

**Balkan Crisis: Chronology of International Response,
Significant Events
1 September 1995**

1991

28 March

The Presidents of Yugoslavia's six republics open talks in Croatia on the country's future in an attempt to resolve the crisis.

25 June

Slovenia and Croatia declare independence; fighting breaks out almost immediately after these declarations when the Yugoslav Federal Army moves to maintain control over Slovene border stations.

5 July

With fighting continuing in Slovenia, the EC foreign ministers impose an arms embargo on the former Yugoslavia until the situation normalizes.

7 July

The EC troika of foreign ministers travels for its third visit to Yugoslavia and arranges the **Brioni accords**. All Yugoslav parties agree to start negotiations on the country's future by 1 August, to accept EC monitors, to lift the blockades of Army facilities, to restrict the Army to its barracks, and to deactivate the militias.

13-17 July

The EC sends 50 monitors to Yugoslavia to begin work in Slovenia.

18 July

The Yugoslav Federal Presidency orders the Yugoslav Army to withdraw from Slovenia within three months, marking de facto recognition of Slovenian independence and an end to the military conflict. Yugoslav Army focus begins to shift to the conflict in Croatia where armed conflict increased.

29 July

EC foreign ministers propose a new cease-fire in Slovenia, more monitors, and joint patrols by the Army and the militias.

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- 4 August The Serbs and the Yugoslav Army reject the efforts of another EC troika visit trying to mediate a cease-fire, expand monitors to Croatia, and start negotiations among the Yugoslavs on a political settlement.
- 27-28 August French President Mitterrand hosts consecutive visits from Croatian President Tudjman and Serbian President Milosevic in an effort to bring the two sides together.
- Late Summer-
Early Fall Serbian President Milosevic steps up financial and armed support to Serbs in the Krajina and Slavonian regions of Croatia. Serb irregulars supported by the Yugoslav Army wrest most of the Serb-majority areas from Croatian control.
- 1 September Dutch Foreign Minister van den Broek, on behalf of the EC, travels to Belgrade. An agreement is reached on a new cease-fire, an expansion of the monitors (200 men, contributions from non-EC countries, and operation in Croatia), and a conference to be held in The Hague.
- 7 September An EC conference on peace negotiations opens in The Hague under the chairmanship of Lord Carrington.
- 18 September Macedonia declares independence
- 25 September The UN Security Council imposes an arms

* On 4 October at the Hague, the EC reaches an agreement with Serbian President Milosevic and Croatian President Tudjman to negotiate a complete settlement for Yugoslavia. It states that at the end of the negotiations there will be recognition for those republics that desire independence, there will be a loose association of the Yugoslav states, minority rights will be protected, there will be no unilateral changes in borders, the Croats will lift their blockades of the Army barracks, and the Army will withdraw from Croatia. With Serbia stalling on the 4 October agreement, EC foreign ministers on 6 October threaten to impose economic sanctions if there is not compliance by midnight on 7 October. They say that they will resume cooperative relations with those republics that are working for peace, and that they will seek a trade embargo through the UN for those that are not.

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- embargo on the former Yugoslavia
(Resolution 713).
- 1 October The EC agrees to expand the monitors into
Bosnia-Hercegovina.
- 3 October Serbia and Montenegro seize control of
Yugoslavia's Federal Presidency.
- 14 October The EC, meeting at The Hague with UN
officials, agrees to extend the length of
the monitor mission in former Yugoslavia
indefinitely.
- 18 October At The Hague, the EC offers a detailed
plan for a political settlement based on a
loose association of states: voluntary
participation, protection for minorities,
limited common institutions (a court for
human rights, an economic council to
manage a customs union, and a non-binding
council for political and security
cooperation). Only Serbia does not accept
the plan by a deadline of 5 November,
despite revisions offered in subsequent
negotiations.
- 8 November The EC imposes sanctions against all
Yugoslav states but says it will rescind
them for republics that cooperate with the
peace process.
- 25 November Yugoslav and Croatian Army leaders agree
to a comprehensive cease-fire as a pre-
requisite for a deployment of UN peace-
keeping forces to Croatia.*
- 2 December The EC ends economic sanctions against all
Yugoslav republics except Serbia and
Montenegro.

* This follows UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's announcement on 15 November that he will send Envoys Vance and Goulding to Yugoslavia to explore the feasibility of a UN peacekeeping operation. On 15 December, UN resolution 724 sends an advance party to Yugoslavia to explore peacekeeping. The **Vance Plan** for deployment of UN forces on a peacekeeping mission in Croatia evolves out of this fact finding mission.

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- 16 December The EC Council of Ministers agrees to recognize within a month any republic that meets EC criteria--protect human rights, support EC and UN peace efforts, abide by CSCE standards, accept financial obligations--in talks that had resumed on 8 December.
- 23 December Germany recognizes Slovenia and Croatia.
- 24 December Macedonia, Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina apply to the EC for recognition as sovereign states.
- 31 December UN Envoy Vance arrives in Belgrade on a peace-keeping mission as fierce fighting continues in Croatia.
- 1992**
- 2 January Croatian and Serbian military commanders and political leaders agree to a UN plan to deploy peace-keeping forces. (**Vance Plan**)
- 9 January The EC reconvenes the peace conference in Brussels.
- 10 January The EC lifts sanctions against Montenegro.
- 15 January EC member states and 15 other countries, including the US, recognize Croatia and Slovenia as independent states.
- 13 February An EC-sponsored "mini-conference" on Bosnia begins in Lisbon.
- 21 February The UN passes resolution 743 establishing a peacekeeping force in Croatia.
- 27 February-1 March Bosnia holds a referendum on independence from Yugoslavia. Bosnian Serbs react violently to the vote in favor of independence. President Izetbegovic tries to make concessions to the Serbs by including them in his government.
- 7 March An advance team of UN peacekeepers arrives in Yugoslavia.
- 9 March The EC peace conference reconvenes in Brussels.

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- 10 March The US and the EC agree to coordinate on recognition of former Yugoslav states.
- 18 March During EC sponsored talks in Sarajevo, Serb, Croat, and Muslim leaders agree on a framework for establishing ethnic cantons (**the Cutilheiro plan**). The plan states that there will be no change in external borders, three cantons based largely on ethnic criteria will be created, and a weak central government will handle economic, foreign, and defense affairs. All other functions--including administration, social security, culture, environment, housing, transport, and education--will be controlled by the cantonal governments.
- 6 April The EC agrees to recognize Bosnia-Herzegovina; it delays a decision on Macedonia. The Serbs move almost immediately to partition the republic.
- 27 April Serbia and Montenegro proclaim a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and declare it the successor state to Yugoslavia.
- 24 May Unofficial presidential and parliamentary elections in Kosovo result in a landslide victory for the ethnic Albanian party and its leader Ibrahim Rugova.
- 27 May The EC adjourns the Lisbon conference on Bosnia after the Muslims walk out. (The continuing siege of Sarajevo and Serbian military gains prompts Izetbegovic to abandon the Cutilheiro plan.) The EC also reimposes economic sanctions on Serbia-Montenegro, including stopping all trade, freezing export credits and scientific cooperation, and seeking an oil embargo in the UN.
- 30 May The UN passes resolution 757, imposing economic sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro.
- 31 May Milosevic's Socialist Party wins local and federal assembly elections in "the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia." (FRY)
- 4 June A NATO ministerial in Oslo decides to go

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- beyond NATO's traditional defensive role and to offer troops and equipment for peacekeeping operations outside the area of its members.
- 15 June Dobrica Cosic is elected President of the Serbian-Montenegrin federal state (former Yugoslavia).
- 27 June An EC summit accepts military operations under the UN to keep Sarajevo airport open if necessary, agrees to recognize Macedonia only if it changes its name, supports suspension of "Yugoslavia" from the CSCE, and agrees to send observers to Kosovo.
- 28 June Mitterrand makes a quick trip to observe the situation at the Sarajevo airport in preparation for a possible emergency airlift.
- 1 July Milan Panic becomes Prime Minister of the federal Yugoslavia.
- 2 July Planes from EC countries join the airlift to the reopened Sarajevo airport.
- 2 August Croatian President Tudjman wins reelection and his Croatian Democratic Union retains a majority in parliament.
- 13 August The UN passes resolutions 770, which authorizes "all necessary measures" to facilitate delivery of relief supplies, and 771, which demands access to detention camps.
- 14 August The CSCE decides to send "missions of long duration" to the former Yugoslav republics to monitor human rights.
- 26 August Former Communist Branko Crvenkovski tentatively forms Macedonian government.
- 26-28 August The EC/UN conference in London on former Yugoslavia--which included representatives of the Serbian, Croatian, and Bosnian parties--reaches agreement to dismantle detention camps, lift sieges of major cities and allow UN supervision of heavy weapons, start continuous negotiations on

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- terms for a political settlement. It also supports "substantial" withdrawal by Bosnian Serbs, international monitors of sanctions and human rights, a tribunal to investigate human rights violations, more UN escorts for aid convoys, talks on autonomy for Kosovo, permission for refugees to return, FRY recognition of Bosnia, more humanitarian aid, and lifting of sanctions and reconstruction aid to reward compliance. This conference sets up subsequent talks in Geneva to discuss the crisis and minority rights.
- 3 September The Steering Committee of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia holds its first meeting in Geneva with envoys Vance and Owen chairing the meeting.
- 29 September CSCE countries offer to provide personnel for sanctions assistance missions to Balkan states neighboring the former Yugoslavia.
- 30 September At urging of international mediators Vance and Owen, Croatia and the FRY agree to recognize existing international borders, allow refugees to return, and demilitarize the Prevlaka Peninsula.
- 6 October The UN Security Council (UNSC) adopts resolution 780, which establishes a commission of experts to examine evidence of war crimes in former Yugoslavia.
- 7 October The EC announces the availability of \$160 million in aid for refugees; brings total aid to almost \$400 million.
- 8 October NATO announces it will send 100 personnel to the UN headquarters in Bosnia.
- 9 October UNSC adopts resolution 781, which establishes a no-fly zone over Bosnia.
- 14 October NATO agrees to provide AWACS data to help to enforce the no-fly zone.
- 27 October Vance and Owen propose draft constitution as part of the **Vance Owen Plan** for Bosnia, which is to be organized into

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a decentralized federation of ten autonomous provinces.

- 3 November FRY Prime Minister Panic narrowly survives a confidence vote in the upper house of the federal assembly.
- 16 November The UNSC adopts resolution 787, which provides for naval interdiction of ships trying to evade sanctions against Yugoslavia, tightens sanctions, and calls for a study of safe havens.
- 22 November NATO and WEU naval forces begin patrolling the Adriatic to enforce sanctions.
- 11 December UN Security Council resolution 795 approves sending 760 observers to Macedonia.
- 12 December An EC summit in Edinburgh threatens further economic sanctions ("total isolation") and agrees to an aid package for Macedonia.
- 16 December A ministerial in Geneva regroups all of the participants in the August London conference (except former Yugoslav states) to review the situation in Bosnia. No decisions are reached.
- 20 December FRY holds republic and federal elections. Milosevic defeats Milan Panic for the Serbian Presidency. Milosevic's Socialist Serbian Radicals dominate parliamentary elections.
- 29 December FRY Prime Minister Panic loses a vote of confidence in the national assembly.

1993

- 2 January 1993 Vance and Owen present a new plan for 10 provinces that would carry out most governmental functions in Bosnia. The boundaries are largely determined by ethnicity, but geographical, historical, and economic factors are taken into account. They also propose a framework for the constitution and military arrangements, including a cease-fire. Bosnian Croats immediately accept the whole plan, Bosnian Serbs accept the

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constitutional principles and the military accord, the Bosnian Government accepts only the constitution.

14 January NATO offers its command-and-control structure for enforcing the no-fly zone over Bosnia.

30 January UN/EC-mediated Bosnian peace talks break down in Geneva.

10 February Reginald Bartholomew receives appointment as US Special Envoy for the former Yugoslavia.

22 February The UNSC adopts resolution 808 initiating the formation of an international war crimes tribunal.

27 February Bosnian peace talks reopen in New York.

5 March The US begins the airdrop of humanitarian aid over eastern Bosnia.

8 March EC foreign ministers agree to implement stronger sanctions if the FRY fails to push the Bosnian Serbs to accept the Vance-Owen plan.

25 March Bosnian President Izetbegovic signs the Vance-Owen plan, isolating the Serbs as the only warring party not to sign it.

28-30 March German and then French aircraft join the US-led program of airdrops for humanitarian relief over eastern Bosnia.

30 March UNSC resolution 815 extends the mandate of UNPROFOR in Croatia for three months.

31 March UNSC resolution 816 authorizes the enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia.

5 April WEU offers to help enforce sanctions by patrolling the Danube.

7 April UNSC resolution 817 accepts the "Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" as a UN member.

12 April NATO begins flying to enforce the

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- no-fly zone over Bosnia.
- 17 April UNSC resolution 820 imposes stiffer sanctions on Serbia-Montenegro. It ends transshipments except for humanitarian needs, bans passage of "Yugoslav" vessels, trains, aircraft, and trucks through territory of UN members. It also authorizes impounding violators, freezes funds of Yugoslav entities, prohibits provision of services with some exceptions (such as post, telecommunications, and legal), forbids shipping through Yugoslav waters, and calls for control of shipping on the Danube.
- 29 April Envoys Vance and Owen convene talks between the Bosnian parties and the leaders of the other former Yugoslav republics in Athens.
- 1-2 May The UN, the EC, Bosnian factional leaders, Serbian President Milosevic, Federal President Cosic, and Croatian President Tudjman meet in Athens. In return for concessions on access corridors between the provinces, Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic accepts the Vance-Owen Plan (the last factional leader to do so), conditional upon ratification by the Bosnian Serb assembly.
- 6 May The Bosnian Serb assembly overwhelmingly (51-2 with 12 abstentions) rejects the Vance-Owen Plan.
- 6 May Secretary Christopher meets with the EC troika in Brussels. All agree on the importance of unity and that no options are excluded.
- 6 May UNSC resolution 824 declares Sarajevo and five other Muslim enclaves in Bosnia "safe areas" under UN protection.
- 7 May NATO authorizes planning for a peace-keeping force in Bosnia. Believes 60,000 troops would be needed.
- 10 May EC foreign ministers, meeting in Brussels, summarize their position: the Vance-Owen plan is the political goal, the EC will

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- provide personnel to hold Milosevic to his promise to stop aid to Bosnian Serbs, the US and Russia should provide troops to protect the "safe areas," no options are excluded but any action will have to be under UN auspices, and they express concern about Croatia continuing violence in Bosnia.
- 15-16 May A Bosnian Serb referendum confirms the Bosnian Serb Assembly rejection of the Vance-Owen Plan, despite support for it from Serbian President Milosevic.
- 19 May WEU ministerial in Rome backs UN and EC efforts in the Balkans and agrees to study how it might assist, with focus on sanctions monitoring on the Danube.
- 22 May The US, Russia, France, the UK, and Spain, meeting in Washington, agree to a **Joint Action Plan**: continue humanitarian aid, rigorously enforce sanctions and no-fly zone, US is to protect UNPROFOR with air strikes if it is attacked and requests help, offer to place monitors on Bosnia's border with Serbia, move quickly to set up war crimes tribunal, view Vance-Owen process as a foundation for a political settlement, cooperate to prevent spillover, and not exclude tougher measures.
- 25 May UNSC resolution 827 establishes an international tribunal to prosecute those responsible for war crimes in the former Yugoslavia.
- 2 June WEU-organized ships and personnel begin arriving in Romania to help enforce sanctions. Later expanded to Bulgaria and Hungary.
- 4 June UNSC resolution 836 authorizes troops for the safe areas in Bosnia and permits them to use force, including air power, to defend themselves.
- 8 June EC foreign ministers, meeting in Luxembourg welcome the Joint Action Plan and reaffirm their position stated in May. They urge others to contribute troops to

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protect the safe areas.

9 June WEU personnel and boats begin patrolling the Danube to enforce sanctions.

10 June NAC meeting in Athens agrees to offer its air power to protect UNPROFOR, if attacked. US announces willingness to send a small force to Macedonia.

16-17 June Croatian President Tudjman, Serbian President Milosevic, and Bosnian President Izetbegovic meet in Geneva with UN and EC envoys Stoltenberg and Owen to discuss reworking the Vance-Owen Plan into an ethnic partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

18 June Bosnian President Izetbegovic walks out of the Geneva talks after objecting to proposals presented to partition Bosnia-Herzegovina.

18 June UN Security Council resolution 842 authorizes the US to send troops to Macedonia. Resolution 844 authorizes reinforcement of UNPROFOR to provide armed protection of the "safe areas" with air power.

19 June Serbian President Milosevic presents his plan to partition Bosnia into three ethnic republics at negotiations in Geneva.

19-20 June The Krajina Serbs overwhelmingly vote in favor of unification with other Serb states in a referendum.

21-22 June EC summit in Copenhagen reaffirms its preference for keeping Bosnia intact, unwillingness to recognize changes in borders made by force, and desire to prosecute war criminals. It also calls for more humanitarian aid and implementation of the UN "safe areas." German Chancellor Kohl urges lifting the arms embargo, but the others are not interested.

21 June The Geneva negotiations are postponed to allow Bosnian President Izetbegovic to return to Bosnia-Herzegovina to consult

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- with his government on Milosevic's proposal.
- 22 June Croatian Serb leader Hadzic announces that the Krajina referendum was only a test of will and that the Krajina Serbs do not plan to unify rapidly with the Bosnian Serbs.
- 23 June Geneva talks reopen with Bosnian Croat member of the Bosnian Presidency Franjo Boras heading the government delegation.
- The first round of talks in two months between Croatian government and Croatian Serb officials opens in Geneva but ends after one day.
- 24 June Frenchman Lt. General Jean Cot replaces Sweden's Wahlgren as commander of UN forces in the former Yugoslavia.
- 25 June The Bosnian Presidency meets in Zagreb to discuss the latest proposal tabled in Geneva outlining a confederal arrangement of nearly autonomous states.
- The "Yugoslav" parliament elects Zoran Lilic--a Milosevic crony--to replace ousted federal president Cosic.
- 28 June A joint Serb-Croat proposal for a confederal settlement is put forward in Geneva. The Bosnian Presidency sends a delegation to the talks although Izetbegovic does not attend.
- 29 June The Bosnian Presidency meets in a closed session in Sarajevo to discuss the various proposals tabled in Geneva on ethnic division of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- 30 June The UN Security Council adopts a resolution extending UNPROFOR's mandate in Croatia for three months.
- 2 July Belgrade terminates CSCE long duration missions to Kosovo, Sandzak, and Vojvodina.
- 6-8 July Talks between Croatian Government and Croatian Serb officials on the Krajina

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- reopen in Geneva but end without an agreement.
- 10 July A Bosnian Presidency delegation meeting with international mediators Owen and Stoltenberg presents a counterproposal to Croat and Serb plans to divide Bosnia-Herzegovina based on a federal arrangement.
- 15 July EC Commission announces an additional \$75 million in humanitarian aid for the former Yugoslavia. This brings total EC aid over two years to about \$925 million, or over 2/3 of the total from the international community (US share about \$165 million).
- 28 July Peace talks reopen in Geneva after President Izetbegovic's boycott of the negotiations over the ongoing Serb siege of Sarajevo. The Muslims discuss a confederal settlement at this round, abandoning their federal plan.
- 30 July The Bosnian Government rejects the "union" peace plan proposed by Owen and Stoltenberg that was a combination of the Vance-Owen and Serbian plans for a tripartite confederation.
- 2 August NAC meeting in Brussels agrees to study US proposal to use NATO air power to lift the siege of Sarajevo and other cities.
- 3 August With President Izetbegovic again boycotting the talks because of the continuing Serb siege of Sarajevo, the Croat members of the Bosnian Presidency withdraw from the Presidency's delegation to join the Croatian delegation to protest Bosnian government operations against Croats in central Bosnia.
- 8 August Bosnian Serb Army commander General Mladic reaches a partial agreement with the UN on a phased withdrawal from Serb positions on mountains around Sarajevo.
- 9 August Follow-up NAC in Brussels approves operational plans for airstrikes in Bosnia and agrees UN Secretary General will have to authorize the first strike.

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- 16 August The warring parties--meeting again in Geneva--agree "in principle" to turn Sarajevo into a demilitarized, UN-administered city for an interim period after a settlement is reached.
- 18 August UN officials announce that NATO is ready to carry out airstrikes to support UNPROFOR in Bosnia if the Secretary General asks for them.
- 20 August After presenting a draft settlement package including a proposed map for a confederal partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina, international mediators Owen and Stoltenberg adjourn the Geneva talks for 10 days. Owen asks the EC to administer Mostar for 2 years as part of a peace settlement.
- 27 August President Izetbegovic tells the Bosnian Government Assembly that the UN/EC peace proposal is unacceptable; the Assembly decides to reject it and push for more territory.
- 28 August The Bosnian Serb Assembly unconditionally accepts the proposed peace accord. The Bosnian Croat Assembly endorses the plan but stipulates the Croats will have to be given more territory. The Bosnian Croat Assembly also declares a Bosnian Croat republic.
- 31 August Negotiations reopen for two days in Geneva. Once again, Izetbegovic walks out over territorial issues.
- 1 September President Izetbegovic begins bilateral consultations with Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic and Bosnian Croat leader Boban on territorial adjustments.
- 7 September WEU council authorizes planning for assistance in the administration of Mostar.
- 9 September Croatian forces capture three Serb-controlled villages in the Krajina, sparking intense fighting.

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- 10 September Bosnian Serb soldiers protesting war profiteering begin a mutiny in Banja Luka.
- 12 September Informal meeting of EC foreign ministers accepts idea of administering Mostar. EC will ask WEU to provide police.
- 13 September Peace talks resume in Geneva.
- 14 September Presidents Tudjman and Izetbegovic meet in Geneva in an effort to rebuild trust between the Croats and the Muslims.
- 15 September Croatian Government and Croatian Serb leaders sign a cease-fire agreement. UN forces are deployed to implement it.
- 15 September NAC meeting in Brussels authorizes planning to participate in implementation of a peace plan in Bosnia.
- 16 September Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic and protesting soldiers negotiate an end to the Banja Luka mutiny.
- 20 September Presidents Milosevic, Tudjman, and Izetbegovic meet with mediators Owen and Stoltenberg on the British aircraft carrier HMS Invincible in the Adriatic. The **Invincible Plan** becomes the basic EC goal for the negotiations. Under the plan, 49% of Bosnia goes to the Serbs, 33% to the Muslims, and 17.5% to the Croats, with a figurehead central government. The Muslims to get access to the Adriatic via a port on the Neretva River and the right to use Ploce and Neum; also access to the Sava River. A 3-kilometer corridor will connect the Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia. Sarajevo will not be divided and will be administered by the UN for two years; there will be a similar arrangement under the EC in Mostar.
- 23 September Croatian Foreign Minister Granic tells Croatian Assembly members that Zagreb has initiated discussions with the Bosnian government to unite Croat and Muslim areas of Bosnia and to provide for the unified territory's subsequent confederation with Croatia.

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- 27 September The Bihac citizens' assembly declares independence for the Muslim enclave under a proposal put forth by Bosnian Presidency member Abdic.
- 28 September Bosnian Muslim political, intellectual, and religious leaders--meeting in Sarajevo--recommend that acceptance of the latest peace proposal be conditioned on the return of territory seized by force. The Bosnian Cabinet accepts the plan unconditionally but calls for UN/NATO enforcement.
- 29 September The Bosnian Assembly follows the recommendation of the Muslim leaders' "assembly" and votes to accept the latest peace proposal with the condition that territory seized by force be returned to the Bosnian government.
- 1 October The Bosnian Croat Assembly votes to withdraw territorial concessions made to the Bosnian Muslims.
- 2 October The Bosnian Serb Assembly votes to withdraw territorial concessions made to the Bosnian Muslims.
- 4 October UN Security Council resolution 871 extends UNPROFOR's mandate in Croatia for six months. The resolution makes a vague link between Serb behavior in Croatia and any decision to lift sanctions against Serbia.
- 6 October NAC meeting in Brussels authorizes planning to extend NATO air cover to UNPROFOR units in Croatia.
- 10 October The Krajina Serb assembly votes to hold legislative and presidential elections on 21 November. The assembly subsequently postpones the elections to 12 December. A second round for presidential race will be held on 19 December if necessary.
- 16 October President Tudjman is reelected head of Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) at ruling party's congress.

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- 20 October President Milosevic dissolves the Serbian Assembly after apparently concluding that the no-confidence motion against the government proposed by the Serbian Radical Party was likely to pass. A new legislative election was scheduled for 19 December.
- The Bosnian Presidency elects Muslim Nijaz Durakovic and Croats Stjepan Kljucic and Ivo Komsic to fill vacancies created by the withdrawal of Croat members last summer and the dismissal of Bihac strongman Fikret Abdic.
- 22 October Abdic concludes peace agreement with Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic in Belgrade. President Milosevic and the Serbs recognize Abdic's "Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia" on the basis of the Geneva plan. A day earlier in Zagreb, Abdic and Bosnian Croat leader Boban signed an agreement for an end to confrontation in Bosnia and subordinating local Croat military forces in the Cazinska Krajina to Abdic.
- 25 October A Danish driver is killed and 9 other UN personnel are wounded during an attack on a relief convoy in Bosnia. The UN suspends convoys to some parts of Bosnia.
- Bosnian Presidency names Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic as new Prime Minister. Muslims dominate new cabinet formed on 31 October; only four of 21 posts go to Serbs and Croats.
- 29 October At a special EC summit in Brussels, Community leaders appeal for a return to negotiations, promise more aid, and call for the establishment of corridors for relief convoys and reinforcement of UNPROFOR. The leaders do not adopt a French proposal to use force to open aid corridors or Owen's plan for a "global" negotiation that would put all issues on the table.
- 3 November Krajina Serbs pull out of "secret" negotiations with Croatian Government in Norway following announcement of Croatian

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- President Tudjman's peace initiative, which calls for restoration of Croatian sovereignty over the Krajina.
- 2 November Bosnian Government names Enver Hadzihasanovic as new Army Chief of Staff, replacing Sefer Halilovic. Two other Bosnian Army corps commanders also are replaced.
- 7 November Macedonian authorities arrest eight ethnic Albanians, including an assistant defense minister, for allegedly attempting to organize a separatist paramilitary group. Four more Albanians subsequently are arrested, but one dies in custody. The suspects' trial is expected to begin on 1 December. Macedonian ultranationalists, meanwhile, criticize Skopje's handling of the issue, but fail to unseat the government in a no-confidence vote on 15 November.
- 10 November Bosnian Croat leader Boban names Jadranko Prlic as Prime Minister of "Herceg-Bosna." The Bosnian Croat Assembly approves a new government on 19 November, but Prlic is criticized for including ministers who are not members of Bosnia's HDZ.
- 12 November Boban replaces Slobodan Praljak with General Ante Roso, a former Croatian special forces commander, as the commander of the Bosnian Croat military forces. Several other Bosnian Croat commanders also subsequently are replaced.
- 22 November European Union (formerly the European Community) foreign ministers agree to support a Franco-German proposal to offer gradual suspension of the sanctions against Serbia/Montenegro if the Bosnia Serbs make territorial concessions to the Muslims, a peace plan is implemented and Belgrade cooperates with a "modus vivendi" in the Krajina. Final lifting of all sanctions would depend upon a global settlement. The ministers will meet in Geneva with leaders of the various Yugoslav factions on 29 November in an effort to relaunch the peace process.

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- 29 November EU foreign ministers present the Franco-German proposal to the leaders of the various Bosnian factions as well as Croatian President Tudjman and Serbian President Milosevic. The warring parties table tough positions leading into continued negotiations.
- 30 November Croatian President Tudjman and Serbian President Milosevic leave Geneva while the Bosnian warring parties continue negotiations mediated by Owen and Stoltenberg. The Bosnian government presents a map outlining its demand for control of one-third of the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina that Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic calls "overexaggerated."
- 30 November UN war crimes tribunal announces it will begin trials in April 1994.
- 1 December UNPROFOR Commander Cot says that the UN cannot put up indefinitely with disruptions of the relief convoys and threatens to reconsider the humanitarian effort in the spring. Spanish officials have made similar public comments.
- 2 December Talks end in Geneva without an agreement, following discussions on the government's map and a Serb proposal to divide Sarajevo into "twin cities" in which the Muslims would retain the central city with the Serbs controlling the southern and western suburbs. The faction leaders agree to reconvene at an unspecified date.
- 4 December The leadership of the ethnic Albanian Party for Democratic Prosperity, including party Chairman Nevzat Halili, resigns in the wake of the plot uncovered last month to establish an ethnic Albanian paramilitary force in Macedonia.
- 4 December A Spanish soldier is killed in Bosnia, bringing the total number of peacekeepers killed to 65.
- 12 December "Republic of Serb Krajina" parliamentary and presidential elections are held. Knin mayor Milan Babic falls just short of the majority necessary to avoid a second round

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of presidential elections. The second round of elections is subsequently scheduled for 23 January.

16 December The UK, Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, and Denmark announce they are opening diplomatic relations with "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia."

19 December Serbian parliamentary elections are held. Serbian President Milosevic's Socialist Party wins 123 seats, DEPOS 45, the Serbian Radical Party 39, the Democratic Party 29, the Democratic Party of Serbia 7, an ethnic Hungarian party 5, and a coalition of two ethnic Albanian parties 2.

19 December French Defense Minister Leotard says that France will reassess its participation in UNPROFOR in the spring of 1994 if no settlement is reached by that time. The UK, Spain, Canada, and Belgium have similar positions.

20-21 December Bilateral meetings between the warring parties, Serbian President Milosevic, and Croatian President Tudjman are held in Geneva prior to broader meetings in Brussels with EU foreign ministers.

22 December The Foreign Ministers of the EU meet with the Serb, Croat, and Muslim leaders of Bosnia and urge them to accept the Invincible Plan. The meeting does not result in an agreement but the parties will reconvene in Geneva on 18 January.

26 December Balloting is repeated in a few districts in Serbia because of irregularities in the 19 December elections. The results do not change the outcome of the vote.

1994

4 January French Foreign Minister Juppe calls on NATO to take firmer action in Bosnia. Paris wants the NATO Summit to open supply routes for humanitarian aid, endorse the Invincible Plan, and renew its commitment to help enforce a peace settlement.

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- 5 January British General Rose named to command UN forces in Bosnia. His predecessor, Belgian General Briquemont, had asked to be relieved because the UN was not providing sufficient resources for him to carry out his mission.
- 4-5 January Bosnian Prime Minister Silajdzic and Croatian Foreign Minister Granic fail to reach agreement on territorial issues after two days of meetings in Vienna.
- 9-10 January Croatian President Tudjman and Bosnian President Izetbegovic meet in Bonn with Tudjman claiming initial success on a possible cease-fire in central Bosnia. Izetbegovic denied the claims, calling the meetings a failure.
- C05961552 11 January NATO summit in Brussels states that there must be a political settlement acceptable to all sides rather than continued attempts at military victory, commends EU/UN peace efforts, promises to help implement a peace agreement, and reaffirms willingness to use airstrikes to protect the UN safe areas and make it possible for relief workers to do their jobs. France and the UK call for airstrikes if the Bosnian Serbs hinder UN operations at Srebrenica and Tuzla. Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic reacts to the threat of strikes by saying he would reconsider all concessions to the Bosnian Government if NATO uses airstrikes.
- 11 January Boutros-Ghali orders the rotation of UN troops in Srebrenica and the opening of the airport at Tuzla and gives Akashi authority to approve close air support if troops performing those missions are attacked.
- 12 January Croatian President Tudjman announces that Bosnian Croat leader Boban will no longer attend peace negotiations.
- 18-19 January Bosnian Government and Bosnian Serb negotiators at EU-sponsored peace talks in Geneva fail to reach a settlement, with each side accusing the other of intransigence. Bosnian Serb leader

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Karadzic vowed not to make any more concessions prior to the talks and the Bosnian Government similarly rejected the terms presented in Geneva as unacceptable.

- 19 January Croatian Foreign Minister Granic and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Foreign Minister Jovanovic sign an agreement to begin normalization of relations between Croatia and the FRY. They agree to exchange diplomatic representatives in February.
- 21 January British Defense Minister Rifkind acknowledges London has been discussing whether to withdraw its troops from UNPROFOR but says the UK will not act unilaterally.
- 23 January Republic of Serbian Krajina Interior Minister Martic wins the Krajina presidential elections in the second round of voting. Knin Mayor Babic had narrowly missed winning the election in the first round in December.
- 26 January French Army General Bertrand de Lapresle is named to replace French General Cot as Commander of UN Peacekeeping Forces in the former Yugoslavia. He is expected to report for duty in March.
- 6 February EU mediator Owen responds to the 5 February mortar attack on the Sarajevo market by urging an acceleration of negotiations on demilitarizing Sarajevo and turning the city over to the UN to administer. Boutros-Ghali asks NATO if it is ready to launch airstrikes against artillery that is firing on civilians in Sarajevo. France calls for an ultimatum that the Serbs must pull back 30 km and both sides turn their heavy weapons over to UN control--or face airstrikes.
- 7 February EU foreign ministers reiterate their call to use "all the means necessary including the use of air power" to lift the siege of Sarajevo as a way to begin implementation of the EU peace plan (the Invincible Plan).

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- 8 February Bosnian Croat leader Boban announces his resignation and that a collective presidency will be formed to govern the Bosnian Croat republic.
- 9 February NATO gives the Bosnian Serbs 10 days to pull heavy weapons 20-km back from Sarajevo or put them under UN control; the Bosnian Government is also to put their heavy weapons under UN control. If not, NATO will consider the weapons legitimate targets for airstrikes.
- 10-12 February The warring parties failed to overcome differences at peace talks in Geneva. The talks recessed with EU-mediator Owen stating they would not resume until at least the end of February.
- 12 February The ethnic Albanian Party for Democratic Prosperity in Macedonia, a member of President Gligorov's ruling coalition, split into two factions at its long-anticipated party congress. Both factions pledged to remain in the government.
- 12 February Zagreb and Belgrade announce details formalizing their agreement to open representative offices in their respective capitals in late February or early March. They also announce agreement to reopen the Zagreb-Belgrade highway.
- 16 February Greece closes its consular office in Skopje and announces it will allow only humanitarian cargoes to go through Thessaloniki.
- 17 February Greece extends its trade embargo against Macedonia to include all customs points.
- 17 February The UK, France, Spain and Sweden agree to redeploy some of their troops in Bosnia to Sarajevo in response to UNPROFOR Commander General Rose's call for reinforcements.
- 19 February Croatian Foreign Minister Granic and Bosnian Prime Minister Silajdzic meet in Frankfurt to discuss a possible Croat-Muslim federation in Bosnia and its eventual confederation with Croatia. They make little progress but agree to continue

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- expert level discussions in Zagreb the following week.
- 20 February 400 Russian troops redeploy from UN protected areas in Croatia to Sarajevo as part of an agreement negotiated by Russian envoy Churkin to ensure Serb compliance with NATO's ultimatum to withdraw heavy weapons from the 20-km exclusion zone or place them under UN control. UN and NATO officials determine that the Bosnian Serbs effectively complied with the NATO ultimatum.
- 21 February The Bosnian Croat Assembly elects former Bosnian Croat Justice Minister Zubak to head an emergency presidential council to replace Mate Boban as head of the government of the self-proclaimed Republic of Herceg-Bosna.
- 23 February Bosnian Government and Croat forces sign a cease-fire agreement to be implemented on 25 February.
- 28 February In NATO's first ever combat mission, US planes shoot down four Bosnian Serb aircraft violating the no-fly zone.
- 1 March Bosnian Prime Minister Silajdzic, Croatian Foreign Minister Granic and Bosnian Croat leader Zubak sign a framework agreement in Washington to establish a Croat-Muslim federation in Bosnia. The parties agree to meet in Vienna to negotiate details of the agreement.
- 1 March Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic agrees to open Tuzla airport after Russia offers to send observers.
- 10 March Britain announces it will send another 900 soldiers to Bosnia. French say they will adjust rotations so there will temporarily be 800 more French troops. Spain will send a few extra troops, and Belgium and Denmark will shift forces to Bosnia from Croatia.
- 12 March Negotiators meeting in Vienna reach agreement on a Croat-Muslim federation in

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- Bosnia and plan to sign a final accord in Washington later in the week.
- 13 March Bosnian Government and Croat military commanders agree at a meeting in Split on guidelines for developing a joint military.
- 17 March The Serbian Assembly confirms the appointment of Mirko Marjanovic as Prime Minister and approves his cabinet. Socialists control all key posts in the new government with only token democratic opposition representation. Businessmen also figure prominently in the new cabinet.
- 18 March Bosnian President Izetbegovic, Croatian President Tudjman and Bosnian Croat leader Zubak sign the Croat-Muslim federation accord in Washington.
- 22 March A UN aircraft lands at Tuzla airport although it will not be opened for regular humanitarian flights until the Bosnian Government and the Serbs agree on how the cargo will be inspected.
- 22-23 March Russian-sponsored talks between the Croatian Government and the Krajina Serbs adjourn without results. The parties agree to reconvene on 29 March.
- 23 March A UN-sponsored agreement to allow freedom of movement in and out of Sarajevo signed between the Bosnian Government and the Serbs on 17 March takes effect. Key roads and a bridge linking Serb and Muslim neighborhoods open.
- 23 March The UNSC accepts Turkey's offer of troops for UNPROFOR. Ankara offers a force of 2700.
- 24 March The Bosnian Serb "parliament" rejects participation in the Croat-Muslim federation and conditions participation in future peace talks on the lifting of UN sanctions against the former Yugoslavia.
- 27 March The assembly of the self-proclaimed Bosnian Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna

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votes to endorse the Croat-Muslim federation and send representatives to the Bosnian Assembly for further debate on the constitution.

- 30 March A constituent assembly of Croats and the Bosnian Assembly unanimously adopts the constitution for the Croat-Muslim federation. The Bosnian Assembly approved the constitution before the constituent assembly was called.
- 30 March The Croatian Government and the Krajina Serbs sign a cease-fire agreement at the Russian Embassy in Zagreb.
- 31 March UNSC extends UNPROFOR's mandate for 6 months, approves 3,700 additional personnel, and asks NATO to extend close air support to UN troops in Croatia.
- 4 April The Croatian Government and the Krajina Serbs begin implementation of a cease-fire agreement.
- 8-9 April UN Commander in Bosnia Rose conducts shuttle diplomacy between Bosnian Serb Commander Mladic and Bosnian Commander Delic to achieve a cease-fire in the Muslim enclave of Gorazde. His mission is unsuccessful, however, and Serb artillery attacks against Gorazde intensify.
- 10 April In NATO's first ever airstrike against a ground target, US planes bomb Serb positions attacking Gorazde. NATO conducts a second airstrike on 11 April in light of continued Serb attacks against the town. Russia complains it was not consulted. The Bosnian Serbs respond by detaining UN and NGO personnel and threatening to shoot down US planes, but the fighting eases.
- 14 April Bosnian Government and Croat Representative meeting in Sarajevo to discuss the Croat-Muslim federation agree on procedures to nominate presidential and prime ministerial candidates and decide to call a constituent assembly later this month.

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- 16 April A British jet is shot down over Gorazde, as the Bosnian Serb assault on the city intensifies.
- 17 April UN envoy Akashi negotiates a cease-fire agreement for Gorazde with Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic. The Serbs agree to release detained UN personnel and withdraw forces from the enclave although no deadline is specified. The Serbs reject the immediate deployment of UN troops to Gorazde.
- 18 April UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali asks NATO to launch airstrikes to protect the six UN "safe areas" in Bosnia.
- 18-19 April EU foreign ministers call for cease-fire and demilitarized zone around Gorazde, release of detained UN personnel and unimpeded access for relief workers throughout Bosnia, and closer diplomatic cooperation between the EU, the UN, the US, and Russia. But they give no indication how these goals are to be achieved.
- 21 April The Krajina Serb Assembly approves a "government of national unity" under Prime Minister Mikelic, President Martic's nominee.
- 22 April NATO orders Bosnian Serb forces to immediately halt attacks on Gorazde and pull back 3-km from Gorazde by 2001 EDT on 23 April or face airstrikes within a 20-km radius of the city. NATO also orders the Bosnian Serbs to withdraw all heavy weapons from a 20-km exclusion zone around Gorazde by 2001 EDT on 26 April. NATO agrees to expand the threat of airstrikes to cover all of the UN safe areas. The UNSC passes a resolution demanding the Bosnian Serbs pull back from Gorazde, implement an immediate ceasefire, and allow unimpeded freedom of movement for UN personnel in Bosnia.
- 22 April UN special envoy Akashi secures agreement from the Bosnian Serbs that they will end hostilities in Gorazde, withdraw heavy

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- weapons from a 20-km exclusion zone, and guarantee freedom of movement for UN and relief personnel by 0600 EDT on 23 April.
- 23 April Bosnian Government and Croat representatives meeting in Sarajevo fail to reach agreement on delineating cantons in the Croat-Muslim federation or filling leadership positions. They also cancel a constituent assembly of both sides scheduled for the end of the month.
- 26 April The Contact Group--representatives of Russia, the EU, the UN, and the United States--meets for the first time in Sarajevo in an effort to bring the warring parties back to negotiations and work toward a ceasefire in Bosnia.
- 27 April The UN authorizes 6550 extra troops for the former Yugoslavia, bringing the approved total to 44,870. 33,300 are actually deployed, including 17,000 in Bosnia.
- 3 May Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic agrees to a UN proposal to post military observers around Brcko and to a ceasefire in the area.
- 3-4 May UN Special Envoy Akashi negotiates an agreement with Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic to permit a British convoy to enter Gorazde and to allow Serb tanks to transit the Sarajevo exclusion zone under UNPROFOR control.
- 5 May The Contact Group resumes shuttle diplomacy between Sarajevo and Pale.
- 5 May The UNSC passes a resolution warning all warring parties that offensive action around Brcko would result in serious consequences, and calling for a cessation of hostilities throughout Bosnia and a resumption of negotiations.
- 6 May French Foreign Minister Juppe revives France's threat to withdraw its forces if there is no quick progress toward peace.

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- 7-11 May Bosnian Government and Croat representatives meeting in Vienna reach agreement on details of delineating cantons in the Croat-Muslim federation and filling federation leadership positions.
- 13 May Ministers from the Contact Group countries meeting in Geneva agree on a strategy to restart Bosnian peace negotiations. They call for a four-month cease-fire, 51 percent of Bosnian territory for the Croat-Muslim Federation, and continuation of current sanctions against Serbia with the prospect of an easing if Belgrade cooperates with the peace process.
- 17 May France announces it will withdraw 2,500 of the 6,900 French soldiers assigned to UNPROFOR in the former Yugoslavia over the next six months.
- 25-26 May Contact Group representatives hold bilateral meetings with the Bosnian Government and the Bosnian Serb parties in Talloires, France. The parties do not reach an agreement but the negotiations are scheduled to reconvene in ten days.
- 30 May The Bosnian Constituent Assembly names Croat leader Kresimir Zubak as President of the Croat-Muslim federation and current Bosnian Vice President Ganic as its Vice President.
- 4 June The Contact Group holds bilateral meetings with representatives of the Croat-Muslim federation and the Bosnian Serbs in Geneva. The parties do not reach an agreement.
- 8 June Bosnian Government and Serb leaders sign a renewable month-long cease-fire agreement at talks mediated by UN envoy Akashi. The agreement is to take effect on 10 June. The negotiations began only after the Bosnian Serbs complied with the Bosnian Government demand that they withdraw all "police" forces from within the 3-km exclusion zone around Gorazde.

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- 14 June Croatian President Tudjman and Bosnian President Izetbegovic meet in Sarajevo and pledge closer cooperation on economic issues, foreign relations, and integrating the Croat-Muslim federation and building its relations with Croatia.
- 16 June The Contact Group meets in London to discuss a map to divide Bosnia. The warring parties do not attend the meeting.
- 23 June The Bosnian parliament unanimously elects Bosnian Prime Minister Silajdzic to head a cabinet composed of 11 Muslims and six Croats. It will run both the Bosnian and the Croat-Muslim federation governments until parliamentary elections this fall.
- 28 June The Contact Group, meeting in Paris, agrees on a map and a package of incentives to use to convince the warring parties to reach a settlement.
- 1 July The Party for Democratic Prosperity, the main ethnic Albanian Party in Macedonia, walks out of parliament to protest stiff prison terms given to ethnic Albanians accused of forming a subversive paramilitary group.
- 5 July The foreign ministers of the Contact Group meet in Geneva and endorse the group's proposal for a Bosnian settlement.
- 6 July The Contact Group presents its peace plan to the warring parties in Geneva and gives them two weeks to respond to the proposal.
- 8 July The UN unanimously approves South African judge Richard Goldstone as Chief Prosecutor of the UN War Crimes Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.
- 10 July The G-7 and Russia endorse the Contact Group plan and urge the warring parties to accept it at a Summit meeting in Naples.
- 11 July The Bosnian Government agrees to extend by one month the Bosnian cease-fire that expired on 10 July. The Bosnian Serbs had agreed to the extension on 8 July.

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- 11 July NATO's North Atlantic Council reiterates its willingness to take part in implementing the Contact Group proposal and directs its military authorities to work with UNPROFOR to update contingency planning for such a role.
- 11 July The controversial Macedonian census ends amid ethnic Albanian protests over the process.
- 12 July A German supreme court rules that participation in collective security measures--such as Germany's monitoring responsibilities in the former Yugoslavia--is constitutional, provided they are endorsed by a simple majority of the Bundestag.
- 12-13 July French Foreign Minister Juppe and British Foreign Minister Hurd travel to Bosnia to meet with the warring parties in an effort to convince them to accept the Contact Group peace plan.
- 14 July UN envoy Vance suspends negotiations between Skopje and Athens to resolve the standoff over Macedonia's name, flag, and constitution until the end of September because of internal political problems in Macedonia.
- 14 July Ibrahim Rugova is reelected President of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, the main ethnic Albanian party in Kosovo.
- 14 July The Macedonian government survives a no-confidence vote called by the nationalist opposition party VMRO.
- 18 July The Bosnian Assembly approves the Contact Group peace plan.
- 18-19 July The Bosnian Serb parliament debates the Contact Group proposal but does not reveal its final position.
- 20 July The Bosnian Serbs conditionally accept the Contact Group peace plan, which the group interprets as a rejection.

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- 23 July The EU begins administration of Mostar.
- 25 July The Contact Group meets in Moscow to discuss their response to the Bosnian Serb rejection of the peace plan.
- UN Secretary General Boutros-Ghali recommends the withdrawal of UN troops from the Balkans and called on the Contact Group to organize an international task force either to implement or impose a peace plan.
- 27 July The Bosnian Serbs cut off the main route into Sarajevo to all civilian and commercial traffic.
- Bosnian Serbs attack a British UN convoy, killing one soldier, wounding another, and injuring a Bosnian civilian.
- Croatian refugees agree to unblock seven of the crossings into the UN Protected Areas which they have blockaded since 2 July.
- 28 July The Bosnian Serb Assembly convenes to reconsider the Contact Group peace plan and rejects it for a second time.
- 30 July The Contact Group ministers meet in Geneva and agree to move to tighten sanctions on Serbia in response to the Bosnian Serb rejection of its peace plan.
- 3 August The Bosnian Serb Assembly votes unanimously to hold a referendum on 27-28 August on the Contact Group proposal.
- 4 August President Milosevic announces an immediate political and economic blockade against the Bosnian Serbs.
- 4 August Some 800 Muslim rebel troops in Pecigrad surrendered to Bosnian Government forces.
- 5 August NATO planes strike Bosnian Serb ground target after Serbs remove heavy weapons from a UN-monitored collection point near Sarajevo.

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- 5 - 6 August The Bosnian Serbs return the weapons to the UN depot to avert further air strikes.
- 5 - 6 August Croatian and Krajina Serb officials resume stalled negotiations but no progress reported.
- 8 August UN commander Rose proposes a demilitarized zone around Sarajevo.
- 11 August UN commander Rose threatens both Bosnian Serb and Government forces with airstrikes as fighting near Visoko spills into 20-km exclusion zone around Sarajevo.
- 11 August Bosnian Serbs shell Dubrovnik airport, only second incident this year. Shell Dubrovnik several more times over next month.
- 12 August The UNSC adopts a presidential statement criticizing the blockade of UN traffic into the UN-protected areas by Croatian refugees.
- 13 August UN dispatches ICFY envoy Stoltenberg to Belgrade and Pale to meet with Serbian and Bosnian Serb officials. Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic again rejects the contact group plan.
- 13 August NATO aircraft fly over a weapons collection point near Sarajevo on Saturday preventing Bosnian Serb units from removing two tanks. Troops on the ground block two other attempts to remove weapons from UN-monitored sites.
- 14 August Serbs and Muslims sign a UN-brokered agreement to halt sniping in Sarajevo.
- 15 August UN announces weapons firings in Sarajevo over the weekend are the highest in weeks with over 1400 incidents recorded.
- 15 August Croatian refugees announced they will end their blockade of crossings into the UN-protected areas.
- 17 August Abdic declares a unilateral cease-fire between rebel Muslim and government forces in the Bihac enclave.

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- 18 August Bosnian Serb Assembly session elects a new government.
- 19 August Muslim rebel leader Abdic surrenders to Bosnian Government forces but later refuses to unconditionally surrender and flees Bihac.
- 20 August Bosnian Serb and Krajina Serb leaders sign a joint declaration calling for a unified Serb state.
- 20-21 August As many as 20,000 refugees flee the Bihac enclave into Krajina Serb-controlled territory. Croatian Government blocks their entry into Croatia.
- 22 August Bosnian Government forces capture Muslim separatist stronghold in the Bihac enclave.
- 24 August Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin pledges in meeting with Serbian Prime Minister Marjanovic to back efforts to ease sanctions against Serbia if Belgrade observes its commitment to break ties with the Bosnian Serbs.
- 24 August Federation parties agree to establish a joint political commission to work with the federation leadership to implement the federation agreement.
- 26 August Emergency session of the Serbian Assembly adopts declaration supporting the contact group's peace plan.
- 27 August Russian Foreign Minister meets with Serbian President Milosevic in Belgrade to discuss easing of sanctions against Serbia and border monitoring issues.
- 27-28 August Bosnian Serb referendum overwhelmingly rejects contact group plan.
- 30 August Government and Bosnian Serb military commanders sign an antisniping agreement for Gorazde.
- 2-10 September Approximately 3500 Muslims and other minorities are expelled from northern

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- Bosnia in the single most intensive week of Bosnian Serb ethnic cleansing since the campaign intensified in mid-July.
- 3 September Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev says Russia will withdraw its troops from Bosnia if NATO conducts airstrikes against the Bosnian Serbs or the arms embargo is lifted.
- 4 September UN mediators Owen and Stoltenberg meet with Milosevic to discuss Belgrade's embargo on the Bosnian Serbs. Milosevic tells Stoltenberg that he will accept a plan to place international monitors along the border.
- 6-7 September Contact group meets in Berlin to discuss monitoring proposal arranged by EU mediator Owen and accepted by Milosevic. The group agrees to request that the UN ease some sanctions against Serbia in exchange for Belgrade's acceptance of border monitors.
- 8 September French Foreign Ministry announces Belgrade will accept an international humanitarian mission along the federal border with Bosnia. The contact group agrees to recommend the UN tighten sanctions against the Bosnian Serbs and ease some sanctions against Belgrade.
- 9 September As many as 30,000 refugees from Velika Kladusa in the Bihac enclave remain in the Krajina Serb-controlled area.
- 10-11 September EU foreign ministers approve in principle the contact group plan for easing sanctions against Belgrade in exchange for Belgrade's acceptance of international monitors along its border with Bosnia. The EU is prepared to send 135 monitors. The ministers also voice strong opposition to lifting the Bosnian arms embargo.
- 11 September The EU administration headquarters in Mostar is hit during a grenade attack, narrowly missing the room of Mostar administrator Hans Koschnick. First such incident since EU took control of Mostar in July.

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- 14 September Bosnian President Izetbegovic and Croatian President Tudjman reach agreement on the creation of a Bosnian Muslim-Croat military command and of municipal and cantonal Federation authorities.
- 15 September Bosnian Serbs divert power from one of two power lines in Sarajevo to Pale, leaving Sarajevo without electricity or water. The other power line was damaged earlier during a storm.
- 16 September An advance team of 19 international border observers arrives in Belgrade. The mission, under the direction of Swedish general Bo Pellnas, will monitor the economic blockade imposed on the Bosnian Serbs by Belgrade to verify whether it is being implemented.
- 18 September UN Commander Rose threatens both Bosnian Serbs and Muslims with NATO airstrikes after fighting between Bosnian Government forces and Bosnian Serbs results in the shelling of Sarajevo by the Bosnian Serbs.
- 22 September US and British NATO fighter planes carry out airstrikes on a Bosnian Serb tank in the Sarajevo exclusion zone after Bosnian Serbs attack a French armored personnel carrier.
- 23 September The UNSC adopts a resolution to ease sanctions against Serbia once UNSYG Boutros-Ghali verifies that Belgrade's blockade of the Bosnian Serbs is effective. The Security Council also passes resolutions to tighten sanctions against the Bosnian Serbs and condemn ethnic cleansing.
- 27 September Bosnian President Izetbegovic calls on the Security Council to lift the arms embargo but delay implementation for six months.
- 28 September UN personnel make repairs to a damaged transformer restoring electric supplies and water to Sarajevo.

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- 30 September The UN Security Council votes to extend UNPROFOR's mandate for six months in Bosnia, Croatia, and Macedonia.
- 3 October UNSYG Boutros-Ghali sets in motion the process to suspend phase one sanctions after receiving confirmation from ICFY chairmen Owen and Stoltenberg that Belgrade is meeting its commitment to close the border. The Belgrade airport will reopen and sporting and cultural exchanges will resume for 100 days starting 5 October.
- 7 October NATO ambassadors urge UNSYG Boutros-Ghali to allow swifter air strikes, possibly without warning, on a wider choice of targets if the Bosnian Serb violate exclusion zones or attack UNPROFOR.
- 15 October Two-week Nunn-Mitchell clock starts. Congressional amendment urges the US President to propose a resolution in the UNSC within two weeks to lift the arms embargo in Bosnia.
- 16 October Macedonian President Gligorov is reelected in the first round of presidential and parliamentary elections, but a second round is needed to determine 60% of the parliamentary seats.
- 21 October National Bank of Yugoslavia introduces new measures to try to support rapidly weakening dinar, including releasing additional deutschmarks from reserves for sale to the public, drastically tightening credit, and cracking down on capital flight.
- 28 October USUN Ambassador Albright circulates a draft UNSC resolution calling for the arms embargo in Bosnia to be lifted in six months unless the Bosnian Serbs accept the contact group peace plan.
- NATO and the UN reach agreement on the use of air strikes in Bosnia. Air strikes will be proportional to the violation, more timely, and without tactical warning unless civilians are endangered. The UN

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- retains the authority to initiate and stop air strikes.
- 30 October President Gligorov's Alliance for Macedonia wins at least two-thirds of the 120 seats after the second round of parliamentary elections. Ethnic Albanian and independent parties win the remaining seats. Nationalist parties do not win any, while major opposition parties boycott the election to protest irregularities in the first round.
- 3 November The UN General Assembly approves a non-binding resolution to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia in six months if the Bosnian Serbs do not accept the contact group peace plan. UN Security Council members, who have sole authority to lift the embargo, voted 5 in favor, with 10 abstentions.
- 9 November A single Krajina Serb jet aircraft takes off from Udbina airfield to attack two targets in Bihac, violating the no-fly zone in Bosnia. The jet's missiles hit an ammunition dump and a parcel of open ground in the surrounding area.
- 18 November Krajina Serb jets attack Bihac with a missile, napalm bomb, and a cluster bomb. The UNSC issues a presidential statement condemning the attack and calls for an end to actions that endanger UN peacekeepers. Croatian President Tudjman gives the UNSC permission to allow NATO to fly over Croatian territory.
- 19 November The UNSC unanimously authorizes NATO planes to strike targets in Croatia--namely Udbina airfield--used by the Serbs to launch attacks on UN safe areas.
- The Krajina Serb Assembly rejects an economic proposal initiated by international mediators Owen and Stoltenberg to restore economic links with the Croatian Government.
- 21 November NATO planes, at UN request, attack Serb-controlled Udbina airfield in Croatia, rendering it temporarily inoperable. The

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- stike is intended to stop Serb attacks on the neighboring Bihac enclave in Bosnia.
- 23 November NATO planes attack Serb surface to-air-missile sites around Bosanska Krupa and Otoka in northwest Bosnia and in the area of Dvor, in retaliation for Serb attacks against British jets the previous day. The British jets were not hit.
- 30 November UNSYG Boutros-Ghali arrives in Sarajevo to negotiate a cease-fire throughout Bosnia with Bosnian President Izetbegovic and Serb leader Karadzic. Karadzic refuses to meet the UNSYG, insisting that the meeting take place on Serb-controlled land.
- 2 December Croatia and the "Republic of Serbian Krajina" (RSK) sign an economic agreement as a first step to restoration of utilities, reopening road links, and reactivating an oil pipeline between Croat and Serb-controlled areas of Croatia.
- Contact Group Foreign Ministers meet in Brussels to discuss new initiatives designed to encourage the Bosnian Serbs to sign the Contact Group peace plan.
- 4 December British Foreign Minister Hurd and French Foreign Minister Juppe travel to Belgrade for talks with Serbian President Milosevic. Milosevic promises to use his influence to press the Bosnian Serbs to accept the Contact Group plan.
- 5 December A delegation of Bosnian Serb Assembly members led by Bosnian Serb Foreign Minister Buha urges other assembly members to consider acceptance of the Contact Group plan, after a meeting in Belgrade with Serbian President Milosevic.
- 7 December Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic announces that "new interpretations" of the Contact northwest Bosnia after meeting with UN Commander Rose in Velika Kladusa. Rose also meets with Bosnian V Corps Commander Dudakovic, who pledges to consult with Sarajevo on whether to accept the truce.

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29 December

The Bosnian Serb Assembly issues a statement endorsing the 19 December Carter agreement and agrees to negotiations based on the existing Contact Group plan. Seven Serb deputies, who have maintained ties with Milosevic, break away from Karadzic's SDS party to form their own independent group.

31 December

Bosnian Government and Serb officials sign separate texts, agreeing to a four-month comprehensive cease-fire to take effect at noon, on 1 January. The agreement follows the temporary truce signed on 23 December and calls for UN troops to be positioned between the combatant forces in some areas. UNPROFOR will set up joint commissions to monitor the cease-fire.

1995

1 January

The four-month cessation of hostilities agreement between the Bosnian Government and Bosnian Serbs takes effect at noon, local Sarajevo time.

2 January

Bosnian Croat political and military officials, led by Federation President Zubak, sign the four-month cease-fire agreement after a two-hour meeting in Mostar with UN Commander Rose. Zubak attaches a separate annex that demands an Group plan presented by Milosevic are a good basis to reopen negotiations. Karadzic insists, however, that land swaps and constitutional issues must be decided before formal acceptance of the plan.

12 December

Krajina Serb and/or rebel Muslim forces destroy a Bangladeshi UN armored personnel carrier in Velika Kladusa with an anti-tank guided missile. UNPROFOR Commander Rose and other UN officials in Sarajevo deny Bangladeshi requests for NATO air presence.

14 December

Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic publicly invites former President Carter to visit Bosnia as a mediator. Karadzic pledges to free all UN peacekeepers and Muslim soldiers held prisoner who are under the age of 19, guarantee freedom of movement

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- for UN convoys, accept an immediate cease-fire around Sarajevo, and reopen Sarajevo airport.
- 18 December Former President Carter travels to Sarajevo where he holds an hour-long meeting with Bosnian President Izetbegovic. Carter recommends that the Contact Group plan serve as the basis for further negotiations.
- 19 December Former President Carter, after a meeting with Bosnian Serb leaders in Pale, announces a Serb proposal for an immediate four-month cease-fire and an offer to continue talks based on the Contact Group plan. The points of the unilateral cease-fire are outlined in a statement issued by Serb leaders. Afterwards, Karadzic denies he agreed to an immediate cease-fire, but expresses the need "to explore the possibilities" of an immediate cease-fire.
- 19-20 December Military chiefs of NATO countries and countries with peacekeepers in Bosnia meet in the Hague to discuss ways to improve the UNPROFOR mission. The leaders call for more resources, but do not discuss increasing the number of UN troops or giving the mission authority for more robust military action.
- 20 December Carter returns to Sarajevo where he obtains Bosnian President Izetbegovic's agreement to a four month cease-fire, and after a second meeting in Pale, announces that Bosnian Serb leaders will accept a complete cease-fire throughout Bosnia to be implemented on 23 December. Carter then travels to Belgrade to hold talks with Serbian President Milosevic before returning to the US.
- 21 December Croatia's Krajina Serbs allow the Zagreb-Belgrade highway to reopen as part of their mediated economic agreement signed on 2 December.
- 22 December UN Special Envoy Akashi obtains commitments from Bosnian Muslim and Serb officials to enact a cease-fire at noon on

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- 23 December, after meetings in Sarajevo and Pale.
- 23 December Bosnian President Izetbegovic and Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic sign separate texts agreeing to a cease-fire, effective noon 24 December, valid until 1 January, after which there will be an anticipated four month "cessation of hostilities".
- 24 December A seven-day cease-fire between Bosnian Muslims and Serbs starts noon, local Sarajevo time.
- 28 December Rebel Muslim leader Abdic agrees "in principle" to respect a cease-fire in end to ethnic cleansing in Serb-controlled areas of Bosnia.
- 4 January A joint commission of Bosnian Muslim and Serb leaders fail to reach agreement on implementing key aspects of the cease-fire agreement. The meeting, held at Sarajevo airport, is suspended due to Serb complaints over the Bosnian Government's refusal to withdraw its troops from Mt. Igman.
- 6 January Bosnian Muslim and Serb leaders again fail to reach agreement on implementing the cease-fire. Serb leaders declare they will not reopen key supply routes leading into Sarajevo until they are permitted to inspect the Mt. Igman DMZ to verify the withdrawal of government troops.
- 9 January UN officials are unable to verify the Bosnian Government's withdrawal from Mt. Igman after a government guide argues that snow conditions are unsafe and refuses to lead them to the last hideout.
- 11 January Bosnian Government and Serb officials sign an agreement providing for the withdrawal of government forces from Mt. Igman and the opening of supply routes into Sarajevo by 14 January.
- 12 January Croatian President Tudjman informs UNSYG Boutros-Ghali by letter that Zagreb will not renew UNPROFOR's mandate in Croatia when it expires on 31 March. Tudjman

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states that UN headquarters can remain in Zagreb, but UN forces must withdraw before 30 June.

The UNSC votes to extend limited sanctions relief in Serbia for another 100 days. The vote also mandates border monitors to prohibit fuel shipments from Serbia to Serb-held areas of Croatia.

- 13 January The Contact Group holds talks with Bosnian Serb leaders in Pale.
- 14 January Bosnian Serb soldiers block the opening of supply routes into Sarajevo charging that government officials are abusing the agreement signed on 11 January by seeking the passage of commercial traffic. Serb officials state the agreement provides only for the passage of civilian and humanitarian traffic.
- 20 January Bosnian Government and Serb officials exchange 101 prisoners in Sarajevo. The exchange is the first prisoner swap since October 1994.
- 23 January Bosnian Serb leader Krajisnik and UN official Muratovic sign an agreement to open key supply routes into Sarajevo by 31 January. The agreement also provides for freedom of movement for the population, exchange of POWs, and evacuations for the wounded out of Gorazde.
- 24 January British Major-General Rupert Smith replaces General Michael Rose as commander of UN forces in Bosnia.
- 24-25 January The Contact Group begins two days of shuttle diplomacy between Pale and Sarajevo to further the peace process. The group decides to suspend the talks after the Serbs refuse to accept the Contact Group plan as the basis for further negotiations.
- 26 January The Adria oil pipeline, extending from Croatia's Adriatic coast to central Europe opens under the 2 December economic agreement between Zagreb and the Krajina Serbs.

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- 30 January The Zagreb Four (Z-4), the US, EU, UN and Russia, presents its plan for a political settlement in Croatia to President Tudjman and Krajina Serb "President" Martić. The plan reestablishes Croatian control over all territory within its internationally recognized borders and gives considerable autonomy to Serbs in areas where they form a majority. Martić refuses to receive the plan, stating that Knin must first receive guarantees that UNPROFOR will stay in Croatia, while Tudjman says Zagreb will study the plan before further decision.
- 31 January Serbian President Milosevic refuses to meet with Z-4 mediators and declines to discuss their plan for a political settlement in Croatia.
- 1 February UN officials announce that Bosnian Serb leaders will allow the opening of a key route into Sarajevo to humanitarian traffic. They indicate the road will likely remain closed to commercial traffic.
- 5 February Senior officials of the Muslim-Croat Federation meet in Munich, Germany with US and Contact Group representatives. They agree on a nine-point plan to strengthen the Federation and to nominate an international mediator to resolve disputed matters.
- 6 February UN officials announce the opening of key supply routes around Sarajevo and across the airport to civilian traffic. Commercial traffic is still excluded.
- 8 February The Krajina Serb "parliament" votes to suspend political talks and further steps in implementing the 2 December economic agreement with Zagreb until it reverses its decision to expel UN forces. The vote is accompanied by a

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measure declaring a war alert, one step below declaring a full state of war.

13 February

The Bosnian Serb Assembly meets in Samac and again rejects the Contact Group plan. The Assembly decides to prohibit unauthorized contacts between Bosnian Serb individuals or groups with the Contact Group, in an effort to reign in dissident deputies who favor the Contact Group plan.

14 February

The five-nation Contact Group, at a meeting in Paris, agrees to a new initiative to lift sanctions against Belgrade in exchange for its recognition of Croatia, Bosnia, Macedonia, and Slovenia. In addition, Serbian President Milosevic must endorse the Z-4 plan providing for a political solution in Croatia.

15 February

Over 1,500 ethnic Albanians attend the opening of an Albanian language university in western Macedonia. Macedonian police do not interfere in the opening ceremony.

17 February

Macedonian police clash with ethnic Albanians in western Macedonia over the operation of an Albanian language university. One ethnic Albanian killed and over twenty others--both police and demonstrators--wounded.

18-19 February

Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev travels to Serbia for two days of talks with Serbian President Milosevic concerning the new Contact Group initiative. Serbian officials respond by saying they cannot consider the initiative until sanctions are lifted against Belgrade.

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- 20 February Krajinina and Bosnian Serb officials form a joint defense council, headed by Bosnian Serb President Karadzic and Krajina Serb President Martic. Both sides agree to pool military resources and pledge military cooperation if fighting resumes.
- 23 February French, German, and British representatives of the Contact Group present Serbian President Milosevic with the group's new plan offering sanctions relief to Serbia in exchange for its recognition of the other former Yugoslav states. No public statements are given after the meeting, but press sources indicate Milosevic rejects the new offer.
- 1 March French, German, and British Contact Group representatives return to Belgrade for talks with Serbian President Milosevic on the new plan. Contact Group officials indicate that the full Contact Group will meet in Paris on 2 March to decide next steps.
- The Krajina Serbian Radical Party and President Martic propose an initiative in the Krajina Serb Assembly for a no-confidence vote in Prime Minister Mikelic. The Assembly will consider the initiative on 8 March.
- 2 March The full Contact Group meets in Paris to discuss the results of the 1 March meeting with Milosevic. Contact Group officials concede that Belgrade rejected their plan, but indicated they would discuss counter-proposals offered by Milosevic at the meeting.
- 6 March Military commanders from the Croatian, Bosnian, and Bosnian Croat armies meet in Zagreb to sign an accord.

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strengthening military cooperation. The accord provides the framework for possible coordination of Muslim-Croat military actions against Serbs in Croatia and Bosnia.

8 March

Deputies of the Krajina Serb Radical Party walk out of the Krajina Serb Assembly in protest against the assembly speaker not including on the agenda a proposal to hold a no confidence vote in Prime Minister Mikelic.

8-10 March

Federation President Zubak and Vice President Ganic agree in Bonn, Germany, to take concrete steps to strengthen the federation by 15 April. The two leaders propose to assemble a mixed army, establish all cantons, return refugees, ensure freedom of movement, and set up a common court system, among other actions.

10 March

Bosnian Croat General Santic, commander of Bosnian Croat forces in Bihac is reported missing. Bosnian Croat officials accuse the Bosnian Government of detaining Santic after the government army arrested him on 9 March. Bosnian army officials deny involvement.

12 March

Croatian President Tudjman announces Zagreb's readiness to negotiate a new mandate with the UN Security Council for an international force to replace existing UN troops in Croatia. The new force would consist of approximately 5,000 troops, with 500 soldiers stationed along Croatia's borders with Bosnia and Serbia.

15 March

Bosnian Army Commander Delic announces that three government soldiers are

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being detained in connection with the early March disappearance of Bosnian Croat General Santic. Delic states that the incident was a "settling of personal scores" and not motivated by political or military reasons.

- 20 March Croatian and Krajina Serb officials agree to open a section of the Belgrade-Zagreb railway by mid-April. Croatian officials agree to perform repairs to the railway by 27 March.
- 24 March Bosnian Prime Minister Silajdzic and Croatian Prime Minister Valentic sign a federation agreement on economic and customs cooperation, the return of refugees, and the abolition of visas. The two officials also review an agreement that guarantees the federation access to the sea through Croatian territory, and Croatia access through federation territory.
- 26 March Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic orders the mobilization of the entire Bosnian Serb population to counter the Bosnian Government offensive, now in its second week.
- 27 March The five-nation Contact Group, meeting in London, urges Sarajevo and Pale to extend the current ceasefire and pledges to continue its efforts to bring about negotiations before the start of a new round of fighting.
- 28 March The Croatian Parliament endorses a set of conclusions stating that any new UN mandate for Croatia must explicitly refer to Croatia in its name, establish effective control of Croatia's borders, and provide for operational measures leading to peace.

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-) 29 March The Bosnian Parliament endorses the 10 March Bonn Agreement to step up implementation of the Muslim-Croat federation.
- 31 March The UNSC adopts three resolutions renewing the UN mandate in the former Yugoslavia and dividing UN troops into three separate commands for Croatia, Bosnia, and Macedonia. The new Croatian force, UNCRO (UN Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia), will be reduced in number and tasked to monitor Croatia's borders. The new Bosnian and Macedonian forces, UNPROFOR and UNPREDEP (UN Preventive Deployment Force), will have mandates that are largely unchanged.
- 4 April Contact Group officials, meeting in London, agree to press Sarajevo to extend the Bosnian ceasefire when it expires on 1 May. The group fails to agree on a strategy to gain Serbian recognition of Bosnia and Croatia.
- 8 April Bosnian Serb and UN military generals sign an agreement pledging that both sides will not interfere with the movement of people and traffic along the main supply route between the airport and central Sarajevo. The agreement follows a tense standoff in which Bosnian Serbs blockaded French UN troops behind mines on 7 April.
- 11 April Members of the five-nation Contact Group arrive in Belgrade to hold talks on the on-going peace process with Serbian President Milosevic. No formal statement is issued by the Contact Group.
- 14 April A French UN peacekeeper is killed by an unidentified sniper while driving

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an armored vehicle through the Sarajevo suburb of Dobrinja.

15 April

A second French UN peacekeeper is killed by sniper fire in Sarajevo. The soldier's death prompts French Prime Minister Balladur to dispatch French Defense Minister Leotard to Sarajevo to discuss UN troop security, call for emergency UN consultations, and threaten a French withdrawal from Bosnia if Paris' conditions for the continuation of the mission are not met.

15-16 April

The Bosnian Serb Assembly meets in Sanski Most to review the military and political situation in Serb-held Bosnia. Military and political leaders blame each other for recent military setbacks to the Bosnian Government.

18 April

Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic announces that Pale will restructure government institutions, including the army and police to correct deficiencies caused by the blockade and deficiencies related to "internal control mechanisms in state bodies and the ruling party."

International mediators Owen and Stoltenberg meet in Belgrade with Milosevic to discuss possible helicopter violations of Serbia's economic blockade of the Bosnian Serbs. Milosevic agrees to allow international experts to examine Yugoslav air space radar tapes for the past seven weeks.

19 April

The UNSC unanimously adopts a French draft resolution that calls on all warring parties in Bosnia to refrain from violence against UN forces, urges

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the extension of the cease-fire, and requests the resumption of talks for a peaceful settlement.

20-21 April

UN Special Envoy Akashi holds talks in Sarajevo and Pale with Bosnian Government and Serb leaders on renewing the four-month ceasefire. Both Sarajevo and Pale turn down the offer to renew the ceasefire.

21 April

The US, UK, Russia, France and Germany approve a resolution to extend relaxation of minor sanctions against Serbia, but with stricter controls. The draft calls on Serbia to completely seal its borders with Bosnia, cut off communications with Pale, and requires renewal every 75 days instead of 100.

UNSYG Boutros-Ghali recommends a report to the UNSC reorganizing UN forces in Croatia. The plan, not yet approved by Zagreb or Knin, reduces the number of troops in the force, provides for monitors on Croatia's borders with Bosnia, but does not specify the number of troops on the border or how many crossings will be monitored.

21-22 April

US and German Contact Group officials are forced to spend the night at Sarajevo airport after Bosnian Serb officials refuse to ensure their safe passage into Sarajevo for talks with the Bosnian Government. The envoys leave the airport for Zagreb on 22 April. Serb leader Karadzic blames the UN's 21 April decision to only extend minimal sanctions relief to Serbia for the restrictions imposed on the negotiators.

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24-25 April

The Krajina Serb Army closes the Zagreb-Belgrade Highway for 24 hours due to alleged interference by the Croatian Government and UNCRO officials with commercial traffic. The Krajina Serbs reopen the highway on 25 April.

1 May

The Carter-brokered Cessation of Hostilities Agreement expires in Bosnia amidst low-level fighting.

Between 5,000 and 6,500 Croatian army troops attack across UN lines into UN Sector West to take control of the Zagreb-Belgrade highway following a weekend of Serb and Croat killings along the road. Krajina Serbs respond by shelling nearby Croatian towns and taking 122 UN Personnel hostage.

2 May

Krajina Serbs rocket downtown Zagreb and nearby Pleso Airport in retaliation for the Croatian offensive in UN Sector West. Five people are killed and over 100 injured.

The Croatians continue their push into Sector West, seizing virtually all strategic points. President Tudjman declares victory.

3 May

US Special Envoy Akashi brokers a ceasefire between Croatia and the Krajina Serbs following another Serb

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missile strike against Zagreb that hit a children's hospital and the National Theater--killing one person and wounding 40.

7 May

Bosnian Serbs shell Sarajevo in the first major attack on the city since the expiration of a four-month cease-fire on 1 May. Ten are killed and 40 injured, according to press accounts.

8 May

The Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe announces it will mediate between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) in their longstanding dispute over FYROM's use of the name Macedonia and mutual accusations of designs on each other's territory.

9 May

The United Nations begins evacuating Serbs from Sector West to Bosnia after Krajina Serb leaders threaten further rocketing of Zagreb if they are not allowed to go.

10 May

UN Commander General Rupert Smith requests air strikes on Bosnian Serb gunners in retaliation for the 7 May shelling of Sarajevo. He is overruled by UN Special Envoy Akashi who fears air strikes will upset the recently brokered cease-fire in Croatia. Afterwards, frustrated UN officials in Sarajevo call for a review of their role in Bosnia.

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- 15 May General Milan Celeketic, chief of the Krajina Serb Army submits his resignation to RSK President Martic. He blames the political leadership for losses in Western Slavonia, but also himself for not upholding his promise to defend every "centimeter" of Serb territory.
- 16 May UNSYG Boutros-Ghali, in a closed-door briefing with the Security Council, suggests that UN troops in Bosnia be reduced and regrouped. He stresses that a change is needed on the ground due to the escalation of hostilities and threats to peacekeepers.
- 17 May The UNSC adopts a resolution demanding that Croatian and Krajina Serb forces withdraw from UN separation zones in Croatia. The Council warns of unspecified actions if the two sides do not comply.
- 20 May The Krajina Serb assembly votes to unify with the Bosnian Serbs and calls for a joint session of the Krajina and Bosnian Serb assemblies by the end of May to formalize the unification.
- 24 May UN officials issue an ultimatum to the warring parties in Bosnia to stop the use of heavy weapons around Sarajevo. They warn the Serbs to return four big guns taken from UN depots by noon 25 May or face NATO airstrikes.
- 25 May NATO launches airstrikes against two ammunition bunkers near Pale for Bosnian Serb noncompliance with the ultimatum issued on 24 May. The Bosnian Serbs retaliate by shelling UN safe areas, taking UN troops hostage and killing 68 in Tuzla.

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- 26 May NATO launches a second round of airstrikes against the Pale ammunition depot at Jahorina Potok.
- 28 May Bosnian Foreign Minister Ljubijankic is killed when the helicopter carrying him is shot down over the Bihac region. Krajina Serbs claim responsibility.
- 29 May Bosnian Serb leaders announce that Pale is rescinding all agreements with the United Nations.
- 31 May Lord David Owen announces his resignation as EU peace negotiator in the former Yugoslavia.
- Press reports indicate that Bosnian Serbs have taken a total of 372 peacekeepers hostage since the 25 and 26 May NATO airstrikes.
- 1 June UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali presents options to the Security Council for the future of peacekeeping forces in Bosnia. He notes that his preference is a reduction of UNPROFOR's mandate, consolidation of UNPROFOR troops, and an eventual reduction of force.
- The Bosnian Presidency appoints Muhamed Sacirbey as the new foreign minister replacing Irfan Ljubijankic, who was killed on 28 May.
- 2 June A United States F-16 is shot down by Bosnian Serbs over Banja Luka while policing the Bosnian "no-fly" zone.
- 8 June US Marines rescue F-16 pilot shot down on 2 June.

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- 7-13 June Bosnian Serbs release 258 UN hostages. Twenty-six hostages remain in Serb hands. In addition, 92 UN peacekeepers are blocked in place by Serb forces.
- 15 June The Bosnian Serb "parliament" votes to unify with the Croatian Serbs.
- Bosnian government troops massing north of Sarajevo remove weapons from UN depot at gunpoint. Shops, schools, and offices close in Sarajevo.
- 16 June Heavy fighting breaks out around Sarajevo as Bosnian Government begins probing attacks for an offense to lift the siege of Sarajevo.
- UN Security Council authorizes a British-French-Dutch rapid reaction force (RRF) to protect UN peacekeepers in Bosnia. Financial arrangements to pay for the force are left to be determined.
- 18 June Bosnian Serbs release remaining 26 UN hostages in exchange for four Serb soldiers detained by United Nations.
- 20 June EU envoy Carl Bildt arrives in Split for his first visit to former Yugoslavia as international mediator.
- 28 June NATO gives provisional approval to a plan to send thousands of troops to Bosnia to cover withdrawal of UN peacekeepers if their mission collapses.
- 30 June German parliament approves cabinet's decision to send soldiers and fighter aircraft to support the RRF in Bosnia, which could be Germany's first foreign combat mission since World War Two.

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- 4 July US logistical troops arrive in Split to prepare the ground for the UN Rapid Reaction Force.
- 5 July UN Security Council renews for another 75 days the easing of some sanctions it imposed on the Yugoslav republic in 1992.
- 9 July Bosnian Serb tanks push to within 1,500 meters of the town limits of Srebrenica. Bosnian Serbs detain seven UN Dutch peacekeepers during the incursion and take them to the town of Bratunac in Serb-held territory.
- 11 July NATO jets bomb Bosnian Serb tanks attacking Srebrenica after UN troops come under Serb fire.
- Bosnian Serb troops break through Dutch UN defenses and overrun Srebrenica, forcing thousands of Muslims to flee north to a UN base at Potocari.
- 12 July UN Security Council demands Bosnian Serb forces withdraw from UN-declared safe area of Srebrenica. The European Union and NATO issue similar statements and NATO demands the immediate and unconditional release of Dutch peacekeepers held by Bosnian Serbs.
- 14 July Thorvald Stoltenberg is named special UN envoy to Bosnia.
- Bosnian Government refuses to cooperate with either Akashi or Stoltenberg, blaming the fall of Srebrenica on UN inaction.
- EU envoy Bildt meets with Serbian President Milosevic to try to defuse

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the mounting crisis in Bosnia triggered by the Serb offensive on Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia.

- 14 July Bosnian Serb forces launch a major attack on the UN-declared safe area of Zepa.
- 15 July In Zepa Bosnian troops seize UN Ukrainian weapons and armored vehicles to counter the Serb attack.
- 16 July Bosnian Serb troops, supported by tanks and heavy mortars, thrust into the safe area of Zepa, to within 1,500 meters of the town.
- 17 July Bosnian Serb forces blockade a UN checkpoint outside Zepa with mines and threaten to fire on it if NATO warplanes appear.
- 18 July Bosnian Serb forces launch another attack on Zepa using tanks and artillery, while Bosnian Government troops disarm UN Ukrainian troops, hoping to use them against the Serbs.
- Saudi King Fahd donates \$13 million in humanitarian aid for Bosnia and calls on world leaders to defend Bosnia's Muslims.
- 19 July Croatian Serb troops and their rebel Muslim allies launch an attack against Bosnian Government positions in the northwestern Bihac enclave.
- The number of refugees arriving in Tuzla from eastern Bosnia reaches 29,000 with 13,000 still missing.

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- 19 July Bosnian Serb forces launch a major offensive against the Bihac enclave from the north and west.
- 21 July Talks open at a meeting in London of senior officials from Contact Group and UN troop contributor nations in an effort to save the UN mission in Bosnia.
- 21 July The Organization of Islamic Conference announces that it considers the international arms embargo against the Bosnian Government to be "de jure" invalid and agrees to provide "all necessary assistance and support" for Bosnia's defense.
- 22 July Croatian President Tudjman, Bosnian President Izetbegovic, and Federation leader Zubak sign the Split Agreement for Croatia to provide Bosnia-Herzegovina urgent military assistance against the Serb offensive in Bihac.
- 25 July Croatian Army and Bosnian Croat forces begin an offensive in the Livno Valley of western Bosnia against the Bosnian Serbs.
- 25 July Krajina Serb leader Martić, Bosnian Serb General Mladic, and Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic are indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.
- 26 July The US Senate votes to lift the arms embargo against the Bosnian Government.
- 28 July The Krajina Serb "Assembly" elects a new government, with Milan Babic as "Prime Minister."

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- 3 August Vojislav Seselj, head of the Serbian Radical Party, is released from prison after serving a two-month sentence for a shooting incident at an illegal rally in Gnjilane.
- 3 August Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic submits his resignation.
- 4 August Bosnian Serb "President" Radovan Karadzic replaces General Ratko Mladic as Commander of the Bosnian Serb Army.
- 4 August Croatian forces launch an attack against the Serb-occupied UN Sectors North and South in Croatia.
- 5 August Croatian Army forces capture the Krajina Serb "capital" of Knin.
- 7 August Croatian Defense Minister Susak announces that all military operations in Sectors North and South are finished.
- 10 August Following talks with Bosnian President Izetbegovic, Prime Minister Silajdzic withdraws his resignation.
- 11 August Bosnian Serb "President" Karadzic reinstates General Mladic as top military leader.
- 12 August Saudi Arabia raises more than \$90 million in donations for Bosnian Muslims.
- 13 August The Russian State Duma votes to withdraw from UN sanctions against the FRY and freeze relations with Croatia.
- 14 August United States steps up diplomatic efforts by sending a delegation headed

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by US Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke on a tour of Balkan capitals.

A second US Predator spy drone is lost over Bosnia due to engine problems.

Bosnian Serbs begin a new wave of mass expulsions of Croats and Muslims from Banja Luka.

15 August

The delegation of US envoys headed by Holbrooke launch the new peace initiative by meeting in Split, Croatia with Croatian Foreign Minister Granic and Bosnian Foreign Minister Sacirbey.

Serbian President Milosevic appoints Yugoslav Ambassador to Greece Milan Milutinovic as new Foreign Minister. Former Foreign Minister Jovanovic becomes new UN representative.

16 August

Holbrooke and other US envoys meet with Croatian President Tudjman to discuss the US initiative. Tudjman says he will cooperate in advancing the new plan.

17 August

Bosnian Government officials refuse to meet with European Union peace envoy Bildt, claiming his peace initiative "is dead." The Croatian Government also refuses to talk to Bildt.

US envoy Holbrooke meets with Serbian President Milosevic to present the US peace initiative. Milosevic supports the plan.

19 August

US special envoy Ambassador Frasure, Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Kruzell, and Air Force Colonel Drew are killed when their APC slides off the

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Mt. Igman road outside Sarajevo and crashes into a ravine.

The United Nations Security Council issues a statement criticizing Croatia and Bosnia for blocking deployment of the RRF, calling for "removal of impediments" and "freedom of movement."

20 August

Four British soldiers--believed to be the first losses suffered by the RRF--are killed when their helicopter crashes into the Adriatic Sea.

23 August

The White House names four replacements for the three US diplomats who were killed while en route to Sarajevo on 19 August for peace talks.

Seventy-two Ukrainian UN peacekeepers withdraw from the eastern Bosnian enclave of Gorazde.

28 August

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke arrives in Europe to press a new US diplomatic initiative to end the Balkan conflict.

A Bosnian Serb artillery pound impacts near the Merkale market in Sarajevo. The blast kills 37 civilians and wounds 85 others.

29 August

The Bosnian Serb Assembly welcomed the US initiative for the political resolution of the Balkan conflict.

NATO forces begin massive air strikes against Bosnian Serb targets near Sarajevo, Mostar, Tuzla, Pale, and Gorazde.

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30 August

Bosnian Serb forces shoot down a NATO French Mirage 2000 near the Gorazde enclave. Status of the two pilots is uncertain.

1 September

According to press, the five European humanitarian monitors previously reported killed in a NATO bomb are alive but still under capture by Serb forces.

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