

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS 1991-2014

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>September 1991 Creation of the Standing Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, whose Presidents are Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen</p>	<p>28 February 1991 The Serbs from the Krajina area proclaim their secession from Croatia</p> <p>25 June 1991 Croatia and Slovenia proclaim their 'dissociation' from the Yugoslavian Federation</p> <p>September 1991 Serb attack in Eastern Croatia, start of Vukovar siege</p> <p>15 October 1991 Bosnia and Herzegovina proclaim independence from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia</p>	<p>19 October 1991 An MSF convoy is organised to evacuate the wounded from the hospital of Vukovar</p>	<p>9 September 1991 MSF F Press Release, 'Médecins Sans Frontières Intervenes in Yugoslavia.'</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>1992 21 February 1992 The UN Security Council creates the UNPROFOR (14,000 soldiers) initially supposed to deploy in the Serbian regions of Vukovar</p>	<p>March 1992 The Bosnian-Serbs declare the independence of the Republika Srpska (of Bosnian-Serbs)</p> <p>5 April 1992 Start of Sarajevo siege by the Bosnian-Serbs and of the war in Bosnia</p>		

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<p>1992</p> <p>6 April 1992 The 12 states of the European Community recognise Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>15 and 30 May 1992 The UN Security Council imposes an embargo on trade, air, and oil to Serbia and Montenegro</p> <p>June 1992 The UNPROFOR mandate is expanded and strengthened</p> <p>August 1992 Testimonies on internment camps in Bosnia under Serbian control are publicly released</p> <p>September 1992 The UNPROFOR mandate is strengthened</p>	<p>April-May 1992 The Bosnian Muslim cities of the Drina Valley, among them Srebrenica, are transformed into Muslim enclaves by the Bosnian-Serbs</p> <p>May 1992 Belgrade gets control of the Yugoslav army, now becoming largely Serb</p> <p>August 1992 Arrival of the first Blue Helmets in Bosnia</p> <p>October 1992 Outbreak of fighting between Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croats, thus no access to Central Bosnia during winter</p>	<p>December 1992 NATO threatens air strikes</p>	<p>8 December 1992</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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'

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<p>1993 2 January 1993 The Bosnian-Serbs and the Muslims 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 decision 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 enclaves of Eastern Bosnia. Muslims take refuge in Srebrenica, Tuzla, Zepa, and Gorazde - The Bosnian-Serbs continually block humanitarian convoys <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 MSF team and General Morillon are 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>11 March 1993 An MSF B team enters Srebrenica with the general Morillon convoy – the situation is catastrophic</p> <p>14 March 1993 The MSF exploratory team leaves Srebrenica</p>	<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>11 March 1993 MSF B Press Release, 'Former Yugoslavia – Convoys Finally Make it Through'</p>

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<p>1993</p> <p>31 March 1993 Insecurity Council extends UNPROFOR mandate to 30 June</p>	<p>19 March 1993 A UN aid convoy enters Srebrenica</p> <p>20 March 1993 The UN evacuates a hundred wounded from Srebrenica</p> <p>22 March 1993 Negotiations between UNPROFOR and Bosnian-Serbs, 150 UN soldiers and observers in Srebrenica (safe area)</p> <p>26 March 1993 General Morillon leaves Srebrenica</p> <p>28 March 1993 A cease-fire is signed between Bosnian-Serb and Bosniak forces</p> <p>29 March 1993 - 2,400 evacuated from Srebrenica to Tuzla - General Morillon ensures that "Srebrenica is saved"</p>	<p>20 March 1993 A surgeon from MSF B enters Srebrenica</p> <p>25 March 1993 A team from MSF B enters Srebrenica</p>	<p>15 March 1993 <i>AFP</i>, "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 <i>Le Soir</i>, "A Terrifying Testimonial on the Bosnian Ordeal," Georges Dallemagne, MSF B Director of Operations</p> <p>19 March 1993 <i>France 3</i> "The March of the Century," Rony Brauman, MSF F President criticizes the "humanitarian spectacle"</p>

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<p>1993</p> <p>16 April 1993 UN Resolution 819 demands that Srebrenica be treated as a safe area and calls for an immediate increase in UNPROFOR forces in the enclave</p> <p>17 April 1993 UN Resolution 820 reinforced the embargo against Serbia</p>	<p>April 1993 Heavy fighting between Bosnian-Muslims and Bosnian-Croats in Central Bosnia</p> <p>4 April 1993 The Bosniak authorities oppose the evacuation of civilians from Srebrenica, likening it to ethnic cleansing</p> <p>6 April 1993 The UNHCR announces desire to evacuate 10-15,000 civilians from Srebrenica</p> <p>12 April 1993 -The 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</p>	<p>April 1993 MSF H opens an office in Tuzla</p> <p>15 April 1993 Because of heavy bombing, the MSF team temporarily evacuates Srebrenica</p>	<p>1 April 1993 <i>Le Monde</i>, 'Bosnia-Herzegovina, Testimonial on Ordeal of the Inhabitants of Srebrenica from a Médecins Sans Frontières Member' Dr Thierry Pontus, MSF B</p> <p>3 April 1993 <i>Le Monde</i>, 'A General on the Balcony,' by Rony Brauman, MSF F President. He criticises General Morillon</p> <p>7 April 1993 MSF Press Release, 'Médecins Sans Frontières Requests Reinforcement of International Presence in Besieged Srebrenica'</p>

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<p>1993</p> <p>6 May 1993 - résolution 824, adopted by the UN Security Council, adds the enclaves of Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Gorazde, and Bihac to the list of 'safe zones' under UNPROFOR protection</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' - Member states may act nationally or through regional organizations to use air power to support UNPROFOR</p> <p>Late June 1993 Franjo Trudjman and Radovan Karadzic, the Croat and Bosnian-Serb leaders, agreed</p>	<p>of UNPROFOR forces, must leave the town at the end of the operation</p> <p>6 May 1993 - Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) declares an economic embargo against the Serbs of Bosnia-Herzegovina in order to force them to accept the peace plan. - Members of the Bosnian-Serb 'Parliament' reject the Vance-Owen Peace Plan</p> <p>15 May 1993 MSF F President Annual Report, 'MSF is Fulfilling its Role in Srebrenica'</p> <p>18 May 1993 During a referendum, 96% of Bosnian-Serbs rejected the Vance-Owen Peace Plan and voted for the independence of the 'Serb Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.'</p>	<p>19 April 1993 A MSF doctor enters Srebrenica</p> <p>June 1993 - MSF B and MSF F start to jointly manage the programmes in the enclaves of Srebrenica and Gorazde - MSF B/F opened an office in Pale, the headquarters of the Bosnian Serb authorities</p>	<p>25 April 1993 AFP, Jacques de Milliano, MSF H General Director, 'Srebrenica is in the Process of Becoming a "Health Bomb."'</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>1993 on the Owen Stoltenberg Plan to partition Bosnia-Herzegovina into three ethnic entities (Serb, Croat, Muslim), which the Muslim leader Alija Izetbegovic refuses to ratify</p> <p>December 1993 UNPROFOR temporarily decides not to deploy the Dutch contingent (Dutchbat) scheduled to replace the Canadian battalion in the Srebrenica and Zepa enclaves</p>		<p>16 September 1993 The aid convoys are prevented from entering the enclaves, MSF worries about the consequences during the coming winter</p> <p>17 December 1993 MSF complains to UNHCR about the obstacles created for any humanitarian activity outside the control of the Bosnian Muslim authorities running the enclave</p>	<p>25 September 1993 Le Soir, 'MSF Calls for Help,' Interview of MSF coordinator in Former Yugoslavia</p>
<p>1994</p> <p>1 April 1994 UNPROFOR's mandate in the former Yugoslavia 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 United States rejects for financial reasons</p>	<p>1st March 1994 - Bosnian Muslim and Croatian authorities decided to create a Bosniak-Croat Federation - Dutch peacekeepers set up their base at Potocari</p> <p>6 March 1994 40 killed within two days in Srebrenica</p> <p>March 1994 NATO shoots down four Serbian aircrafts that violated the <i>no-fly zone</i></p>	<p>Early April 1994 2 MSFers in Gorazde besieged and attacked by the Bosnians-Serbs</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) to obtain a ceasefire and revive diplomatic efforts towards a sustainable peace</p>	<p>9 and 10 April 1994 NATO strikes Bosnian-Serbs forces that are attacking Gorazde</p> <p>15 April 1994 16 Canadian Blue Helmets taken hostage by the Bosnian-Serbs in Sarajevo's 'safe zone'</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>6 April 1994 MSF B/F Press Release 'After the Gorazde Offensive'</p> <p>16 April 1994 MSF B/F Press Release, 'Incessant Bombings of Gorazde this Afternoon'</p> <p>18 April 1994 MSF B/F Press Conference, 'Tragic and desperate situation in Gorazde'</p> <p>19 April 1994 MSF B/F Press Release, 'Gorazde Hospital Partially Destroyed by Bombings'</p> <p>20 April 1994 MSF B/F Press Release, 'Gorazde - Médecins Sans Frontières calls for a Humanitarian Truce'</p> <p>22 April 1994 MSF B/F Press Release, '1,467 Wounded and 436 Dead in Gorazde Since the Attack Started'</p>

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<p>1994 5 July 1994 Contact Group proposes a new division of Bosnia-Herzegovina, giving 51% of the territory to the Bosniak-Croatian Federation and 49% to the Bosnian Serbs, who rejects it</p> <p>23 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 the siege of Srebrenica, letting only a quarter of the humanitarian convoys through</p> <p>December 1994 - The Bosnian Serbs allowed a humanitarian convoy into Srebrenica - 309 Blue Helmets are 'prevented from moving'</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 B/F Belgrade 'MSF is Extremely Preoccupied About the Humanitarian Situation in the Enclaves of Eastern Bosnia, which Are Gradually Deteriorating as the Winter Advances'</p>
<p>1995</p>		<p>February 1995 MSF informs international leaders about difficulties to get relief supplies into the enclaves</p> <p>24 February 1995 MSF F Board of Directors raises questions about MSF presence in the enclaves</p>	

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<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 considered them indefensible</p> <p>4 June 1995 General Janvier meets General Mladic, Commander of the Bosnian-Serb forces in Mali Zvornik</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 to the renewed bombing of Sarajevo - Bosnian-Serb forces respond by bombing the safe areas of Tuzla, Srebrenica, Gorazde and Bihac, and by taking hundreds of UN peacekeepers hostage, whom they use as human shields to discourage further strikes</p> <p>3 June 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: 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>Early March 1995 the relationship between the MSF Srebrenica's team and Opstina are put under the spotlight over the selection of MSF local 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 again to reject any rotation of MSF expatriate teams, working in the enclaves of Gorazde and Srebrenica</p>	<p>April 1995 <i>Contact</i>, 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>

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<p>1995</p> <p>15 June 1995 - Upon a UN request, General Janvier sends his report on meeting with General Mladic to Yasushi Akashi, the UN Representative in the former Yugoslavia</p> <p>- Kofi Annan, the UN Peacekeeping Office Director for the Former Yugoslavia asks Yasushi Akashi to investigate on this meeting</p> <p>19 June 1995 Serb President Milosevic informs Yasushi Akashi of a 'no intervention deal' made between General Janvier and General Mladic, on behalf of Presidents Chirac and Clinton</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 four of their prisoners and for assurances to the Bosnian Serbs that NATO</p>	<p>18 June 1995 The last group of peacekeepers held hostage by the Bosnian-Serb forces are released</p>	<p>6 June 1995 Srebrenica authorities announce that MSF male staff will be enlisted in the army and their replacements will be imposed</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>5 June 1995 <i>Agence France Presse</i>: "The Humanitarian Situation is Worsening in the Enclaves" MSF Quote</p>

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<p>1995 would not carry out further air strikes</p> <p>9 July 1995 General Janvier, UNPROFOR Commander requests air support from NATO</p>	<p>24 June 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u> Bosnian-Serb paramilitary raid on the village of Slapovici</p> <p>6 July 1995 - Bosnian-Serb forces attack Bosnian army positions to the southeast and north of Srebrenica - The enclave is under constant bombardment</p> <p>7 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u> Four Bosnian-Serb tank divisions bomb the streets of Srebrenica</p> <p>8 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u> Bosnian-Serb forces continue to seize UNPROFOR observation posts, killing a UN peacekeeper and taking 20 others prisoner</p> <p>9 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u> - During the night of 8 July, the Bosnian-Serb forces enter the city of Srebrenica - Peacekeepers at UN observation posts are trapped between Bosnian-Serb forces and the Bosnian army - Peacekeepers in the city centre withdraw to UNPROFOR base in Potocari without informing the MSF team - Bosnian-Serb forces bomb Zepa</p> <p>10 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u> - 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 with NATO air strikes</p>	<p>24 June 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u> An MSF two-person medical team enters Srebrenica to replace three colleagues</p> <p>6 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u> Thirteen wounded patients arrive at the hospital</p> <p>7 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u> MSF team transport wounded to the hospital</p> <p>9 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u> Due to the bombing the MSF team has to cancel a visit to Slapovici school that shelters 4,000 refugees</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 UNPROFOR Dutch battalion refuses MSF's request for a surgeon but offers</p>	<p>10 July 1995 MSF B/F Press Release, 'Srebrenica Hospital Overwhelmed with Casualties'</p>

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<p>1995</p> <p>11 July 1995 evening 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 Resolution 1004, UN Security Council 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>11 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early afternoon - NATO warplanes conduct two air operations that strike Bosnian-Serb tanks - Authorisation is requested for a third strike - Late afternoon - 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 shelter 5,000 inside the base <p>12 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the morning, Bosnian-Serb forces threaten to bomb civilians fleeing the enclave if NATO conducts further air strikes, and demands that Bosnian forces turn in all their weapons - During the day the Potocari base is captured without any resistance from the 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 eight kilometres to reach the village of Kladanj. Others are transported to Tuzla. - General Mladic, the Bosnian-Serb Commander, tells Bosnian-Serb television that civilians are being treated well, while political leader Radovan Karadzic says the safe area will not be re-established - Most of the men over 16 years old are held separately in a 	<p>to provide an armoured vehicle for transporting patients</p> <p>11 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSF team decides to follow the population and evacuate the patients to a field hospital in the UNPROFOR base located in Potocari - MSF Holland programme manager for the former Yugoslavia criticises the fact that he was not informed prior to publication of the press release - In Belgrade, the MSF coordination team considers two options: call for the establishment of a humanitarian corridor in order to evacuate patients or request access to the enclave for additional medical staff and supplies <p>12 July 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSF team opposes, in vain, evacuation of some patients to Bratunac. In the field hospital, the Dutch peacekeeping contingent provides MSF team access to all of its drugs and medical supplies - 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>11 July 1995 MSF B/F Press Releases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Entire Population of Srebrenica Flees "Safe Haven" - MSF Condemns Inability of UN to Protect Civilians, Relief Team Witnesses Srebrenica Population's Panic' - 'Médecins sans Frontières Calls for Immediate Cease-Fire to Protect Srebrenica Population' <p>12 July 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSF B Press Conference, 'Potocari Enclave Collapses - Srebrenica Population in Hands of Bosnian Serb Forces' - MSF B/F Press Release, 'MSF Calls for Immediate Access to Humanitarian Aid for Srebrenica Population'

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<p>1995</p> <p>14 July 1995 French president urges the international community to take military action to ensure the protection of the other enclaves. European and US counterparts remain skeptical</p>	<p>building guarded by soldiers and dogs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The commander of the Dutch peacekeeping contingent negotiates a cease-fire with General Mladic, Commander of the Bosnian-Serb forces <p>13 and 14 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: UNPROFOR's camp and base are gradually being emptied of most of the displaced</p> <p>14 July 1995 Bosnian-Serb forces attack Zepa</p> <p>16 July 1995 The Bosnian-Serb forces enter Zepa</p>	<p>13 and 14 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: MSF team:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hears gunshots coming from the building where they men are being held and hears rumours that there are dead bodies nearby -Receives a child from a man taken away by the soldiers -Learns that certain patients from the 12 July convoy to Bratunac were separated and held when Bosnian-Serb soldiers noticed they were not wounded <p>16 July 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MSF H team in Tuzla welcomes several thousand people who have fled Srebrenica on foot through the woods from Tuzla and were reported dead -MSF Holland team expresses concern to the Dutch minister 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 UNPROFOR battalion's phone line 	<p>13 July 1995 MSF B/F Press Releases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -'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>14 July 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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>15 July 1995 MSF B/F Press Release, 'Médecins Sans Frontières Conducts Relief Operation'</p>

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<p>1995</p> <p>20 July 1995 French intelligence sources tell the press that if the NATO strikes on 11 July have not achieved 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 -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</p>		<p>17 July 1995 <u>Srebrenica</u>: The last patients under MSF's and the Dutch battalion's care are finally evacuated by the ICRC</p> <p>19 July 1995 MSF teams increase their assistance to the thousands of displaced persons from Srebrenica who had settled at and around the Tuzla 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 with the last convoy of UN Blue Helmets</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 likely to accompany the wounded. MSF is calling for ICRC access to prisoners remaining in Potocari and Bratunac to ensure their treatment complies with Geneva Conventions'</p> <p>18 July 1995 - 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 B/F 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,' NRC Handelsblad, 'Dutch Support was too Limited,' (J de Milliano, MSF H General Director)</p> <p>21 July 1995 MSF B/F Press release, 'MSF Team Evacuates Potocari,' Trouw: 'De Milliano: "Dutchbat did not Fulfill its Promise Sufficiently"'</p>

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<p>1995 Union, issue a warning to the Bosnian-Serb leaders, threatening a 'substantial and decisive' response to any attack on the besieged enclave of Gorazde</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dutch Minister of Defence Joris Voorhoeve said that he 'feared that serious war crimes were committed when Srebrenica was taken <p>23 July 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During a press conference in Zagreb, Colonel Karremans, the Commander of the Dutch UNPROFOR contingent in Srebrenica went so far as to compliment General Mladic, Commander of the Bosnian-Serb forces - The Dutch Prime Minister and Crown Prince celebrated 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. Some of the UN peacekeepers report scenes of extreme violence <p>24 July 1995</p> <p>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</p> <p>The Bosnian-Serb forces capture Zepa and besiege Gorazde</p>	<p>22 July 1995</p> <p>MSF Srebrenica team arrives in Zagreb with 15 national staff and civilians</p> <p>25 July 1995</p> <p>MSF brings relief to population fleeing Zepa in Kladanj and Zenica</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 to conduct an inquiry, and also where other mass graves are located and calls for a report on human rights violations committed in Srebrenica and Zepa 	<p>28 August 1995 Bosnian-Serb forces bomb Sarajevo</p> <p>29 August 1995 Large-scale artillery and</p>		<p>26 July 1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSF B/F Press conference, in Brussels, with Amnesty International, Causes Communes, and Balkaneactie, Remember Srebrenica - Save Gorazde and Sarajevo – Indignation is No Longer Enough’ - A symbolic refugee camp is erected at the Place de la Monnaie - MSF B/F Press Release, ‘MSF Treats the First Refugees from Zepa’ <p>27 July 1995 <i>Trouw</i>, ‘MSF Nurse Does Not Share Criticism Towards Dutchbat’</p> <p>31 July 1995 MSF B/F Press Release, ‘3,200 People Unaccounted for,’ [Zepa]</p> <p>16 August 1995 <i>Télérama</i>: ‘Srebrenica in Death Throes - a Nurse Recounts What Happened,’ Extracts from MSF Srebrenica team logbook</p>

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<p>1995</p> <p>31 August 1995 Following revelations regarding the actions of the Dutch contingent in Srebrenica and several blunders by the country's Ministry of Defence, tense discussions held at Dutch parliamentary committee meetings on defence and foreign affairs about the behaviour of Dutchbat in Srebrenica</p> <p>September 1995 lancement d'une enquête militaire interne du ministère de la Défense néerlandais sur les circonstances de la chute de Srebrenica et sur le comportement du bataillon néerlandais</p> <p>14 September 1995 <i>De Volksrant</i>: reports that an agreement on the fate of Srebrenica's civilians had been reached on 19 July between British General Rupert Smith, UNPROFOR's Deputy Commander-in-chief, and General Mladic and that the Dutch Minister of Defence, who was aware of the agreement, has kept it secret in order not to anger the Bosnian-Serb commander</p>	<p>airborne offensive from NATO and the Rapid Reaction Force</p>	<p>Mid-September 1995 Dutch Media solicits MSF Srebrenica team opinion about Dutchbat</p> <p>29 September 1995 MSF B/F/H 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>September 1995 <i>Message</i> (MSF F in-house newsletter), 'The Former Yugoslavia – Fall of Srebrenica – Mission Logbook,'</p> <p>19 September 1995 <i>Arte</i>, 'Srebrenica, in Memoriam' Christophe Picard/MSF/EUP documentary</p> <p>29 September 1995 MSF F 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> <p>2 October 1995 MSF statement on the fall of Srebrenica criticised the fact</p>

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<p>1995</p> <p>21 October 1995 <i>Le Monde</i> reports 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 - <i>The Independent</i> reports the same information as <i>Le Monde</i> - The USA provides ICTY with new evidence of massacres of men in Srebrenica - The UN Security Council calls for an inquiry and a report on the Srebrenica events</p> <p>31 October 1995 The Dutch Ministry of Defence publishes the report of the internal investigation procedure begun in September. The report: - 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> <p>1^{er} November 1995 Start of talks between the</p>		<p>11 October 1995 Christina et Daniel, MSF Srebrenica team respond in writing to specific questions asked by the Dutch Ministry of Defence inquiry</p>	<p>that the UN forces in the enclave were unable to carry out their protection mandate</p> <p>17 October 1995 <i>Le Monde</i>, 'Bosnia's Column from Hell,' Florence Hartmann, Extracts of Srebrenica in Memoriam</p>

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<p>1995 Republica Srpska (RS) and the Croat Muslim Federation, led by the United States, in Dayton (Ohio)</p> <p>16 November 1995 -On 16 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 -Richard Goldstone, prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, is threatening to resign if a deal is struck that trades peace for the impunity of the Serb leaders</p> <p>1^{er} 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 The so-called Dayton Accords are signed in Paris. They replace UNPROFOR with IFOR, a peacekeeping force under NATO command. They lift the embargo imposed on Serbia</p>		<p>Mid-November 1995 MSF's managers decide to give the Ministry of Defence investigators the fax exchanges about patient treatment between its team and the Dutch contingent when the attack on the enclave began</p>	<p>24 November 1995 The Board of MSF France is concerned about the threat of lifting the economic embargo on Serbia 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> <p>16 December 1995 <i>Le Monde</i>, 'Let's Not Sacrifice the Tribunal for the Former</p>

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<p>1995</p> <p>21 December 1995 The UN Security Council demands a more detailed investigation on the atrocities committed by the Serbs in Srebrenica</p>	<p>20 December 1995 NATO forces (IFOR) replace the UNPROFOR</p>		<p>Yugoslavia,' by Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier, Legal Director of MSF France</p>
<p>1996</p> <p>February 1996 Many visits and excavations in Srebrenica sites</p> <p>Early April 1996 The ICTY investigators excavate mass graves around Srebrenica</p> <p>29 May 1996 British television Channel Four broadcast the documentary 'Srebrenica, a Bosnian Betrayal' It shows that the population of Srebrenica was knowingly left by the international community to face the violence of the Bosnian Serbs</p> <p>4 July 1996 -The results of the investigation are presented to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, providing it with</p>		<p>22 March 1996 MSF team in Zenica asks the organisation to consider the possibility of an intervention in Srebrenica, to assist displaced Bosnian-Serbs from Sarajevo, who settled there. In the end, the idea is abandoned</p>	<p>February 1996 MSF B/F Report, 'Srebrenica Hospital Personnel and Local MSF staff. Eye-witness Accounts of the Evacuation from Srebrenica and the Fate of Missing Colleagues'</p> <p>24 April 1996 Télérama: 'Who Wants Justice?' by Nicole du Roy, quoting Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier, MSF France Legal Director</p>

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<p>1996 tangible evidence of premeditated crimes and direct participation by General Mladic</p> <p>-The former Dutch Chief-of-Staff accuses the French authorities of having forced General Janvier to cancel planned air strikes before the enclave was captured</p> <p>9 July 1996 The ICTY issues international arrest warrants for Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic</p> <p>22 September 1996 The French channel, France 2 broadcast the documentary 'Srebrenica, a Bosnian Betrayal'</p>			<p>11 July 1996</p> <p>- La Libre Belgique, 'Srebrenica One Year On,' by Dr Renaud Tockert and Luc Nicolas, MSF Belgium</p> <p>- La Croix, 'Srebrenica One Year On, Questions of Cowardice' by Pierre Salignon and Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier, MSF France</p>
<p>1998 30 November 1998 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</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 the UN's report on the fall of Srebrenica public. It recognises the UN's 'errors of judgment'</p>			<p>4 September 1999 MSF International Website, 'Srebrenica, Five Years On, Eric Stobbaerts</p> <p>19 November 1999 MSF France's Board of Directors decides to push for a parliamentary inquiry commission on France's role during Srebrenica's fall</p>

International	The former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and advocacy
<p>1999</p> <p>21 December 1999</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Dutch minister of defence publishes a more detailed report on the Blue Helmet debriefing. - The Dutch Parliament set up a provisional commission charged with investigating the political responsibilities at play during the Dutch peace keeping operations. 			<p>10 December 1999</p> <p>MSF discusses the Srebrenica events in its Nobel Peace Prize reception speech, emphasising the need to reform UN peacekeeping operations</p>
<p>2000</p> <p>9 July 2000</p> <p><i>The Sunday Times</i> reports that the 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</p> <p>10 July 2000</p> <p>Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the UN, expresses his regret and remorse for the attitude of the UN during the Srebrenica crisis</p>		<p>20 March 2000</p> <p>MSF's legal director presented an internal context memo to the Association's management concerning the latter's call for a parliamentary inquiry commission on Srebrenica</p>	<p>12 April 2000</p> <p>MSF testifies at the Security Council on the protection of populations in conflict situations for the first report by the UN Secretary-General. MSF challenges the UN's decision-making processes, which has led to the abandoning of Srebrenica and other places and leaving people without protection</p>

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<p>2000 12 July 2000 A group of Dutch intellectuals publish an open letter calling on their government to make a public apology for abandoning Srebrenica</p> <p>13 July 2000 <i>Le Monde</i>, Paul Quilès, Chairman of the French Parliament's Defence Commission, states that, after the summer recess, he will be willing to examine the possibility of extending the type of parliamentary oversight performed by the commission on France's responsibilities in Rwanda. However, he criticized MSF's appeal as containing accusatory biases</p> <p>9 November 2000 Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly announces that it has decided to appoint François Léotard (Defence Minister, 1993-1995) to prepare a parliamentary report on the fall of Srebrenica</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>October 2000 When parliament resumes, MSF France renews its efforts to lobby for the need of a French Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry on Srebrenica</p>	<p>13 July 2000 - MSF F Press release, 'Médecins Sans Frontières Calls for the Creation of a Parliamentary Commission of 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>10 November 2000 MSF F Press Release, 'Investigation or Diversion? Médecins Sans Frontières Questions the Conditions of the Parliamentary Inquiry into Srebrenica'</p>

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<p>2000 14 December 2000 In his testimony to the French Parliament Fact-Finding Commission, Admiral Lanxade, Chief-of-Staff for the French armed forces from 1991 to 1995, denies having negotiated the release of hostages in exchange for ending the air strikes</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>16 December 2000 <i>Le Figaro</i>, 'MSF considered those answers inadequate. The organisation, which would have preferred a Commission of Enquiry to a simple, less binding, Fact-Finding Commission, is calling for "precise answers to precise questions" at subsequent hearings.'</p> <p>20 December 2000 MSF sent the Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica a copy of a confidential cable from the UN, confirming the hypothesis that an agreement had been reached between President Chirac and President Milosevic, linking the release of the blue helmets that had been taken hostage, to the suspension of air strikes. The cable is published on the MSF website on Srebrenica</p> <p>21 December 2000 MSF website dedicated to the French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica, "False start," Fabien Dubuet, MSF Deputy Legal Advisor</p>
<p>2001</p>			<p>11 January 2001 - MSF F Press release, '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.' - MSF F Srebrenica Website,</p>

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<p>2001</p> <p>24 January 2001 -In a press release, the French Ministry of Defence justified the request on the grounds that it was under the obligation to respect the procedures applied by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)</p> <p>-Hans de Mierlo, former Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, claimed that General Janvier denied air support for the Dutch UN peacekeepers</p> <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 Jean-David Levitte, former Diplomatic advisor to French President Jacques Chirac, asserts that no deal was made with the Serbs regarding Srebrenica in front of the French Fact-Finding Commission</p> <p>7 February 2001 General Jean Heinrich, France's Head of Military Intelligence</p>		<p>31 January 2001 NATO letter to MSF saying that it has not received any request to attend a hearing from the French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</p>	<p>MSF letter to the UN Secretary General and NATO Secretary General asks them to authorise a hearing for some of their members by the fact-finding mission and sent relevant documents</p> <p>24 January 2001 MSF F Press Release, 'Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica: Testimony behind Closed Doors on 7,000 Deaths'</p>

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<p>2001 from 1992 to 1995, then the Implementation Force Commander in 1996 (IFOR, NATO-led peace enforcement force for Bosnia-Herzegovina), declares to the Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission that -Srebrenica was not defended because of a secret agreement between the Bosnian Serbs and the Bosniaks -In 1996, IFOR could have arrested Mladic and Karadzic on several occasions, but US officials had opposed these arrests</p> <p>12 April 2001 Former Dutch Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministry</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 the organisation's attitude towards the French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</p>	<p>15 February 2001 MSF Srebrenica Website, 31 January NATO response letter</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</p> <p>8 April 2001 Le journal du Dimanche, 'The French Army May get a Dressing Down,' by Karen Lajon, 'The Dutch may well bring crashing down entire sections of France's political and military line of defence,' quoting Fabien Dubuet, MSF Deputy Legal Advisor</p>

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<p>2001 of Defence testify before the French Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission</p>		<p>Early June 2001 MSF F 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>5 June 2001 MSF France sends documents that the programme coordinator referred to in his testimony to the chair of the French Fact-Finding Commission. 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</p>	<p>26 April 2001 MSF F Srebrenica Website, Posting of two confidential documents that purportedly 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>16 May 2001 MSF F Srebrenica Website, posts extracts from the 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, testifies before the Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission to raise specific questions and highlight the contradictions in the existing information</p> <p>Early June 2001 MSF decides to limit its public statements on Srebrenica until the commission publishes its report, scheduled for the fall of 2001</p>

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<p>2001</p> <p>2 July 2001 General Janvier testifies again in a closed-door session of the Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission. He tells the press that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, were incomplete. - He claims he recommended keeping observers on site and developing strategic air forces <p>20 November 2001 François Loncle, Chair of the French Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica, tells Dutch television that General Janvier under-estimated General Mladic and that he should have responded favorably to requests for air strikes</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 and 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 			<p>9 June 2001 MSF F President Annual Report, 'We are not optimistic about the work of the French Parliament's Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica'</p> <p>28 November 2001 MSF F Briefing Document, 'Parliamentary Fact-Finding Commission on Srebrenica: Arguments, Gaps, and Contradictions in the Hearings,'</p> <p>29 November 2001 AFP, Pierre Salignon, MSF F, 'The commission only shirked a number of responsibilities; they could have gone much farther in their efforts'</p>

International	The former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and advocacy
<p>2001 agreement with General Mladic were false.</p>			<p>30 November 2001</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Le Figaro</i>, 'France Asks Questions About its Role in Srebrenica,' by Isabelle Lasserre, quotes MSF F President Jean-Hervé Bradol, 'One might wonder whether you are using Janvier to exonerate yourselves and avoid determining political responsibility.' - <i>Libération</i>, 'Soldiers – Scapegoats,' by Marc Semo, quotes Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier, MSF Legal Director: 'the report overlooks political responsibilities' <p>7 December 2001</p> <p><i>Le Point</i>, 'Three Questions for Françoise Bouchet-Saulnier, MSF France Legal Director, 'The lie has retreated but we are still far from the truth'</p> <p>15 December 2001</p> <p>MSF, FIDH, League of Human Rights, CEDIN, MSF conference in Paris titled, 'The Tragedy of Srebrenica'</p>
<p>2002</p> <p>10 April 2002</p> <p>The Dutch NIOD (Institute for War, Holocaust, and Genocide) report on the fall of the Srebrenica enclave is published</p> <p>-All the actors in the international community, particularly the UN, share responsibility</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' - <i>Trouw</i>, 'Draw the Right Conclusions from Srebrenica,' MSF H Letter to the Editor

International	The former Yugoslavia	MSF Operations	MSF Public Statements and advocacy
<p>2002 -General Janvier accused of not authorising air strikes in time -Notion of a hostage deal with Bosnian-Serb forces rejected</p> <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>8 May 2002 MSF H Internal Report, 'Médecins Sans Frontières and the NIOD Report on Srebrenica,' detailed Analyses of the NIOD report is distributed within MSF Holland but is not made public</p>	
<p>2003 27 January 2003 The Dutch Parliamentary Enquiry Commission's report is published</p>			<p>30 January 2003 MSF H/F Press Release, 'Vital Questions Unanswered by Dutch Inquiry into Srebrenica Massacre - Médecins Sans Frontières [Holland and France] 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 -Definitively rules that the Bosnian-Serb forces committed genocide in Srebrenica</p>			

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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 26 February 2007 The International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague rules that the events of July 1995 in Srebrenica did constitute genocide committed by some of the Bosnian-Serb forces but that Serbia was not responsible for this genocide			
2008 3 July 2008 Naser Oric , Commander of the Bosnian Muslim forces in the east of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Srebrenica in particular, was acquitted on an appeal hearing at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. He had been accused and found guilty in a first trial for failing to stop his men from committing atrocities against the Serbian population and of torturing prisoners 22 July 2008 The Serbian authorities arrested the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and handed him over to international justice			
2010 31 March 2010 The Serbian parliament passes a resolution for a public apology for the massacre of 8,000 Bosnian Muslims in Srebrenica in 1995			
2011 26 May 2011 Ratko Mladic , Commander of the Bosnian-Serb forces is arrested and handed over to international justice			

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<p>2014 16 July 2014 A court in The Hague finds the Netherlands liable for the deaths of 300 Muslims among the 8,000 victims of the Srebrenica massacre</p>			