

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS 1991-2014

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.

	International	The Former Yugoslavia - Srebrenica	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
1991 FEB. 1991		28 February 1991 The <u>Serbs</u> from the <u>Krajina</u> area proclaim their secession from <u>Croatia</u> .		
JUNE 1991		25 June 1991 <u>Croatia</u> and <u>Slovenia</u> proclaim their 'dissociation' from the <u>Yugoslavian</u> Federation.		
SEPT. 1991	7 September 1991 Creation of the Standing Conference on the former Yugoslavia, whose Presidents are <u>Cyrus Vance</u> and <u>Lord Owen</u> .	September 1991 Serb attack in <u>Eastern Croatia</u> ; <u>Vukovar</u> siege begins.		12 September 1991 MSF France Press Release 'Médecins Sans Frontières Intervenes in Yugoslavia'.
OCT. 1991		15 October 1991 The <u>Sarajevo parliament</u> adopts a declaration of sovereignty for <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> .	19 October 1991 An <u>MSF</u> convoy 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.	21 October 1991 MSF International Press Release 'Médecins Sans Frontières Deplores the Landmine Explosion that Injured Two of Its Nurses in Vukovar Relief Convoy'.

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1992				
FEB. 1992	<p>21 February 1992 The <u>UN Security Council</u> creates the <u>UNPROFOR</u> (14,000 soldiers). Its initial mandate is to deploy in and ensure demilitarisation and protection of populations in three <u>Serbian</u> regions of <u>Croatia</u>.</p>			
MAR. 1992		<p>March 1992 The <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> declare the independence of the <u>Republika Srpska</u> (of Bosnian Serbs) and surround Sarajevo.</p>		
APRIL 1992	<p>5 April 1992 Large-scale attack on Sarajevo and start of Sarajevo 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 European Community recognise <u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u>.</p> <p>7 April 1992 <u>USA</u> recognises <u>Slovenia</u>, <u>Croatia</u> and <u>Bosnia</u>. <u>UN</u> gives green light for the deployment of 14,000 <u>UNPROFOR</u> Blue Helmets.</p>	<p>5 April 1992 Large-scale attack on Sarajevo and start of Sarajevo siege by the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> and of the war in <u>Bosnia</u>.</p>	<p>April 1992 <u>MSF Holland</u> opens a logistical base in <u>Bosnia</u>.</p>	
MAY 1992		<p>April-May 1992 <u>Bosnian Muslim</u> cities of the Drina Valley, among them <u>Srebrenica</u>, are transformed into Muslim enclaves by the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u>.</p>		

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MAY 1992	15 and 30 May 1992 <u>UN Security Council</u> imposes an embargo on trade, air, and oil to <u>Serbia</u> and <u>Montenegro</u> .	May 1992 <u>Serbia</u> gets control of the <u>Yugoslav army</u> , now becoming largely Serb.		
JUNE 1992	June 1992 <u>UNPROFOR</u> mandate is expanded and strengthened.			
AUG. 1992	2 August 1992 <u>Roy Gutman's</u> story (<i>Newsday</i> , <i>New York Times</i> , AP) on Bosnian prisoners held in <u>Bosnian Serb</u> concentration camps.	August 1992 Arrival of the first <u>Blue Helmets</u> in Bosnia.		
SEPT. 1992	September 1992 <u>UNPROFOR</u> mandate is strengthened.			
	October 1992 <u>UNHCR</u> denounces the ethnic cleansing in <u>former Yugoslavia</u> .	October 1992 Outbreak of fighting between <u>Bosnian Muslim</u> and <u>Bosnian Croats</u> , thus no access to <u>Central Bosnia</u> during winter.		
DEC. 1992	December 1992 <u>NATO</u> threatens <u>Bosnian Serb forces</u> with air strikes.		7 December 1992 <u>MSF Belgium team</u> manages to get a drugs and medical material convoy into <u>Srebrenica</u> .	

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DEC. 1992				<p>8 December 1992 MSF France Press Conference 'Ethnic Cleansing in Bosnia- Herzegovina: a Crime Against Humanity'. Publication of <u>MSF France report</u>: 'The Process of Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region'. <u>Trouw</u> 'Jacques de Milliano, 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 Bosnian Serbs and <u>Bosniaks</u> (Bosnians Muslims) reject the Vance-Owen Plan that proposes to divide <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> into ten provinces and demilitarise <u>Sarajevo</u>.</p>			<p>Early January 1993 MSF France TV campaign 'Bosnia - Herzegovina, Crime Against Humanity', <u>Médecins du Monde</u> campaign likening Milosevic to Hitler.</p>
FEB. 1993	<p>22 February 1993 UN Security Council creates the <u>International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)</u> to judge serious violations of International Humanitarian Law in the <u>former Yugoslavia</u> since 1991.</p>	<p>February 1993 Bosnian Serbs attack the Muslim enclaves of <u>Eastern Bosnia</u>. Muslims take refuge in <u>Srebrenica</u>, <u>Tuzla</u>, <u>Zepa</u>, and <u>Gorazde</u>. The Bosnian Serbs continually block humanitarian convoys.</p>		

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MAR. 1993	<p>March 1993 UN decision to send more <u>Blue Helmets</u> into the <u>former Yugoslavia</u>.</p>	<p>March 1993 A draft constitution for a <u>Muslim-Croat Federation</u> in <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> is signed.</p> <p>11 March 1993 <u>General Morillon</u>, commander of the <u>United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR)</u> in <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> enters <u>Srebrenica</u> with a <u>UNHCR</u> aid convoy.</p> <p>12 March 1993 MSF team and <u>General Morillon</u> are prevented by the population from leaving <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p> <p>13 March 1993 <u>General Morillon</u> to the population of <u>Srebrenica</u>: "Don't be afraid. I'll stay with you."</p>	<p>11 March 1993 An MSF Belgium exploratory team enters Srebrenica with <u>General Morillon</u> convoy – the situation is catastrophic.</p> <p>14 March 1993 <u>MSF Belgium</u> exploratory team leaves Srebrenica.</p>	<p>11 March 1993 <u>MSF Belgium Press Release</u> 'Former Yugoslavia</p> <p>15 March 1993 AFP (France) 'Morillon Playing Last Card in Stakes for Moslem'. Quote <u>Georges Dallemagne</u>, MSF Belgium, Director of <u>Operations</u>.</p>

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MAR. 1993		<p>19 March 1993 A UN aid convoy enters <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p> <p>20 March 1993 UN evacuates 100 wounded from <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p> <p>22 March 1993 Negotiations between UNPROFOR and <u>Bosnian-Serbs</u>, 150 UN soldiers and observers in <u>Srebrenica</u> (safe area).</p> <p>26 March 1993 <u>General Morillon</u> leaves <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p> <p>28 March 1993 A ceasefire is signed between <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> and <u>Bosniak</u> (Bosnian-Muslim) forces.</p>	<p>20 March 1993 <u>MSF Belgium</u> surgeon enters <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p> <p>25 March 1993 A complementary team from <u>MSF Belgium</u> enters Srebrenica.</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 <u>France 3</u> 'The March of the Century', Rony Brauman, MSF France President criticises the "humanitarian show".</p>

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MAR. 1993		<p>29 March 1993 2,400 evacuated from Srebrenica to Tuzla. <u>General Morillon</u> ensures that “Srebrenica is saved”.</p>		
	<p>31 March 1993 <u>UN Security Council</u> extends <u>UNPROFOR</u> mandate to 30 June.</p>			
APRIL 1993		<p>April 1993 Heavy fighting between <u>Bosnian Muslims</u> and <u>Bosnian Croats</u> in <u>Central Bosnia</u>.</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 10,000-15,000 civilians from <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p>	<p>April 1993 <u>MSF Holland</u> opens an office in <u>Tuzla</u>.</p>	<p>1 April 1993 <u>Le Monde</u> (France) ‘Bosnia-Herzegovina, Testimonial on the Ordeal of the Inhabitants of Srebrenica from a Member of Médecins Sans Frontières’, <u>Dr Thierry Pontus</u>, MSF Belgium.</p> <p>3 April 1993 <u>Le Monde</u> (France) ‘A General on the Balcony’, by <u>Rony Brauman</u>, MSF France President. He criticises <u>General Morillon</u>.</p> <p>7 April 1993 MSF Press Release ‘Médecins Sans Frontières Requests Reinforcement of International Presence in Besieged Srebrenica’.</p>

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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>17 April 1993 UNSC Resolution 820 reinforced the <u>embargo against Serbia</u>.</p>	<p>12 April 1993 Bosnian Serb forces shell Srebrenica. Beginning of NATO air patrols over <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u>.</p> <p>17 April 1993 A ceasefire and demilitarisation agreement are 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.</p>	<p>15 April 1993 Because of heavy bombing, the <u>MSF</u> team temporarily evacuates Srebrenica.</p> <p>19 April 1993 An <u>MSF</u> doctor enters <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p>	<p>25 April 1993 AFP (France) <u>Jacques de Milliano</u>, MSF <u>Holland General Director</u>, "Srebrenica has become a health bomb "".</p>

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MAY 1993	<p>6 May 1993 UNSC Resolution 824, adopted by the Security Council, adds the enclaves of Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, and Bihac to the list of 'safe zones' under <u>UNPROFOR</u> protection.</p> <p>18 May 1993 During a referendum, 96% of Bosnian-Serbs rejected the <u>Vance-Owen Peace Plan</u>.</p>	<p>6 May 1993 <u>Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)</u> declares an economic embargo against the Serbs of Bosnia-Herzegovina to force them to accept the peace plan. Members of the <u>Bosnian Serb 'Parliament'</u> reject the <u>Vance-Owen Peace Plan</u>.</p>		<p>15 May 1993 MSF France President of Board of <u>Directors Annual Report</u>, "it is indisputable that MSF fulfils its role in Srebrenica".</p> <p>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'.</p>
JUNE 1993	<p>4 June 1993 <u>UN Resolution 836</u> allows: - <u>UNPROFOR</u> to retaliate in the event of aggression in any of the six <u>Muslim</u> enclaves declared 'safe zones' - Member states may act nationally or through regional organisations to use air power to support <u>UNPROFOR</u>.</p>		<p>June 1993 MSF Belgium/MSF France open an office in Pale, 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>.</p>	

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JUNE 1993	<p>Late June 1993 <u>Franjo Trudjman</u> and <u>Radovan Karadzic</u>, the Croat and Bosnian Serb leaders, agreed to the <u>Owen Stoltenberg Plan</u> to partition Bosnia-Herzegovina into three ethnic entities (Serb, Croat, Muslim), which the Muslim leader <u>Alija Izetbegovic</u> refuses to ratify.</p>			
SEPT. 1993			<p>16 September 1993 Aid convoys are prevented from entering enclaves; <u>MSF</u> worries about the consequences during the coming winter.</p>	
OCT. 1993			<p>4 October 1993 Warning from the <u>MSF</u> Coordinator in <u>Srebrenica</u>: no rehabilitation material can get into the enclave.</p>	
DEC. 1993	<p>December 1993 UNPROFOR temporarily decides not to deploy the <u>Dutch contingent</u> (Dutchbat) scheduled to replace the Canadian battalion in the Srebrenica and Zepa enclaves.</p>		<p>17 December 1993 <u>MSF</u> complains to UNHCR about obstacles created for humanitarian activity outside the control of Bosniak authorities running <u>Srebrenica</u> enclave.</p>	<p>25 September 1993 <i>Le Soir</i> 'MSF Calls for Help for Bosnia', Interview with MSF coordinator in former Yugoslavia.</p>
1994 MAR. 1994		<p>March 1994 NATO shoots down four <u>Serbian</u> aircrafts that violated the no-fly zone.</p>		

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MAR. 1994		<p>1 March 1994 <u>Bosniak</u> and <u>Croatian</u> authorities decided to create a <u>Bosniak-Croat Federation</u>. <u>Dutch peacekeepers</u> take over from <u>Canadians</u> in Srebrenica and move to Potocari.</p> <p>6 March 1994 40 killed within two days in <u>Srebrenica</u>.</p>		
APRIL 1994	<p>1 April 1994 UNPROFOR's mandate in the former <u>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.</p> <p>26 April 1994 Creation of <u>Contact Group</u> on <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u> including representatives from USA, Russia, Germany, France, UK to obtain a ceasefire and revive diplomatic efforts towards a sustainable peace.</p>	<p>9 and 10 April 1994 NATO strikes <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces that are attacking Gorazde.</p> <p>15 April 1994 16 <u>Canadian Blue Helmets</u> taken hostage by the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> in <u>Sarajevo's</u> 'safe zone'.</p>	<p>Early April 1994 2 MSF international staff in Gorazde besieged and attacked by the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u>.</p>	<p>April 1994 MSF <u>Media Campaign</u> denouncing bombing of <u>Gorazde</u> and asking for protection of the population.</p>

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JULY 1994	<p>5 July 1994 Contact Group proposes a new division of <u>Bosnia-Herzegovina</u>, giving 51% of the territory to the <u>Bosniak-Croat Federation</u> and 49% to the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u>, who reject 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>16 December 1994 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Release</u> Coordinator in the former Yugoslavia: 'Ethnic Cleansing Continues'.</p> <p>19 December 1994 <u>MSF Belgrade Press Release</u> 'MSF is Extremely Preoccupied about the Humanitarian Situation in the Enclaves of Eastern Bosnia, which Is Gradually Deteriorating as Winter Advances'.</p>

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

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MAY 1995		<p>25 May 1995 NATO conducts UN-authorized air strikes on Pale in retaliation for the renewed bombing of Sarajevo. Bosnian Serb 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, using them as human shields to discourage further strikes.</p>		
JUNE 1995	<p>4 June 1995 UNPROFOR Commander General Janvier meets General Mladic, Commander of the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces in Mali Zvornik. Creation of the <u>Rapid Reaction Force</u> (RRF) of 1,000 men to support UNPROFOR.</p>	<p>3 June 1995 Srebrenica: Bosnian Serb 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 (<u>Opstina</u>) announce that <u>MSF</u> male local staff will be enlisted in the army and their replacements will be chosen by <u>Opstina</u>.</p>	<p>5 June 1995 <u>AFP (France)</u> "The Humanitarian Situation Is Worsening in the Enclaves", <u>MSF</u> is quoted.</p>

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JUNE 1995	<p>15 June 1995 Following a <u>UN</u> request, General Janvier 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 this meeting.</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>23 June 1995 <i>The New York Times</i> reports that, according to western officials, France secretly negotiated the release of Blue Helmet hostages in return for assurances to the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> that <u>NATO</u> would not carry out further air strikes.</p>	<p>18 June 1995 The last 26 <u>peacekeepers</u> 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>	

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JUNE 1995		<p>24 June 1995 Srebrenica: <u>Bosnian Serb</u> paramilitary raid on the village of <u>Slapovici</u>.</p>	<p>24 June 1995 Srebrenica: A new MSF medical team enters Srebrenica: <u>Christina Schmitz</u> and <u>Daniel O'Brien</u>.</p>	
JULY 1995		<p>6 July 1995 Srebrenica: <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces attack Bosnian army positions to the southeast and north of Srebrenica. The enclave is under constant bombardment.</p> <p>7 July 1995 Srebrenica: 4 rockets hit the UN base. <u>Bosnian Serb</u> tank divisions bomb the streets.</p> <p>8 July 1995 Srebrenica: Bosnian Serb forces continue to seize <u>UNPROFOR</u> observation posts, killing a <u>UN peacekeeper</u> and taking 20 others prisoner.</p> <p>9 July 1995 General Janvier, <u>UNPROFOR</u> commander requests air support from <u>NATO</u>.</p>	<p>6 July 1995 Srebrenica: 13 wounded patients arrive at the hospital.</p> <p>7 July 1995 Srebrenica: MSF team transports wounded to the hospital.</p> <p>9 July 1995 Srebrenica: Due to the bombing the <u>MSF</u> team has to cancel a visit to a school sheltering 4,000 refugees.</p>	
		<p>9 July 1995 Srebrenica: During the night of 8 July, the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces enter the city of Srebrenica. <u>Peacekeepers</u> at <u>UN</u> observation posts are trapped between <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces and the Bosniak 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.</p>		

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JULY 1995		<p>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 <u>UN</u> and <u>Dutch officials</u> threaten with <u>NATO</u> air strikes.</p> <p>11 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: <u>Early afternoon</u>: <u>NATO</u> warplanes conduct two air operations that strike <u>Bosnian Serb tanks</u>. Authorisation is requested for a third strike. <u>Late afternoon</u>: enclave is in the hands of the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces. Some 20,000 people set up a makeshift camp around the <u>UNPROFOR</u> base under extremely precarious hygiene and security conditions. <u>UNPROFOR</u> agrees to shelter 5,000 inside the base.</p> <p>11 July 1995 evening <u>Dutch defence minister</u> calls for the suspension of a third air strike following 'terrorist threats' from the <u>Bosnian Serb</u> authorities.</p>	<p>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 <u>MSF's</u> request for a surgeon but offers to provide an armoured vehicle for transporting patients.</p> <p>11 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: <u>MSF</u> 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. In <u>Belgrade</u>, the <u>MSF</u> 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>10 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France</u> Press Release 'Srebrenica Hospital Overwhelmed with Casualties'.</p> <p>11 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France</u> Press Release 'Médecins Sans Frontières Calls for Immediate Ceasefire to Protect Srebrenica Population'.</p>

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JULY 1995	<p>12 July 1995 UNSC Resolution 1004 calls for Bosnian Serb 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>12 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: In the morning, <u>Bosnian Serb forces</u> threaten to bomb civilians fleeing the enclave if NATO conducts further air strikes, and demand that Bosnian forces turn in all their weapons. <u>Commander of the Dutch peacekeeping contingent</u> negotiates a ceasefire. During the day, <u>Potocari</u> base is captured without any resistance from UNPROFOR contingent. Thousands of women, children, and elderly people are forced into buses and dropped off near the front line, where they are forced to walk nearly 8 km to reach the village of Kladanj. Others are transported to <u>Tuzla</u>. Most of the men over 16 years old are held separately in a building guarded by UNPROFOR soldiers and dogs. <u>General Mladic</u>, the <u>Bosnian Serb Commander</u>, tells Bosnian Serb television that civilians are being treated well, while political leader Radovan Karadzic says the safe area will not be re-established.</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>12 July 1995 MSF team opposes, in vain, evacuation of some patients to <u>Bratunac</u>. In the field hospital, the <u>Dutch peacekeeping contingent</u> provides MSF team access to all of its drugs and medical supplies <u>Jacques de Milliano</u>, General Director of MSF Holland, 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>13 and 14 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: MSF 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>12 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium Press Conference 'Potocari Enclave Collapses – Srebrenica Population in Hands of Bosnian Serb Forces'</u>. <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Release 'MSF Calls for Immediate Access of Humanitarian Aid to Srebrenica Population'</u>.</p> <p>13 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Releases "Conditions Deteriorating by the Hour" for Srebrenica Refugees – MSF Repeats Its Plea for Access to the Enclave'</u>. '20,000 Refugees from Srebrenica in Makeshift Shelters at Tuzla Airport'.</p>

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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 sceptical.</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>16 July 1995 <u>MSF Holland</u> team in Tuzla welcomes several thousand people who have fled Srebrenica on foot through the woods from Tuzla and were reported dead. <u>MSF Holland</u> 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 Srebrenica: The last patients under MSF and the <u>Dutch battalion's</u> care are finally evacuated by the <u>ICRC</u>.</p>	<p>14 July 1995 <u>AFP (France)</u> 'MSF: Women Refugees in Potocari Bear "Visible Signs of Abuse"'. <u>Libération</u> "'The World Here Has Collapsed". Médecins Sans Frontières Staff Bear Witness from Srebrenica'.</p> <p>15 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium PR</u> 'Médecins Sans Frontières Conducts Relief Operation'.</p> <p>17 July 1995 MSF Press Releases: "[...] MSF insists that evacuation must include all wounded 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 the Geneva Conventions."</p>

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JULY 1995	<p>20 July 1995 French intelligence sources tell the press that if the <u>NATO</u> strikes on 11 July did not achieve their objectives, it is because of the absence of guidance on the ground, as the British officers responsible for that job have left their positions.</p> <p>21 July 1995 <u>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 Bosnian Serb leaders threatening a "substantial and decisive" response to any attack on the besieged enclave of Gorazde.</u></p>	<p>21 July 1995 <u>MSF team, composed of two international staff and eight local staff members, their families, and two elderly people are evacuated from the enclave with the last convoy of UN Blue Helmets.</u></p>	<p>19 July 1995 <u>MSF teams increase their assistance to the thousands of displaced persons from Srebrenica who had settled at and around Tuzla airport.</u></p>	<p>18 July 1995 <u>MSF Press Conference</u> <u>Jacques de Milliano, MSF Holland General Director in The Hague.</u></p> <p>19 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Releases 'MSF Asks Pale and Belgrade Authorities to Issue the Authorisations for the Evacuation of Its Team and 15 Civilians from Potocari'.</u> <u>- 'A Fourth Plane for Tuzla'.</u> <u>NRC Handelsblad 'Dutch Support Was Too Limited,' (Jacques de Milliano, MSF Holland General Director).</u></p> <p>21 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Releases 'MSF Team Evacuates Potocari'.</u> <u>Trouw 'De Milliano: "Dutchbat Did Not Fulfil Its Promise Sufficiently"'</u>.</p>

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JULY 1995	<p>Dutch Minister of Defence Joris Voorhoeve said that he “feared that serious war crimes were committed when Srebrenica was taken”.</p> <p>23 July 1995 Press conference in Zagreb: Colonel Karremans, commander of the Dutch UNPROFOR contingent in Srebrenica went so far as to compliment General Mladic, commander of the Bosnian Serb forces. Dutch prime minister and the crown prince celebrated the efforts of the Dutch contingent, congratulating them on “doing everything possible to protect the population”.</p> <p>Dutch Minister of Defence Joris Voorhoeve reports that the Dutch Blue Helmets saw Bosnian Serbs killing a dozen men. Some of the UN peacekeepers report scenes of extreme violence.</p> <p>24 July 1995 Tadeusz Mazowiecki, 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>22 July 1995 MSF Srebrenica international team arrives in Zagreb with 15 national staff and civilians.</p>	

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JULY 1995	<p>27 July 1995 Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the rapporteur for the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, resigned to protest the fact that the international community had effectively ratified Srebrenica's fall at the London conference and had done nothing to save Zepa.</p>	<p>25 July 1995 The Bosnian Serb forces capture <u>Zepa</u> and besiege Gorazde.</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 Balkanactie, 'Remember Srebrenica – Save Gorazde and Sarajevo – Indignation Is No Longer Enough'. - A symbolic refugee camp is erected at the Place de la Monnaie <u>MSF Press Releases:</u> 'MSF Treats the First Refugees from Zepa'.</p> <p>27 July 1995 <u>Trouw</u> (Netherlands) 'MSF Nurse Does Not Share Criticism of Dutchbat'.</p> <p>31 July 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France Press Releases:</u> '3,200 People Unaccounted for', [Zepa].</p>

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AUG. 1995	<p>10 August 1995 US presents photographs to the <u>UN Security Council</u> proving that Bosnian Serb forces executed several hundred men near Srebrenica in July. UN Security Council calls on the <u>ICTY</u> 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>.</p>			
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 in Srebrenica</u>.</p>	<p>28 August 1995 <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces bomb Sarajevo.</p> <p>29 August 1995 Large-scale artillery and airborne offensive from <u>NATO</u> and the RRF.</p>		<p>16 August 1995 <u>Télérama</u> (France) 'Srebrenica in Death Throes - a Nurse Recounts What Happened', Extracts from <u>MSF Srebrenica</u> team logbook.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia - Srebrenica	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
SEPT. 1995	September 1995 The Dutch ministry of defence launches an <u>internal inquiry</u> into the behaviour of <u>Dutchbat</u> during the fall of <u>Srebrenica</u> . <u>Media campaign</u> in the Netherlands on <u>Dutchbat's</u> responsibilities.			September 1995 <i>Message</i> (MSF France in-house newsletter), 'The Former Yugoslavia – Fall of Srebrenica – Mission Logbook'.
SEPT. 1995	14 September 1995 <i>De Volksrant</i> : an agreement on the fate of <u>Srebrenica's</u> civilians has been reached on 19 July between British <u>General Rupert Smith</u> , UNPROFOR's Deputy commander-in-chief, and <u>General Mladic</u> , commander of <u>Bosnian Serb</u> forces; and the <u>Dutch minister of defence</u> , who was aware of the agreement, has kept it secret.		Mid-September 1995 <u>Dutch Media</u> requests MSF <u>Srebrenica</u> team's opinion of <u>Dutchbat</u> .	19 September 1995 <u>Arte</u> 'Srebrenica, in Memoriam', <u>Christophe Picard/MSF/EUP</u> documentary.

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OCT. 1995			<p>29 September 1995 <u>MSF Belgium/MSF France</u>: decide that the volunteers can choose whether to testify before the international courts or not. They will receive all the support they feel they need.</p>	<p>29 September 1995 <u>MSF France</u> Board decides that MSF should carry on questioning the possible inside deals on the fate of Srebrenica between the Bosnian Serbs and the international community.</p>
OCT. 1995	<p>21 October 1995 <u>Le Monde</u> (France) reports that during a 24 May closed-door briefing at the United Nations, UNPROFOR commander General <u>Janvier</u> recommended abandoning the Bosnian enclaves because he considered them indefensible.</p>		<p>11 October 1995 Christina Schmitz and Daniel O'Brien, MSF Srebrenica team respond in writing to specific questions asked by the Dutch ministry of defence inquiry.</p>	<p>2 October 1995 <u>MSF statement</u> on the fall of Srebrenica criticised the fact that the UN forces in the enclave were unable to carry out their protection mandate.</p> <p>17 October 1995 <u>Le Monde</u> (France) 'Bosnia's Column from Hell', Florence Hartmann, quotes from 'Srebrenica in Memoriam', documentary produced by <u>MSF France</u>.</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia - Srebrenica	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
	<p>30 October 1995 <u>The Independent</u> (UK) reports the same information as <u>Le Monde</u>: 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</u> ministry of defence: - 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>1 November 1995 Start of talks for the resolution of the conflict in former Yugoslavia between the <u>Republika Srpska</u> and the <u>Croat Muslim Federation</u>, led by the US in Dayton (Ohio).</p>			

	International	The Former Yugoslavia - Srebrenica	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
	<p>16 November 1995 On 16 November 1995, the <u>ICTY</u> indicts the Bosnian Serb leaders <u>Ratko Mladic</u> and <u>Radovan Karadzic</u> for direct, personal responsibility for the atrocities perpetrated during the fall of <u>Srebrenica</u>. <u>Richard Goldstone</u>, 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>Mid-November 1995 <u>MSF's</u> managers decide to give the <u>ministry of defence</u> investigators the fax exchanges about patient treatment between its team and the <u>Dutch contingent</u> when the attack on <u>Srebrenica</u> began.</p>	
DEC. 1995	<p>1 December 1995 <u>UN secretary general Boutros Boutros-Ghali</u> 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>24 November 1995 <u>MSF France Board of Directors</u> 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>

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DEC. 1995	<p>14 December 1995 Dayton Peace Accords are signed in Paris: - Lift of economic embargo on <u>Republic of Serbia</u>. - Creation of a peacekeeping force under NATO command (IFOR). - 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 UN Security Council demands a more detailed investigation of 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>, MSF France Legal Adviser.</p>
1996 FEB. 1996				<p>February 1996 MSF Belgium/MSF France Report '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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MAR. 1996			22 March 1996 MSF team in Zenica asks the organisation to consider the possibility of an intervention in <u>Srebrenica</u> , to assist displaced <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> from <u>Sarajevo</u> who settled there. In the end, the idea is abandoned.	
APRIL 1996	Early April 1996 The <u>ICTY</u> investigators excavate mass graves around <u>Srebrenica</u> .			24 April 1996 <i>Télérama</i> 'Who Wants Justice?', by Nicole du Roy, quoting <u>Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier</u> , MSF France Legal Adviser.
MAY 1996	29 May 1996 British television <u>Channel Four</u> broadcast the documentary 'Srebrenica, a Bosnian Betrayal'. It shows that the population of <u>Srebrenica</u> was knowingly left by the international community to face the violence of the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> .			
JULY 1996	4 July 1996 Presentation to <u>ICTY</u> of the results of the excavations at <u>Srebrenica</u> , providing it with tangible evidence of premeditated crimes and direct participation by <u>General Mladic</u> . Former <u>Dutch</u> chief-of-staff 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> .			

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JULY 1996				11 July 1996 <u>La Libre Belgique</u> 'Srebrenica One Year On', by Dr <u>Renaud Tockert</u> and <u>Luc Nicolas</u> , MSF Belgium. <u>La Croix</u> 'Srebrenica One Year On, Questions of Cowardice', by <u>Pierre Salignon</u> and <u>Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier</u> , MSF France.
SEPT. 1996	22 September 1996 French Television channel <u>France 2</u> broadcasts the documentary 'Srebrenica, a Bosnian Betrayal'.			
1998				
NOV. 1998	November 1998 <u>Dutch government</u> commissioned an in-depth parallel investigation into the fall of <u>Srebrenica</u> from the <u>Institute for War Documentation (NIOD)</u> .			
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				
SEPT. 1999				4 September 1999 <u>MSF International Website</u> 'Srebrenica, Five Years On', Eric Stobbaerts.

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NOV. 1999	<p>19 November 1999 Kofi Annan, the new UN secretary general, who was under-secretary general charged with the UN's Peacekeeping Operations during the events of July 1995, makes the <u>UN's report</u> on the fall of <u>Srebrenica</u> public. It recognises the UN's 'errors of judgment'.</p>			<p>19 November 1999 MSF France's Board of Directors decides to push for a <u>parliamentary inquiry commission</u> on France's role during <u>Srebrenica's</u> fall.</p>
DEC. 1999	<p>21 December 1999 Dutch minister of defence publishes a more detailed debriefing report of <u>UNPROFOR Dutch Contingent</u> stationed in <u>Srebrenica</u> during the events of July 1995. Dutch parliament set up a provisional commission charged with investigating the political responsibilities at play during the <u>Dutch peacekeeping operations</u>.</p>			<p>10 December 1999 MSF highlighted the events in <u>Srebrenica</u> in its <u>Nobel Peace Prize</u> acceptance speech, underlining the need to reform <u>UN peacekeeping operations</u>.</p>
2000 MAR. 2000			<p>20 March 2000 MSF France's legal adviser presented an internal context memo to MSF'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>	

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APRIL 2000				12 April 2000 MSF hearing at UN Security Council on protection of populations in conflict situations. MSF challenges the UN's decision-making processes, which led to the abandoning of <u>Srebrenica</u> and other places and leaving people without protection.
JULY 2000	9 July 2000 <u>The Sunday Times</u> (UK) reports that the UK ministry of defence has blocked the publication of a book by one of the British officers tasked with supervising air strikes from the ground in Srebrenica. 10 July 2000 UN secretary general Kofi Annan expresses his regret and remorse for the attitude of the UN during the Srebrenica crisis. Some forty Dutch intellectuals accuse their government of 'evading the issue' and demand a public apology for the abandonment of Srebrenica. 12 July 2000 A group of Dutch intellectuals publishes an open letter calling on their government to make a public apology for abandoning Srebrenica.			

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JULY 2000	13 July 2000 <u>Le Monde</u> (France): Paul Quilès, chair 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 parliamentary oversight performed by the commission on France's responsibilities in Rwanda. However, he criticised MSF's appeal as containing accusatory biases.			13 July 2000 MSF France Press Release 'Médecins Sans Frontières Calls for the Creation of a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into France's Responsibility in the Fall of Srebrenica'. <u>Le Monde</u> (France) 'Call for a Commission of Inquiry on Srebrenica!', by Jean-Hervé Bradol, President of MSF France.
OCT. 2000			October 2000 When parliament resumes, MSF France renews its efforts to lobby for a <u>French parliamentary commission of inquiry</u> on Srebrenica.	
NOV. 2000	9 November 2000 Foreign Affairs Committee of the <u>French 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.			10 November 2000 MSF France Press Release 'Investigation or Diversion? Médecins Sans Frontières Questions the Conditions of the Parliamentary Inquiry into Srebrenica'.

	International	The Former Yugoslavia - Srebrenica	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
DEC. 2000	<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>14 December 2000 In his testimony to the <u>French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</u>, Admiral <u>Lanxade</u>, chief-of-staff for the <u>French armed forces</u> from 1991 to 1995, denies having negotiated the release of hostages in exchange for ending the air strikes.</p>			<p>MSF France Press Release 'Médecins Sans Frontières Expects the Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica to Answer Several Important Questions'.</p>
DEC. 2000				<p>16 December 2000 <u>MSF France</u> sent the <u>Fact-Finding Commission</u> on Srebrenica a copy of a <u>confidential cable from the UN</u>, confirming the hypothesis that an agreement had been reached between <u>President Chirac (France)</u> and <u>President Milosevic (Serbia)</u>, linking the release of the peacekeepers that had been taken hostage to the suspension of air strikes. The cable is published on the <u>MSF website on Srebrenica</u>.</p>

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				<p>20 December 2000 MSF France sent the <u>Fact-Finding Commission</u> on Srebrenica a copy of a confidential cable from the UN, confirming the hypothesis that an agreement had been reached between <u>President Chirac</u> (France) and <u>President Milosevic</u> (Serbia), linking the release of the peacekeepers that had been taken hostage, to the suspension of air strikes. The cable is published on the <u>MSF</u> website on Srebrenica</p> <p>21 December 2000 <u>MSF France website on French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica</u>, "False start," Fabien Dubuet, MSF Deputy Legal Adviser</p>

	International	The Former Yugoslavia - Srebrenica	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
2001 JAN. 2001	<p>24 January 2001 <u>French ministry of defence press release</u> justified closed-door hearings for military personnel on the grounds that it was under the obligation to respect the procedures applied by ICTY. During his hearing before the <u>French parliamentary information mission</u>, <u>Alain Juppé</u>, the French foreign minister in office in July 1995, accused the <u>Dutch peacekeepers</u> of failing to defend Srebrenica. <u>Hans de Mierlo</u>, former <u>Dutch minister of foreign affairs</u>, claimed that <u>General Janvier</u> denied air support for the Dutch UN peacekeepers. He asks to be auditioned by the French parliamentary information mission.</p>			<p>10 January 2001 <u>MSF France Press Release</u> 'Some Twenty People Whose Testimony Is Critical to Shed Full Light on the Tragedy in Srebrenica Must Be heard and Released from Their Obligation to Maintain Professional Confidentiality'. <u>MSF France website on French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica</u>, <u>MSF open letter to the UN secretary general and NATO secretary general</u> asks them to authorise a hearing for some of their members by the Fact-Finding Commission and sent relevant documents.</p> <p>24 January 2001 <u>MSF France Press Release</u> 'Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on the Tragedy in Srebrenica: Testimony Behind Closed Doors on 7,000 Deaths'.</p>

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JAN. 2001	<p>26 January 2001 The ICTY's spokesperson responds that its procedures are unrelated to those of the French government and that the Tribunal has never expressed any reservation regarding the testimony of individuals it intends to question.</p> <p>30 January 2001 <u>Jean-David Levitte, former Diplomatic adviser to French President Jacques Chirac</u>, asserts that no deal was made with the Serbs regarding Srebrenica in front of the <u>French Fact-Finding Commission</u>.</p>			<p>31 January 2001 <u>NATO</u> letter to <u>MSF</u> saying that it has not received any request to attend a hearing from the <u>French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</u>.</p>
FEB. 2001	<p>7 February 2001 General Jean Heinrich, France's head of <u>military intelligence</u> from 1992 to 1995, then the <u>Implementation Force commander</u> 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"> - Srebrenica was not defended because of a secret agreement between the <u>Bosnian Serbs</u> and the <u>Bosniaks</u>. - In 1996, IFOR could have arrested <u>Mladic</u> and <u>Karadzic</u> on several occasions, but <u>US</u> officials had opposed these arrests. 			

	International	The Former Yugoslavia - Srebrenica	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and Advocacy
FEB. 2001				15 February 2001 MSF France website on French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica, 31 January <u>NATO</u> response letter.
MAR. 2001			16 to 20 March 2001 MSF France 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> .	16 March 2001 MSF France Press Release 'While the French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission Pursues Its Work, a Team from Médecins Sans Frontières Travels to Bosnia'.
APRIL 2001				29 March 2001 Christina Schmitz and Daniel O'Brien, the two MSF international staff present in Srebrenica when the city fell, testify before the <u>French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</u> .
				8 April 2001 <i>Le Journal du Dimanche</i> 'The French Army May get a Dressing Down', by Karen Lajon, "The Dutch ministers ... may well bring crashing down entire sections of France's political and military line of defence," quoting <u>Fabien Dubuet</u> , MSF France Deputy Legal Adviser.
	12 April 2001 Former Dutch ministers of foreign affairs and <u>ministry of defence</u> testify before the <u>French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</u> .			

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APRIL 2001				<p>26 April 2001 MSF France website on French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica, two confidential documents that seem to show the existence of a non-intervention agreement between General Mladic and UNPROFOR, as well as disagreements within UNPROFOR regarding the air strikes.</p>
MAY 2001				<p>16 May 2001 MSF France website on French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica, extracts from 30 October 1995 article from <i>The Independent</i>.</p> <p>17 May 2001 Pierre Salignon, MSF Programme Coordinator in the former Yugoslavia at the time of the events, auditioned by the French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission to raise specific questions and highlight the contradictions in the existing information.</p>
JUNE 2001			<p>Early June 2001 MSF France tries unsuccessfully to convince the British authorities to allow General Rupert Smith, UNPROFOR commander in Bosnia-Herzegovina acting under General Janvier's orders during the events in Srebrenica, to testify as part of the French Fact-Finding Commission.</p>	<p>Early June 2001 MSF France decides to limit its public statements on Srebrenica until the commission publishes its report, scheduled for European autumn 2001.</p>

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JUNE 2001			5 June 2001 MSF France sends documents that the programme coordinator referred to in his testimony to the chair of the <u>French Fact-Finding Commission</u> . They did not have prior access to them. MSF includes a list of other key documents that the organisation has been unable to obtain but considers important for facilitation of the commission.	9 June 2001 MSF France President of Board of <u>Directors' Annual Report</u> "We are not optimistic about the work of the French parliament's Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica."
JULY 2001	2 July 2001 After another closed-door session of the <u>French parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</u> , General Janvier claims to the press: - The minutes of the 24 May 1995 meeting, revealed by <i>The Independent</i> in October 1995 and republished on 17 May 2001 by MSF are incomplete. - He recommended keeping observers on site and developing strategic air forces.			

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NOV. 2001	<p>20 November 2001 <u>François Loncle</u>, chair of the French Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica, tells Dutch television that <u>General Janvier</u> underestimated <u>General Mladic</u> and that he should have responded favourably to requests for air strikes.</p>			
NOV. 2001	<p>29 November 2001 <u>French parliament's investigative report on Srebrenica</u> is published: - Responsibility for the tragedy is shared by the entire international community and specifically - <u>UNPROFOR Dutch contingent</u> failed to put up any resistance to the Serbs. - <u>General Janvier's 'errors of assessment'</u>, but claims that he entered into an agreement with <u>General Mladic</u> were false.</p>			<p>28 November 2001 Publication of MSF France Briefing Document 'Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica: Arguments, Gaps, and Contradictions in the Hearings'.</p> <p>29 November 2001 AFP (France) 'MSF and the Srebrenica Report: Political Responsibilities Overlooked'.</p>

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DEC. 2001				<p>30 November 2001 <u>Le Figaro</u> 'France Asks Questions About Its Role in Srebrenica', by Isabelle Lasserre, quotes <u>MSF France President of Board of Directors Jean-Hervé Bradol</u>, "One might wonder whether you are using Janvier to exonerate yourselves and avoid determining political responsibility." <u>Libération</u> 'Soldiers – Scapegoats', by Marc Semo, quotes <u>Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier</u>, MSF France Legal Adviser: "the report overlooks political responsibilities".</p>
DEC. 2001				<p>7 December 2001 <u>Le Point</u> 'Three Questions for Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier, MSF France Legal Adviser,' "The lie has retreated but we are still far from the truth."</p>
2002 APRIL 2002				<p>15 December 2001 <u>MSF, FIDH, League of Human Rights, CEDIN</u>, conference in Paris titled 'The Tragedy of Srebrenica'.</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> 'Draw the Right Conclusions from Srebrenica', <u>MSF Holland Letter to the Editor</u>.</p>

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	<p>10 April 2002 The <u>Dutch NIOD</u> (Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies) 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 <u>UN</u>, 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 The entire <u>Dutch government</u> and the <u>army chief-of-staff</u> resign following the publication of the NIOD report.</p>			
MAY 2002			<p>8 May 2002 <u>MSF Holland Internal Report</u>, 'Médecins Sans Frontières and the NIOD Report on Srebrenica', detailed analysis of the NIOD report is distributed within MSF Holland but is not made public.</p>	
JUNE 2002	<p>5 June 2002 <u>Dutch parliament</u> creates a <u>commission of inquiry</u> to investigate the fall of Srebrenica.</p>			
2003 JAN. 2003	<p>27 January 2003 Publication of <u>Dutch parliamentary commission</u> of inquiry report.</p>			

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				30 January 2003 MSF Holland/MSF France 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'.
2004 APRIL 2004	19 April 2004 <u>ICTY:</u> - Sentences <u>General Radislav Krstic</u> , 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 committed genocide in Srebrenica</u> .			
2005 JULY 2005				11 July 2005 <i>Libération</i> "'We Received a Nice Lesson in Cynicism", Interview with Pierre Salignon, Formerly in Charge of Médecins Sans Frontières' Operations in the Former Yugoslavia'.
2007 FEB. 2007	26 February 2007 International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague rules that the events of July 1995 in <u>Srebrenica</u> did constitute <u>genocide</u> 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 had been accused and found guilty in a first trial for failing to stop his men from committing atrocities against the <u>Serbian population</u> and of torturing prisoners.</p> <p>22 July 2008 The <u>Serbian parliament</u> passes a resolution for a <u>public apology</u> for the massacre of 8,000 Bosnian Muslims in <u>Srebrenica</u> in 1995.</p>			
2010 MAR. 2010	<p>31 March 2010 <u>Ratko Mladic</u>, commander of the Bosnian <u>Serb forces</u> is arrested and handed over to international justice.</p>			
2011 MAY 2011	<p>26 May 2011 <u>Ratko Mladic</u>, <u>Commander of the Bosnian-Serb forces</u> is arrested and handed over to international justice.</p>			

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2014 JULY 2014	16 July 2014 <u>District court in The Hague finds Netherlands liable</u> for the deaths of 300 Muslims among the 8,000 victims of the Srebrenica massacre.			
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 crimes <u>against humanity</u> and four for <u>violations of the rules and customs of war</u> . He was acquitted of one charge of genocide. 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 <u>life imprisonment</u> .			
2019 MAR. 2019	20 March 2019 ICTY rejects <u>Radovan Karadzic's</u> appeal. His initial sentence is changed to <u>life imprisonment</u> .			

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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 Srebrenica.			
2021 JUNE 2021	8 June 2021 <u>ICTY</u> confirms <u>Ratko Mladic's</u> life sentence on appeal.			