

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS 1991-2011

The principal objective of this chronology is to give the reader points of reference regarding MSF's regional and international actions and public positioning during the events. This chronology is specifically related to this document and is not intended to be comprehensive.

International	The Former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and advocacy
<p>1991</p> <p>7 September 1991 - Creation of the Standing Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, chaired by Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen - Deployment of White Helmets, European peace-agreement observers</p> <p>25 September 1991 UN Resolution 713: embargo on arms supply to Yugoslavia</p>	<p>1 April 1991 The Republic of Serbian Krajinas illegally becomes a constituent part of Serbia</p> <p>25 June 1991 Croatia and Slovenia proclaim their “dissociation” from the Yugoslavian Federation</p> <p>27 June 1991 Yugoslavian federal army intervene in Slovenia</p> <p>13 July 1991 Brioni Peace agreement: withdrawal of the federal army from Slovenia</p> <p>July 1991 Fighting begins in Croatia between Croats and Serbians militias, supported by the federal army</p> <p>August-September 1991 Worsening of the conflict: tens of thousands of refugees forced on the move.</p> <p>September 1991 Serb attack in Eastern Croatia; Vukovar siege begins</p> <p>15 September 1991 Macedonia proclaims its independence</p>	<p>August 1991 First exploratory missions on Yugoslav Federation territory carried out by MSF B/H</p>	<p>12 September 1991 MSF F Press Release: ‘Médecins Sans Frontières Intervenes in Yugoslavia’</p>

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<p>1991</p>	<p>30 September 1991 Declaration of the Republic of Kosovo after a clandestine referendum</p> <p>1 October 1991 Beginning of Dubrovnik siege by Yugoslavian federal forces</p> <p>3 October 1991 Serbia and Montenegro seize Yugoslavian federal power</p> <p>8 October 1991 Croatian parliament votes to sever all ties with the Yugoslav Federation</p> <p>15 October 1991 The Sarajevo parliament adopts a declaration of sovereignty for Bosnia-Herzegovina.</p>	<p>14 October 1991 An EC convoy containing two members of MSF staff fails to reach Vukovar</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 MSF convoy evacuates 109 injured from Vukovar's hospital - On the way back a truck is hit by a landmine. Two nurses are seriously injured</p>	<p>8 October 1991 MSF B/F 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 Vukovar to evacuate the injured'</p> <p>18 October 1991 MSF International Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Undertakes Evacuation of the Injured from Vukovar'</p> <p>19 October 1991 MSF International Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Forced to Change Routes on its Way Back from Vukovar'</p>

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<p>1991</p> <p>19 December 1991 Germany recognises Croatia and Slovenia</p>	<p>22 October 1991 The 'Serbian block' (Serbia and Montenegro) reject the European peace plan and take control of the Yugoslavian federal army</p> <p>18 November 1991 Fall of Vukovar after a three month siege by Serbian forces</p> <p>31 December 1991 ICRC Press Release: 'Yugoslavia: the ICRC obtain neutralisation of a protected zone in Osijek'</p>	<p>29 October 1991 An MSF nurse injured in Vukovar is repatriated from Belgrade to Geneva</p> <p>18 to 30 November 1991 MSF France assessment in Croatia: no further action</p> <p>December 1991: MSF H opens a logistical-medical base in Sarajevo – supply activities in Bosnia Herzegovina</p>	<p>21 October 1991 MSF International Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Deplores the Landmine Explosion that Injured Two of its Nurses in Vukovar Relief Convoy'</p> <p>30 October 1991 MSF S Press Realease: 'Swiss Médecins Sans Frontières Nurse Injured near Vukovar Repatriated'</p> <p>5 December 1991 MSF Press Release: 'Signature in Zagreb of Medecins Sans Frontières's Proposition for Evacuation of the Wounded in Osijek Hospital'</p>

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<p>1992</p> <p>21 February 1992 The UN Security Council creates UNPROFOR (14 000 soldiers), which will be deployed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.</p> <p>7 April 1992 - The 12 states of the European Community recognise Bosnia and Herzegovina - United States recognises Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia - UN gives green light for the deployment of 14,000 UNPROFOR Blue Helmets</p>	<p>29 February 1992 Referendum in Bosnia (boycotted by the Serbian community): 62,7% in favour of independence.</p> <p>March 1992 The Bosnian - Serbs declare the independence of the Republika Srpska (of Bosnian-Serbs) and surround Sarajevo.</p> <p>6 April 1992 Large-scale attack on Sarajevo, the city finding itself continually besieged and under attack by the Bosnian-Serbs</p> <p>25 April 1992 Serbia and Montenegro create a federation which they declare to be the successor to the former Yugoslav federation</p>	<p>February 1992 MSF F assessment in the South of Serbia and Montenegro</p> <p>March 1992 MSF B assessment in Kosovo</p> <p>April 1992 MSF H opens a logistical base in Bosnia</p>	<p>19 April 1992 MSF H Press Release announces the airlift of food supplies to Sarajevo</p>

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<p>1992 15 May 1992 The UN Security Council imposes an embargo on trade, air, and oil to Serbia and Montenegro</p> <p>22 May 1992 Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia become members of the UN.</p> <p>June 1992 UNPROFOR's mandate is expanded and strengthened</p>	<p>19 May 1992 Sarajevo: ICRC delegate Frédéric Maurice is hit and killed by a rocket</p> <p>27 May 1992 ICRC withdraws its personnel from Sarajevo</p> <p>Early June 1992 EC observers and journalists withdraw from Sarajevo</p> <p>28 June 1992 'Humanitarian' visit by François Mitterrand, the French president, to Sarajevo</p> <p>3 July 1992 -Deployment of an international humanitarian air bridge to Sarajevo -Croats from Bosnia proclaim a "Croat State of Herceg-Bosna"</p> <p>12 July 1992 Gorazde under attack and besieged</p>	<p>Late May 1992 MSF temporarily withdraws its teams from Sarajevo</p> <p>25 June 1992 MSF H expatriate team returns to Sarajevo</p> <p>Late June 1992 MSF B president, Reginald Moreels, visits Sarajevo – his car is targeted by snipers</p> <p>July 1992 MSF H opens an office in Kiseljak (Croatian zone on the road to Sarajevo) covering 'Free Bosnia' from the Dalmatian coast to Tuzla</p>	<p>29 May 1992 Rony Brauman, MSF F President: -RTL: "what is needed is military intervention" -Op-eds continue this theme in <i>Le Figaro</i> and <i>Le Nouvel Observateur</i>.</p> <p>2 July 1992 MSF Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Charters Three Planes for Sarajevo'</p>

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<p>1992</p> <p>2 August 1992 Roy Gutman's story (<i>News day</i>, <i>NYT</i>, <i>AP</i>) on Bosnian prisoners held in Bosnian Serb concentration camps</p> <p>26/27 August 1992 Conference on ex-Yugoslavia puts Serbia in the dock</p> <p>September 1992 UNPROFOR's mandate is strengthened</p> <p>October 1992 The UNHCR denounces the ethnic cleansing in former Yugoslavia.</p>	<p>September 1992 Release of the Bosnian prisoners from the camps – provided they are hosted by Western States</p> <p>October 1992 Outbreak of fighting between Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats, thus no access to Central Bosnia during winter</p>	<p>Late August 1992 MSF assessment , in surroundings of concentrations camps in Bosnia</p> <p>September 1992 -MSF F decides to get more involved, and to take part to the the Kosovo mission -Extension of MSF H distribution programme in Central Bosnia (Tuzla). -Opening of an emergency mission in Modrica to take care of 220 mentally ill people -MSF B assesment in Split to 200 000 Bosnian refugees</p> <p>15 September 1992 MSF F proposes supplying a mental institution in Modrica</p>	<p>17 July 1992 MSF Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Sends More Aid to Sarajevo'</p> <p>9 September 1992 Télérama: 'The Aid Worker, I Tell You, or the Suitcase, the Coffin and the Ambulance' Libération: 'Humanitarianism, the Modern Word for Cowardice' Rony Brauman's Op-ed on the all humanitarian handling of the former Yugoslavia crisis</p>

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<p>1992 9 October 1992 The UN establishes a no-fly-zone over Bosnia</p>		<p>30 October 1992 Debate by MSF F Board on the mobilization 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> <p>Late November 1992 MSF F programme takes place in France compiling accounts of former prisoners' experiences in the camps</p> <p>7 December 1992 An MSF B team manages to get a drug and medical material convoy into Srebrenica</p> <p>17 to 24 December 1992 MSF F exploratory mission in former Yugoslavia: unable to do anything in Bosnia, proposal for an intervention in Kosovo</p>	<p>21 November 1992 Rony Brauman, MSF F President, takes part in a demonstration calling on the French government to use all means "including the use of force" to stop the war</p> <p>December 1992 MSF and nine other organisations ask the French government to open France's doors to 5 000 Bosnian former prisoners</p> <p>8 December 1992 - MSF F Press Conference, 'Ethnic Cleansing in Bosnia-Herzegovina: a Crime Against Humanity' - Publication of MSF report: 'The Process of Ethnic Cleansing in the Kozarac Region' - Trouw: Jacques de Milliano, Director-general of MSF Holland, calls for a large-scale intervention: "holding a knife to the throats of Serbians"</p>

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<p>1993</p> <p>2 January 1993 The Bosnian-Serbs and the Bosnians reject the Vance-Owen Plan that proposes to divide Bosnia-Herzegovina into 10 provinces and demilitarise Sarajevo</p> <p>22 February 1993 The UN Security Council creates the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to judge serious violations of International Humanitarian Law in the former Yugoslavia since 1991</p> <p>March 1993 UN decides to send more Blue Helmets in the former Yugoslavia</p>	<p>February 1993</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Bosnian-Serbs attack the Muslim villages in Eastern Bosnia. -Muslims take refuge in Srebrenica, Tuzla, Zepa, and Gorazde -The Bosnian-Serbs continually block humanitarian convoys <p>March 1993 A draft constitution for a Muslim-Croat Federation in Bosnia-Herzegovina is signed.</p>	<p>February 1993 Opening of a MSF mission in Macedonia, in Bosnian refugee camps</p> <p>March 1993</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MSF H negotiates access to Banja Luka and visits the city for the first time since May 1992. -MSF F begins an assistance programme to health institutions in Sandjak where Bosnian refugees pass in transit. 	<p>Early January 1993</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MSF F TV campaign, 'Bosnia-Herzegovina, Crime Against Humanity' -MDM (Médecins du Monde) campaign likening Milosevic to Hitler <p>19 February 1993 MSF B Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Pursues its Distribution Programme in Bosnia'</p>

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<p>1993</p> <p>25 March 1993 Signature of the Vance-Owen plan in New York by Bosnians</p>	<p>11 March 1993 General Morillon, Commander of the United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina enters Srebrenica with a UNHCR aid convoy</p> <p>12 March 1993 General Morillon is prevented by the population from leaving Srebrenica</p> <p>13 March 1993 General Morillon to the population of Srebrenica: “Don’t worry. I’ll stay with you.”</p> <p>19 March 1993 A UN aid convoy enters Srebrenica</p> <p>20 March 1993 Evacuation of one hundred injured from Srebrenica</p> <p>22 March 1993 Negotiations between UNPROFOR and Bosnian-Serbs, 150 UN soldiers and observers deployed in Srebrenica safe area</p>	<p>11 March 1993 An MSF B team enters Srebrenica with general Morillon’s convoy – the situation is catastrophic</p> <p>14 March 1993 The MSF exploratory team leaves Srebrenica after being held in the city for a day</p> <p>20 March 1993 A surgeon from MSF B enters Srebrenica</p> <p>25 March 1993 An additional team from MSF B enters Srebrenica</p>	<p>11 March 1993 MSF B Press Release: ‘Former Yugoslavia – Convoys Finally Make it Through’</p> <p>15 March 1993 AFP: “ General Morillon is Playing One of His Last Cards [...] the situation in Srebrenica is horrifying” Georges Dallemagne, MSF B Director of Operations</p> <p>16 March 1993 Le Soir: “A Terrifying Testimonial on the Bosnian Ordeal” Georges Dallemagne, MSF B Director of Operations</p>

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<p>1993</p> <p>16 April 1993 UN Resolution 819: -demands that Srebrenica is treated as a safe area -calls for an immediate increase in UNPROFOR forces in the enclave -demands the immediate withdrawal of Bosnian Serb units</p> <p>17 April 1993: UN Resolution 820 reinforces the embargo against Serbia</p> <p>6 May 1993 - UN Resolution 824, adds the enclaves of Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, and Bihac to the list of safe zones under UNPROFOR protection -USA/UK/France/Russia agreed on the Vance-Owen plan for Bosnia.</p>	<p>12 April 1993 -Bosnian-Serb forces shell Srebrenica -Beginning of NATO air patrols over Bosnia-Herzegovina</p> <p>17 April 1993 A ceasefire and demilitarisation agreement is signed between the Bosnian-Serb and Bosnian Muslim forces, stipulating that any paramilitary units, with the exception of UNPROFOR forces, must leave Srebrenica at the end of the operation</p>	<p>15 April 1993 Because of heavy bombing, MSF team temporarily evacuates Srebrenica</p> <p>19 April 1993 An MSF doctor entered Srebrenica</p> <p>15 May 1993 Annual Report from the presi-</p>	<p>25 April 1993 <i>AFP:</i> Jacques de Milliano, MSF H General Director: "Srebrenica is in the Process of Becoming a health bomb"</p>

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<p>1993</p> <p>16 May 1993 Vance-Owen plan is rejected by Bosnian Serbs.</p> <p>4 June 1993 UN Resolution 836 allows UNPROFOR to retaliate in the event of aggression in any of the six Muslim enclaves declared safe zones</p> <p>18 June 1993 -The UN Security Council authorises the deployment of 7,600 blue helmets in Bosnia and reaffirms the possibility of using air support. -US announces that air support will only be used to protect the Blue Helmets</p> <p>June 1993 The Croat and Bosnian-Serb leaders agree on the Owen-Stoltenberg Plan to partition Bosnia- Herzegovina into three ethnic entities (Serb, Croat, Muslim), which the Bosnian leader refuses to ratify</p>		<p>dent of MSF F: "In Srebrenica MSF fulfils its role"</p> <p>1 June 1993 MSF F launches a programme in the Bosnian refugee camp at Karlovac and continues to gather accounts of the displaced people</p> <p>June 1993 -MSF B and MSF F open an office in Pale and jointly manage the programmes in Bosnia -Restoration of surgical team in Gorazde -MSF opens a medical care programme for Bosnian refugees in Macedonia</p>	<p>18 May 1993 MSF F 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>

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<p>1994</p> <p>12 January 1994 NATO recalls its determination to launch air strikes to prevent parts of Bosnia threatened by the Serbs from being caught in a stranglehold</p>	<p>9 February 1994 The UN demands that the Serbs move their artillery 20km from Sarajevo upon pain of air strikes</p> <p>28 February 1994 NATO implements its first air strike</p> <p>1 March 1994 -Bosnian Muslim and Croatian authorities decide to create a Bosnian-Croat Federation -The Dutch UNPROFOR contingent is deployed to replace the Canadian battalion in Srebrenica</p> <p>March 1994 NATO shoots down four Serbian aircrafts that violate the no-fly zone</p> <p>Late March 1994 Bosnian Serb offensive on Gorazde</p>	<p>January 1994 MSF team withdraws from Gorazde for several weeks following bombardments</p> <p>12 January 1994 At MSF's international council, the sections agree not to accept the use of force to protect humanitarian convoys</p> <p>March 1994 MSF H opens a mental health programme in Sarajevo.</p> <p>Late March 1994 2 MSF members of MSF expatriate staff stay in Gorazde while the enclave is besieged and attacked by Bosnians-Serbs</p>	<p>6 January 1994 ACF/HI/MDM/MSF/PSF send greeting cards to EU political leaders against the distortion of "the very foundations of humanitarian action for political ends"</p> <p>12 February 1994 MSF B joins forces with Amnesty and Causes Communes to hold a public demonstration on the Grand Place in Brussels, to signal its outrage over the violence in Bosnia</p> <p>30 March 1994 MSF Press Release: 'Gorazde: Civilian Victims'</p>

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<p>1994</p> <p>April 1994 UNPROFOR's mandate in the former Yugoslavia is extended by six months.</p>	<p>9 and 10 April 1994 NATO strikes Bosnian-Serb forces that are attacking Gorazde</p> <p>15 April 1994 16 Canadian Blue Helmets taken hostage by Bosnian-Serbs in Sarajevo's safe zone</p>	<p>April 1994 -MSF H opens a surgical programme in Sarajevo. -MSF B manages to get two trucks loaded with medical supplies into Maglaj. Beginning of a surgical and sanitation programme</p> <p>1 April 1994 MSF B letter to the UN Secretary General calling for action in Gorazde</p>	<p>5 April 1994 MSF B/F Press Release: 'Dramatic Situation in Gorazde, MSF Demands Real Protection for the Enclave's 60,000 Inhabitants'</p> <p>7 April 1994 - MSF F Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Has Decided to Strengthen its Medical Team in Croatia' - MSF Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Criticises the Lack of Protection for Civilians Living in the Gorazde Enclave'</p> <p>9 April 1994 - Statement by Médecins Sans Frontières Belgrade: "MSF is Extremely Concerned about the Deteriorating Humanitarian Situation in Gorazde." - Eric Stobbaerts (MSF Belgrade) to AFP "Gorazde could "fall in the next few hours"</p> <p>10 April 1994 Rony Brauman, President of MSF France, declares to AFP that "real carnage is on the way" and accuses UNPROFOR of "implementing a policy of systematic disinformation."</p>

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<p>1994</p> <p>26 April 1994 The Contact Group on Bosnia-Herzegovina is created (USA, Russia, Germany, France, UK)</p>		<p>16 April 1994 - The hospital in Gorazde is hit by Bosnian Serb bombardments - The MSF team is forced to evacuate to a rural health centre</p> <p>18 and 19 April 1994 Gorazde's hospital is shelled again.</p> <p>20 April 1994 MSF and ICRC teams in Gorazde choose to remain silent in protest against the situation in the town</p> <p>25 April 1994 New surgical expatriate team manages to enter Gorazde and take over from the two volunteers</p>	<p>16 April 1994 MSF B/F Press Release: 'Incessant Bombings of Gorazde this Afternoon'</p> <p>18 April 1994 MSF Press Conference, 'Tragic and desperate situation in Gorazde' MSF Press Release: 'MSF Demands the "Immediate Resignation" of Mr Akashi'</p> <p>19 April 1994 MSF Press Release: 'Gorazde Hospital Partially Destroyed by Bombings'</p> <p>20 April 1994 MSF Press Release: 'Gorazde Hospital No longer Functioning - Medical Staff Injured or Shell-Shocked, 37 Die in Hospital in 24 Hours'</p> <p>21 april 1994 MSF B/F Press Release: 'Gorazde - Médecins Sans Frontières Calls for a Humanitarian Truce' MSF Press Release: '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 MSF B/F Press Release: '1,467 Wounded and 436 Dead in Gorazde Since the Attack Started'</p> <p>26 April 1994 The two expatriates returning from Gorazde hold a press conference in Paris</p>

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<p>1994 to obtain a ceasefire and revive diplomatic efforts towards a sustainable peace</p> <p>5 July 1994 The Contact Group proposes a new division of Bosnia-Herzegovina, giving 51% of the territory to the Bosnian-Croatian Federation and 49% to the Bosnian Serbs, who reject it</p> <p>22 September 1994 UN Resolution 943 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 Bosnian-Serb forces tighten their siege of Srebrenica, letting only a quarter of the humanitarian convoys through</p>		<p>Late April 1994 Controversy regarding the statistics of the dead and wounded in Gorazde issued by the UNHCR and distributed by groups including MSF and the ICRC. As it turns out, the figures provided by the Bosnian armed forces are overestimated</p> <p>16 December 1994 Press Release: 'MSF B/F Coordinator in the former Yugoslavia: "Ethnic Cleansing Continues"'</p> <p>19 December 1994 Press Release: MSF Belgrade, 'MSF is Extremely Worried About the Humanitarian Situation in the Enclaves of Eastern Bosnia, which Are Gradually Deteriorating as the Winter Advances'</p>

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<p>1994</p>	<p>December 1994 -Bosnian Serb forces let a single convoy through to Srebrenica -309 Blue Helmets are “prevented from moving”</p>	<p>31 December 1994 MSF starts a surgical support and water supply programme in Bihac</p>	
<p>1995</p> <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</p>	<p>March 1995 Fighting resumes in Northern and Central Bosnia with Bosnian attacks</p> <p>24 May 1995 Bosnian Serbs resume bombing Sarajevo</p> <p>25 May 1995 -NATO conducts air strikes on Pale in retaliation for the renewed bombing of Sarajevo -Bosnian Serb forces respond</p>	<p>February 1995 MSF informs international leaders about difficulties of getting relief supplies into the enclaves</p> <p>24 February 1995 MSF F Board of Directors raise questions about MSF presence in the enclaves</p> <p>Early March 1995 The relationship between MSF Srebrenica’s team and Opstina is put under the spotlight over the selection of local MSF staff</p> <p>Mid-March 1995 MSF Belgium Programme Manager. “We must be more aggressive in our public statements”</p> <p>15 April 1995 Bosnian Serb authorities begin, once again, to reject any rotation of MSF expatriate teams working in the enclaves of Gorazde and Srebrenica</p>	<p>April 1995 In Contact, MSF Belgium’s in-house newsletter (‘On MSF’s Role in the Eastern Bosnian Enclaves’), Eric Stobbaerts, MSF General Coordinator in the former Yugoslavia proposes asking for the evacuation of the population of Srebrenica</p>

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<p>1995</p> <p>4 June 1995 General Janvier meets General Mladic, Commander of the Bosnian Serb forces</p> <p>15 June 1995 - By request of the UN, General Janvier reports to Yasushi Akashi, the UN Representative in the former Yugoslavia on his meeting with General Mladic - Kofi Annan, the UN Peacekeeping Office Director for the Former Yugoslavia asks Yasushi Akashi to investigate this meeting</p> <p>16 June 1995 Creation of the 1,000 strong Rapid Reaction Force (RRF) to protect UNPROFOR</p> <p>19 June 1995 Yasushi Akashi meets Serbian president Milosevic and is informed of a non- intervention agreement between General Mladic and General</p>	<p>by bombing Tuzla and taking 360 UN peacekeepers hostage,</p> <p>3 June 1995 Bosnian Serb forces take over the Blue Helmet post of Slapovici in the Srebrenica enclave</p> <p>4 to 5 June 1995 Bosnian Serb forces bomb Srebrenica</p> <p>18 June 1995 The last 26 peacekeepers held hostage by the Bosnian Serb forces are released</p>	<p>6 June 1995 Srebrenica authorities announce that male MSF staff will be enlisted in the army and their replacements chosen by the authorities</p>	<p>5 June 1995 <i>Agence France Presse</i>: 'The Humanitarian Situation is Worsening in the Enclaves'</p>

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<p>1995 Janvier by order of presidents Chirac and Clinton</p> <p>23 June 1995 <i>The New York Times</i> reports that France secretly negotiated the release of Blue Helmet Hostages in return for four of their prisoners and for assurances to the Bosnian Serbs that NATO will not carry out further air strikes</p> <p>9 July 1995 General Janvier, UNPROFOR Commander, requests air</p>	<p>24 June 1995 Srebrenica: Bosnian Serb paramilitary raid on the village of Slapovici in the Srebrenica enclave</p> <p>6 July 1995 -Bosnian Serb forces attack Bosnian army positions in Srebrenica -The enclave is under constant bombardment</p> <p>7 July 1995 Srebrenica: -Four rockets hit the UN base in Srebrenica -Four Bosnian Serb tank divisions bomb the streets of Srebrenica</p> <p>8 July 1995 Srebrenica: Bosnian Serb forces continue to seize UNPROFOR observation posts, killing a UN peacekeeper and taking 20 others prisoners</p> <p>9 July 1995 Srebrenica: During the night of 8 July, the Bosnian Serb forces</p>	<p>20 June 1995 The Bosnian Serb authorities try to make MSF staff rotation contingent on MSF contacting French political leaders. MSF refuses</p> <p>24 June 1995 A new MSF medical team enters Srebrenica</p> <p>2 July 1995 Rotation of MSF teams in Gorazde</p> <p>7 July 1995 Srebrenica: MSF team transports the wounded to hospital</p>	

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<p>1995 support from NATO</p> <p>11 July 1995 (evening) A third NATO air strike is cancelled at the request of the Dutch Defence Minister to protect the lives of peacekeepers held hostage</p> <p>12 July 1995 UN 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 Secretary-General to use all available resources for re-establishing the Srebrenica safe haven</p>	<p>enter the city of Srebrenica Zepa: Bosnian Serb forces bomb the city</p> <p>10 July 1995 Srebrenica: -Bosnian Serb forces deliver an ultimatum to the peacekeepers, ordering them to start evacuating the population from the enclave the following morning -UN and Dutch officials threaten NATO air strikes</p> <p>11 July 1995 Srebrenica: <u>Early afternoon:</u> -NATO warplanes conduct two air operations that strike Bosnian Serb tanks -Authorisation is requested for a third strike <u>Late afternoon:</u> -Srebrenica is in the hands of the Bosnian Serb forces -Some 20,000 people set up a makeshift camp around the UNPROFOR base under extremely precarious hygiene and security conditions. UNPROFOR agrees to allow 5,000 to shelter inside the base</p> <p>12 July 1995 Srebrenica: -In the morning, Bosnian Serb forces threaten to bomb civilians fleeing the enclave if NATO conducts further air strike -The commander of the Dutch peacekeeping contingent negotiates a cease-fire with General Mladic, Commander of the Bosnian Serb forces -During the day the Potocari base is captured without any resistance from the UNPROFOR contingent. -Most of the men over 16 years old are held separately in isolated buildings and in the Bratunac stadium.</p>	<p>10 July 1995 Several shells fall near Srebrenica hospital, which receives an influx of injured patients</p> <p>11 July 1995 Srebrenica: MSF team decide to follow the population and evacuate the patients to a field hospital in the UNPROFOR base located in Potocari</p> <p>12 July 1995 Jacques de Milliano, 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>10 July 1995 MSF B/F Press Release: Srebrenica Hospital Overwhelmed with Casualties'</p> <p>11 July 1995 MSF Press Release: 'Médecins sans Frontières Calls for Immediate Cease-Fire to Protect Srebrenica Population'</p> <p>12 July 1995 MSF B Press Conference: 'Potocari Enclave Collapses – Srebrenica Population in Hands of Bosnian Serb Forces' MSF Press Release: 'MSF Calls for Immediate Access to Humanitarian Aid for Srebrenica Population'</p>

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<p>1995</p>	<p>13 and 14 July 1995 Srebrenica: UNPROFOR's camp and base are gradually being emptied of most of the displaced who are loaded on to buses by Bosnian Serbs</p> <p>14 July 1995 -Bosnian Serb forces attack Zepa -Bosnian Serb Forces Ultimatum: Bosnian Muslims must leave Gorazde and Zepa and the Blue Helmets must leave Gorazde</p> <p>16 July 1995 Bosnian Serb forces enter Zepa</p>	<p>13 and 14 July 1995 Srebrenica: MSF Team sees, hears or discovers that : -Patients who cannot walk and the nursing staff are evacuated -Gunshots from the building where the men are being held -Rumours that there are dead bodies nearby -Certain patients from the 12 July convoy to Bratunac are separated and held captive -a child they receive from a man is taken away by the soldiers</p> <p>16 July 1995 -MSF H team in Tuzla welcome several thousand people who had fled Srebrenica on foot through the woods and had been reported dead -MSF Holland team expresses concern to the Dutch minister visiting Tuzla about the safety of MSF staff in the Srebrenica enclave.</p> <p>17 July 1995 Srebrenica: The last patients are finally evacuated by the ICRC</p>	<p>13 July 1995 MSF B/F Press Releases: -‘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 -AFP: ‘MSF - Women Refugees in Potocari Bear “Visible Signs of Abuse’ -Libération: ‘The World Here Has Collapsed: Médecins Sans Frontières Staff Bear Witness from Srebrenica’</p> <p>15 July 1995 MSF Press Release, ‘Médecins Sans Frontières Conducts Relief Operation’ [in Tuzla & Kladanj]]</p> <p>17 July 1995 MSF B/F Press Release: ‘[...] MSF Insists That Evacuation Must Include All Wounded, Patients, and Local Relief Staff and their Families - MSF personnel still present in Potocari are likely to accompany the wounded. MSF is calling for ICRC access to</p>

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<p>1995</p> <p>21 July 1995 -In London, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence and chiefs of staffs from the 16 countries involved in peacekeeping in Bosnia, together with representatives of the UN, NATO, and the EU, issue a warning to the Bosnian Serb leaders, threatening a “substantial and decisive” response to any attack on the besieged enclave of Gorazde. Observers raise questions regarding how these threats would be carried out.</p> <p>-Dutch Minister of Defence Joris Voorhoeve says that he “feared that serious war crimes were committed when Srebrenica was taken”</p> <p>23 July 1995 -During a press conference in Zagreb, Colonel Karremans,</p>	<p>20 July 1995 -Bosnian Muslims reject Bosnian Serbs’ conditions on Zepa’s surrendering. -Bosnian Serb Forces bombed Zepa</p>	<p>19 July 1995 MSF H teams increase their assistance to the thousands of displaced persons from Srebrenica who have settled at and around Tuzla’s airport</p> <p>21 July 1995 On July 21, the MSF team, composed of two expatriates and eight local staff members, their families, and two elderly people are evacuated from the enclave of Srebrenica with the last convoy of UN Blue Helmets</p>	<p>prisoners remaining in Potocari and Bratunac to ensure their treatment complies with Geneva Conventions’</p> <p>18 July 1995 - Press conference Jacques de Milliano, MSF H General Director in The Hague - Trouw: “De Milliano, Dutchbat Did Not Fulfill it’s Promise Sufficiently.”</p> <p>19 July 1995 MSF Press Releases: - ‘MSF asks Pale and Belgrade Authorities to Issue Authorisations for the Evacuation of its Team and 15 Civilians from Potocari’ - ‘A Fourth Plane for Tuzla’</p> <p>21 July 1995 MSF B/F Press Release: “MSF Team Evacuates Potocari”</p>

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<p>1995 the Commander of the Dutch UNPROFOR contingent in Srebrenica goes so far as to compliment General Mladic, Commander of the Bosnian Serb forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Dutch Prime Minister and Crown Prince celebrate the efforts of the Dutch contingent, congratulating them on “doing everything possible to protect the population.” -Dutch Minister of Defence Joris Voorhoeve reports that the Dutch Blue Helmets saw Bosnian Serbs killing a dozen men. <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>25 July 1995 Bosnian Serb forces capture Zepa and besiege Gorazde</p> <p>August 1995 -Croatian and Bosnian offensive on the Krajina region, 150,000 Serb refugees in Banja Luka</p>	<p>25 July 1995 In Kladanj and Zenica MSF brings relief to the population fleeing Zepa</p> <p>August 1995 MSF sets up a mobile clinics for Serbian refugees on the road to Banja Luka</p>	<p>26 July 1995 -MSF Press conference, in Brussels, with Amnesty International, Causes Communes, and Balkaneactie on Srebrenica, Gorazde and Sarajevo</p> <p>-MSF Press Release: ‘MSF Treats the First Refugees from Zepa’</p> <p>31 July 1995 MSF B/F Press Release: ‘3,200 People Unaccounted for [in Zepa]’</p> <p>4 August 1995 MSF Press Release: ‘Médecins Sans Frontières is ready to receive the flow of refugees from Krajina’</p>

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<p>1995</p> <p>10 August 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US presents photographs to the UN Security Council proving that Bosnian Serb forces executed several hundred men near Srebrenica in July - UN Security Council calls on the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to conduct an inquiry into the allegations, and into where other mass graves are located. It also calls for a report on human rights violations committed in Srebrenica and Zepa 	<p>- Serbs accelerate their ethnic cleansing in Banja Luka. Muslims are sent back to Central Bosnia</p> <p>7 August 1995</p> <p>15 000 displaced Muslim partisans under the command of dissident leader Fikret Abdic are trapped on the road between Vojnic and Velika Kladusa in the improvised camp of Kupljensko</p>	<p>August 1995</p> <p>MSF H opens a programme in the Muslim dissident refugee camp of Kupljensko</p>	<p>6 August 1995</p> <p>MSF H Press Release:</p> <p>'Inadequate care for 80,000 refugees heading to Banja Luka – a humanitarian catastrophe in the making'</p> <p>7 August 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSF International Press Release: '600-1000 Serbs crossing the border every hour – MSF dispatches 55 tons of emergency supplies to Banja Luka' - MSF B Press Release: 'Humanitarian tragedy after Krajina is taken – MSF rushes 55 tons of emergency aid to Banja Luka' <p>8 August 1995</p> <p>MSF Press Release:</p> <p>'The exodus swells'</p> <p>9 August 1995</p> <p>MSF International Press Release:</p> <p>'Médecins Sans Frontières supplies reach Banja Luka – Future humanitarian supplies uncertain'</p>

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<p>1995</p> <p>31 August 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tense discussions held at Dutch parliamentary committee meetings on defence and foreign affairs about the behaviour of Dutchbat in Srebrenica - Revelations regarding the actions of the Dutch contin- 	<p>24 August 1995 Ukrainian Blue Helmets withdraw from Gorazde</p> <p>28 August 1995: Bosnian Serb forces bomb Sarajevo</p> <p>29 August 1995 Large-scale artillery and airbourne offensive from NATO and the Rapid Reaction Force</p>		<p>11 August 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSF Press Release: 'First humanitarian flight to Banja Luka – Médecins Sans Frontières supplies Banja Luka by air' - MSF Press Release: 'Former Yugoslavia: A Médecins Sans Frontières plane en route to Banja Luka' <p>15 August 1995 MSF Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières is very concerned about the conditions of non-Serbian minorities in the Banja Luka region'</p> <p>24 August 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSF F Press Release: 'Withdrawal of the Blue Helmets: What does this mean for the future of Gorazde's residents?' - MSF Zagreb Press Release: 'Gorazde left unprotected – Médecins Sans Frontières fears renewed attacks against civilians' - MSF Zagreb Press Release: 'Muslim Refugees Stranded in Banja Luka, Médecins Sans Frontières calls on Croatian authorities to allow Muslim refugees into Croatia'

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<p>1995 gent in Srebrenica and several blunders by the country's Ministry of Defence</p> <p>September 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Dutch Ministry of Defence launch an internal inquiry into the behaviour of Holland's Blue Helmets during the fall of Srebrenica - Press Campaign in the Netherlands on Dutchbat's responsibilities in Srebrenica <p>21 & 30 October 1995 <i>Le Monde</i> and <i>The Independent</i> report that during a 24 May closed-door briefing at the United Nations, UNPROFOR Commander General Janvier recommended abandoning the enclaves because he considered them indefensible</p> <p>30 October 1995 The USA provides the ICTY with new evidence of massacres of men in Srebrenica</p> <p>31 October 1995 The Dutch Ministry of Defence publishes the report of the</p>	<p>10 October 1995 General ceasefire agreement takes effect in Bosnia-Herzegovina</p>	<p>October 1995 MSF offers a logistical support and supplies 50 collective centres – mostly in Voivodine area where MSF B opens a winter programme.</p>	<p>4 September 1995 MSF B Press Release: 'The president of MSF Belgium is shocked by the inhuman conditions of the 2,500 Vojnic refugees'</p> <p>19 October 1995 AFP: 'More than 120,000 refugees arrive in Banja Luka in 10 days'</p> <p>26 October 1995 MSF Press Conference on humanitarian issues in the former Yugoslavia</p>

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<p>1995 internal investigation procedure begun in September. The report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clears the Blue Helmets of any responsibility in the fall of Srebrenica and the massacres that accompanied it - points to problems in the implementation of rules governing the intervention of UN peacekeeping forces <p>1 November 1995 Start of talks between the Republica Srpska (RS) and the Croat Muslim Federation, led by the United States, in Dayton (Ohio)</p> <p>16 November 1995 Richard Goldstone, prosecutor at the ICTY, threatens to resign if a deal is struck that trades peace for the impunity of the Serb leaders</p> <p>17 November 1995 The ICTY indicts the Bosnian Serb leaders Ratko Mladic and Radovan Karadzic for direct, personal responsibility for the atrocities perpetrated during the fall of Srebrenica</p>		<p>24 November 1995 MSF F Board Meeting: MSF must ask for explanations and keep on asking for them. We must not fail to grasp the opportunity represented by the signature of the peace agreement in Paris</p>	<p>November 1995 MSF H Report: 'Ethnic Cleansing and Forced Repatriation in Bosnia-Herzegovina'</p> <p>10 November 1995 MSF Press Release: 'MSF demands an end to repatriation of Muslim refugees by Croat government'</p>

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<p>1995</p> <p>1 December 1995 The Secretary-General of the UN presents an initial report on the fall of Srebrenica, which sets out “indisputable evidence” of a consistent method of summary executions in General Mladic’s presence at the sites where they took place</p> <p>14 December 1995 So-called Dayton Accords are signed in Paris, they agree on: -The creation of a State of Bosnia-Herzegovina, home to the Croatian-Muslim federation (with a corridor linking it to the Gorazde enclave) and Republika Srpska -The end of the embargo imposed on Serbia -UNPROFOR to be replaced by IFOR, a peacekeeping force under NATO command</p> <p>20 December 1995 NATO forces (IFOR) replace UNPROFOR</p> <p>21 December 1995 The UN Security Council demands a more detailed investigation into the atrocities committed by the Serbs in Srebrenica</p>			<p>16 December 1995 <i>Le Monde</i>, ‘Let’s Not Sacrifice the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia,’ by Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier, Legal Director of MSF France</p>
<p>1996</p>		<p>January 1996 MSF F gives psychological support to a group of 79 Bosnians from Zepa and Srebrenica who have arrived in France</p>	<p>February 1996 MSF B/F Report, ‘Srebrenica Hospital Personnel and Local</p>

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<p>1996</p> <p>Early April 1996 The ICTY investigators excavate mass graves around Srebrenica</p> <p>9 July 1996 The ICTY issues international arrest warrants for Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic</p> <p>November 1996 Dutch Government put the Documentation Institute on War (NIOD) in charge of an in depth parallel inquiry into the fall of Srebrenica</p>		<p>March 1996 MSF conducts two assessments on mental health in Mostar and Gorazde</p> <p>1 April 1996 Opening of programme coordination offices in Sarajevo for Bosnia-Herzegovina, and in Belgrade for Voivodine and Kosovo</p>	<p>MSF staff: Eye-witness Accounts of the Evacuation from Srebrenica and the Fate of Missing Colleagues'</p>
<p>1998 30 November 1998 Resolution 53/35 of the UN General Assembly calls for a "detailed report including an evaluation of events in the Srebrenica security zone in ex-Yugoslavia"</p>			
<p>1999 24 March to 20 June 1999 NATO air strike campaign on Federal Republic of Yugoslavia territory after months of ethnic cleansing of Albanian Kosovars by Serbian forces</p> <p>19 November 1999 Kofi Annan, the new UN Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary General charged with the UN's Peacekeeping Operations during the events of July 1995, makes public the UN's report on the fall of Srebrenica. It acknowledges the UN's "errors of judgment"</p>	<p>20 June 1999 Withdrawal of Serbian forces from Kosovo</p>	<p>19 November 1999 MSF France's Board of Directors decides to push for a parliamentary inquiry commission on France's role during the fall of Srebrenica</p>	

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<p>1999</p> <p>19 December 1999 The Dutch Parliament sets up a provisional commission charged with investigating the political responsibilities at play during the Dutch peace keeping operations in Srebrenica.</p>			<p>10 December 1999 MSF Nobel Peace Prize Acceptance Speech: "If UN military operations are to protect civilian populations in the future, they must go beyond the mea culpa excuses of the Secretary General over Srebrenica and Rwanda. There must be a reform of peace keeping operations in the UN. Member States of the Security Council should be held publicly accountable for the decisions that they do or do not vote for."</p>
<p>2000</p> <p>13 July 2000 <i>Le Monde</i>, Paul Quilès, Chairman of the French Parliament's Defence Commission, states that,</p>		<p>20 March 2000 MSF's legal director's internal context memo: 'The calls for an inquiry commission on Rwanda and today on Srebrenica demonstrate the coherent application of MSF's policy on evaluating the level of protection these operations can offer to populations (or not), thereby better positioning our field work and public speaking out. [...]'</p>	<p>12 April 2000 MSF's hearing at the Security Council. MSF challenges the UN's decision making processes, which have led to the abandoning of Srebrenica and other places and leaving people without protection</p> <p>13 July 2000: -MSF F Press release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Calls for the Creation of a Parliamentary Commission of</p>

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<p>2000 after the summer recess, he will be willing to examine the possibility of extending, for Srebrenica, the type of parliamentary oversight performed by the Commission on France's responsibilities in Rwanda. However, he criticises MSF's appeal as containing accusatory biases</p> <p>15 November 2000 French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs and Defence committees decide to set up a Fact-Finding Commission to investigate the July 1995 events in Srebrenica</p>			<p>Enquiry into France's Responsibility for the Fall of Srebrenica' - <i>Le Monde</i>, 'Call for a Commission of Enquiry on Srebrenica' by Jean-Hervé Bradol, President of MSF France</p> <p>15 November 2000 MSF Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Calls on the President and the Government to Facilitate Members' of Parliament Investigation into the Fall of Srebrenica'</p> <p>14 December 2000 MSF F Press Release: 'Médecins Sans Frontières Expects the Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica to Answer Several Important Questions'</p>
<p>2001</p>		<p>16 to 20 March 2001 MSF F President, Communications Director, and Programme Coordinator for the former Yugoslavia at the time the enclave fell, travel to Srebrenica to explain MSF's attitude towards the French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</p>	<p>16 March 2001 MSF 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 Christina Schmitz and Daniel O'Brien, the two MSF volunteers present in Srebrenica when the city fell, testify before the French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission: "The international community has failed by not protecting the population of Srebrenica."</p> <p>26 April 2001 MSF F Srebrenica Website, Posting of two confidential documents that purportedly</p>

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<p>2001</p> <p>29 November 2001 The French Parliament's investigative report on Srebrenica is published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsibility for the tragedy is shared by the entire international community. - Specifically criticises the Dutch Blue Helmet battalion for failing to put up any resistance to the Serbs - Acknowledges General Janvier's "errors of assessment," but states that claims that he entered into an agreement with General Mladic are false. 			<p>prove the existence of a non-intervention agreement between General Mladic and UNPROFOR as well as disagreements within UNPROFOR regarding the air strikes.</p> <p>17 May 2001 Pierre Salignon, MSF Programme Coordinator in the former Yugoslavia at the time of the fall of Srebrenica, testifies before the Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission to raise specific questions and highlight the contradictions in the existing information.</p> <p>28 November 2001 MSF publishes and gives to the press an analysis presenting the questions it believes the Commission should address.</p> <p>29 November 2001 <i>AFP</i>, Pierre Salignon, MSF F, "The Commission shirked a number of responsibilities; they could have gone much farther in their efforts".</p> <p>30 November 2001 - <i>Libération</i>, 'Soldier-Scapegoats,' by Marc Semo, quotes Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier, MSF Legal Director: "the report overlooks political responsibilities" - <i>Le Figaro</i>, MSFF President Jean-Hervé Bradol, "One might wonder whether you are using Janvier to exonerate yourselves and avoid</p>

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2001			<p>determining political responsibility.”</p> <p>7 December 2001 <i>Le Point</i>, ‘Three Questions for Françoise Bouchet- Saulnier, MSF Legal Director, about Srebrenica “The lie has retreated but we are still far from the truth”</p>
<p>2002</p> <p>10 April 2002 The Dutch NIOD (Institute for War, Holocaust, and Genocide) report on the fall of the Srebrenica enclave is published</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All the actors in the international community, particularly the UN, share responsibility - General Janvier is accused of not authorising air strikes in time - Notion of a hostage deal with Bosnian Serb forces rejected <p>16 April 2002 The entire Dutch government and the Army Chief-of-Staff resign following the publication of the NIOD report</p> <p>5 June 2002 The Dutch Parliament creates an Enquiry Commission to investigate the fall of Srebrenica</p>			<p>9 April 2002</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSF H Press Release: ‘The Lessons of Srebrenica: Take Protection of Local Populations Seriously,’ - MSF H Memo: ‘Srebrenica, Questions for the Future’ - Trouw, ‘Draw the Right Conclusions from Srebrenica,’ MSF H Letter to the Editor
<p>2003</p> <p>27 January 2003 The Dutch Parliamentary Enquiry Commission’s report is published</p>			

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2003			<p>30 January 2003 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'</p>
<p>2004 19 April 2004 The ICTY: - 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 - Definitely rules that the Bosnian Serb forces committed genocide in Srebrenica</p>			
<p>2008 22 July 2008 The Serbian authorities arrest the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and hand him over to international justice</p>			
<p>2010 19 March 2010 The Serbian parliament passes a resolution for a public apology for the massacre of 8'000 Bosnian Muslims in Srebrenica in 1995</p>			
<p>2011 26 May 2011 Ratko Mladic, Commander of the Bosnian Serb forces is arrested and handed over to international justice</p>			