighted the events in <u>Srebrenica</u> in its Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech, underlining the need to reform <u>UN peacekeeping operations</u> .

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
2000 DEC. 2000	<p>21 December 1999 <u>Dutch minister of defence</u> publishes a more detailed debriefing report of UNPROFOR Dutch Contingent stationed in Srebrenica during the events of July 1995.</p> <p><u>Dutch Parliament</u> set up a provisional commission charged with investigating the political responsibilities at play during the <u>Dutch peace keeping operations</u>.</p>			
MAR. 2000			<p>20 March 2000 <u>MSF France's legal Advisor</u> presented an internal context memo to the Association's management concerning the latter's call for a <u>French parliamentary inquiry commission</u> on French responsibilities in the events surrounding the fall of <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p>	
APRIL 2000				<p>12 April 2000 <u>MSF hearing at UN Security Council</u> on protection of populations in conflict situations. MSF challenges the UN's decision-making processes, which has led to the abandoning of <u>Srebrenica</u> and other places and leaving people without protection.</p>
JULY 2000	<p>10 July 2000 <u>Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General</u>, expresses his regret and remorse for the attitude of the UN during the <u>Srebrenica</u> crisis.</p>			

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2000 JULY 2000	<p>13 July 2000 <u>Le Monde</u> (France), Paul Quilès, Chairman of the French Parliament's Defence Commission, states that, after the summer recess, he will be willing to examine the possibility of extending the type of <u>parliamentary oversight</u> performed by the commission on France's responsibilities in Rwanda. However, he criticized MSF's appeal as containing accusatory biases .</p>			<p>13 July 2000 MSF France Press release, 'Médecins Sans Frontières Calls for the Creation of a Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry into France's Responsibility for the Fall of Srebrenica'. <u>Le Monde</u> (France), 'Call for a Commission of Enquiry on Srebrenica!' by Jean-Hervé Bradol, President of MSF France.</p>
NOV. 2000	<p>9 November 2000 Foreign Affairs Committee of the French <u>National Assembly</u> announces that it has decided to appoint François Léotard (Defence Minister, 1993-1995) to prepare a <u>parliamentary report</u> on the fall of Srebrenica.</p> <p>15 November 2000 French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs and Defence committees decide to set up a <u>Fact-Finding Commission</u> to investigate the July 1995 events in Srebrenica.</p>			<p>10 November 2000 MSF France Press Release, 'Investigation or Diversion? Médecins Sans Frontières Questions the Conditions of the Parliamentary Inquiry into Srebrenica'.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
2000 DEC. 2000	14 December 2000 <u>In his testimony to the French Parliament Fact-Finding Commission, Admiral Lanxade, Chief-of-Staff for the French armed forces from 1991 to 1995, denies having negotiated the release of hostages in exchange for ending the air strikes.</u>			14 December 2000 <u>MSF France Press Release, 'Médecins Sans Frontières Expects the Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica to Answer Several Important Questions'.</u> 16 December 2000 <u>Le Figaro</u> (France), 'MSF considered those answers inadequate. The organisation, which would have preferred a Commission of Enquiry to a simple, less binding, Fact-Finding Commission, is calling for "precise answers to precise questions" at subsequent hearings.'
2001 JAN. 2001	24 January 2001 <u>French Ministry of Defence press release justified closed-door hearings for military personnel on the grounds that it was under the obligation to respect the procedures applied by ICTY.</u> <u>During his hearing before the French parliamentary information mission, Alain Juppé, the French Foreign Minister in office in July 1995, accused the Dutch peacekeepers of failing to defend Srebrenica.</u> <u>Hans de Mierlo, former Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, claimed that General Janvier denied air support for the Dutch UN peacekeepers. He asks to be auditioned by the French parliamentary information mission.</u>			24 January 2001 <u>MSF France Press Release, 'Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica: Testimony behind Closed Doors on 7,000 Deaths'.</u>

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2001 FEB. 2001	<p>7 February 2001 General Jean Heinrich, France's Head of <u>Military Intelligence</u> from 1992 to 1995, then the Implementation Force Commander in 1996 (IFOR, NATO-led peace enforcement force for Bosnia-Herzegovina), declares to the French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Srebrenica</u> was not defended because of a secret agreement between the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> and the <u>Bosniaks</u>. - In 1996, <u>IFOR</u> could have arrested <u>Mladic</u> and <u>Karadzic</u> on several occasions, but <u>US</u> officials had opposed these arrests. 			
MAR. 2001			<p>16 to 20 March 2001 <u>MSF France</u> President of Board of Directors, Communications Director, and Programme Coordinator for the former Yugoslavia at the time the enclave fell, travel to <u>Srebrenica</u> to explain the organisation's attitude towards the <u>French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</u>.</p>	<p>16 March 2001 <u>MSF France</u> Press Release, 'While the French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission Pursues its Work, a Team from Médecins Sans Frontières Travels to Bosnia'.</p> <p>29 March 2001 <u>Christina Schmitz</u> and <u>Daniel O'Brien</u>, the two <u>MSF</u> international staff present in <u>Srebrenica</u> when the city fell, testify before the <u>French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</u>.</p>

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2001 APRIL 2001	12 April 2001 Former <u>Dutch Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defence</u> testify are auditioned by the <u>French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</u> .			26 April 2001 <u>MSF France website on the French Parliament's fact-finding mission on Srebrenica</u> , Posting of two confidential documents that ostensibly prove the existence of a non-intervention agreement between General Mladic and <u>UNPROFOR</u> as well as disagreements within UNPROFOR regarding the air strikes.
MAY 2001				17 May 2001 <u>Pierre Salignon, MSF France Programme Coordinator in the former Yugoslavia at the time of the events, auditioned by the French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</u> to raise specific questions and highlight the contradictions in the existing information.
NOV. 2001				28 November 2001 <u>Publication of MSF France Briefing Document, 'Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica: Arguments, Gaps, and Contradictions in the Hearings'.</u>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
2001 NOV. 2001	<p>29 November 2001 Publication of French Parliament's <u>investigative report on Srebrenica</u> is published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsibility for the tragedy is shared by the entire <u>international community</u> and specifically. - <u>UNPROFOR Dutch Contingent</u> failed to put up any resistance to the Serbs. - <u>General Janvier's</u> 'errors of assessment,' but claims that he entered into an agreement with General Mladic were false. 			<p>29 November 2001 AFP (France): Pierre Salignon, <u>MSF France</u>, "The Commission shirked a number of responsibilities; they could have gone much farther in their efforts".</p> <p>30 November 2001 <i>Le Figaro</i> (France), 'France Asks Questions About its Role in Srebrenica,' by Isabelle Lasserre, quotes <u>MSF France</u> President of Board of Directors Jean-Hervé Bradol, 'One might wonder whether you are using Janvier to exonerate yourselves and avoid determining political responsibility.' <i>Libération</i> (France), 'Soldiers - Scapegoats,' by Marc Semo, quotes <u>Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier</u>, <u>MSF France</u> Legal Advisor: 'the report overlooks political responsibilities'.</p>
DEC. 2001				<p>7 December 2001 <i>Le Point</i> (France), 'Three Questions for <u>Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier</u>, <u>MSF France</u> Legal Advisor, 'The lie has retreated but we are still far from the truth'.</p>

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2002 APR. 2002	<p>10 April 2002 The <u>Dutch NIOD</u> (Institute for War, Holocaust, and Genocide) report on the fall of the <u>Srebrenica</u> enclave is published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the actors in the <u>international community</u>, particularly the UN, share responsibility. - <u>General Janvier</u> accused of not authorising air strikes in time. - Notion of a hostage deal with <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces rejected. <p>16 April 2002 Entire <u>Dutch government</u> and the <u>Army Chief-of-Staff</u> resign following the publication of the NIOD report.</p>			<p>9 April 2002 <u>MSF Holland Press Release</u> 'The Lessons of Srebrenica: Take Protection of Local Populations Seriously,' <u>MSF Holland Memo</u> 'Srebrenica, Questions for the Future'. <u>Trouw</u> (The Netherlands), 'Draw the Right Conclusions from Srebrenica,' <u>MSF Holland Letter to the Editor</u>.</p>
JUNE 2002	<p>5 June 2002 <u>Dutch Parliament</u> creates an <u>Enquiry Commission</u> to investigate the fall of Srebrenica.</p>			

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2003 JAN. 2003	27 January 2003 Publication of <u>Dutch Parliamentary Enquiry Commission's report</u> .			30 January 2003 <u>MSF Press Release: 'Vital Questions Unanswered by Dutch Inquiry into Srebrenica Massacre - Médecins Sans Frontières Calls for the United States and Britain to Carry Out Their Own Investigations'</u> .
2004 APR. 2003	19 April 2004 <u>ICTY:</u> - Sentences General Radislav Krstic, one of the leading Bosnian Serb perpetrators of the Srebrenica massacres, to 35 years imprisonment for genocide, aiding and abetting genocide, and war crimes. - Definitively rules that the <u>Bosnian Serb forces</u> committed genocide in Srebrenica.			
2007 FEB. 2007	26 February 2007 <u>International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague</u> rules that the events of July 1995 in <u>Srebrenica</u> did constitute genocide committed by some of the <u>Bosnian Serb forces</u> but that Serbia was not responsible for this genocide.			

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2008 JULY 2008	<p>3 July 2008 <u>Naser Oric</u>, Commander of the Bosnian Muslim forces in the east of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Srebrenica in particular, is acquitted on an appeal hearing at the ICTY. He has been accused and found guilty in a first trial for failing to stop his men from committing atrocities against the Serbian population and of torturing prisoners.</p> <p>22 July 2008 Serbian authorities arrest the Bosnian Serb leader <u>Radovan Karadzic</u> and hand him over to international justice.</p>			
2010 MAR. 2010	<p>31 March 2010 Serbian parliament passes a resolution for a <u>public apology</u> for the massacre of 8,000 <u>Bosnian Muslims</u> in <u>Srebrenica</u> in 1995.</p>			
2011 MAY 2011	<p>26 May 2011 <u>Ratko Mladic</u>, Commander of the Bosnian Serb forces is arrested and handed over to <u>international justice</u>.</p>			
2014 JULY 2014	<p>16 July 2014 District court in The Hague finds the <u>Netherlands liable</u> for the deaths of 300 Muslims among the 8,000 victims of the Srebrenica massacre.</p>			

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2016 MAR. 2016	24 March 2016 ICTY finds the <u>Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic</u> guilty of <u>genocide</u> , war crimes and crimes against humanity and sentences him to 40 years in prison.			
2017 NOV. 2017	22 November 2017 ICTY convicts <u>General Ratko Mladic</u> on ten counts: one for <u>genocide</u> , five for <u>crimes against humanity</u> and four for <u>violations of the rules and customs of war</u> . He was acquitted of one charge of <u>genocide</u> . As a military officer and superior in command, he is considered <u>responsible for the siege and massacre at Srebrenica</u> . He is sentenced to life imprisonment.			
2019 MAR. 2019	20 March 2019 ICTY rejects <u>Radovan Karadzic's</u> appeal. His initial sentence is changed to <u>life imprisonment</u> .			
JULY 2019	19 July 2019 <u>Dutch Supreme Court</u> rules that the <u>Dutch state</u> was <u>10% responsible</u> for the 350 Bosnian men expelled from the UN compound in <u>Srebrenica</u> .			
2021 JUNE 2021	8 June 2021 ICTY confirms <u>Ratko Mladic's</u> life sentence on appeal.			