



International Tribunal for the
Prosecution of Persons
Responsible for Serious Violations
of International Humanitarian Law
Committed in the Territory of the
Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Case No.: IT-02-54-T
Date: 8 April 2003
Original: English

IN THE TRIAL CHAMBER

Before: Judge Richard May, Presiding
Judge Patrick Robinson
Judge O-Gon Kwon

Registrar: Mr. Hans Holthuis

Order of: 8 April 2003

PROSECUTOR

v.

SLOBODAN MILOŠEVIĆ

**ORDER CONCERNING A CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS
IN THE CROATIA PART OF THE CASE**

The Office of the Prosecutor

Ms. Carla Del Ponte
Mr. Geoffrey Nice

Ms. Hildegard Uertz-Retzlaff
Mr. Dermot Groome

The Accused

Slobodan Milošević

Amici Curiae

Mr. Steven Kay, QC
Mr. Branislav Tapušković
Mr. Timothy L.H. McCormack

THIS TRIAL CHAMBER of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 ("International Tribunal"),

NOTING the confidential "Prosecution's Submission on the Possibility of Agreeing Certain Facts Put to the Witnesses by the Accused", filed by the Prosecution on 5 November 2002, in which the Prosecution stated that it would be pleased to create a chronology of events to be put to the Accused or his associates with an eye to developing an agreed position,

NOTING the Trial Chamber's "Order to Prosecution to Prepare a Chronology of Events", issued on 19 November 2002,

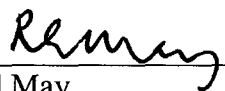
— **NOTING** the "Prosecution Motion Proposing a Chronology of Events", filed on 28 November 2002 in response to the Trial Chamber's Order,

HEREBY ANNEXES a Chronology of events concerning the Croatia part of these proceedings, with a view to agreement between the parties,

PURSUANT TO Rule 54 of the Rules

HEREBY ORDERS the parties to file any objections or proposed amendments to the Chronology within 14 days.

— Done in English and French, the English text being authoritative.



Richard May
Presiding Judge

Dated this eighth day of April 2003
At The Hague
The Netherlands

[Seal of the Tribunal]

Number	Date	Event
1	20 August 1941	Slobodan Milošević born in Požarevac, Serbia.
2	1959	Slobodan Milošević joined the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.
3	1964	Slobodan Milošević graduated from the Law Faculty of the University of Belgrade.
4	1984	Slobodan Milošević becomes Chairman of the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade.
5	1986	Slobodan Milošević elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia.
6	1988	Slobodan Milošević re-elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists in Serbia.
7	8 May 1989	Milošević elected President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.
8	5 December 1989	Milošević re-elected President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.
9	17 February 1990	SDS of Croatia established.
10	April/May 1990	Elections in Croatia. HDZ wins majority in the Sabor which elects Franjo Tuđman as President.
11	May 1990	SDS of Slavonia established.
12	14 May 1990	Colonel Blagoje Adžić, Chief of the General Staff of the JNA, issued an order to take over and store TO arms and ammunition in JNA depots.
13	16 Jul 1990	The League of Communists of Serbia and the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Serbia united, forming a new party named the Socialist Party of Serbia

Number	Date	Event
		(“SPS”).
14	17 Jul 1990	Milošević elected President of the Socialist Party of Serbia ("SPS").
15	25 July – 31 July 1990	Formation of the Serbian Assembly and Serbian National Council. Milan Babić elected President of the Serbian National Council.
16	17 August 1990	Barricades erected in Knin (“Log Revolution”).
17	19 August – 2 September 1990	Croatian Serbs hold referendum on issue of Serb autonomy in Croatia.
18	28 September 1990	Socialist Republic of Serbia becomes Republic of Serbia.
19	8 December 1990	Slobodan Milošević elected President of the Republic of Serbia.
20	21 December 1990	The Serbian National Council and the Temporary Presidency of the Association of the Municipalities of Northern Dalmatia and Lika declared the SAO Krajina.
21	24 December 1990	Momir Bulatović elected President of the Presidency of the Republic of Montenegro.
22	4 January 1991	Secretariat of Internal Affairs of the SAO Krajina established and Milan Martić appointed the Secretary.

Number	Date	Event
23	7 January 1991	The Serbian National Council for SBWS formed.
24	5 February 1991	The Ministry for Relations with Serbs Outside of Serbia established within the SDS. The Ministry's primary function was to assist the Croatian and Bosnian Serbs throughout the war years.
25	11 February 1991	Ministry of Defence of Serbia is established.
26	25 February 1991	The Serbian Radical Party was officially registered by Vojislav Šešelj
27	26 February 1991	The Serbian National Council of SBWS adopted a Declaration on Sovereign Autonomy of the Serbs, proclaiming the Serbs in Croatia to be a sovereign people, with a right to autonomy.
28	March 1991	Clash at Pakrac Police Station.
29	31 March 1991	Armed clash in Plitvice National Park
30	1 April 1991	The Executive Council of the SAO Krajina passed a decision to incorporate the SAO Krajina into the Republic of Serbia.
31	30 April 1991	Milan Babić elected President of the Executive Council of the SAO Krajina.
32	12 May 1991	Referendum carried out on the territory of the SAO Krajina on whether the SAO Krajina should join the Republic of Serbia and remain in Yugoslavia.

Number	Date	Event
33	15 May 1991	Stipe Mesić scheduled to take over the Presidency of the SFRY Presidency.
34	19 May 1991	Croatia held a referendum in which the electorate voted for independence from the SFRY.
35	20 May 1991	Borisav Jović becomes President of the SPS, replacing Slobodan Milošević
36	29 May 1991	The Assembly of the SAO Krajina declared the Statute of the SAO Krajina to be a Constitutional law and elected Milan Babić as its Prime Minister.
37	29 May 1991	Assembly of the SAO Krajina elected Milan Martić as Minister of Defence of the SAO Krajina.
38	June 1991	General Ratko Mladić becomes commander of the 9th Corps (Knin Corps) of the JNA.
39	25 June 1991	Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia declared their independence from Yugoslavia.
40	25-Jun-91	The Great National Assembly of SBWS formed. They decided that the region of SBWS was to be constituted as SAO SBWS and was to secede from Croatia. Goran Hadžić elected Prime Minister designate.
41	27 June 1991	Milan Martić appointed Minister of the Interior of SAO Krajina, while Milan Babić fulfilled both the position of President and Minister of Defence.
42	1 July 1991	Stipe Mesić assumes the position of President of the SFRY Presidency.
43	8 July 1991	With the mediation of the European Community, an agreement was reached that Croatia and Slovenia would suspend implementation of their independence for 90 days until 8 October 1991.

Number	Date	Event
44	18 July 1991	The Federal Presidency, with the support of the Serbian and Montenegrin governments and General Kadijević, voted to withdraw the JNA from Slovenia.
45	1 August 1991	Republic of Serbia Law on Internal Affairs enters into force.
46	3 August 1991	Republic of Serbia Law on Defence enters into force.
47	13 August 1991	The West Slavonian members of the Main Board of the SDS held a session in Pakrac at which it was decided to declare the establishment of the SAO Western Slavonia.
48	Late August	Armed engagement begins in the city of Vukovar.
49	28 August 1991	Armed clash in the village of Šotin.
50	12 September 1991	Armed clash in the town of Tovarnik.
51	21 September 1991	Town of Tovarnik occupied.
52	25 September 1991	Shelling in Škabrnja.
53	28 September 1991	Lovas attacked.
54	1 October 1991	Armed conflict in the Dubrovnik region.
55	1 October 1991	Presidency of the SFRY declares an imminent threat of war, which remains in effect until 22 May 1992.
56	1 October 1991	Bulatović issued an order mobilising a special police unit to carry out combat operations with the JNA and TO on the Dubrovnik front.
57	2 October 1991	Armed clash – Nadin (about 5 kilometres south of Škabrnja).

Number	Date	Event
58	4 October 1991	Killings in the police building in Dalj.
59	4 October 1991	Bapska – armed conflict.
60	4 October 1991	Armed clash – town of Šarengrad.
61	4 October 1991	General Ratko Mladić promoted by the SFRY Presidency to Major General.
62	8 October 1991	Date of the implementation of Croatia's and Slovenia's independence, based on the agreement mediated by the European Community.
63	10 October 1991	Tanks in Lovas.
64	14 October 1991	At a meeting between Ilok officials and the JNA with EC monitors present, it was agreed that the Croat residents of the town would be evacuated to other parts of Croatia on 16 October 1991.
65	16 October 1991	Evacuation of Ilok begins.
66	18 October 1991	International conference in The Hague on the Carrington Peace Plan.
67	24 October 1991	Founding of the Assembly of the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Bosnian Serb Assembly"). Krajišnik elected as its President.
68	28-Oct-91	Armed clash in Lipovača.

Number	Date	Event))
69	7-Nov-91	Armed clash in the hamlet of Vukovići.		
70	12 November 1991	Armed clash in Saborsko.		
71	18 November 1991	Armed clash in Škabrnja		
72	19 November 1991	Armed clash in Nadin.		
73	20 November 1991	Ovčara Farm executions.		
74	20 November 1991	A large number of inhabitants of Vukovar taken to the detention facilities in Dalj.		

Number	Date	Event
75	23 November 1991	Slobodan Milošević Federal Secretary of People's Defence Veljko Kadijević and Franjo Tudman entered into an agreement signed under the auspices of the United Nations Special Envoy Cyrus Vance. This agreement called for the lifting of blockades by Croatian forces on JNA barracks and for the withdrawal of JNA forces from Croatia. Both sides committed themselves to an immediate cease-fire throughout Croatia by units "under their command, control, or political influence" and further bound themselves to ensure that any Paramilitary or irregular units associated with their forces would also observe the cease-fire.
76	23 November 1991	Slobodan Milošević gave international mediators at the peace talks in Geneva assurances that the JNA and forces consisting of local Serb TO, Serbian TO, volunteers and Paramilitaries would comply with the agreement on the cessation of hostilities he had signed.
77	5-Dec-91	Vice Admiral Miodrag Jokić of the JNA agrees to a cease-fire in Dubrovnik as well as an easing of the naval blockade of the city.
78	6 December 1991	Shelling of the old town of Dubrovnik.
79	13 December 1991	Voćin - civilians killed.
80	14 December 1991	Church in Voćin was blown up. Homes in the village were burned down.

Number	Date	Event
81	21 December 1991	Bruška – killings.
82	3 January 1992	Another cease-fire agreement was signed by Franjo Tuđman and Slobodan Milošević paving the way for the implementation of a United Nations peace plan put forward by Cyrus Vance. Under the Vance Plan, four United Nations Protected Areas (UNPA's) were established in the areas occupied by Serb forces. The Vance Plan called for the withdrawal of the JNA from Croatia and for the return of the displaced persons to their homes in the UNPA's.
83	15 January 1992	The European Community recognised Croatia as an independent State.
84	26 February 1992	The SAO Western Slavonia and SAO SBWS joined the SAO Krajina in the Republic of Serbian Krajina.
85	May 1992	JNA withdrew from Croatia.
86	22 May 1992	Croatia becomes a member of the UN.
87	5-8 August 1995	Operation Storm.
88	1998	Eastern Slavonia re-integrated into Croatia.