

## **APPENDIX 3**

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### **CHRONOLOGY**

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# CHRONOLOGY

This Chronology traces the principal developments in the evolution of NATO against the background of significant world events. It reflects the intensity of diplomatic contacts and exchanges in the early years following the end of the Cold War and the high level consultations which take place on a continuous basis in relation to key areas of Alliance policy. Numerous additional events which have taken place in the framework of Partnership for Peace and the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, including seminars and conferences, training courses, military and crisis management exercises, additional visits and exchanges and other activities are not recorded for reasons of space. Information about such events may be found in communiqués and press releases listed in NATO's Integrated Data Service on the Internet (<http://www.nato.int>).

References made in this chronology to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are marked with an asterisk (\*) referring to the following footnote: Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

## 1945

- 26 June                      The United Nations Charter is signed at San Francisco.  
6 August                     Explosion of Hiroshima atomic bomb.

## 1946

- 5 March                      Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech at Fulton, Missouri.

## 1947

- 19 January                  The Soviet-sponsored Communist "Lublin-Committee" monopolises power in Poland.  
12 March                    President Truman urges the United States "*to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure*" (Truman Doctrine).  
5 June                        United States Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, announces plans for the economic rehabilitation of Europe (Marshall Plan).  
22-27 September        Establishment of Cominform, the organisation for the ideological unity of the Soviet bloc, following rejection of Marshall Aid by the Soviet Union and its allies.

## 1948

- 22 January Ernest Bevin, United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, proposes a form of Western Union. The Western Union Defence Organisation is subsequently established by the Defence Ministers of the Brussels Treaty Powers on 27-28 September 1948.
- 22-25 February The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia gains control of the government in Prague through a coup d'état.
- 17 March Signature of the Brussels Treaty of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence by the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.
- 11 June The United States Senate adopts the "Vandenberg Resolution", establishing the basis for future US association with regional and other collective arrangements for security.
- 24 June Beginning of the Berlin blockade by the Soviet Union.
- 28 June Formal expulsion of Yugoslavia from Cominform.
- 6 July Talks on North Atlantic defence begin in Washington between the United States, Canada and the Brussels Treaty Powers.
- 25-26 October The Consultative Council of the Brussels Treaty Powers announces "*complete agreement on the principle of a defensive pact for the North Atlantic*".
- 10 December Negotiations on the North Atlantic Treaty open in Washington between the representatives of the Brussels Treaty Powers, Canada and the United States.

## 1949

- 15 March The negotiating powers invite Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal to adhere to the North Atlantic Treaty.
- 2 April The governments concerned repudiate Soviet assertions that the North Atlantic Treaty is contrary to the United Nations Charter.
- 4 April The North Atlantic Treaty is signed in Washington by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.
- 8 April The Brussels Treaty Powers, Denmark, Italy and Norway request United States military and financial assistance.

- 4 May The London Ten-Power Agreement sets up the Council of Europe. Inaugural meeting of the Council at Strasbourg takes place on 10 August.
- 9 May The Berlin blockade is lifted.
- 24 August The North Atlantic Treaty enters into force.
- 17 September First session of the North Atlantic Council in Washington.
- 6 October Mutual Defence Assistance Act of 1949 is signed by President Truman.

## **1950**

- 27 January President Truman approves the plan for the integrated defence of the North Atlantic area, releasing US\$ 900,000,000 of military aid funds.
- 9 May The French Government proposes the creation of a single authority to control the production of steel and coal in France and Germany, open for membership to other countries (Schuman Plan).
- 25 June North Korean Forces attack the Republic of South Korea.
- 25 July First meeting of NATO Council Deputies in London. Ambassador Charles M. Spofford, United States Representative to the North Atlantic Council, is elected Permanent Chairman.
- 24 October French Prime Minister, René Pleven, outlines his plan for a European unified army, including German contingents, within the framework of NATO.
- 19 December The North Atlantic Council appoints General Dwight D. Eisenhower to be the first Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR).
- 20 December The Brussels Treaty Powers decide to merge the military organisation of the Western Union into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

## **1951**

- 15 February Conference convened by French Government on the setting up of a European Army opens in Paris.
- 2 April Allied Command Europe becomes operational with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) located at Rocquencourt, near Paris.
- 18 April Setting up of the European Coal and Steel Community by Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

- 3 May Incorporation of the Defence Committee and the Defence Financial and Economic Committee into the North Atlantic Council.
- 19 June The parties to the North Atlantic Treaty sign an agreement on the status of their forces.
- 20 September The member countries sign an agreement in Ottawa on the Status of NATO, National Representatives and International Staff (Civilian Status Agreement).
- 9-11 October First meeting of the Temporary Council Committee (TCC) in Paris, established by the North Atlantic Council to reconcile the requirements of collective security with the political and economic capabilities of the member countries.
- 17-22 October Signature in London of the protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the accession of Greece and Turkey.
- 19 November Inauguration of the NATO Defense College, Paris (transferred to Rome on October 10, 1966).

## **1952**

- 30 January Appointment of Vice-Admiral Lynde D. McCormick (United States) to be the first Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT).
- 18 February Greece and Turkey accede to the North Atlantic Treaty.
- 20-25 February The North Atlantic Council meeting in Lisbon reorganises the structure of the Alliance and NATO becomes a permanent organisation with its headquarters in Paris.
- 21 February The Council establishes a Channel Command, and appoints Admiral Sir Arthur John Power as the first Commander-in-Chief Channel (CINCHAN).
- 12 March Lord Ismay (United Kingdom) is appointed Vice-Chairman of the North Atlantic Council and Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
- 10 April Allied Command Atlantic (ACLANT) becomes operational, with headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia, USA.
- 16 April NATO opens its provisional headquarters at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris.
- 28 April First meeting of the North Atlantic Council in permanent session in Paris.
- 27 May Signature in Paris of the Treaty setting up the European Defence Community by Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. (Following the decision of the French National Assembly on 29 August 1954, the Treaty did not come into force).

28 August Signature in Paris by member nations of the Alliance of a Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters.

## 1953

5 March Death of Stalin.  
23 July Korean Armistice signed at Panmunjon.  
20 August USSR issues a communiqué of its possession of the hydrogen bomb.  
4-8 December Conference in Bermuda of the Heads of Government of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, attended by Lord Ismay as observer for NATO.

## 1954

25 Jan./18 Feb. Abortive Four-Power Conference in Berlin on German reunification.  
7 May The United Kingdom and the United States reject the USSR's bid to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.  
17-18 June Meeting at The Hague of the Constituent Conference of the Atlantic Treaty Association sponsored by the International Atlantic Committee.  
29 August The French National Assembly decides against ratification of the Treaty setting up the European Defence Community (EDC).  
6 September Opening of Manila Conference which culminates in the signing of the treaties setting up SEATO (South-East Asia Treaty Organisation)<sup>1</sup>.  
28 Sept.-3 Oct. Meeting in London of the Conference of Nine to seek an alternative to the EDC. (Participating countries: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States).  
23 October Signature of the Paris Agreements. The Federal Republic of Germany is invited to join NATO, and Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany accede to the Western European Union (WEU).

## 1955

6 May The Federal Republic of Germany becomes a member of NATO.

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<sup>1</sup> Member countries: Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom and United States.

- 14 May The USSR concludes the Warsaw Treaty with Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania.
- 18-23 July First Conference of NATO Parliamentarians (since November 1966, the North Atlantic Assembly) in Paris.
- 30 December The USSR signs a treaty with the régime in East Germany, granting it the prerogatives of a State.

## 1956

- 24 February At the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, Khrushchev denounces Stalin in a “secret” speech.
- 18 April Dissolution of Cominform.
- 28 June Anti-régime riots erupt at Poznan in Poland.
- 26 July Egypt nationalises the Suez Canal.
- 4 November Soviet suppression of Hungarian people’s rebellion.
- 13 December The North Atlantic Council approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee of Three on Non-Military Cooperation in NATO.

## 1957

- 25 March Signature of the Rome Treaties setting up Euratom and the European Economic Community.
- 2-3 May Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Bonn. The Council decides to intensify its efforts in favour of German reunification by means of free elections.
- 16 May Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium) succeeds Lord Ismay as Secretary General of NATO.
- 29 July Signing in Berlin of a declaration by the governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, affirming the identity of their policies with regard to the reunification of Germany and to European security.
- 14 September The General Assembly of the United Nations condemns the Soviet intervention in Hungary.
- 4 October The first Soviet Sputnik is launched.
- 31 October Franco-British intervention in the Suez Canal area.
- 16-19 December At a meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Paris, Heads of Government reaffirm the principles and purposes of the Atlantic Alliance.

## 1958

- 1 January Entry into force of the Treaty of Rome setting up the European Economic Community.



26-29 March	First meeting of NATO Science Committee.
15-17 April	Defence Ministers of the NATO countries meeting in Paris reaffirm the defensive character of the NATO strategy.
10 November	Khrushchev announces that the USSR wishes to terminate the Four-Power Agreement on the status of Berlin. (The Plan was rejected by the Western Powers on December 31).
16-18 November	December Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council. The Council associates itself with the views expressed by the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States on Berlin and on the right of the Western Powers to remain there.

## 1959

1 January	Overthrow of the Batista régime in Cuba by Fidel Castro.
11 June	Opening of Four-Power Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Geneva (France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR) on the German question.
19 August	The Baghdad Pact signed on 24 February 1955 becomes the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO). Full members: Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey and United Kingdom. Associate member: United States. Its headquarters is set up in Ankara. (Dissolved, 26 September 1979).
20 November	Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom initial the Stockholm Convention establishing the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) <sup>2</sup> .
15-22 December	Inauguration of the new NATO Headquarters at the Porte Dauphine in Paris.

## 1960

15 March	Opening of the United Nations Ten-Power Disarmament Committee negotiations in Geneva. Communist states withdraw on 27 June.
1 May	American U2 aircraft is shot down over Soviet territory.
19 May	French, United Kingdom and United States Foreign Ministers report to the North Atlantic Council on the break-

<sup>2</sup> Finland became an associate member of EFTA in 1961. Iceland joined in 1970. Denmark and the United Kingdom withdrew from EFTA on joining the EEC on 1 January 1973. Portugal withdrew from EFTA on 1 January 1986.

- down of the Paris Summit meeting with the participation of the USSR on 16 May.
- 27 May Military coup d'état in Turkey.
- 23 September Khrushchev attends the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York.
- 10 November Summit meeting in Moscow of the Communist leaders of 81 countries. Approval of Khrushchev's concept of peaceful coexistence.
- 14 December Convention for the Establishment of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in place of the OEEC signed by 18 European countries and the United States and Canada. Australia, New Zealand and Japan subsequently join the Organisation.

## 1961

- 12 April Soviet Major Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man orbited in space.
- 21 April Dirk U. Stikker (the Netherlands) succeeds Paul-Henri Spaak as Secretary General of NATO.
- 13 August Erection of the Berlin Wall.
- 13-15 December At a Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Paris, the Alliance reaffirms its position on Berlin, strongly condemning the building of the Wall, and approves the renewal of diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union to determine whether a basis for negotiation can be found. It also announces the establishment of a mobile task force.

## 1962

- 8-20 January The "Alliance Convention" of citizens of NATO countries meets and endorses the "Declaration of Paris" in favour of strengthening the Alliance and the Atlantic Community.
- 18 March The Evian agreements establish an independent Algeria.
- 29 March Establishment of the European Organisation for the Development and Construction of Space Vehicle Launchers (ELDO). Member countries: Australia, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and United Kingdom.
- 10 April Macmillan and Kennedy appeal to Khrushchev for agreement on a test ban treaty.
- 4-6 May Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers of the North Atlantic Alliance review the circumstances in which the Alliance might be compelled to have recourse to nuclear weapons (Athens Guidelines).

- 14 June Establishment of the European Space Research Organisation (ESRO). Member countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom. (ELDO and ESRO merged to become the European Space Agency (ESA) on 31 May 1975.)
- 22 Oct.-20 Nov. Partial blockade of Cuba by the US following revelation of Soviet construction of missile bases on the island; lifted following Soviet agreement to dismantle the bases.
- 18-20 December President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan confer at Nassau, Bahamas. They agree to contribute part of their strategic nuclear forces to NATO.

## 1963

- 16 January Following a statement by the French Representative, the Council notes that insofar as the former Algerian Departments of France are concerned, the relevant clauses of the North Atlantic Treaty became inapplicable as of 3 July 1962.
- 20 June Agreement on a 'hot line' between Washington and Moscow is signed in Geneva by the United States and the Soviet Union.
- 15-25 July The United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union initial an agreement banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater.
- 10 October The Moscow Treaty on a partial nuclear test ban, signed on 5 August, comes into force.
- 22-23 October In a military exercise (Operation "Big Lift"), 14 500 American soldiers are flown from the United States to Germany to demonstrate the ability of the United States to reinforce NATO forces in Europe rapidly in an emergency.
- 22 November President Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

## 1964

- 1 August Manlio Brosio (Italy) succeeds Dirk Stikker as Secretary General of NATO.
- 14 October Khrushchev is removed from office. He is replaced by Leonid Brezhnev as General Secretary of the CPSU and by Alexei Kosygin as Prime Minister.
- 16 October China explodes its first atomic bomb.

## 1965

- 6 April The world's first commercial satellite "Early Bird" is launched by the United States. Successfully tested as first global communications system for telephone, TV and telegraphic communications.
- 7 April Soviet and East German authorities block land access to Berlin at intervals for one week when the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany holds its plenary session in West Berlin's Congress Hall.
- 23 April Soviet Union launches its first communications satellite.
- 31 May-1 June Meeting of NATO Defence Ministers in Paris pays special attention to the defence problems of Greece and Turkey, and agrees to consider a proposal for improving consultation and extending participation in the planning of nuclear forces.
- 9 September At a press conference President de Gaulle announces that French military integration within NATO would end by 1969.
- 20 October The North Atlantic Council approves the revised missions of the Major NATO Commanders and the Canada-US Regional Planning Group.
- 14-16 December The North Atlantic Council meeting in Ministerial session in Paris accepts new procedures designed to improve the annual process of reviewing the defence efforts of member countries and agreeing upon their force contributions.

## 1966

- 10 March President de Gaulle formally announces France's intention of withdrawing from the integrated military structure of the Alliance.
- 14 December The Defence Planning Committee establishes the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee and the Nuclear Planning Group.

## 1967

- 18 January Inauguration of NATO Defense College in Rome.
- 31 March Official opening ceremony of SHAPE at Casteau, near Mons, Belgium.
- 6-7 April First meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group in Washington.
- 21 April Military régime takes over power in Greece.

- 14 June The North Atlantic Council meeting in Luxembourg reviews the Middle East situation following the Six-Day War between Israel and its Arab neighbours.
- 16 October Official opening of new NATO Headquarters in Brussels.
- 12 December The Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee holds a meeting in Brussels to examine the Report of the Nuclear Planning Group on strategic nuclear forces, antiballistic missiles, the tactical use of nuclear weapons, and national participation in nuclear planning.
- 13-14 December The North Atlantic Council approves the Harmel Report on the Future Tasks of the Alliance. The Defence Planning Committee adopts NATO's new strategic concept of flexible response and approves the establishment of a Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT).

## **1968**

- 19 January The United States and the Soviet Union table a draft nuclear non-proliferation treaty at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.
- 24-25 June The Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Reykjavik, Iceland reviews current measures affecting access routes to Berlin and issues a Declaration on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions.
- 20-21 August Soviet, Polish, East German, Bulgarian and Hungarian troops invade Czechoslovakia.
- 12 September Albania renounces its membership of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation.
- 13-14 November Formation of the Eurogroup.
- 15-16 November The North Atlantic Council denounces Soviet actions in Czechoslovakia as contrary to the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and issues a warning to the USSR.

## **1969**

- 28 May Establishment of the naval on-call force in the Mediterranean (NAVOCFORMED).
- 8-10 December First meeting of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS), established by the North Atlantic Council on 6 November, on the basis of a proposal by recently-elected US President Nixon.

## **1970**

- 5 March Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed on 1 July 1968 comes into force.

- 20 March First NATO communications satellite launched from Cape Kennedy.
- 16 April Opening in Vienna of US-USSR negotiations on strategic arms limitations (SALT).
- 11 June The Defence Planning Committee in Ministerial session discusses the continuing expansion of the Soviet presence in the Mediterranean and welcomes the activation of the naval on-call force for the Mediterranean.
- 2-4 December At Ministerial meetings of the Council and Defence Planning Committee (DPC) in Brussels the United States announces that it will not reduce US forces in Europe except in the context of reciprocal East-West action. The DPC adopts the study on "Alliance Defence in the '70s." Ten European countries adopt a special European Defence Improvement Programme.

## 1971

- 2 February Second NATO communications satellite launched from Cape Kennedy.
- 1 October Joseph Luns (the Netherlands) succeeds Manlio Brosio as Secretary General of NATO.
- 5-6 October Former NATO Secretary General, Manlio Brosio is appointed to conduct exploratory talks on mutual and balanced force reductions with the Soviet and other interested governments.

## 1972

- 26 May Signature in Moscow of interim agreement on strategic arms limitations (SALT) and anti-ballistic missile systems (ABM).
- 30-31 May At its Ministerial meeting in Bonn, the North Atlantic Council agrees to start multinational preparatory talks for a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Multilateral explorations on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) are proposed by the countries participating in NATO's integrated military structure.
- 3 June Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin signed by Foreign Ministers of France, United Kingdom, United States and the USSR.
- 21 November Opening of SALT II negotiations in Geneva.
- 22 November Opening in Helsinki of multilateral preparatory talks on a CSCE.

21 December Signature in East Berlin of the “Basic Treaty” between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

## 1973

1 January Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Economic Community (EEC).

31 Jan.-29 June Multilateral exploratory talks on MBFR in Vienna.

11 May Inauguration of Standing Naval Force Channel (STANAVFORCHAN).

3-7 July Opening of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Helsinki.

6-24 October Arab-Israeli Yom Kippur War.

30 October Negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) open in Vienna.

## 1974

25 April Military coup d'état in Portugal.

26 June NATO Heads of Government meeting in Brussels sign a Declaration on Atlantic Relations approved and published by the North Atlantic Council in Ottawa on 19 June.

23 July Konstantinos Karamanlis becomes Prime Minister of Greece following the resignation of the military government.

14 August Withdrawal of Greek forces from integrated military structure of NATO.

23-24 November President Ford and General Secretary Brezhnev, meeting in Vladivostok, agree on steps towards limitation of US-USSR strategic nuclear arms.

## 1975

31 May ELDO and ESRO merge to become the European Space Agency (ESA). Member countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

31 July-1 August The Heads of State and Government of the 35 participating states sign the CSCE Helsinki Final Act.

## 1976

21-22 January At the meeting of the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) in Hamburg, NATO Defence Ministers discuss the continuing

- increase in Soviet strategic nuclear capabilities and review prospects for stabilisation through SALT.
- 2 February Establishment of the Independent European Programme Group with the participation of all European member countries of NATO to provide cooperation in the research, development and production of equipment.
- 20-21 May At the North Atlantic Council in Oslo, Foreign Ministers review East-West relations and progress towards implementation of Final Act of CSCE and discuss prospects for MBFR.
- 9-10 December The North Atlantic Council rejects proposals by Warsaw Treaty countries to renounce first use of nuclear weapons and to restrict Alliance membership and calls for all CSCE states to renounce the threat or use of force including all types of weapons in accordance with the UN Charter and Helsinki Final Act.

## **1977**

- 10-11 May North Atlantic Council meeting in London with participation of newly-elected US President Carter and other Heads of State and Government. Initiation of a long-term defence programme.
- 4 October CSCE Follow-up Meeting in Belgrade (4 October 1977 - 9 March 1978).
- 12 October Establishment of NPG High Level Group on theatre nuclear force modernisation.

## **1978**

- 30-31 May Meeting of the North Atlantic Council with participation of Heads of State and Government in Washington.
- 31 Oct.-11 Dec. CSCE Experts' Meeting on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, Montreux.
- 18 November Third NATO communications satellite launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida.
- 5-6 December Approval of Airborne Early Warning and Control System (AWACS).

## **1979**

- 13 Feb.-26 March CSCE Experts' Meeting on Mediterranean Cooperation, Valleta.
- 11 April Establishment of Special Group to study arms control aspects of theatre nuclear systems. (The Special Group concluded its work on 11 December 1979).



- 18 June SALT II agreement signed in Vienna by President Carter and General Secretary Brezhnev. (The agreement was not ratified by the United States).
- 4 November Seizure of the United States Embassy in Teheran and 53 hostages by Islamic revolutionaries.
- 12 December Special Meeting of Foreign and Defence Ministers in Brussels. "Double-track" decision on theatre nuclear force modernisation including the deployment in Europe of US ground-launched Cruise and Pershing II systems and a parallel and complementary arms control effort to obviate the need for such deployments.
- 25-26 December Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
- 29 December Special meeting of North Atlantic Council following Soviet invasion of Afghanistan on 25-26 December.

## 1980

- 24 January Members of the Alliance participating in the 12 December 1979 Special Meeting establish the Special Consultative Group on arms control involving theatre nuclear forces.
- 18 Feb.-3 March CSCE Forum on Scientific Cooperation, Hamburg.
- 4 May Death of President Tito of Yugoslavia.
- 31 August Gdansk Agreements, leading to establishment and official recognition of independent Polish trade union "Solidarity".
- 12 September Turkish military leadership takes over the administration of the country.
- 22 September War breaks out between Iraq and Iran.
- 20 October Reintegration of Greek forces into the integrated military structure of the Alliance.
- 11 November Opening of CSCE Follow-up Meeting in Madrid.
- 9-12 December Ministerial meetings of the Council and Defence Planning Committee reflect concern over the situation with regard to Poland and the continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

## 1981

- 1 January Greece becomes the 10th member of the European Economic Community.
- 23 February Abortive attempt by rebel civil guards to overthrow Spanish caretaker government.
- 6 October Assassination of Egyptian President Sadat.
- 27 October Soviet submarine grounded in Swedish territorial waters.

- 18 November President Reagan announces new arms control initiatives including intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) negotiations and strategic arms reduction talks (START).
- 30 November The United States and the Soviet Union open Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).
- 10-11 December Signature of the Protocol of Accession of Spain to the North Atlantic Treaty.
- 13 December Imposition of martial law in Poland.

## **1982**

- 11 January Special Ministerial Session of the North Atlantic Council issues a Declaration on Events in Poland.
- 2 April-14 June The Falklands Conflict.
- 30 May Spain becomes the 16th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
- 10 June Summit Meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Bonn. Heads of State and Government issue the Bonn Declaration setting out the Alliance Programme for Peace in Freedom.
- 30 June Opening of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) in Geneva.

## **1983**

- 23 March President Reagan announces a comprehensive research programme aimed at eliminating the threat posed by strategic nuclear missiles (Strategic Defence Initiative).
- 22 July Ending of martial law in Poland. New laws reinforce government controls.
- 1 September A South Korean airliner with 269 people on board is shot down by Soviet air defence off the coast of Sakhalin.
- 9 September Conclusion of CSCE Follow-up Meeting in Madrid.
- 25 October Military intervention in Grenada by United States and East Caribbean forces.
- 25 Oct.-11 Nov. Preparatory meeting in Helsinki for Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE).
- 27 October The Montebello Decision. Defence Ministers meeting in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Montebello, Canada announce their decision to withdraw a further 1 400 warheads from Europe, bringing the total of such withdrawals since 1979 to 2 400.
- 23 November Deliveries of Ground-Launched Cruise Missile components to the United Kingdom mark the beginning of

- NATO's intermediate range nuclear force deployments (INF). Decision by the Soviet Union to discontinue the current round of negotiations in Geneva on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).
- 8 December Conclusion of the current round of US-Soviet Geneva negotiations on Strategic Arms Reductions (START) without a date being set by the Soviet side for their resumption.
- 8-9 December Foreign Ministers meeting in the Ministerial Session of the North Atlantic Council issue the Declaration of Brussels expressing their determination to seek a balanced and constructive relationship with the East and calling on the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries to respond.
- 13 December Formation of a civilian government in Turkey following parliamentary elections under a new constitution.

## **1984**

- 17 January Opening of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE).
- 21 March-30 April CSCE Experts' Meeting on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, Athens.
- 31 May NATO Foreign Ministers issue the Washington Statement on East-West Relations.
- 7-9 June Summit meeting in London. Heads of State and Government of the seven major industrialised countries issue a declaration on East-West Relations and Arms Control.
- 12 June Foreign Ministers of the seven countries of the Western European Union meeting in Paris decide to reactivate the WEU.
- 25 June Lord Carrington (the United Kingdom) succeeds Joseph Luns as Secretary General of NATO.
- 16-26 October CSCE Seminar on Economic, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation in the Mediterranean, Venice.
- 26-27 October Foreign and Defence Ministers of the member countries of the Western European Union publish the "Rome Declaration" announcing their decision to increase cooperation within the WEU.
- 7 December Presentation by the Secretary General of NATO of the first Atlantic Award to Per Markussen (Denmark), for his contri-

bution over many years to the objectives of the Atlantic Alliance.

## 1985

- 11 March Mikhail Gorbachev becomes General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union following the death of Konstantin Chernenko.
- 12 March The United States and the USSR begin new arms control negotiations in Geneva, encompassing defence and space systems, strategic nuclear forces and intermediate-range nuclear forces.
- 26 April The 1955 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, establishing the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, is extended for 20 years by leaders of the seven member states.
- 7 May-17 June CSCE Experts' Meeting on Human Rights, Ottawa.
- 15 Oct.-25 Nov. CSCE Cultural Forum in Budapest.
- 12 November Professor van der Beugel (the Netherlands) becomes the second recipient of NATO's Atlantic Award for outstanding services to the Atlantic Alliance.
- 19-21 November At the Geneva Summit, United States President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev agree in principle on a reduction of strategic nuclear forces by 50 percent and on an interim INF agreement.
- 21 November President Reagan reports on his Geneva talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at a special meeting of the North Atlantic Council with the participation of Heads of State and Government and Foreign Ministers.

## 1986

- 1 January Portugal and Spain become members of the European Economic Community (EEC).
- 12 March In a referendum organised by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Spanish voters support the continued membership of Spain in the Atlantic Alliance without participation in NATO's integrated military structure.
- 15 April In response to terrorist attacks attributed to Libya, United States forces attack targets in Tripoli and Benghazi.
- 15 April-26 May CSCE Experts' Meeting on Human Contacts, Berne.
- 26 April Nuclear accident at the Chernobyl power station in the Soviet Union.
- 29-30 May Foreign Ministers issue a Statement on the Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Halifax, Canada,

- calling on the Soviet Union to join them in taking “bold new steps” to promote peace, security and a productive East-West dialogue. Ministers establish a High-Level Task Force on Conventional Arms Control.
- 22 September End of Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE). Concluding document (dated 19 September) includes mandatory measures for notification, observation and on-site inspection of military manoeuvres of participating countries.
- 13 October At a special session of the North Atlantic Council attended by Foreign and Defence Ministers in Brussels, US Secretary of State Schultz briefs the Council on the negative outcome of the Reykjavik Summit 11-13 October.
- 21-22 October Ministerial meeting of NATO’s Nuclear Planning Group in Gleneagles, Scotland. Defence Ministers express support for President Reagan’s arms control programme.
- 4 November The third CSCE Follow-up Conference opens in Vienna.
- 24 November Professor Karl Kaiser (Federal Republic of Germany) receives the third Atlantic Award for services to the Alliance.
- 11 December NATO Foreign Ministers issue the Brussels Declaration on Conventional Arms Control calling for negotiations on conventional stability, aimed at eliminating existing disparities from the Atlantic to the Urals and establishing conventional stability at lower levels; and on further confidence and security building measures.

## **1987**

- 26 January Spain resumes negotiations with its NATO partners on the future role of Spanish forces with the Alliance.
- 17 February Talks open in Vienna between NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries on a mandate for negotiations on conventional forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.
- 27 March NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, following an emergency meeting of the North Atlantic Council, offers to use his good offices to help to resolve the dispute in the Aegean between Greece and Turkey.
- 4 June The parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany formally endorses a proposal calling for the elimination of intermediate-range (INF) and shorter-range (SRINF) missiles in Europe.

- 5 June The Canadian Government announces its decision to re-direct its commitment to the reinforcement of Europe from the Northern to the Central Region.
- 19 June Chancellor of the Federal Republic Helmut Kohl proposes the formation of a joint Franco-German brigade as the first step towards a joint European fighting force.
- 22 July Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announces Soviet readiness to eliminate all intermediate-range nuclear weapons including those deployed in the 1987 Asian part of the Soviet Union in the context of a United States-Soviet INF treaty.
- 23 July Soviet negotiators present a proposal at the United States-Soviet Geneva arms control negotiations accepting the principle of a “double-zero option” eliminating Soviet and US land-based intermediate range (LRINF and SRINF) missiles on a global basis.
- 20 August Western European Union experts meeting in The Hague consider joint action in the Gulf to ensure freedom of navigation in the oil shipping lanes of the region.
- 28-30 August United States inspectors attend military manoeuvres near Minsk, the first such inspection to take place under the provisions of the September 1986 Stockholm Document.
- 5-7 October Soviet inspectors attend NATO exercises in Turkey, the first such inspection to take place in an Alliance country under the provisions of the September 1986 Stockholm Document.
- 27 October Foreign and Defence Ministers of the seven member countries of the Western European Union adopt “The Hague Platform on European Security Interests”.
- 25 November Presentation of NATO’s annual Atlantic Award to Pierre Harmel (Belgium), author of the 1967 Harmel Report.
- 8 December US President Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev, meeting at the beginning of their three-day summit talks, sign the Washington Treaty on Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF), eliminating on a global basis land-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles.
- 9 December The United States and the Soviet Union reach agreement on measures allowing the monitoring of nuclear explosions at each other’s test sites.
- 10 December At the end of their 3-day summit meeting in Washington, US President Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev pledge deep cuts in strategic arms and instruct

- negotiators in Geneva to draft an agreement in line with the 1972 ABM Treaty.
- 11 December The North Atlantic Council marks the 20th anniversary of the Harmel report. The Secretary of State of the United States and the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom sign bilateral agreements relating to the implementation of the INF Treaty and its on-site inspection and verification procedures.

## **1988**

- 22 January Establishment of a Joint Security Council by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and of France. The two Governments also sign an agreement relating to the formation of a joint Franco-German Army Brigade.
- 2-3 March Summit meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels emphasises Allied unity and reasserts the common objectives and principles and the continuing validity of Alliance policies. A Statement on Conventional Arms Control is issued calling for significant steps to bring about progress in eliminating conventional force disparities through negotiations on conventional stability.
- 15 May Beginning of Soviet troop withdrawals from Afghanistan.
- 26-27 May NATO Defence Ministers commission the Executive Working Group to conduct a review of roles, risks and responsibilities shared by member nations in the context of their efforts to sustain the credibility and effectiveness of collective security and defence.
- 31 May During a five-day Summit meeting in Moscow, President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev exchange documents implementing the recently ratified December 1987 INF Treaty and sign bilateral agreements on nuclear testing and in other fields.
- 9-10 June At the first Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council to be held in Madrid, Foreign Ministers review the positive progress in East-West relations registered at the Moscow Summit meeting, and welcome the evolution of the Spanish contribution to the common defence.
- 24 June Announcement of the formation of a NATO Composite Force to reinforce Northern Norway in periods of tension or hostility, to replace the Canadian CAST Brigade which

- will be reassigned to the Central Region in accordance with the plans of the Canadian Government.
- 28 June-1 July The 19th CPSU Conference in Moscow sets in train a programme of political, constitutional and legal reforms.
- 1 July Manfred Woerner, former Minister of Defence of the Federal Republic of Germany, succeeds Lord Carrington as Secretary General of NATO.
- 20 August Entry into force of a ceasefire in the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq, in the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 598.
- 14 November Portugal and Spain sign the Treaty of Accession to the Western European Union.
- 5 December Paul Nitze, Special Adviser on Arms Control to President Reagan, receives the 1988 Atlantic Award.
- 7 December President Gorbachev, in the course of a major address to the UN General Assembly, announces unilateral Soviet conventional force reductions. A major earthquake in Armenia devastates several cities and causes massive loss of life.
- 8 December Alliance Foreign Ministers welcome Soviet reductions in conventional forces and publish a statement outlining the Alliance's proposals for forthcoming negotiations on conventional stability and further confidence and security building measures.

## **1989**

- 7-11 January 149 countries participate in an international Conference on Chemical Weapons in Paris.
- 18 January President Gorbachev provides further details of intended reductions in Soviet armed forces referred to in his address to the United Nations on 7 December 1988, announcing cuts of 14.2 percent in Soviet defence expenditure and 19.5 percent in the production of arms and military equipment.
- 19 January Conclusion of the Vienna CSCE Follow-up Meeting and adoption of a Concluding Document including mandates for new negotiations on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) and new negotiations on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs).
- 23-27 January Future reductions in conventional forces and military budgets are announced by the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. They are



- welcomed by Alliance countries as contributions to the reduction of conventional force imbalances in Europe.
- 2 February Final meeting of the Vienna negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions.
- 11 February The Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party endorses “gradual and steady” transition to a multi-party political system.
- 15 February The Soviet Union completes the withdrawal of military forces from Afghanistan in accordance with the schedule announced by President Gorbachev.
- 6 March Foreign Ministers of CSCE states meet in Vienna to mark the opening of new negotiations on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) among the 23 members of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and on Confidence and Security Building Measures among all 35 CSCE participating states.
- 26 March The first multi-candidate elections to the new USSR Congress of People’s Deputies result in major set-backs for official Party candidates in many constituencies.
- 4 April The fortieth anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty is marked by a special session of the North Atlantic Council and other ceremonies at NATO and in capitals.
- 5 April Agreements signed in Warsaw by Government and opposition negotiators on measures leading to political reforms in Poland including free elections and registration of the banned trade union movement Solidarity.
- 18 April-23 May CSCE Information Forum, London.
- 12 May President Bush proposes “Open Skies” régime to increase confidence and transparency with respect to military activities. The proposal envisages reciprocal opening of airspace and acceptance of overflights of national territory by participating countries.
- 29-30 May Summit Meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels attended by Heads of State and Government. Announcement by President Bush of major new initiatives for conventional force reductions in Europe. Adoption of the Alliance’s Comprehensive Concept of Arms Control and Disarmament and publication of a Summit Declaration.
- 30 May-23 June First meeting of the CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension (CDH) in Paris.
- 31 May During a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany President Bush outlines proposals for promoting free elec-

tions and pluralism in Eastern Europe and dismantling the Berlin Wall.

- 3-4 June Chinese leaders use armed forces in Peking to suppress unarmed student-led popular demonstrations in favour of democracy, causing large-scale loss of life and leading to major unrest in other cities, purges and infringements of basic rights.
- 4 and 18 June Free elections for the Polish Senate and partial elections involving 35 percent of seats in the Sejm result in major electoral success for Solidarity.
- 8-9 June Ministerial Meeting of the Defence Planning Committee. Defence Ministers consider implications for defence planning of Western proposals for reduction of conventional forces in Europe.
- 16 June Imre Nagy, leader of the 1956 Hungarian revolution who was hanged in 1958, is reburied with full honours in Budapest.
- 19 June Re-opening of Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) in Geneva.
- 2 July Death of veteran Soviet Foreign Minister and former President Andrei Gromyko.
- 9 August A statement is issued by NATO's Secretary General on behalf of the Allies concerning the situation of ethnic Turks in Bulgaria, calling upon the Bulgarian government to respond positively to appeals to meet its responsibilities in accordance with CSCE commitments.
- 24 August Tadeusz Mazowiecki becomes Prime Minister of the first non-communist led government in Poland in 40 years. The Polish United Workers' (Communist) Party retains four ministries.
- 10 September Hungary opens its Western border, enabling large numbers of East German refugees to leave the country for destinations in the West.
- 3 October Following the exodus of 6 390 East German citizens from Western embassies in Prague on 1 October under arrangements made by the East German Government, some 20 000 East German emigrants congregate in the Prague and Warsaw embassies of the Federal Republic of Germany.
- 6-7 October Mikhail Gorbachev, attending 40th Anniversary Parade in East Berlin, urges reforms in the GDR.
- 16 October CSCE Meeting on Environmental Protection in Sofia.

- 18 October Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Socialist (Communist) Unity Party since 1971, is replaced by Egon Krenz as leader of the German Democratic Republic as East German citizens demonstrate for political reform and large numbers of refugees continue to leave the German Democratic Republic through Prague and Budapest.
- 23 October The new constitution adopted by the Hungarian Parliament on 18 October brings into being the Republic of Hungary as a “free, democratic, independent legal state” and opens the way for multiparty elections in 1990.
- 7 November Resignation of the East German Cabinet following rallies in many cities calling for free elections and the abolition of the Communist monopoly on power and calls from within the Party for major changes at the highest level. The move is followed the next day by the joint resignation of the ruling Politburo.
- 9-10 November Opening of the Berlin Wall. In an atmosphere of political uncertainty and a crisis of authority in East Berlin, East and West Berliners tear down the wall and celebrate the beginning of the process of unification. Following widespread demonstrations and demand for political reform, the government of the German Democratic Republic announces the lifting of travel restrictions to the West and sets up new crossing points.
- 10 November Removal of Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party leader since 1954, followed by further sweeping changes in the party leadership.
- 14 November East German Parliament elects Hans Modrow as Prime Minister.  
Portugal and Spain sign the Treaty of Accession to the Western European Union.
- 17 November Violent dispersal of Prague student demonstrations triggers popular movement against the government. Emergence of Civic Forum, led by Vaclav Havel.
- 20 November Mass demonstrations in Leipzig voice popular call for German unification.
- 24 November Resignation of the Czechoslovak Party leadership. Karel Urbanek becomes General Secretary and invites dialogue with Civic Forum.
- 3 December Resignation of new East German Politburo and Central Committee amid revelations of Communist leadership’s misrule and corruption.

- 4 December NATO Summit Meeting in Brussels. US President George Bush briefs NATO leaders on his talks with Soviet President Gorbachev at the US-Soviet Summit Meeting in Malta on 2-3 December. The Summit Meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation in Moscow publishes a joint statement denouncing the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia by Warsaw Pact forces and repudiates the Brezhnev Doctrine of limited sovereignty.
- 7 December Resignation of President Gustav Husak and formation of coalition government in Czechoslovakia. NATO's Atlantic Award for 1989 is bestowed on Sir Michael Howard, President and co-founder of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS).
- 11 December Popular demonstrations in Bulgaria lead to the promise of free elections and renunciation of the leading role of the Communist Party.
- 14-15 December Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels. Foreign Ministers review accelerating political change in Central and Eastern Europe.
- 19 December Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visits NATO Headquarters for talks with NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner and Permanent Representatives of NATO countries, the first such visit by a Minister of a Central or Eastern European government.
- 20 December Troops and police open fire on thousands of anti-government protesters in the Romanian town of Timisoara.
- 22 December Fall of Ceausescu regime. Nicolai Ceausescu is arrested by the Romanian armed forces and executed on 25 December. The National Salvation Front headed by Ion Iliescu takes control and promises free elections.
- 29 December The Polish Parliament abolishes the leading role of the Communist Party and restores the country's name as the Republic of Poland. Vaclav Havel is elected President of Czechoslovakia.

## **1990**

- 15 January Bulgarian government abolishes the Communist Party's 44-year monopoly on political power.
- 16 Jan.-5 Feb. 35-nation Seminar on Military Doctrines in Vienna in the framework of the CSCE.
- 6 February In an unprecedented speech to the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev addresses major aspects of his

- reform programme including the abandonment of the leading role of the Communist Party and the introduction of political pluralism.
- 12-14 February Foreign Ministers of NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organisation countries, with observers from other CSCE states, meet in Ottawa at the opening of the “Open Skies” Conference.
- 13 February On the margins of the “Open Skies” Conference in Ottawa, agreement is reached by the Foreign Ministers concerned to hold discussions on external aspects of the establishment of German unity in a “Two Plus Four” framework. NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organisation Foreign Ministers also agree on steps to enable a CFE agreement to be concluded in 1990.
- 3 March Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier visits NATO Headquarters for discussions with NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner.
- 8 March At a meeting attended by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, consultations take place in the North Atlantic Council on the position of the Government of the Federal Republic on developments in Germany and related security matters.
- 11 March The Lithuanian Parliament votes to break away from the Soviet Union and regain its independence.
- 17 March Warsaw Treaty Organisation Foreign Ministers meeting in Prague support the continuation of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
- 18 March In their first free elections in 40 years the citizens of the German Democratic Republic give an overwhelming majority to the conservative “Alliance for Germany”, marking a further key step in the process of the unification of Germany.
- 19 March-11 April CSCE Conference on Economic Cooperation in Europe, Bonn.
- 21 March Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Foreign Minister of Poland, visits NATO Headquarters for discussions with Secretary General Manfred Woerner and Permanent Representatives of NATO countries.
- 26 March The Czechoslovak Government orders border installations along its frontiers with Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany to be dismantled.
- 27 March Formal entry of Portugal and Spain to the WEU on completion of the ratification process.

7 April	Elections in Hungary result in a decisive victory for the Hungarian Democratic Forum (centre-right party).
12 April	The coalition government of the German Democratic Republic pronounces itself in favour of unification with the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of Article 23 of the Basic Law and the membership of the unified country in the North Atlantic Alliance.
3 May	President Bush announces the cancellation of modernisation programmes for nuclear artillery shells deployed in Europe and for a “follow-on” to the LANCE short-range nuclear missile. He calls for negotiations on US and Soviet short-range nuclear missiles to begin shortly after a CFE treaty is signed.
4 May	The Latvian Parliament declares the independence of the Baltic Republic.
8 May	The Estonian Parliament modifies the Republic’s name and constitution and restores its pre-war flag and national anthem.
9-10 May	NATO Defence Ministers, meeting in the Nuclear Planning Group in Kananaskis, Canada, discuss the implications of political changes taking place in Europe for NATO’s security policy.
20 May	Following elections in Romania, former Communist Government member Ion Iliescu is elected President despite opposition accusations of electoral irregularities. The National Salvation Front obtains a majority in Parliament.
22-23 May	NATO Defence Ministers, meeting in the Defence Planning Committee, assess the implications for NATO security policy of the changes taking place in Europe and initiate a review of NATO’s military strategy. Hungary’s new Premier, Josef Antall, announces his government’s intention to withdraw from the Warsaw Treaty Organisation following negotiations.
30 May	Boris Yeltsin is elected President of the Russian Republic in the third round of elections.
30 May-2 June	US-Soviet Summit Meeting in Washington.
5 June	Foreign Ministers of the 35 countries participating in the second CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension (CHD2) in Copenhagen agree to accord observer status to Albania.
7-8 June	At the Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council at Turnberry in Scotland, Alliance Foreign Ministers publish a

- “Message from Turnberry” in which they express their determination to seize the opportunities resulting from the changes in Europe and extend to the Soviet Union and all other European countries the hand of friendship and co-operation.
- 8 June Parliamentary elections in Czechoslovakia. Civic Forum and allied parties win a majority in the Federal Assembly.
- 10 and 17 June Elections in Bulgaria result in a parliamentary majority for the Bulgarian Socialist Party.
- 18 June NATO announces the award of 70 research fellowships for 1990/91 including 55 fellowships for research on democratic institutions awarded for the first time to citizens of both NATO and Central and Eastern European countries.
- 28 June At the Copenhagen CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension, Eastern European countries (excluding Albania, which joined the CSCE process in June 1991) commit themselves to multiparty parliamentary democracy and to the rule of law.
- 29 June Geza Jeszensky, Foreign Minister of Hungary, is received at NATO Headquarters by Secretary General Manfred Woerner.
- 2 July Monetary union is established between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. Taro Nakayama, Foreign Minister of Japan, is received by Secretary General Manfred Woerner at NATO Headquarters.
- 6 July NATO Heads of State and Government meeting in London publish the “London Declaration” on a Transformed North Atlantic Alliance. The Declaration outlines proposals for developing cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe across a wide spectrum of political and military activity, including the establishment of regular diplomatic liaison between those countries and NATO.
- 10 July The Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic, Markus Meckel, visits NATO.
- 13-17 July NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner visits Moscow at the invitation of Foreign Minister Shevardnadze for talks with the Soviet leadership following publication of the London Declaration.
- 16 July Chancellor Kohl and President Gorbachev agree on measures enabling Germany to regain full sovereignty and to exercise its right to remain a full member of the North Atlantic Alliance.

17 July	Conclusion of the "Two Plus Four" Conference in Paris on the unification of Germany.
18 July	Hungarian Prime Minister Josef Antall visits NATO Headquarters.
2 August	Iraqi troops invade Kuwait following a dispute between the two countries on exploitation of oil rights in the Gulf.
6 August	The UN Security Council agrees unanimously on wide-ranging sanctions against Iraq and demands Iraqi withdrawal from the occupied territory of Kuwait.
8 August	The UN Security Council declares the Iraqi announcement of its de facto annexation of Kuwait null and void.
10 August	Special Meeting of the North Atlantic Council at the level of Foreign Ministers for consultations and exchange of information on developments in the Gulf.
22 August	The legislature of the German Democratic Republic votes in favour of the unification of the GDR with the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990 and agrees to hold elections in the unified country on 2 December 1990.
4 September	The nine member countries of the Western European Union agree on guidelines for the coordination of their naval operations in the Gulf region in order to reinforce the international embargo against Iraq. A number of WEU and other countries send forces to the area.
5-8 September	NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner visits the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic for discussions with the President, Prime Minister and President of the Parliament.
7 September	Consultations continue in the North Atlantic Council on political, military and economic developments in the Gulf in the framework of the harmonisation of allied policies and the commitment of the Allies to work for the application of United Nations resolutions in relation to the Gulf crisis.
10 September	The United States Secretary of State James Baker briefs a special meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Ministerial session on the outcome of the US-Soviet summit meeting on the Gulf crisis.
12 September	In a statement issued on the occasion of the signing of the "Two Plus Four" Treaty in Moscow, the Alliance welcomes this historic agreement which paves the way for the unification of Germany and its return to full sovereignty.
13-15 September	NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner on his first visit to Poland addresses the Sejm on the historic opportunities



	for creating a durable order of peace and prosperity in Europe based on cooperation and friendship.
14 September	Initiation of Allied consultations in NATO's Special Consultative Group on future negotiations on short-range nuclear forces as called for in the London Declaration. In a statement condemning the forced entry by Iraqi soldiers into the residences of NATO embassies in Kuwait, the Alliance calls upon Iraq to free those seized and to refrain from further aggressive acts.
24 Sept.-19 Oct. 1-2 October	CSCE Meeting on the Mediterranean, Palma de Mallorca. CSCE Conference of Foreign Ministers in New York passes resolution condemning Iraqi aggression against Kuwait.
3 October	On the day of German unification the North Atlantic Council marks the occasion by a special meeting and welcomes the united country as a full member of the Alliance.
15 October	Mikhail Gorbachev is awarded the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize.
23 October	Mr. Petre Roman, Prime Minister of Romania, is received at NATO Headquarters by Secretary General Manfred Woerner.
25-26 October	Visit to NATO by First Deputy Minister of Defence and Chief of the Soviet General Staff, General M.A. Moiseyev.
26 October	Dr. Lajos Fur, Defence Minister of the Republic of Hungary, visits NATO.
15 November	Mr. Luben Gotsev, Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, is received at NATO Headquarters by Secretary General Manfred Woerner.
17 November	CSCE negotiators adopt the "Vienna Document" on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs).
19 November	In the framework of the CSCE Summit Meeting in Paris, the 22 member states of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation sign a major Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and publish a Joint Declaration on non-aggression.
21 November	CSCE Heads of State and Government publish the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and endorse the adoption of the Vienna Document on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs).
22-25 November	NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner visits Hungary.
26-28 November	The North Atlantic Assembly meeting in London accords associate delegate status to parliamentarians from the

- Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.
- 6-7 December Ministerial meeting of the Defence Planning Committee and the Nuclear Planning Group in Brussels. Defence Ministers support UN Resolution 678 demanding that Iraqi forces withdraw from Kuwait by January 1991. They review progress in developing a new strategic concept for NATO and other steps being taken to adapt NATO forces to the new strategic environment in Europe.
- 9 December Lech Walesa is elected President of Poland.
- 11 December Albania's Communist Party announces the legalisation of political opposition parties after 45 years of one-party dictatorship.
- 13 December Romanian Secretary of State for Defence, General Vasile Ionel visits NATO.
- 15 December At a Summit Meeting in Rome EC leaders open Intergovernmental Conferences on Economic and Monetary Union and Political Union.
- 17-18 December Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels. Foreign Ministers review progress made since the July Summit Meeting in fulfilling the objectives of the London Declaration and issue a statement on the Gulf Crisis.
- 20 December Soviet Foreign Minister Edouard Shevardnadze resigns, warning of the risks of renewed dictatorship in the Soviet Union.

## **1991**

- 2 January NATO deploys aircraft of the ACE Mobile Force (AMF) to south-east Turkey in an operational role.
- 8 January Soviet troops are deployed around the Lithuanian capital to enforce mandatory conscription.
- 9 January At a Geneva meeting between the US and Iraqi Foreign ministers, Iraq maintains its refusal to withdraw its forces from Kuwait.
- 11 January NATO issues a statement urging Soviet authorities to refrain from using force and intimidation in the Baltic Republics.
- 15 Jan.-8 Feb. CSCE Experts' Meeting on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes in Valetta proposes establishment of Dispute Settlement Mechanism.
- 17 January Coalition forces launch air attacks against Iraq at the beginning of the Gulf War, following Iraq's refusal to with-

- draw from Kuwait in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions.
- 9 February Eighty-five percent of those voting in a Lithuanian plebiscite favour moves towards independence.
- 18 February WEU Secretary General Wim van Eekelen visits NATO for discussions with NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner in the framework of ongoing consultations on the development of the European Security and Defence Identity and cooperation between NATO and the WEU.
- 19 February An eleventh-hour Soviet peace plan for averting the Gulf War falls short of Allied demands for an unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces.
- 24 February Coalition forces begin ground offensive into Kuwait.
- 25 February Representatives of the six countries of the Warsaw Pact convene in Budapest to announce the dissolution of its military structure. The Warsaw Pact Committee of Defence Ministers, its Joint Command, and its Military, Scientific and Technical Council are disbanded.
- 27 February Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier visits NATO.
- 28 February Coalition forces liberate Kuwait. US President George Bush suspends allied coalition combat operations. Iraq accepts unconditionally all 12 UN resolutions relating to the withdrawal of its forces from Kuwait.
- 3 March In referendums held in Estonia and Latvia, votes favour independence by 77 percent and 73 percent, respectively.
- 4 March The Soviet legislature ratifies the Treaty permitting German unification, formally ending the authority of the quadripartite arrangements concerning Germany introduced after World War II.
- 5 March NATO's Allied Mobile Force is withdrawn from Turkey following the end of the Gulf War.
- 13-26 March Completion of United States withdrawal of missiles from Europe in accordance with the INF Treaty.
- 21 March Visit to NATO by the President of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Vaclav Havel. In a historic speech, President Havel addresses the North Atlantic Council.
- 31 March Formal dissolution of the military structures of the Warsaw Pact.
- 5 April Inauguration in London of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), established to assist Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union in developing democracy and a market economy.

23-24 April	Visit by the Chairman of NATO's Military Committee, General Vigleik Eide, to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.
25-26 April	Conference on The Future of European Security in Prague sponsored jointly by the Foreign Minister of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and the Secretary General of NATO.
29 April	NATO's annual Atlantic Award is presented posthumously to Senator Giovanni Malagodi of Italy.
30 April	Visit to NATO Headquarters by Bulgarian Prime Minister, Dimitar Popov and Colonel General Mutafchiev, Minister of Defence.
7 May	The Yugoslav Defence Minister declares that his country is in a state of civil war.
12 May	Elimination by the Soviet Union of remaining SS20 missiles in accordance with the INF Treaty.
21 May	The US House of Representatives calls for a reduction of US troop strength in Europe from 250 000 to 100 000 by 1995.
	The Supreme Soviet passes a bill liberalising foreign travel and emigration.
23 May	Visit to NATO by Poland's Defence Minister, Piotr Kolodziejczyk.
28-29 May	Ministerial Meetings of NATO's Defence Planning Committee and Nuclear Planning Group. Ministers agree inter alia on the basis of a new NATO force structure.
28 May-7 June	CSCE Cultural Heritage Symposium, Cracow.
1 June	US and Soviet officials report resolution of outstanding differences on the CFE Treaty.
6-7 June	NATO Foreign Ministers meeting in Copenhagen issue Statements on Partnership with the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe, NATO's Core Security Functions in the New Europe, and the Resolution of Problems Concerning the CFE Treaty.
12-14 June	NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner pays an official visit to the Republic of Bulgaria.
19 June	Albania becomes 35th CSCE participating state.
19-20 June	Meeting of CSCE Council, Berlin. Foreign Ministers create a CSCE Emergency Mechanism allowing for meetings of Senior Officials to be called at short notice subject to agreement by 13 states, and endorse the Valetta Report on the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.

20 June	German legislators vote to reinstate Berlin as the country's official capital.
25 June	Parliaments of Slovenia and Croatia proclaim independence.
28 June	Dissolution of COMECON.
1 July	The Warsaw Treaty Organisation is officially disbanded in accordance with a protocol calling for a "transition to all-European structures."
1-19 July	CSCE Experts' Meeting on National Minorities, Geneva.
3 July	Polish President Lech Walesa visits NATO.
4-5 July	NATO's Secretary General Manfred Woerner visits Romania.
30 July	Russian President Boris Yeltsin signs a treaty with Lithuania recognising its independence.
30-31 July	US and Soviet Presidents proclaim their two-day summit as opening a new era in bilateral relations and sign START Treaty reducing strategic nuclear weapons.
19 August	Soviet President Gorbachev is removed from office in a coup and replaced by an "emergency committee". Meeting in emergency session, the NATO Council warns the Soviet Union of "serious consequences" if it abandons reform. Western aid programmes are suspended. Russian President Boris Yeltsin calls for a general strike while loyalist tanks flying Russian flags position themselves near the Russian parliament building.
21 August	Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council. Foreign Ministers review the political situation in the Soviet Union and publish a statement condemning the unconstitutional removal of President Gorbachev and calling for the restoration of democratic reform. President Gorbachev returns to Moscow as the 19 August coup collapses and its leaders are arrested. Western leaders praise President Yeltsin's role in resisting the coup and lift a freeze on aid to the Soviet Union.
25 August	Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase visits NATO. The Soviet Union announces a wholesale purge of the Military High Command. President Gorbachev proposes that the Communist Party be disbanded and resigns as its General Secretary.
26 August	President Gorbachev indicates that the demands of secession-minded republics for independence can no longer be resisted. EC countries agree to establish diplomatic ties with the three Baltic states.

28 August	President Gorbachev appoints Boris Pankin, former Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, as Foreign Minister, strips the KGB of its troops and orders an investigation of its activities.
29 August	Soviet legislators vote to suspend all activities of the Communist Party.
5 September	The Soviet Congress of Peoples Deputies, before disbanding, agrees to hand over key powers to the Republics.
10 Sept.-4 Oct.	Third CSCE Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension, in Moscow. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania become participating CSCE States.
17 September	Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are admitted to the UN.
27 September	US President Bush announces sweeping cuts in US nuclear weapons and calls upon the Soviet Union to do likewise. The US cuts include the destruction of all US ground-launched tactical nuclear missiles and the removal of nuclear cruise missiles from submarines and warships.
6 October	Meeting in Cracow, the Foreign Ministers of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia state their wish for their countries to be included in NATO activities. President Gorbachev announces the abolition of Soviet short-range nuclear weapons and the removal of all tactical nuclear weapons from ships, submarines and land-based naval aircraft.
17 October	NATO Defence Ministers meeting in Taormina, Italy, announce reductions in the current NATO stockpile of sub-strategic nuclear weapons in Europe by approximately 80 percent.
21 October	Visit to NATO by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Deryabin.
24-25 October	Seminar on Civil/Military Coordination of Air Traffic Management at NATO with participation from NATO and Central and Eastern European countries.
28 October	Hungarian Prime Minister Josef Antall visits NATO.
30 October	The first Peace Conference on the Middle East opens in Madrid under the joint chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union.
4-15 November	CSCE Experts' Seminar on Democratic Institutions, Oslo.
7-8 November	Summit Meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Rome. Heads of State and Government publish the Alliance's new Strategic Concept and issue the Rome Declaration on Peace and Cooperation.

- 11 November NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner receives Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski at NATO.
- 12 November Estonian Foreign Minister Lennart Meri is received at NATO.  
Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev visits NATO.
- 14 November Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev visits NATO.
- 25 November Romanian Minister of National Defence Lt. General Nicolae Spiroiu is received at NATO.
- 1 December In a referendum 90 percent of the voters in Ukraine opt for independence from the Soviet Union.
- 8 December Representatives of the three former Soviet Republics of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine meet in Minsk and agree to set up a Commonwealth of Independent States to replace the Soviet Union.
- 9-10 December At the Maastricht European Council, Heads of State and Government of the EC adopt treaties (subject to ratification) on Economic and Monetary Union and Political Union. WEU Member States also meeting in Maastricht invite members of the European Union to accede to the WEU or to become observers, and other European members of NATO to become associate members of the WEU.
- 12-13 December Ministerial meeting of the Defence Planning Committee in Brussels. Defence Ministers review major changes in force structures called for in the Alliance's new Strategic Concept, including substantial reductions in troops and equipment.
- 13 December First Deputy Prime Minister of Russia, Gennadij Burbulis, visits NATO for discussions with Secretary General Manfred Woerner on the situation in the Soviet Union following the foundation of the Commonwealth of Independent States by Russia, Ukraine and Belarus.
- 17 December During talks in Moscow President Yeltsin and President Gorbachev agree that the transition to the Commonwealth of Independent States would take place at the end of December 1991.
- 19 December Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels. Foreign Ministers condemn the violence in Yugoslavia and pursue initiatives taken at the Rome Summit Meeting in November, inter alia on NATO assistance in providing humanitarian aid to the Soviet Union.
- 20 December Inaugural meeting of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council attended by Foreign Ministers and Representatives of 16 NATO countries and 9 Central and

- Eastern European countries. On the same day, developments in Moscow mark the effective end of the USSR.
- 21 December Eleven of the constituent republics of the former Soviet Union meet in Alma Ata and sign agreements creating a new Commonwealth of Independent States.
- 25 December President Gorbachev announces his resignation as Soviet President and signs a Decree relinquishing his function as Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces.

## 1992

- 1 January Boutros Boutros-Ghali of Egypt becomes Secretary General of the United Nations on the retirement of Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru.
- 7-8 January NATO participates in arrangements for airlifting EC humanitarian assistance to Moscow and St Petersburg in aircraft provided by the Canadian and German governments.
- 8-10 January Meeting of CSCE Senior Officials, Prague.
- 10 January At the first meeting of an informal High Level Working Group established by the North Atlantic Cooperation Council to discuss ratification and implementation of the CFE Treaty, agreement is reached on a phased approach for bringing the CFE Treaty into force.
- 22-23 January A 47-nation international coordinating conference in Washington on assistance to the former Soviet Union, sponsored by the United States, is attended by NATO's Secretary General Manfred Woerner and representatives of other international organisations.
- 28 January In his State of the Union Address, US President Bush proposes major new arms control and disarmament initiatives.
- 30 January The first Summit Meeting of the 15 nation UN Security Council is attended by Boris Yeltsin, President of the Russian Federation.
- 30-31 January Meeting of CSCE Council of Foreign Ministers in Prague recognises the Russian Federation as the continuation of the legal personality of the former Soviet Union and admits 10 former Soviet Republics as CSCE participating states.
- 19 February Prime Minister Gasanov of Azerbaijan visits NATO.
- 21 February Manfred Woerner, Secretary General of NATO, visits Romania and opens a new Euro-Atlantic Centre in Bucharest.
- 22-23 February Secretary General Manfred Woerner visits Ukraine.



24-25 February	Secretary General Manfred Woerner visits Russia.
26 February	The Canadian Government informs the Alliance of its decision to cancel plans to maintain 1 100 Canadian forces in Europe after 1994, but confirms its intention to fulfil other commitments to the Alliance and to its Integrated Military Structure. The North Atlantic Council, in a Statement on Yugoslavia, appeals to all parties to respect cease-fire arrangements in order to allow the deployment of a UN peacekeeping force.
5-6 March	Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia and Sweden, meeting in Copenhagen, announce the formation of the Council of Baltic Sea States.
10 March	Extraordinary Meeting of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council. Foreign Ministers and Representatives of the NACC countries publish a Work Plan for Dialogue, Partnership and Cooperation.
11 March	President of the Italian Republic Francesco Cossiga visits NATO.
11-12 March	Secretary General Manfred Woerner visits Poland and opens a Seminar on "Security in Central Europe".
13-16 March	NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner visits the Baltic States at the invitation of the Governments of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.
24 March	Opening of Fourth CSCE Follow-Up Meeting in Helsinki. Croatia, Georgia and Slovenia become CSCE participating states. Signature of Open Skies Treaty permitting overflights of national territory on a reciprocal basis. Mission of experts sponsored by the Medical Working Group of the Washington Coordinating Conference on Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States visits 10 cities on board a NATO Boeing 707 to assess medical needs.
1 April	NATO Defence Ministers meet with Cooperation Partners and identify areas for further cooperation in defence-related matters.
8-10 April	NATO Economics Colloquium on External Economic Relations of the Central and Eastern European countries.
10 April	First Meeting of the NATO Military Committee in Cooperation Session with Chiefs of Defence and Chiefs of General Staff of Central and Eastern European States.

- 30 April NATO's Naval On-Call Force for the Mediterranean is replaced by a Standing Naval Force Mediterranean (STANAVFORMED).
- 4 May Visit to NATO by Japanese Minister of State for Defence, Sohei Miyashita.
- 7 May Meeting of Russian Secretary of State Gennady Burbulis with Acting Secretary General of NATO Amadeo de Franchis at NATO Headquarters.
- 11 May Visit of the Foreign Ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to NATO Headquarters.
- 11-12 May CEAC Seminar with Cooperation Partners at NATO Headquarters on civil/military coordination of air traffic management.
- 15 May Agreements signed at the fifth Summit Meeting of the leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tashkent include the apportionment of rights and obligations between the eight former Soviet states concerned with respect to the CFE Treaty.
- 20-22 May NATO Defence Conversion Seminar with Cooperation Partners.
- 21 May First formal meeting of the North Atlantic Council with the Council of the Western European Union at NATO Headquarters.
- 26-27 May Ministerial Meetings of NATO's Defence Planning Committee and Nuclear Planning Group. Defence Ministers discuss NATO support for CSCE peacekeeping activities.
- 4 June NATO Foreign Ministers, meeting in Ministerial Session in Oslo, announce their readiness to support conditionally peacekeeping activities under the responsibility of the CSCE on a case-by-case basis. Foreign Ministers also issue statements on the crisis in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and on the crisis in Nagorno-Karabakh.
- 5 June Foreign Ministers and Representatives of the countries participating in the NACC, meeting in Oslo, consult on regional conflicts and other major security issues. Georgia and Albania are welcomed as members of the NACC. Finland attends as observer. The Final Document issued at the conclusion of an Extraordinary Conference held in Oslo in conjunction with these meetings formally establishes the obligations under the CFE Treaty of the eight countries of the former Soviet Union with territory in the area of application of the Treaty.

- 11-12 June Seminar with Cooperation Partners conducted by NATO's Verification Coordinating Committee on implementation of the CFE Treaty.
- 16 June Agreement is reached by US President Bush and Russian President Yeltsin to cut nuclear warheads on strategic missiles significantly beyond the limits of the START Treaty.
- 19 June Foreign and Defence Ministers of WEU member states meet at Petersburg, near Bonn, and issue a Declaration setting out guidelines for the Organisation's future development.
- 1-3 July High Level Seminar on Defence Policy and Management at NATO Headquarters, attended by officials from 30 Allied and Cooperation Partner countries.
- 2 July The United States notifies its Allies of the completion of the withdrawal from Europe of land-based nuclear artillery shells, LANCE missile warheads and nuclear depth bombs, in accordance with the initiative announced on 27 September 1991, as well as the removal of all tactical nuclear weapons from US surface ships and attack submarines. The Parliament of Kazakhstan approves the ratification of START.
- 8 July Visit to NATO by Mr. Leonid Kravchuk, President of Ukraine.
- 10 July At the conclusion of the Helsinki CSCE Follow-Up Conference at Summit Level, leaders of the 51 participating nations approve a Final Document ("The Challenges of Change") addressing, inter alia, support for CSCE peace-keeping activities by NATO and other international organisations. The Concluding Act of the Negotiations on Personnel Strength of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE 1A), is also signed. The North Atlantic Council in Ministerial Session in Helsinki agrees on a NATO maritime operation in the Adriatic in coordination and cooperation with the operation by the WEU, to monitor compliance with UN sanctions imposed on Serbia and Montenegro by Security Council Resolutions 713 and 757.
- 16 July WEU member countries meet in Rome with representatives of Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Norway and Turkey to discuss steps towards enlargement.
- 16-18 July Official visit to Hungary by the Secretary General of NATO Manfred Woerner.

17 July	The CFE Treaty, signed on 19 November 1990, enters into force provisionally, allowing verification procedures to be implemented.
26-28 August	London Conference on Yugoslavia.
28 August	Signature of NATO-Spanish coordination agreement on air defence.
2 September	The North Atlantic Council agrees on measures to make available Alliance resources in support of UN, CSCE and EC efforts to bring about peace in the former Yugoslavia, including the provision of resources for the protection of humanitarian relief and support for UN monitoring of heavy weapons.
3 September	An Italian relief plane is shot down west of Sarajevo in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
8 September	Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jozef Moravcik visits NATO.
12-13 September	UN begins monitoring of heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina. NATO Allies express readiness to support the UN in this endeavour.
22 September	The CSCE Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC), established at the Helsinki Summit in July 1992, is inaugurated in Vienna. UN General Assembly votes to exclude Serbia and Montenegro and rules that Belgrade must make an application to be admitted to the United Nations.
23 September	Visit to NATO by Lithuanian President, Vytautas Landsbergis.
29 September	The Swedish Foreign Minister, Margaretha af Ugglas, is received at NATO by Secretary General Manfred Woerner. Foreign Minister of Argentina, Guido di Tella, visits NATO for discussions with Secretary General Manfred Woerner.
1 October	US Senate ratifies START Treaty, cutting US and Russian nuclear forces by one-third.
2 October	NATO's new Allied Command Europe (ACE) Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC) is inaugurated at Bielefeld, Germany, by SACEUR, General John Shalikashvili.
7 October	Visit to NATO by Poland's Prime Minister, Hanna Suchocka.
14 October	WEU Permanent Council meets at Ambassadorial level with eight Central and Eastern European countries. The North Atlantic Council authorises the use of a NATO air-borne early warning and control force (AWACS) to monitor the UN-mandated "no-fly" zone in effect over Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- 20-21 October NATO Ministers of Defence meeting in the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) at Gleneagles, Scotland, focus on the implications of the Alliance's role in peacekeeping activities for NATO's collective defence planning. New political guidelines providing for reduced reliance on nuclear weapons are also adopted.
- 28 October Finnish President Mauno Koivisto meets with NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner in Brussels.
- 30 October The Atlantic Club of Bulgaria becomes the first Partner country organisation to be associated with the Atlantic Treaty Association (ATA) as an observer.
- 1-5 November Secretary General Manfred Woerner visits Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.
- 3 November Governor Bill Clinton, the Democratic candidate, wins the US Presidential election.
- 6 November NATO supplies UN Protection Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina with an operational headquarters, including a staff of some 100 personnel, equipment, supplies and initial financial support.
- 9 November The CFE Treaty officially enters into force after ratification by all 29 signatory states.
- 16 November SACEUR, General John Shalikashvili, meets with President Leonid Kravchuk during a visit to Ukraine.
- 20 November NATO's Secretary General, Manfred Woerner, is invited for the first time to attend WEU Ministerial meeting in Rome. Greece is invited to become the tenth WEU member; Denmark and Ireland are granted WEU observer status; and Turkey, Norway and Iceland are granted WEU associate member status.
- 22 November Enforcement operations in support of UN sanctions by NATO and WEU naval forces in the Adriatic begin as an extension of the maritime monitoring operations which began in July 1992.
- 25 November Estonia's President, Lennart Meri, visits NATO Headquarters.
- 27 November NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner visits Russian troops stationed in former East Germany.
- 4 December European NATO Defence Ministers decide to dissolve the IEPG and transfer its functions forthwith to the WEU.
- 11 December Defence Ministers participating in NATO's Defence Planning Committee state that support for UN and CSCE peacekeeping should be included among the missions of NATO forces and headquarters.

- 14 December The Alliance commemorates the 25th anniversary of NATO's Harmel Report.
- 15 December UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali requests access to NATO contingency plans for possible military operations in former Yugoslavia, including enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina, establishment of safe havens for civilians in Bosnia, and ways to prevent the spread of conflict to Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*.
- 16 December Albanian President Sali Berisha meets with Secretary General Manfred Woerner at NATO Headquarters.
- 17 December At the Ministerial Session of the North Atlantic Council, Foreign Ministers announce their readiness to back further action by the UN in former Yugoslavia, and agree to strengthen Alliance coordination in peacekeeping and develop practical measures to enhance the Alliance's contribution in this area.
- 18 December NACC Foreign Ministers and representatives agree to exchange experience and expertise on peacekeeping and related matters and issue the 1993 NACC Work Plan.

## 1993

- 1 January The Czech Republic and the Republic of Slovakia become independent states.
- 3 January Presidents Bush and Yeltsin sign the START II Treaty in Moscow, further reducing US and Russian strategic offensive arms by eliminating all their multiple warhead Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and reducing their strategic nuclear stockpiles by two-thirds.
- 13 January The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), completely banning chemical weapons, opens for signature in Paris and is signed by 127 nations.
- 14 January Allies agree on plans for enforcement of no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina, if requested to do so by the UN.
- 21 January Signature of the agreement on conditions for employing the European Corps within the Alliance framework by NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe and the Chiefs of Defence of France and Germany.
- 26-27 January NATO's Verification Coordinating Committee holds a seminar with Cooperation Partner countries on Cooperation in the Implementation of the CFE Treaty.
- 27 January WEU Secretary General Willem Van Eekelen meets with Secretary General Manfred Woerner at NATO

	Headquarters for first time since WEU transferred its offices to Brussels on 18 January, to discuss practical cooperation between the two organisations.
1 February	Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of Kazakhstan, meets with the NATO Secretary General at NATO Headquarters.
4 February	Belarus ratifies START I Treaty.
17 February	President of Romania, Ion Iliescu, meets with Secretary General Manfred Woerner at NATO Headquarters.
23 February	The Prime Minister of Slovakia, Vladimir Meciar, pays an official visit to NATO Headquarters. NATO's CCMS, meeting for the first time in formal session with Cooperation Partners, discusses, inter alia, the problems of cross-border environmental pollution.
24 February	The NATO Secretary General issues a statement supporting the US decision to undertake air drops of humanitarian assistance in eastern Bosnia.
25 Feb.-4 March	NATO conducts crisis management procedural exercise ("NATO CMX 93").
26 February	Special Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council at NATO Headquarters, with the participation of the new US Secretary of State, Warren Christopher.
1-3 March	On a visit to the US, NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner meets with President Clinton, Secretary of State Christopher, Secretary of Defence Aspin, and key congressional leaders.
4 March	The President of Italy, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, visits NATO Headquarters.
8 March	Greek Prime Minister Constantin Mitsotakis visits NATO Headquarters.
8-9 March	The Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, Field Marshall Sir Richard Vincent, pays an official visit to Albania.
9 March	The Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Lyuben Berov, visits NATO Headquarters. Czech Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec visits NATO Headquarters. The Foreign Minister of Poland, Krzysztof Skubiszewski, visits NATO Headquarters.
10 March	The North Atlantic Council directs NATO Military Authorities to develop contingency options for possible implementation of a UN peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- 15 March North Korea ejects inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and announces its intention to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) régime.
- 16 March Italy conducts the first joint multinational CFE inspection led by a NATO member state with the participation of Cooperation Partners (Azerbaijan, Hungary and Poland) to verify a declared site in Romania.
- 18-20 March NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner makes an official visit to Albania.
- 26 March Czech Defence Minister Antonin Baudys meets with the NATO Secretary General and the Chairman of the Military Committee at NATO Headquarters.
- 29 March Meeting of NATO Defence Ministers with Cooperation Partners to review progress in cooperation on defence-related matters, as well as to exchange views on broader security issues.
- 2 April The North Atlantic Council directs SACEUR to take preparatory steps to implement UN Resolution 816, authorising enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 3-4 April The first US-Russian Summit between Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin takes place in Vancouver.
- 12 April Beginning of the NATO operation to enforce the no-fly zone over Bosnia and Herzegovina, under the authority of UN Security Council Resolution 816 and decided by the North Atlantic Council on 8 April. Fighter and surveillance aircraft from several allied nations participate, as well as aircraft from NATO's Airborne Early Warning Force (NAEWF).
- 19 April US search and rescue units join Russians in Siberia in the first US-Russian joint training exercise on Russian soil since the Second World War.
- 22 April UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali meets NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner in Brussels, to discuss the situation in former Yugoslavia, NATO's role in peacekeeping and NATO-UN relations in general.
- 28 April The Military Committee meets at Chief of Defence/Chief of General Staff level with Cooperation Partners at NATO Headquarters.
- 6 May US Secretary of State Warren Christopher visits NATO Headquarters to discuss the Bosnia crisis.



- 17 May Hungarian Foreign Minister, Dr. Geza Jeszensky, visits NATO Headquarters.
- 22 May Bosnian Serbs reject the Vance-Owen Peace Plan. Joint Action Programme on Bosnia and Herzegovina announced by members of the UN Security Council (France, Russia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States) to stop the fighting, including provisions for “safe areas”.
- 24 May Eurogroup Defence Ministers transfer Eurogroup training and medical activities to NATO and Eurogroup publicity and communications activities to the WEU.
- 25-26 May DPC/NPG Ministerial meeting at NATO Headquarters to discuss, inter alia, defence planning implications of support for UN and CSCE peacekeeping activities and defence aspects of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- 8 June At the joint session of the North Atlantic Council and the Council of the Western European Union at NATO Headquarters, the two organisations approve a single command and control arrangement for the combined NATO/WEU naval operations in the Adriatic for the enforcement of the UN embargoes against Serbia and Montenegro.
- 10 June At the Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Athens, NATO Foreign Ministers offer to provide protective air power in case of attack against UNPROFOR in the performance of its overall mandate, if so requested by the UN.
- 11 June NACC Foreign Ministers, meeting in Athens, announce a programme of cooperation in preparation for joint peacekeeping activities in support of the UN and CSCE and publish a report by the NACC Ad Hoc Group on Cooperation in Peacekeeping.
- 18 June The UN Security Council approves deployment of 300 US troops to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* to join the 700 UN troops already there as a preventive measure to keep the Bosnian conflict from spreading.
- 23 June Eduard Shevardnadze, the Chairman of Parliament and Head of State of Georgia pays an official visit to NATO Headquarters.
- 28-30 June The Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, Field Marshall Sir Richard Vincent, visits the Czech Republic.
- 30 June-2 July NACC High Level seminar on peacekeeping is held in Prague, to further the work of the NACC Ad Hoc Group on Cooperation in Peacekeeping.

30 June-2 July	The 1993 Economics Colloquium is held at NATO Headquarters on the theme "Economic Developments in Cooperation Partner Countries from a Sectoral Perspective".
22 July	Belarus formally accedes to the NPT as a non nuclear weapon state, in accordance with the 1992 Lisbon Protocol to START I.
2 August	At a special meeting on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina the North Atlantic Council announces immediate preparations for undertaking stronger measures, including air strikes against those responsible, if the strangulation of Sarajevo and other areas continues, including wide-scale interference with humanitarian assistance.
9 August	The North Atlantic Council approves the operational options for air strikes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as called for by the Council on 2 August, to be implemented on the authorisation of the UN Secretary General. Albert II, King of the Belgians, accedes to the throne following the death of King Baudouin I on 31 July.
16-18 August	The Chairman of the Military Committee, Field Marshall Sir Richard Vincent, pays an official visit to Romania and Moldova.
31 August	Russia completes the withdrawal of its troops from Lithuania.
1 September	NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner meets with UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in Geneva to discuss prospects for a peaceful settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and NATO's role in support of the UN's peacekeeping mission in the former Yugoslavia, as well as the development of closer links between NATO and the UN.
18 September	Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatoly Zlenko visits NATO Headquarters.
20 September	NACC representatives meeting at NATO Headquarters issue a statement calling for an end to fighting in Georgia and condemning the cease-fire violations of the Abkhazian forces.
21 September	The Chief of Defence of the Czech Republic, Major General Jiri Nekvasil, visits NATO Headquarters. Russian President Boris Yeltsin suspends parliament and calls for fresh elections on 11-12 December. Vice-President Alexander Rutskoi and the Parliamentary Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov urge the armed forces to resist the

- suspension. They and other hardliners occupy the Russian White House.
- 22 September Thorvald Stoltenberg and Lord Owen, Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, visit NATO Headquarters to discuss the implementation of an eventual peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Secretary General and the Chairman of the Military Committee.
- 29 September Official visit of the President of Turkmenistan, Saparmurad Niyazov, to NATO Headquarters.
- 4 October Troops loyal to Russian President Yeltsin pound the White House, headquarters of the Russian Parliament, with tanks and machine gun fire, ending the occupation of the building by parliamentarian hardliners opposing President Yeltsin's reform programme.
- The Security Council extends the mandate of UN peacekeepers in Croatia and Bosnia for six months. It authorises the peacekeepers in Croatia *"to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, to ensure its security and its freedom of movement"*.
- 6-7 October NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner, on a visit to the US, meets with President Bill Clinton in Washington, and with UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in New York.
- 18 October The Prime Minister of the Republic of Estonia, Mart Laar, pays an official visit to NATO Headquarters.
- 20-21 October NATO Defence Ministers meet in Travemünde, Germany, to discuss informally a range of subjects including the Partnership for Peace proposal and the CJTF concept and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- 2-3 November The Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, Field Marshal Sir Richard Vincent, pays an official visit to Bulgaria, meeting with President Zhelyu Zhelev.
- 4 November The President of the Slovak Republic, Michael Kovac, pays an official visit to NATO Headquarters.
- 15-17 November NATO's Verification and Coordinating Committee conducts a seminar at NATO Headquarters with NACC Partner Countries on cooperation in the verification and implementation of conventional arms control provisions, including the CFE Treaty.
- 30 November NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner addresses the CSCE Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Rome.

- 2 December At the Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council, NATO Foreign Ministers discuss the concept of Partnership for Peace and related proposals, in preparation for the January 1994 Summit.
- 3 December At the NACC Ministerial, NATO and NACC Foreign Ministers approve a second report by the NACC Ad Hoc Group on Cooperation in Peacekeeping, as well as the NACC Work Plan for 1994.
- 7 December EUROGROUP Ministers announce that several sub-groups will either be incorporated into NATO or transferred to the WEU, and that the EUROGROUP itself will cease to exist as of 1 January 1994.
- 8-9 December NATO Defence Ministers meeting in the DPC/NPG in Brussels discuss new defence tasks of the Alliance, including support for UN and CSCE peacekeeping, and the concept of Combined Joint Task Forces. Ministers express their strong support for the Partnership for Peace.
- 9 December NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner meets with Russian President Boris Yeltsin in Brussels.
- 12 December First multiparty parliamentary elections in Russia since 1917. A new constitution giving increased power to the President is approved by 58.4 percent of votes cast.
- 14 December Joint meeting of the North Atlantic Council and the Council of the WEU at ambassadorial level at WEU Headquarters in Brussels.

## **1994**

- 10-11 January At the Brussels Summit, Alliance Heads of State and Government launch Partnership for Peace (PfP), issuing an invitation to all NACC partner countries and CSCE states able and willing to participate. The PfP Framework Document is published. The concept of Combined Joint Task Forces is endorsed, as well as other measures to support the development of a European Security and Defence Identity. NATO Heads of State and Government reaffirm NATO's readiness to carry out air strikes to prevent the strangulation of Sarajevo and other UN-declared safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 14 January The Presidents of US, Russia and Ukraine sign a trilateral agreement in Moscow detailing procedures for the transfer of Ukrainian nuclear warheads to Russia and associated compensation and security assurances. US President Clinton and Russian President Yeltsin sign an accord

- bringing to an end the targeting of long-range nuclear missiles at each other's countries with effect from 30 May 1994.
- 18 January Elections for the Russian State Duma (Parliament) result in large gains for opponents of President Yeltsin.
- 20 January The President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, visits NATO Headquarters.
- 24-27 January Second NATO/CCMS International Conference on the Role of the Military in Protecting the Ozone Layer. Participants pledge to meet the deadlines set by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
- 26 January Romania's Foreign Minister, Teodor Melescanu, comes to NATO Headquarters to sign the Partnership for Peace Framework Document.
- 27 January The President of Lithuania, Algirdas Brazauskas, pays an official visit to NATO Headquarters to sign the PfP Framework Document.  
A programme of military cooperation between Russia and NATO, signed in Moscow, provides for exchanges of visits by senior commanders and military experts and for joint exercises and training.
- 1 February Sergio Silvio Balanzino (Italy) succeeds Ambassador Amedeo de Franchis as Deputy Secretary General of NATO.
- 2 February Polish Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.
- 3 February Juri Luik, Estonian Minister of Foreign Affairs, signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.  
The Ukrainian Parliament rescinds the conditions attached to its earlier ratification of START I on 18 November 1993, authorising the government to exchange instruments of ratification.
- 6 February UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali requests NATO to prepare for possible air strikes against artillery positions in and around Sarajevo, following a mortar attack on a crowded market place in the city with extensive loss of life.
- 8 February Hungary's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Geza Jeszenszky, visits NATO Headquarters to sign the PfP Framework Document.  
Anatoly Zlenko, Foreign Minister of Ukraine, signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.

- 9 February The North Atlantic Council condemns the continuing siege of Sarajevo and announces that heavy weapons of any of the parties remaining in an area within 20 kilometres of the centre of the city after 20 February would be subject to NATO air strikes conducted in close coordination with the UN Secretary General, consistent with the NAC's decisions of 2 and 9 August 1993. The Prime Minister of Slovakia, Vladimir Meciar, signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.
- 14 February Zhelyu Zhelev, President of Bulgaria, visits NATO Headquarters where he signs the PfP Framework Document.  
Latvian Prime Minister Vladis Birkavs signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.  
Kazakhstan formally accedes to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a non-nuclear weapon state, in accordance with the 1992 Lisbon Protocol to START I.
- 14-15 February The Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, Field Marshall Sir Richard Vincent, pays an official visit to Poland, under the auspices of the NACC programme.
- 15 February The UK and Russia agree to reprogramme their nuclear missiles so that, as of 30 May 1994, they are no longer targeted at one another.
- 21 February Following expiry of the deadline of 9 February to withdraw heavy weapons from the Sarajevo exclusion zone, NATO's Secretary General announces that, because the objectives were being met, UN and NATO officials had recommended not to use air power at this stage.
- 23 February The President of Albania, Sali Berisha, comes to NATO Headquarters to sign the PfP Framework Document.
- 28 February Four warplanes violating the UN-mandated no-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina are shot down by Alliance jets.
- 4 March The first shipment of 60 nuclear warheads are transferred from the Ukraine to Russia, under the terms of the Tripartite Statement of 14 January 1993 between Ukraine, Russia and the US.
- 10 March Vaclav Klaus, the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.
- 14-17 March Field Marshall Sir Richard Vincent, Chairman of the Military Committee, pays an official visit to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to discuss NATO's Military Cooperation Programme and the security interests of each country.

- 16 March The President of Moldova, Mircea Snegur, visits NATO Headquarters to sign the PfP Framework Document.
- 23 March Alexander Chikvaдзе, Foreign Minister of Georgia, signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.
- 30 March The Prime Minister of Slovenia, Janez Drnovsek, visits NATO Headquarters to sign the PfP Framework Document.
- 10 April Following a request from the UN Force Command, NATO aircraft provide close air support to UN personnel in Gorazde, a UN-designated safe area in Bosnia and Herzegovina, under the guidance of a UN forward air controller.
- 16 April A British Sea Harrier jet is shot down while on a NATO close air support mission to protect UNPROFOR troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 22 April In a response to a request of 18 April by the UN Secretary General, the North Atlantic Council takes further decisions regarding the use of air power to protect UN personnel throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and UN-designated safe areas. The Council also authorises air strikes unless all Bosnian Serb heavy weapons are withdrawn by 27 April from an area within 20 kilometres of Gorazde. This deadline also applies to any of the other UN-designated safe areas if they are attacked by heavy weapons.
- 25 April Poland's Defence Minister, Piotr Kolodziejczyk, visits NATO Headquarters to submit his country's PfP Presentation Document.
- 27 April The NATO Council, reviewing the implementation of its decisions of 22 April concerning the situation in and around Gorazde and other safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, determines that there is general compliance with the deadline. The NATO Military Committee meets in Cooperation Session at Chiefs of Defence/Chiefs of General Staff level at NATO Headquarters.
- 27-29 April NACC seminar on Planning and Management of National Defence Programmes is held in Budapest, Hungary.
- 28 April Opening ceremonies of the Partnership Coordination Cell, collocated with SHAPE at Mons, Belgium.  
Defence Minister Gheorghe Tinca submits Romania's PfP Presentation Document at NATO Headquarters.
- 4 May The President of Azerbaijan, Gaidar Aliyev, signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.

- 9 May The Foreign Minister of Sweden, Baroness Margaretha af Ugglas, and the Foreign Minister of Finland, Heikki Haavisto, visit NATO Headquarters to sign the PfP Framework Document.
- Meeting of the WEU Council of Ministers in Kirchberg, Luxembourg, with Foreign and Defence Ministers of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. A new status is agreed whereby these countries become Associate Partners of the WEU.
- 10 May Finland and Sweden submit their PfP Presentation Documents to NATO.
- Turkmenistan's Deputy Prime Minister, Boris Shikmuradov, signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.
- 11-14 May The Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, Field Marshall Sir Richard Vincent, visits Slovakia and Russia to meet with high ranking military and civilian government officials in both countries in the context of the NACC.
- 17 May The Czech Republic submits its PfP Presentation Document to NATO.
- 24 May At the DPC/NPG Ministerial meeting, NATO Defence Ministers review progress on the defence implications of PfP, the CJTF concept, counter-proliferation and peace-keeping efforts.
- Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev comes to NATO Headquarters to brief NATO Defence Ministers on Russia's new defence doctrine.
- 25 May NATO Defence Ministers meet with Defence Ministers and Representatives of Cooperation Partner countries including, for the first time, those from Finland, Sweden and Slovenia, under the auspices of PfP, to discuss cooperation in defence-related matters, including peacekeeping.
- Slovakia and Ukraine submit their PfP Presentation Documents to NATO.
- 26-27 May Inaugural Conference on a Pact on Stability in Europe, in Paris. European Foreign Ministers discuss a new initiative aimed at averting conflicts over borders and the rights of minorities, promoting good neighbourly relations in Central and Eastern Europe, and strengthening regional cooperation and democratic institutions.



- 27 May The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kanet Saudabaev, visits NATO Headquarters to sign the PfP Framework Document.
- 1 June President Askar Akayev of Kyrgyzstan signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.
- 3 June Deputy Secretary General Sergio Balanzino formally opens the offices for Partners in the Manfred Woerner Wing at NATO Headquarters.
- 6 June Bulgaria and Hungary submit their PfP Presentation Documents to NATO.
- 9 June NATO Foreign Ministers meeting in Istanbul review progress on the implementation of the Brussels Summit decisions, noting that 20 countries had already joined PfP. Ministers adopt an overall policy framework on the Alliance's approach to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- 10 June Ministerial meeting of the NACC in Istanbul. Foreign Ministers issue a third Report on Peacekeeping by the Ad Hoc Group on Cooperation in Peacekeeping. Foreign Ministers from Finland, Sweden and Slovenia also attend. Lithuania submits its PfP Presentation Document.
- 22 June Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev visits NATO Headquarters to sign the PfP Framework Document and to hold discussions with the Council. A Summary of Conclusions of the discussions is issued.
- 26-28 June General George Joulwan (SACEUR) visits Moscow for discussions on Russia's participation in PfP as well as a specific cooperation programme with Russia.
- 29 June The Special Representative of the Secretary General of the UN, Yasushi Akashi, accompanied by Lt. Gen. Bertrand de Lapresle, Commander of the United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR) in former Yugoslavia, and Lt. Gen. Sir Michael Rose, Commander of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina, visit NATO Headquarters to meet with the Deputy Secretary General, Sergio Balanzino.
- 29 June-1 July The annual NATO Economics Colloquium takes place, focusing on privatisation in the defence industry.
- 5 July Poland's PfP Individual Partnership Programme with NATO is formally accepted.  
Russia submits its PfP Presentation Document.
- 8 July Estonia submits its PfP Presentation Document.

- 11 July The North Atlantic Council issues a statement reiterating the willingness of the Alliance to participate in the implementation of a peace agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and agreeing that steps envisaged in the plan issued by Foreign Ministers in Geneva on 5 July could result in the assumption of new tasks by the Alliance in former Yugoslavia at the request of the UN.
- 12 July The German Federal Constitutional Court clarifies the constitutional basis for the deployment of German forces abroad, removing constitutional objections to German participation in UN, NATO or WEU peacekeeping missions.
- 13 July The Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan, Saidmukhtar Saidkasimov, and Defence Minister Rustam Ahmedov visit NATO Headquarters to sign the PfP Framework Document.
- 18 July Latvia submits its PfP Presentation Document.
- 20 July Slovenia submits its PfP Presentation Document.
- 5 August NATO aircraft attack a target within the Sarajevo Exclusion Zone at the request of UNPROFOR, after Bosnian Serbs seize weapons from a UN collection site near Sarajevo.
- 13 August Death of NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner in Brussels. Deputy Secretary General Sergio Balanzino assumes duties as Acting Secretary General.
- 18 August Commemorative meeting of the NAC in honour of the late Secretary General Manfred Woerner.
- 22 August Sweden's PfP Individual Partnership Programme with NATO is formally accepted.
- 31 August The last Russian troops leave Estonia, completing their withdrawal from the three Baltic States.
- 1 September Russian troops leave Berlin, completing their withdrawal from German territory.
- 2-10 September The first joint US-Russian manoeuvres held on Russian territory focus on peacekeeping training exercises.
- 6 September Moldova submits its PfP Presentation Document to NATO.
- 8 September The US, UK and France withdraw remaining Allied troops from Berlin.
- 12-16 September The first joint training exercise under PfP (Cooperative Bridge) is held near Poznan, Poland, with participation by soldiers from 13 NATO and Partner nations.
- 13 September Lt. Gen. John Sheehan is appointed Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT).
- 14 September Romania's PfP Individual Partnership Programme with NATO is formally accepted.

- 22 September Following an attack on an UNPROFOR vehicle near Sarajevo, NATO aircraft carry out an air strike against a Bosnian Serb tank, at the request of UNPROFOR. Albania submits its PfP Presentation Document.
- 28 Sept.-7 Oct. Maritime PfP exercise Cooperative Venture takes place in the Skagerrak area of the North Sea, with NATO and Cooperation Partner maritime forces conducting peacekeeping, humanitarian and search and rescue operations.
- 29 September The North Atlantic Council, meeting at the level of Foreign Ministers in New York, invites Willy Claes, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to become Secretary General of NATO.
- 29-30 September The Defence Ministers and representatives of the 16 Alliance nations meet in Seville, Spain, for informal discussions on a range of subjects of mutual interest and concern, including the situation in the former Yugoslavia; peacekeeping and the concept of Combined Joint Task Forces; defence cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe, including Partnership for Peace; and security in the Mediterranean.
- 5 October The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Vahan Papazian, signs the PfP Framework Document at NATO Headquarters.
- 5-7 October Seminar on Peacekeeping and its Relationship to Crisis Management at NATO Headquarters in Brussels, with participation of 38 countries in addition to other international organisations.
- 10 Oct.-2 Dec. CSCE Review Conference in Budapest.
- 12 October Finland's PfP Individual Partnership Programme with NATO is formally accepted. German President Roman Herzog pays an official visit to NATO Headquarters.
- 17 October Willy Claes, former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, succeeds Manfred Woerner as Secretary General of NATO.
- 17 Oct.-8 Nov. The Alliance's Rapid Reaction Corps (ARRC) holds exercises in Denmark.
- 21-28 October The first PfP joint peacekeeping training exercise held on Allied territory "Cooperative Spirit" takes place in the Netherlands, with participation by 12 NATO and Partner countries.
- 28 October NATO and the UN issue a joint statement on the use of NATO airpower in Bosnia and Herzegovina in support of relevant UN resolutions. NATO Secretary General Willy

- Claes addresses the 40th General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association in The Hague.
- 4 November Ion Iliescu, President of Romania, visits NATO Headquarters.
- 7 November Special Joint Meeting of allied National Armament Directors to address equipment implications of peace-keeping operations.
- 11 November NATO Secretary General Willy Claes issues a statement on the announcement of limitations to United States participation in Operation Sharp Guard.
- 14 November Meeting of the WEU Council of Ministers with the participation of Foreign and Defence Ministers of the nine Associate Partner countries. Publication of the Noordwijk Declaration endorsing inter alia preliminary policy conclusions on the formulation of a Common European Defence Policy.
- 15 November Hungarian Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs and Defence Minister Gyoergy Keleti visit NATO. Hungary's PfP Individual Partnership Programme with NATO is formally accepted.
- 21 November NATO aircraft attack the Udbina airfield in Serb-held Croatia at the request of and in close coordination with UNPROFOR, in response to attacks launched from Udbina against targets in the Bihac area of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 23 November Following attacks against NATO aircraft, NATO forces carry out an air strike on a surface-to-air missile site south of Otoka, in accordance with self-defence measures previously announced.
- 24 November Slovakia's PfP Individual Partnership Programme with NATO is formally accepted.
- 24 November The North Atlantic Council issues a statement condemning recent attacks on the UN safe area of Bihac by Bosnian Serb and Krajinan Serb forces; and announcing measures being taken in support of United Nations negotiating efforts.
- 25 November Czech Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexander Vondra and Vice-Minister of Defence Jiri Pospisil visit NATO. The Czech Republic's PfP Individual Partnership Programme with NATO is formally accepted.
- Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Todor Tchourov visits NATO. Bulgaria's PfP Individual Partnership Programme with NATO is formally accepted.

- 30 November Lithuanian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Albinas Januska visits NATO. Lithuania's PfP Partnership Programme with NATO is formally accepted.
- 1 December Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels attended by Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev.
- 5 December Signature of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) by President Kuchma of Ukraine, at the CSCE Summit Meeting in Budapest.
- 5-6 December Summit Meeting of CSCE Heads of State and Government in Budapest, attended by NATO Secretary General Willy Claes.  
The CSCE is renamed the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).  
The Budapest Document "Towards a Genuine Partnership in a New Era" is published.

## 1995

- 1 January Four months cease-fire in Bosnia begins.  
Austria, Finland and Sweden join the European Union.  
The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is established as the successor to GATT.
- 11 January The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belarus, Uladzimir Syanko, visits NATO and signs the Partnership for Peace Framework Document.
- 13 January 1993 UN Chemical Weapons Convention fails to be enacted: only 20 countries ratify the treaty. To be implemented 65 countries are needed.
- 18 January The NATO Council agrees on a NATO standardisation programme to improve the coordination of allied policies and programmes for materiel, technical and operational standardisation.
- 23 January The Albanian Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Arjan Starova, and Vice Minister of Defence, Alfred Moisiu, visit NATO and declare acceptance of the Albanian Individual Partnership Programme.
- 24 January The NATO Council agrees on the establishment of a new NATO Standardisation Organisation.
- 31 January US announces a one-year extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.
- 8 February The Latvian Defence Minister, Janis Trapans, visits NATO and declares acceptance of the Latvian Individual Partnership Programme. NATO approves plans for direct

	dialogue with Egypt, Israel, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia to combat the threat of Islamic fundamentalism.
9 February	Visit to NATO by Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Horn.
10 February	The Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alois Mock, visits NATO to sign the PfP Framework Document.
14-21 February	Ukraine's Minister of Defence, Valery Shmarov, meets with the Chairman of NATO's Military Committee and signs a protocol on mutual cooperation between Ukraine and NATO.
16 February	The Vice-President of the Muslim-Croatian Federation approves an international plan for the suspension of economic sanctions against Serbia in exchange for recognition of Bosnia and Croatia under the condition of a completely closed Bosnian-Serbian border.
23 February	Belarus suspends its weapons destruction programme, violating the CFE Treaty.
24 February	NATO opens talks in Brussels with Morocco, Egypt, Mauritania, Tunisia and Israel to discuss security in North Africa.
27 February	The Defence Ministers of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania sign an agreement on military cooperation covering international policy and logistics.
	Visit to NATO by US Vice-President Al Gore.
1 March	The US, France, Germany and Italy agree in the scope of allied armaments cooperation to develop a Medium Extended Air Defence System (MEADS). Estonia signs an individual military cooperation programme with NATO following their membership of PfP since 1994.
6 March	Croatia forms a military alliance with the Bosnian Muslim-Croat federation. UNPROFOR remains in Croatia.
8 March	Secretary General Willy Claes and US President Bill Clinton meet in Washington to discuss a possible pullout of UN peacekeeping forces from Croatia and Bosnia.
16 March	A Slovak-Hungarian agreement is reached over a treaty on minority rights.
18-20 March	A Pan-European Security Conference meeting in Paris, attended by 50 countries, adopts a stability pact to eliminate the dangers of crisis in Europe and agrees on a series of measures relating to borders and the rights of ethnic minorities.
30-31 March	Meeting of the OSCE Senior Council discusses a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for the 21st

- century - a comprehensive, inclusive concept of security, designed to benefit all participating states.
- 11 April The UN Security Council adopts Resolution 984, guaranteeing assistance for non-nuclear states that have signed the 1970 nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) if subjected to nuclear threat or attack.
- 26 April The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta, Professor Guido de Marco, signs the Partnership for Peace Framework Document (Malta subsequently withdraws from PfP).
- 7 May Commemoration of 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.
- 11 May The Non-Proliferation Treaty is extended indefinitely by consensus.
- 15 May The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the WEU gathered in Lisbon, where they discussed the future relationship between the WEU and NATO.
- 25 May In response to a request from the UN, NATO aircraft attack a Bosnian Serb ammunition depot near Pale. This is followed by a second attack the next day.
- 27 May At a meeting, the North Atlantic Council demands that the Bosnian Serbs stop their attacks on UN safe areas and comply with the UNPROFOR ultimatum to remove all heavy weapons from the Sarajevo exclusion zone or place them under UN control. It condemns the killing and detention of UN peacekeepers.
- 30-31 May The NATO Foreign Ministers and the North Atlantic Cooperation Council meet in Noordwijk, the Netherlands. At a special meeting with Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev, Russia formally accepts the Russian Individual Partnership Programme under PfP and the document on "Areas for Pursuance of a Broad, Enhanced NATO-Russia Dialogue and Cooperation."
- In a statement on the situation in former Yugoslavia, the North Atlantic Council condemns the escalation of violence by the parties and hostile acts against UN personnel.
- 1 June President of Ukraine, Mr. Leonid Kuchma, visits NATO.
- 28-30 June A NATO Economic Colloquium attended by participants from NATO and Partner countries discusses the status of economic reforms in Cooperation Partner countries.
- 2 July Srebrenica receives heaviest shelling since being declared a UN safe area. The UN War Crime Tribunal for-

	mally indicts Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic with charges of genocide and crimes against humanity.
11 July	NATO aircrafts attack targets in the Srebrenica area of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
12 July	The North Atlantic Council strongly condemns Bosnian Serb attacks in the safe area of Srebrenica.
1 August	US House of Representatives votes to lift Bosnian arms embargo. NATO launches Operation Deliberate Force, attacking Serb positions with aircraft and artillery in response to the shelling of Sarajevo.
30 August	NATO aircraft strikes against Bosnian Serbs positions near Sarajevo.
1 September	NATO aircraft resume bombing of Bosnian Serb positions; Bosnian Serbs respond by shelling Sarajevo. NATO aircraft attack Bosnian Serb targets near Pale. NATO suspends Operation Deliberate Force after Bosnian Serbs agree to withdraw heavy weapons from the 20 km exclusion zone around Sarajevo. Agreement on the framework of constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina is signed in New York.
2 September	NATO military commanders are authorised by the NATO Council to resume air strikes on Bosnian Serb positions at any time to counter further aggression against UN-designated safe areas.
5 September	NATO aircraft resumed attacks on Bosnian-Serb military targets.
12 September	A framework for the Wassenaar Arrangement, the successor to COCOM, establishing export controls on certain conventional weapons and dual-use technologies is reached in The Hague.
14 September	Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* sign an agreement to establish diplomatic relations and economic ties. The NAC meets in a special session with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Gennadi Udovenko, to discuss the strengthening of NATO-Ukraine relations. Bosnian Serb military and political leaders sign an agreement to withdraw their heavy weapons from the 20 km exclusion zone around Sarajevo.
20 September	Council meeting with Russia on the implementation of the CFE Treaty.



21 September	NATO ambassadors approve a Study on NATO Enlargement outlining the membership requirements for countries wanting to join the Alliance.
25 September	The Review Conference of the UN Conventional Weapons opens in Vienna.
26 September	NATO presents a draft proposal of a “Political Framework for NATO-Russia Relations” to Russian Ambassador Churkin.
28 September	NATO presents the conclusions of the Study on NATO Enlargement to NACC and PfP Cooperation partners.
2 October	Croats and Serbs strike deal over Eastern Slavonia to place it under Croatian administration after a transition period. Three Serb SAM sites are attacked by NATO aircrafts.
5-6 October	The cease-fire in Bosnia comes into effect.
12 October	NATO Ministers of Defence meet in Williamsburg, USA.
13 October	Visit to NATO by President Sali Berisha of Albania.
19 October	UN Conference on Conventional Weapons ends without agreement on a global ban on anti-personnel landmines.
21 October	NATO Council meets with Russian representative to discuss Peace Implementation Planning in Bosnia.
27 October	Willy Claes resigns as NATO Secretary General. A Memorandum of Understanding is signed between NATO and the WEU to enable direct and plain communication between both organisations.
1 November	Visit to NATO by Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Special Envoy to NATO, Kofi Annan. Bosnian peace talks start in Dayton, Ohio. An agreement is signed in Dayton on the reintegration of Eastern Slavonia into Croatia. The UN Security Council suspends sanctions on the former Yugoslavia.
8 November	US Secretary of Defence William Perry and Russian Defence Minister General Pavel Grachev visit NATO to discuss participation of Russian forces in IFOR.
13 November	The US Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Armed Services Committee block the ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention.
14 November	The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the WEU nations meet in Madrid and affirm the objective of developing the WEU as a means to strengthen the European pillar in NATO.

- 15 November The President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*, Branko Crvenkovski, visits NATO. His country joins PfP.
- 22 November Visits to NATO by President Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, and OSCE Chairman Lazlo Kovacs.
- 27 November Recipients from 14 Alliance countries receive medals for service in relation to former Yugoslavia.
- 28 November The European Union and 12 Mediterranean neighbours sign an agreement in Barcelona on future political and economic cooperation.
- 1 December Javier Solana Madariaga is appointed Secretary General of NATO.
- 5 December The NAC meets at ministerial level. Foreign and Defence Ministers of all 16 nations affirm their commitment to continue the Alliance's efforts to bring peace to Bosnia and Herzegovina.  
NATO formally endorses the deployment of 60 000 troops in Bosnia. The German Parliament votes to contribute 4 000 troops.  
In Paris, the Presidents of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia sign the General Framework Accord for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.  
US troops arrive in Tuzla and UN hands over commands of military operations in Bosnia to NATO.  
NATO Commander, Admiral Leighton Smith, turns down requests by the Bosnian Serb Assembly leader, Momcilo Krajisnik, for delay of at least nine months in transferring Bosnian Serb areas of Sarajevo to Muslim control.  
France announces that it will resume its seat in the NATO Military Committee. The French Minister of Defence will also regularly attend the Defence Planning Committee and other meetings.
- 7-8 December OSCE Ministerial Council in Budapest gives guidelines for Security Model and confirms its role in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 14 December President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, President Alya Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia sign the Bosnian Peace Agreement in Paris.
- 15 December The UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1031 on the establishment of a Multinational Military Implementation Force.

- 16 December Beginning of the deployment of the NATO-led Implementation Force (IFOR) in Bosnia.
- 19 December Twenty-Eight countries sign the Wassenaar Arrangement on armament and technology export controls.
- 20 December UN peacekeeping forces (UNPROFOR) hand over command of military operations in Bosnia to the NATO-led Implementation Force (IFOR).

## **1996**

- 3 January US Defence Secretary William Perry flies to Sarajevo to discuss peacekeeping with NATO military officers and Bosnian leaders.
- 4 January Negotiations open in Vienna under OSCE auspices on confidence building and arms control measures in Bosnia. The parties to the Peace Agreement sign agreements on measures to enhance mutual confidence, reduce the risk of conflict, restrict military power and improve political cooperation.
- 5 January Russian parliament votes in favour the deployment of Russian forces to Bosnia to join the NATO-led peacekeeping mission. Special arrangements apply to the command and control of Russian forces in IFOR.
- 11 January Prince El-Hassan Bin Talal of Jordan meets with Secretary General Solana in the context of NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue.
- 13 January Beginning of deployment of Russian troops supporting IFOR in Bosnia.
- 15 January The UN Security Council authorises a 5 000 men strong force backed by NATO air power for Eastern Slavonia.
- 17 January Visits to NATO by President Aleksander Kwasniewski of Poland and by Hans Koschnik, EU Administrator for Mostar.
- 19 January Richard Goldstone, Prosecutor of UN War Crimes Tribunal, visits NATO.
- 23 January General George Joulwan (SACEUR) visits Russia for discussions with the Russian Defence Minister and Chief of Staff.
- 24 January Tiit Vähi, Prime Minister of Estonia, visits NATO.
- 26 January The Russian Federation joins the Council of Europe.  
The American Senate ratifies the START II Treaty, which will reduce the levels of both American and Russian strategic nuclear missiles.

- 29 January The Secretary General of the OSCE begins a two-day visit to former Yugoslavia to pave the way for OSCE's supervision of postwar free elections.
- 12 February The NATO Secretary General visits Mostar. Bosnian authorities give their approval for the release of two Bosnian Serb officers to the International War Crimes Tribunal.
- 26 February Visit to NATO by Austrian Vice-Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel. Austria signs its Individual Partnership Programme (IPP) with NATO.
- 8 March Permanent Representatives on the North Atlantic Council visit Sarajevo.
- 13 March Russia signs IFOR Participation and Financial Agreements.
- 15 March US Secretary of State Warren Christopher visits SHAPE to meet with Supreme Allied Commander Europe, General George Joulwan, to discuss efforts to obtain compliance with the Dayton Peace Agreement on Bosnia and the subject of NATO enlargement.
- 20-21 March NATO Secretary General Solana pays an official visit to Moscow to discuss NATO and Russia relations. He meets with Russian President Yeltsin, the Speaker of the Duma, Seleznev Gennady and other senior officials.
- 20 March A Memorandum of Understanding on Civil Emergency Cooperation between NATO and Russia is signed in Moscow.
- 23 March The Foreign Ministers of the contact group on the former Yugoslavia meet in Moscow.
- 25 March President Jeleu of Bulgaria visits NATO.
- 26 March The Prime Minister of Belarus, Mikhail Chygir, the President of Latvia, Guntis Ulmanis, and the President of Estonia, Lennart Meri visit NATO.
- 23 April Visits to NATO by Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze and President of Armenia, Levon Ter Petrossian.
- 24 April The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister of Malta, Professor Guido de Marco, visits NATO.
- 26 April HM King Juan Carlos of Spain visits NATO.
- 29 April The NAC states that IFOR has brought a secure environment to Bosnia and Herzegovina during its first four months of mission.

- 2 May NATO Secretary General Javier Solana and WEU Secretary-General José Cutileiro sign a security agreement. The Agreement sets out procedures for protecting and safeguarding classified information and material provided by either organisation.
- 7 May The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the WEU nations meet in Birmingham.
- 8 May Carl Bildt, High Representative responsible for coordinating civilian aspects of the peace agreement for the former Yugoslavia, visits NATO.
- 9 May SHAPE and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia conclude a Memorandum of Understanding which codifies practical arrangements for the detention and transfer of persons indicted for war crimes.
- 15-31 May First CFE Treaty Review Meeting is held in Vienna. Negotiations achieve a solution to the "Flank Agreement" and agreement on further negotiations relating to the Treaty.
- 16 May NATO Secretary General Solana visits Banja Luka and Belgrade along with General George Joulwan, SACEUR.
- 19-21 May Representatives from NATO and Cooperation Partner countries meet near Bonn to review worldwide efforts to destroy and dismantle chemical, nuclear and conventional weapons.\*
- 21 May Visit to NATO by Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek of Slovenia.
- 3 June Meeting of NATO Foreign Ministers in Berlin. Ministers agree to build up the European Security and Defence Identity within NATO as part of the internal adaptation of the Alliance.
- 12 June The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* signs the individual Partnership for Peace Programme.
- 13 June The NAC meets in Defence Minister session.
- 14-15 June NATO Secretary General Solana visits Zagreb and Sarajevo.
- 18 June Following the termination of the UN arms embargo on the former Yugoslavia, Operation Sharp Guard is suspended.
- 26-28 June NATO Economics Colloquium on Economic Developments and Reforms in Cooperation Partner countries.
- 1 July Establishment of a new NATO Consulation, Command and Control (C3) Agency.

- 3 July Boris Yeltsin is re-elected President of the Russian Federation.
- 17 July Admiral Leighton Smith is honoured with the NATO medal for his role as Commander of the Implementation Force and Commander in Chief Southern Region.
- 19 July The North Atlantic Council endorses an overall NATO Standardisation Programme involving 50 harmonised standardisation objectives.
- 13 August NATO Secretary General Solana and US Secretary of State Warren Christopher meet in Brussels to discuss the Bosnian election, enlargement of the Alliance and relations with Russia.
- 27 August An agreement signed on ending the conflict in Chechnya which began at the end of 1995 is brokered by Russian special envoy Alexander Lebed.
- 14 September IFOR troops provide security for elections held in Bosnia and Herzegovina to be monitored by the OSCE.
- 16 September Visit to NATO of Hungarian President Arpad Göncz.
- 20 September Meeting of Secretary General Solana with Russian Foreign Minister Primakov in Vienna.
- 24 September China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and United States sign a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- 25-26 September Informal meeting of NATO Defence Ministers in Bergen, Norway to discuss the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia.
- 2 October The WEU Council decides to end the Danube Embargo Enforcement Operation against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
- 7 October Secretary of the Security Council of the Russian Federation, General Alexander Lebed, visits NATO Headquarters.
- 16 October President Algirdas Brazauskas of Lithuania visits NATO.
- 17 October Visit to NATO by President Michal Kovac of Slovakia.
- 19 October Russian President Boris Yeltsin replaces his recently-appointed Secretary of the Security Council Alexander Lebed by the Speaker of the Duma Ivan Rybkin.
- 29 October Malta announces its intention to withdraw from the Partnership for Peace Programme.
- 5 November Bill Clinton is re-elected President of the United States.
- 13 November President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov visits NATO.
- 14 November The Spanish Parliament endorses Spanish participation in NATO's new military structure.
- 27 November Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen of Finland visits NATO.

- 2-3 December OSCE summit in Lisbon on European Security issues adopts a Declaration on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the 21st Century.
- 9 December German Chancellor Kohl and French President Jacques Chirac sign an agreement on mutual security and defence.
- 10 December Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council at NATO Headquarters in Brussels confirms NATO readiness to organise and lead a Stabilisation Force (SFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, subject to a UN Security Council mandate. Ministers also announce further steps to be taken in the internal and external transformation of the Alliance in preparation for the July 1997 Madrid Summit. NATO issues a statement on the stationing of nuclear forces.
- 11 December Switzerland signs the Partnership for Peace Framework Document, during a meeting with the North Atlantic Council.
- 17 December Kofi Annan becomes Secretary General of the United Nations.
- 18 December H.M. The Sultan of Brunei visits NATO.
- 20 December NATO's Implementation Force (IFOR) in Bosnia is replaced by SFOR (Stabilisation Force).

## **1997**

- 16-17 January NATO Secretary General Javier Solana visits Austria and meets Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and other political leaders.
- 17 January Mr. Richard C. Holbrooke receives the first Manfred Woerner Medal for his contribution to peace in the former Yugoslavia.
- 19-21 January First round of talks between Secretary General Javier Solana and Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov on a NATO-Russia Document in Moscow.
- 21 January Negotiations on a revision of the 1990 CFE treaty start in Vienna.
- 22 January Prime Minister Thorbjörn Jagland of Norway visits NATO.
- 28 January NATO Secretary General Javier Solana visits Paris to meet French President Jacques Chirac.
- 29 January Visits to NATO by Bulgarian President Petar Stoyanov and Romanian President Emil Constantinescu.
- 30 January NATO Secretary General Javier Solana addresses the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

- 4 February In his State of the Union address American President Bill Clinton vows to pursue NATO's enlargement by 1999 and to establish a "stable partnership" with Russia.
- 5-6 February Secretary General Javier Solana meets Turkish President Suleyman Demirel and Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan in Ankara to discuss the expansion of the Alliance and the broader issue of Turkey's place in Europe.
- 10-14 February NATO Secretary General Javier Solana visits Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan to meet Heads of State and government and other leading politicians.
- 12 February Former guerilla leader Aslam Maskhadov is sworn in as new Chechen President.
- 18 February Newly-appointed US Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright attends her first NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting in Brussels and proposes the creation of a permanent Russia-NATO brigade.
- 19 February EU High Representative in Bosnia Carl Bildt visits NATO.
- 20 February NATO allies propose major changes to the CFE Treaty, which limits conventional forces in Europe. NATO now accepts the principle of limits on the arsenals of individual countries as opposed to regions. The Alliance also accepts Russia's wish on having territorial rather than national limits on troops deployment, which effectively prevents NATO from massing troops in one particular area near Russia's borders.
- 21 February Visit to NATO by Polish Prime Minister Włodzimierz Cimoszowski.
- 23 February NATO Secretary General Javier Solana meets Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov for a second round of talks on a NATO-Russia document in Moscow.
- 7 March US Defence Secretary William Cohen makes his first visit to NATO headquarters in Brussels.
- 9-10 March Secretary General Javier Solana meets Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov in Moscow for the third round of negotiations on a document to lay out the basis for NATO-Russia relations.
- 10-15 March Secretary General Javier Solana visits PfP members in Central Asia: Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.
- 11 March WEU conference in Athens to discuss security problems in the light of NATO and EU enlargement.
- 16 March EU Foreign Ministers meet in Apeldoorn, the Netherlands, to discuss EU enlargement among other issues.



20-21 March	US President Bill Clinton and his Russian counterpart Boris Yeltsin meet in Helsinki to talk about future NATO-Russian relations. The parties do not issue a joint statement on NATO plans to expand eastwards, but sign a general statement about European security.
21 March	Official visit to NATO by HM Albert II, King of the Belgians.
24-25 March	NATO Secretary General Javier Solana and General George A. Joulwan (SACEUR) visit the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
2 April	Baltic Defence Ministers meet in Vilnius, Lithuania, to discuss the formation of a joint peacekeeping battalion (BALTBAT) and a joint naval squadron (BALTRON).
9-11 April	NATO Secretary General Javier Solana meets US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright on NATO-Russian relations and visits Canada.
15 April	NATO Secretary General Javier Solana meets Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov in Moscow for a fourth round of talks on a NATO-Russia document. The first of 6 000 Italian-led multinational security landing force arrive at Tirana's airport. Operation Alba aims at the protection of humanitarian aid to Albania. WEU members agree that non-members Turkey and Norway would have the option of playing a full role in any WEU operations launched with NATO equipment.
17 April	Poland announces it will reduce its number of troops from 220 000 to 180 000 over the next seven years to meet NATO standards.
24 April	US Senate approves the Chemical Weapons Convention, a global treaty banning chemical weapons. (The Convention comes into force on 29 April).
6 May	NATO Secretary General Javier Solana has a fifth round of talks with Russian Foreign Minister Primakov in Luxembourg on a NATO-Russia document.
7 May	NATO Secretary General Javier Solana visits Ukraine to meet President Leonid Kuchma and inaugurates a NATO Information and Documentation Centre in Kyiv.
12-13 May	Foreign and Defence Ministers from 28 European countries meet in Paris, under the auspices of the WEU, to discuss security issues.
13-14 May	NATO Secretary General Javier Solana and Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov meet in Moscow for a sixth round of negotiations on a NATO-Russia document

- 14 May NATO Secretary General Javier Solana and Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov reach agreement on the “Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation”.
- 22 May Russian President Boris Yeltsin replaces Minister of Defence Igor Rodionov by Viktor Samsonov.
- 27 May NATO-Russia Summit Meeting in Paris. Signature of the Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security between NATO and the Russian Federation.
- 29 May On the margins of the meeting of NATO Foreign Ministers in Sintra, Portugal, NATO Secretary General Solana and Ukrainian Foreign Minister Udoenko initial a “Charter for a Distinctive Partnership Between NATO and Ukraine”.
- 30 May Concluding meeting of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) and inaugural meeting of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) in Sintra, Portugal. NATO and Cooperation Partner Foreign Ministers approve the EAPC Basic Document.
- 2 June Signature of Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Romania and Ukraine.
- 12-13 June NATO’s Defence Ministers meet in Brussels for their annual spring meetings.
- 16-17 June European Council summit in Amsterdam agrees on a new EU treaty, but makes no significant move towards taking charge of their joint defence. The WEU remains an independent body sub-contracted to carry out humanitarian, peace-keeping and crisis management missions for the Union.
- 16-27 June PfP naval exercise “Baltic Operations 1997” (BALTOPS) takes place in Poland and Germany to conduct maritime search and rescue operations, coastal surveillance and customs enforcement. Participants are the United States, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- 20-22 June Russia joins the “G7” Summit (hereafter “G 8”).
- 25-27 June NATO Economics Colloquium on Economic Developments in Cooperation Partner countries.
- 26 June The Conference on Disarmament (CD) in Geneva agrees to break its deadlock and to open global negotiations for the gradual elimination of land mines. The 61 participating countries appoint Ambassador John Campbell of Australia

- as special coordinator. Separate negotiations on a global land mine ban, initiated by Canada, continue in Brussels.
- 8 July Madrid Summit Meeting of the North Atlantic Council. NATO Heads of State and Government agree to invite the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland to begin accession talks with NATO with a view to becoming members of the Alliance, after completion of the ratification process, in April 1999. They reaffirm that NATO remains open to new members under Article 10 of the North Atlantic Treaty and agree to review the process at their next meeting in 1999. Formal signature of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine.
- NATO Heads of State and Government issue a special declaration on Bosnia and Herzegovina reaffirming their commitment to the full implementation of the Peace Agreement and to the establishment of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a single, democratic and multiethnic state.
- 9 July Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of NATO and Cooperation Partners under the aegis of the Euro-Atlantic Cooperation Council (EAPC). The meeting focuses on how the EAPC can most effectively be used to contribute to security and stability.
- 11 July US Army General Wesley Clark replaces General G. Joulwan to become the new Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR).
- 16 July Coordination of assistance for flooding in Poland takes place through NATO's Disaster Relief Policy at the request of the Polish government.
- 18 July First meeting of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council (PJC) at Ambassadorial level in Brussels agrees on organisational and procedural arrangements.
- 22 July The WEU issues a Declaration on the Role of the Western European Union and its Relations with the European Union and the Atlantic Alliance.
- 10 September Representatives from Hungary begin accession talks with NATO.
- 15 September Operation Kozatskiy Step 97 under Partnership for Peace begins in Ukraine, involving NATO, Polish and Ukrainian troops. The exercise is designed to simulate an ethnic conflict.
- 16 September Representatives from Poland begin accession talks with NATO.
- 22 September Swedish Prime Minister Göran Persson visits NATO.

23 September	Representatives from the Czech Republic begin accession talks with NATO.
24 September	Latvian Prime Minister Guntars Krasts visits NATO.
26 September	NATO and Russian Foreign Ministers meet for the first time as the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council. A Work Plan is approved, providing for consultations on confidence building measures in arms-control, joint peace-keeping in Bosnia and the stationing of Russian military representatives at NATO.
30 September	NATO Ministers of Defence held two days of informal meetings in Maastricht, the Netherlands. The planned opening up of NATO to new members, the continuation of NATO's mandate in Bosnia and the adaptation of Alliance's command structure are discussed.
1 October	Russia's Defence Minister, Igor Sergeyeve, meeting with NATO Defence Ministers, agrees that Russia will send a military liaison officer to the Alliance's Brussels Headquarters in the near future. At the request of the High Representative in Bosnia, SFOR takes action against Serbian Radio and TV transmitters, following violations and misuse.
2-8 October	General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association in Sofia, hosted by the Atlantic Club of Bulgaria.
8 October	High Representative in Bosnia Carlos Westendorp and Ambassador Robert H. Frowick visit NATO.
9 October	Ukraine and Hungary become the first non-NATO countries to open diplomatic missions to the Alliance.
13 October	43rd Annual Session of North Atlantic Assembly takes place in Bucharest.
24 October	Following the 23 October visit to NATO of the Russian Chief of General Staff, General Kvashnin, participants in the third meeting of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council at Ambassadorial level issue a statement welcoming the appointment of Lieutenant-General Zavarzin as Russia's military representative to NATO.
16 November	Hungarians voted overwhelmingly (85 percent) to join NATO in a national referendum.
18 November	Foreign and Defence Ministers of the WEU met in Erfurt, Germany and agreed on harmonising the EU and WEU presidencies.
25 November	Russian military representative to NATO, Lieutenant-General Viktor Zavarzin, held his first official meeting with NATO Military Committee Chairman, Klaus Naumann.

- 27 November Visit to NATO by Polish Prime Minister Jerzy Buzek.
- 2-3 December First meeting of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council at Defence Ministers level. Military chiefs of staff from 44 countries also meet in the framework of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. Defence Ministers of 15 NATO member countries meet within the Nuclear Planning Group and Defence Planning Committee. The 16 members of the Alliance meet shortly afterwards in the North Atlantic Council.
- 4 December Meeting of NATO-Russia PJC at Chiefs of Staff level.
- 16 December NATO and Ukraine sign a Memorandum of Understanding on Civil Emergency Planning and Disaster Preparedness.
- 16-17 December NATO Foreign Ministers sign Protocols of Accession for the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland in the presence of their respective Foreign Ministers.
- 18-19 December OSCE General Assembly meeting concludes with an agreement on guidelines to work out a European Security Charter.

## **1998**

- 14 January Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) publishes its Action Plan for 1998-2000.  
Visit to NATO by UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata.
- 26 January Visit to NATO by President Petra Lucinschi of Moldova.
- 4 February Visit to NATO by the Prime Minister of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*, Branko Crevenkovski.
- 11 February Inauguration of the NATO Documentation Centre for European Security Issues at the Institute of Scientific Information for Social Sciences (INION) in Moscow.
- 12-18 February Annual NATO Crisis Management Exercise involving active participation of NATO Partner Countries for the first time.
- 20 February NATO announces readiness to organise and lead a multinational force in Bosnia and Herzegovina after the expiry of SFOR's mandate in June 1998, subject to UN Security Council mandate.
- 23 February Visit to NATO by President Saparmurat Niyazov of Turkmenistan.
- 25 February The Secretary General of NATO welcomes the agreement between the UN Secretary General and Iraq on a diplomatic solution to the Iraq crisis. He underlines the importance of providing immediate unconditional and unre-

stricted access to UNSCOM weapons inspectors in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions.

The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council discusses NATO-Russia cooperation in SFOR with a view to its continuation in the framework of the multinational force in Bosnia following the end of SFOR's current mandate in June 1998.

4 March The North Atlantic Council welcomes UN Security Council Resolution 1154 relating to Iraq and gives its strong support to UN insistence on full compliance by Iraq.

5 March The North Atlantic Council issues a statement expressing its concern over recent violent incidents in Kosovo and calls on all sides to take immediate steps to reduce tensions.

The Council issues a statement supporting the efforts of the OSCE Mission to Croatia relating to the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons and reminds Croatia of its obligations under the Bosnian Peace Agreement.

11 March Ambassadors and representatives of EAPC countries discuss the serious developments in Kosovo and enumerate the conditions needed for peaceful settlement.

7 April Official inauguration of the Manfred Woerner Building adjacent to the NATO Headquarters in Brussels, housing Partner countries' diplomatic missions to NATO.

20 April Permanent Representatives on the North Atlantic Council visit Bosnia and Herzegovina, accompanied by Secretary General Javier Solana and Chairman of the Military Committee General Naumann.

23 April Visit to NATO by President Valdas Adamkus of Lithuania.

27-28 April EAPC seminar in Bratislava on Democratic Control of Defence Expenditures.

28 April Visit to NATO by Mr. Josef Tosovsky, Prime Minister of the Czech Republic.

20 May The North Atlantic Council condemns India's decision to conduct nuclear tests.

28 May At the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council Meeting in Luxembourg, NATO and Russia condemn nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan.

At the meeting a Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific and Technological Cooperation between NATO and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Russian Federation, is signed.

	At the meeting of the North Atlantic Council, NATO Foreign Ministers issue a statement expressing concern over the situation in Kosovo and outline measures being taken to contain the crisis and to seek a peaceful resolution.
29 May	Establishment of the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) at NATO under the aegis of the EAPC.
30 May	The NATO Secretary General condemns further nuclear tests by Pakistan and calls on India and Pakistan to halt nuclear and missile testing, adhere to the NPT and CTBT and begin a dialogue to reduce tensions.
12 June	The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council (Defence Ministers) agrees to continue NATO-Russia cooperation in SFOR and condemns Belgrade's use of force in Kosovo as well as attacks by Kosovar extremists.
15 June	NATO air exercise "Determined Falcon" takes place in Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* in agreement with the respective governments.
18 June	At a meeting of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council, NATO and Russia reaffirm their determination to contribute to international efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in Kosovo.
17-19 June	NATO Economics Colloquium on Economic Developments and Reforms in Cooperation Partner Countries takes place in Ljubljana, Slovenia.
2-3 July	NATO Information Seminar takes place in Sarajevo, aimed at encouraging the development of democratic practices in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
10 July	Visit to NATO by Bulgarian President Petar Stoyanov.
24 July	Visit to NATO by Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban.
12 August	NATO Secretary General Javier Solana expresses deep concern over the continuing violence in Kosovo, indicating that the North Atlantic Council had reviewed military planning for options to bring an end to the violence and create conditions for negotiations.
14 September	NATO Secretary General Javier Solana calls on all sides to show restraint and establish conditions for a return to a peaceful and stable environment throughout Albania.
18 September	M. Hubert Védrine, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, becomes President of the North Atlantic Council <sup>3</sup> .

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<sup>3</sup> An honorary position held in rotation by a Foreign Minister of one of the Member countries.

- 24 September The North Atlantic Council approves the issuing of an activation warning (ACTWARN) for both a limited air option and a phased air campaign in Kosovo.
- 24-25 September Informal meeting of NATO Defence Ministers in Vilamoura, Portugal.
- 30 September At a meeting of the Permanent Joint Council, NATO and Russia discuss continuation of NATO-Russia cooperation in SFOR and reiterate concern about the humanitarian situation in Kosovo.
- 5 October Visit to NATO by President Milan Kucan of Slovenia.
- 7 October Visits to NATO by the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic, Milos Zeman and by the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Ivan Kostov.
- 9 October NATO and Russia express full support for diplomatic efforts aimed at securing a political solution to the crisis in Kosovo and stress the need for immediate full and irreversible compliance with UN Security Council Resolutions 1160 and 1199.
- 13 October In the absence of compliance by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with UNSCR 1199, the North Atlantic Council reviews the situation in Kosovo and issues activation orders (ACTORDs) for both limited air strikes and a phased air campaign in Yugoslavia after approximately 96 hours.
- 13-15 October Under the aegis of the NATO Air Defence Committee, a first joint exercise is held at Kayseri airbase in Turkey, involving the strategic loading of a NATO mobile air defence radar by a Russian Illuyshin 76 heavy transport aircraft. The exercise is in preparation for potential cooperation in combined peace support operations.
- 15 October Visits to NATO by the President of Latvia, Guntis Ulmanis and by the Prime Minister of Poland Jerzy Buzek.  
NATO Secretary General Javier Solana visits Belgrade, accompanied by the Chairman of the Military Committee General Naumann and Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) General Clark, to insist upon full and immediate compliance by President Milosevic with UNSCR 1199 relating to Kosovo. Agreement is signed on air verification force over Kosovo.
- 16 October The North Atlantic Council announces its decision to maintain its readiness to launch air operations against Yugoslavia and extends the period before execution of air strikes to 27 October.



20 October	Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) General Clark meets Serbian leadership in Belgrade over the Kosovo crisis.
21 October	Carlos Westendorp, the High Representative responsible for coordinating the civilian organisations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, visits NATO for discussions with the Secretary General and to address the North Atlantic Council. At a meeting of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council, Ambassadors discuss the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo. NATO and Russia support the aims of securing a political solution to the crisis in Kosovo based on strict compliance with UNSCR 1160 and 1199.
20 October	Visit to NATO by Radu Vasile, Prime Minister of Romania.
22 October	Visit to NATO by the Prime Minister of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* Branko Crvenkovski.
24-25 October	The Chairman of the NATO Military Committee General Naumann and General Clark return to Belgrade to meet the Serbian leadership over the Kosovo crisis.
27 October	NATO Secretary General Javier Solana issues a statement noting improvement of the security and humanitarian situation in Kosovo following the decisions taken by the North Atlantic Council on 13 October; reaffirming the need for full compliance with UNSCR 1199 and 1203; announcing the maintenance of NATO's ACTORD for limited air operations subject to decision and assessments by the Council and maintenance of the ACTORD for a phased air campaign; and calling for equal compliance with UNSC Resolutions by the Kosovar Albanians.
4 November	Visit to NATO by President Lennart Meri of Estonia.
5 November	Visit to NATO by Mikulas Dzurinda, Prime Minister of Slovakia.
11 November	Meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission. Members welcome information on the State Programme of Ukraine on Cooperation with NATO recently approved by President Kuchma and discuss other matters including the stationing of two NATO liaison officers in Kyiv to facilitate Ukraine's participation in PfP.
16 November	NATO Secretary General attends WEU ministerial meeting in Rome, Italy.
18-20 November	NATO Secretary General meets UN Secretary General Kofi Annan and senior US administration officials and US Senators in New York and Washington.

- 19 November First meeting of the NATO-Russia Joint Science and Technological Cooperation Committee in Moscow, Russia. The North Atlantic Council expresses concern about the deteriorating situation in Kosovo, insisting that all parties must comply fully with relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.
- 25 November The President of Romania, Dr. Emil Constantinescu, visits NATO Headquarters.
- 26 November NATO Secretary General and Supreme Allied Commander Europe visit the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* to discuss the situation in Kosovo with President Kiro Gligorov and senior government officials.
- 26-27 November Ukraine's State Inter-Agency Commission visits NATO to present Ukraine's programme of cooperation with NATO (1999-2001).
- 27 November Visit to NATO of the Prime Minister of Slovakia, Mikulas Dzurinda.
- 30 November NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council discusses NATO-Russia cooperation in SFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina and ways to cooperate in support of the international verification mission in Kosovo.
- 2 December NATO Secretary General Javier Solana issues a statement on the detention by SFOR troops of indicted war criminal, General Radislav Krstic.  
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* agrees to allow a NATO force to be stationed on its territory, to evacuate international personnel involved in the OSCE verification mission in neighbouring Kosovo, if called upon to do so.
- 3 December Visit to NATO by the Prime Minister of Albania, Pandeli Majko.
- 7 December Visit to NATO by the Prime Minister of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*, Ljubco Georgievski.
- 8 December The North Atlantic Council meets at foreign minister level, with the participation of the three invitee countries - the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. Ministers discuss preparations for the Washington Summit in April 1999, review the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the future of SFOR, and consult on the situation in Kosovo. They also review progress made on the internal adaptation of NATO and on updating the Alliance's Strategic Concept. A separate statement is issued on behalf of the 19 Governments on the adaptation of the CFE Treaty.

The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council meets at foreign minister level. Ministers discuss future security challenges and NATO-Partner cooperation in the context of EAPC and PfP, focusing on the situations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo. They review progress on the implementation of the EAPC Basic Document and the enhancement of the Partnership for Peace, and endorse an updated EAPC Action Plan for 1998-2000.

Foreign Minister of Austria, Wolfgang Schüssel, in his capacity as President of the Council of the European Union, meets with the NATO Secretary General for an informal exchange of views on issues of common concern, including the situations in Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

9 December

The NATO-Russian Permanent Joint Council meets at foreign minister level. Ministers review implementation of the 1998 PJC Work Programme, welcoming progress made on developing a strong, stable partnership and emphasising the usefulness of the PJC in promoting consultation, coordination, and joint action.

The NATO-Ukraine Commission meets at foreign minister level. Ministers review the implementation of the NATO-Ukraine Charter and agree on the work programme for 1999. A Memorandum of Understanding is signed concerning the appointment of two NATO Liaison Officers in Kyiv. NATO Ministers welcome the announcement of Ukraine's "State Programme of Cooperation with NATO to the Year 2001".

10 December

The Secretary General of NATO visits Bosnia and Herzegovina accompanied by General Wesley K. Clark (SACEUR).

17 December

The North Atlantic Council meets at defence minister level, with the participation of the three invitee countries - the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. Ministers review progress on the implementation of the decisions of the Madrid Summit in the defence field, discuss NATO's defence capabilities and preparations for the Washington Summit. They also take stock of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo.

Ministerial meeting of the Defence Planning Committee and the Nuclear Planning Group. Ministers approve the 1998 Ministerial Guidance providing political guidance to

NATO's Military Authorities for the period up to 2006 and beyond.

NATO Secretary General issues a statement calling for President Saddam Hussein to comply fully with all Iraq's obligations and to resume cooperation with the United Nations Special Commission on disarmament (UNSCOM).

18 December

The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council meets at defence minister level to discuss future security challenges and NATO-Partner cooperation in the context of EAPC and PfP from the defence perspective. Ministers also exchange views on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and stress the need for an early negotiated settlement to the crisis in Kosovo. NATO ministers welcome the willingness of Partners to contribute to the NATO-led Kosovo air verification mission.

The NATO-Ukraine Commission meets at defence minister level to review the implementation of activities related to defence and military cooperation between NATO and Ukraine.

## 1999

1 January

The NATO Science Programme is revised and restructured so as to direct support towards collaboration between scientists from NATO and Partner countries.

A European single currency, the Euro, is adopted by 11 member states of the European Union.

7 January

The NATO Secretary General visits the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aleksandar Dimitrov, and the Minister of Defence, Nikola Kljusev. The Secretary General also visits the Kosovo Verification Coordination Cell (KVCC) in Kumanovo and the NATO Extraction Force.

9 January

NATO Secretary General issues a statement on the action by French SFOR troops resulting in the shooting of indicted war criminal Dragan Gagovic in the course of his resisting arrest.

17 January

NATO Secretary General, on behalf of the North Atlantic Council, condemns the massacre of Kosovar Albanians by Serb forces in Racak and calls on the Yugoslav authorities to cooperate fully with the ICTY in accordance with UN resolutions and to bring those responsible to justice.

18 January

NATO Generals Wesley Clark, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, and Klaus Naumann, Chairman of

- the Military Committee, go to Belgrade to impress upon the Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic the gravity of the situation in Kosovo.
- 20 January The NATO-Russian Permanent Joint Council reviews the deteriorating situation in Kosovo and reaffirms their full support for the OSCE verification mission. NATO and Russia call on all parties to end the violence and open the path for a negotiated settlement.
- 28 January NATO Secretary General issues a statement in support of the Contact Group's proposals to mediate the conclusion of an interim political settlement in Kosovo within a specified timeframe. NATO decides to increase its military preparedness to ensure the demands of the international community are met.
- United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, visits NATO and addresses the North Atlantic Council. Discussions focus on the situations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo.
- The six-nation Contact Group on the former Yugoslavia call on the government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and representatives of the Kosovar Albanians to begin negotiations at Rambouillet, France.
- 30 January The North Atlantic Council authorises air strikes on the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and delegates authority for implementing this decision to the Secretary General of NATO in case of non-compliance with the demands of the international community. The Council announces that appropriate measures will also be taken if the Kosovar Albanian side fails to comply.
- United Kingdom Foreign Secretary Robin Cook flies to Belgrade and issues warnings to President Milosevic to stop the killings or face NATO air strikes against Serbian positions responsible for conducting repression in Kosovo.
- 3 February Joint NATO-WEU crisis management seminar on building the European Security and Defence Identity (ESDI) is held at NATO HQ.
- 7 February Kosovo Peace talks begin between Serb and Kosovo Albanian representatives in Rambouillet, France.
- 9 February The Hungarian parliament votes overwhelmingly in favour of NATO membership.
- 10-12 February NATO's Political Committee visits Ukraine for discussions with senior officials in the context of the implementation of the NATO-Ukraine Charter.

- 12 February As the deadline approaches for the conclusion of the Rambouillet negotiations on Kosovo, the North Atlantic Council reiterates its earlier demands and emphasises that NATO's forces are ready to take whatever measures are necessary to avert a humanitarian catastrophe and achieve a political settlement.
- 17 February NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council discusses the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo, stressing the importance of peace talks at Rambouillet and urging the parties to work responsibly and intensively to achieve an interim political agreement.  
Both houses of the Polish parliament vote overwhelmingly in favour of NATO membership.
- 18 -19 February NATO Secretary and General Wesley Clark, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, visit the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 23 February Secretary General, Javier Solana, issues a statement appealing to the parties involved in the Kosovo Peace Talks to accept the Contact Group Peace Plan in its entirety.
- 24-26 February NATO ambassadors and representatives of Mediterranean Dialogue Countries meet jointly for the first time at a conference in Valencia to discuss the way ahead in conjunction with NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue.
- 1 March The North Atlantic Council approves activation requests for the headquarters of the new NATO military command structure.
- 3 March US and European Union Special Envoys for Kosovo, Ambassador Christopher Hill and Wolfgang Petrisch, brief the North Atlantic Council.
- 5 March The NATO Secretary General welcomes the announcement of the Independent Arbitrator, Mr Robert Owen, on the future neutral status of Brcko and calls on all sides to honour the decision, guaranteeing freedom of movement for all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina through the Brcko district.  
The NATO Secretary General expresses his support for the decision of the High Representative, Carlos Westendorp, in accordance with the powers vested in him by the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to remove Nikola Poplasen from the Office of President of Republika Srpska.

- 12 March The Czech, Hungarian and Polish Foreign Ministers deposit their instruments of accession to the Washington Treaty at the Truman Library, Independence, Missouri in accordance with Article 14 of the North Atlantic Treaty. With this act, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland officially become members of the Alliance.
- 15 March The negotiations on an Interim Peace Agreement for Kosovo resume in Paris.
- 16 March A flag-raising ceremony at NATO Headquarters and a special meeting of the North Atlantic Council mark the accession of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.
- 17 March At the meeting of the NATO-Russian Permanent Joint Council, Ambassadors continue consultations on the crisis in Kosovo, underscoring the importance of the negotiations in Paris.
- 19 March Paris negotiations on an Interim Peace Agreement for Kosovo are suspended as the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) announces its decision not to sign the Interim Peace Agreement.
- 22 March Following the suspension of the Paris negotiations on 19 March and in response to Belgrade's intransigence, the North Atlantic Council authorises NATO Secretary General to decide, subject to further consultations, on a broader range of air operations to end the repression in Kosovo. At a meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission, Ambassadors discuss the deteriorating security situation in Kosovo, urging the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to accept the Interim Agreement signed by the Kosovar Albanian delegation. NATO allies express their appreciation for Ukraine's offer to contribute to the Kosovo air verification mission and to a possible NATO-led peace implementation force.
- 23 March NATO Secretary General Javier Solana directs General Wesley Clark (SACEUR) to initiate air operations in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, aimed at halting the violence and bringing to an end the humanitarian crisis in Kosovo, preventing the spread of instability in the region and securing a political settlement.
- 24 March NATO Secretary General, Javier Solana, announces NATO's intention to pursue military action against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia following the breakdown of political negotiations to end the Kosovo crisis. He emphasises that the objectives of NATO actions are to prevent

further human suffering and violence and the spread of instability in the region and are directed against the repressive policies of the Serb leadership. NATO air operations commence against military targets.

- 27 March NATO Secretary General directs SACEUR to initiate a broader range of air operations in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, intensifying action against Yugoslav forces.
- 3 April The North Atlantic Council authorises the Commander of the Allied Command Europe (ACE) Rapid Reaction Corps (ARCC), General Sir Michael Jackson, to coordinate Allied humanitarian efforts in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*, making use of all NATO forces in the area.
- 4 April The North Atlantic Council holds a meeting at NATO HQ with EU member states, the OSCE Chairman-in-office, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Council of Europe and the Western European Union to coordinate efforts to address the grave humanitarian crisis caused by the actions of Serb forces in Kosovo.
- 5-7 April Deputy NATO Secretary General, Ambassador Sergio Balanzino, visits Romania, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* and Albania to meet with the authorities of these countries. He also visits NATO troops in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* and views at first hand the refugee situation in the area.
- 6 April NATO Secretary General Javier Solana issues a statement rejecting as insufficient the cease-fire proposed by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, emphasising that the international community's demands must be met before a cease-fire can be considered.
- 9 April Foreign Minister Aleksander Dimitrov and Defence Minister Nikola Kljusev of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* meet with the North Atlantic Council at NATO HQ. The Allies reiterate their appreciation of the vital role the country is playing in addressing the refugee crisis and the severe consequences for the country itself.
- 12 April Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council. NATO foreign ministers issue a formal statement on the situation in and around Kosovo, reaffirm the solidarity of the Alliance in acting on behalf of the international community to end the conflict, and enumerate the five conditions which must be fulfilled by the Yugoslav leadership (end of military action and repression; withdrawal of all Serb forces; acceptance of an international military pres-



- ence; return of refugees; willingness to enter negotiations towards a political settlement based on the Rambouillet Accords).
- 14 April Visit to NATO by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata.
- 21 April Bulgarian Prime Minister Ivan Kostov visits NATO Headquarters.
- 23 April Opening of the NATO Liaison Office in Kyiv.
- 23-25 April Washington Summit Meeting of the North Atlantic Council. Alliance leaders commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Alliance and reiterate their determination to end the repressive policies of the Yugoslav regime in Kosovo and to continue with the air campaign until the five conditions of the international community are met.
- Work is launched or completed on a series of initiatives to prepare NATO for the challenges of the 21st century. NATO leaders issue the Washington Declaration and announce approval of an updated Strategic Concept as well as initiatives designed to improve defence capabilities; address risks posed by weapons of mass destruction; further the process of developing the European Security and Defence Identity within the Alliance; strengthen the operational dimension of PfP as well as EAPC consultation and cooperation; pursue NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue; and assist countries aspiring to NATO membership through a Membership Action Plan.
- A meeting is held with representatives of the countries neighbouring the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to discuss the impact of the continuing crisis in and around Kosovo. Alliance leaders propose measures to enhance regional security and promote regional cooperation in South Eastern Europe.
- Heads of State and Government of the 19 member states of the Alliance and Ukraine meet for the first time at Summit level to review the implementation of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership; the situation in Kosovo; challenges facing Euro-Atlantic security; the adaptation of the Alliance; and Ukraine's contribution to stability in Europe.
- Meeting of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council at Summit Level, Washington DC. EAPC leaders endorse a report by the Political Military Steering Committee on Partnership for Peace ("Towards a Partnership for the 21st

- Century - The Enhanced and More Operational Partnership”).
- 28 April The North Atlantic Council extends till the end of 1999 the mission of the team of experts from NATO and Partner countries training the Albanian military in the clearance of unexploded munitions.
- 3 May Russian Balkan envoy, Victor Chernomyrdin arrives in Washington after visiting Rome, Bonn, and Belgrade, to meet with President Clinton and UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in the context of initiatives to find a diplomatic solution to the crisis in Kosovo.
- 4 May President Clinton visits NATO Headquarters for discussions on the Kosovo crisis.
- 10 May European Defence and Foreign Ministers agree to work for a common defence capability to tackle crises such as the conflict in the Balkans.
- 14 May UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson condemns ethnic cleansing in Kosovo.
- 18 May Visit to NATO by Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, Leader of the Democratic League of Kosovo.
- 20 May Visit to NATO by Italian Prime Minister, Massimo D'Alema. He issues a statement proposing a halt to the bombing in Yugoslavia for three days pending an accord by NATO nations and Russia on a draft UN Security Council resolution.
- 25 May Visit to NATO by the President of the Government of the Kingdom of Spain, José María Aznar.  
Visit to NATO by the Prime Minister of Albania, Pandeli Majko.
- 1 June NATO-EAPC Research Fellowships Programme 1999-2001 announces award winners.  
Visit to NATO by the Prime Minister of Slovenia, Janez Drnovsek.
- 4 June NATO Secretary General, Javier Solana, is appointed to the new post of EU High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy.
- 10 June NATO Secretary General Javier Solana issues a statement on the suspension of air operations after President Milosevic agrees to withdraw his troops from Kosovo following 78 days and nights of air strikes. The UN Security Council authorises the deployment of an international force (KFOR) to Kosovo, with NATO at its core, under the terms of the Military Technical Agreement signed by

	Lt. General Sir Michael Jackson, Commander of KFOR and Yugoslav representatives.
11 June	Russian troops enter Pristina in advance of KFOR troops.
18 June	At an Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign and Defence Ministers of the North Atlantic Council held at NATO, a further statement is issued on "The Situation In and Around Kosovo".
20 June	The NATO Secretary General announces that all Yugoslav military and police forces have departed Kosovo in compliance with the Military Technical Agreement.
23 June	NATO Secretary General, Javier Solana, visits Kosovo. Visit to NATO by the President of Armenia, Robert Kocharian.
29 June	The first Partnership for Peace (PfP) Training Centre opens in Ankara, Turkey.
12 July	Former Bosnian Serb Deputy Prime Minister, Radislav Brdjanin appears before the UN war crimes tribunal.
13 July	Visit to NATO by Bernard Kouchner, Special UN Representative for Kosovo. Visit to NATO by the President of Slovakia, Rudolf Schuster.
23 July	Statement issued by the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council on the security situation in Kosovo, affirming commitment to full implementation of the provisions and goals of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244.
30 July	A Stability Pact for South East Europe is agreed by the European Union Council of Ministers in Köln, Germany.
2 August 1999	Statement issued by the Secretary General of NATO, Javier Solana, on SFOR's action against indicted war criminal, Radomic Kovac.
4 August	The Secretary General of NATO, Javier Solana, announces that Lord George Robertson, Minister of Defence of the United Kingdom, will become the next Secretary General of NATO.
19 August	The United States and Russia affirm that a 1972 treaty banning missile defence systems is the cornerstone of strategic stability between the two nations.
6 September	NATO Secretary General, Javier Solana, visits Kosovo.
8 September	Visit to NATO by the High Representative Wolfgang Petrisch, responsible for coordinating the work of civilian organisations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- 9 September NATO-Ukraine Commission welcomes KFOR's accomplishments and endorses Ukraine's future participation in the international security presence in Kosovo.
- 9-11 September Inauguration of the new site of the NATO Defense College in Rome in the presence of Permanent Representatives on the North Atlantic Council.
- 10 September Appointment of General Dr. Klaus Reinhardt, German Army, to succeed Lt. General Sir Michael Jackson as Commander of KFOR.
- 10-11 September Leaders of more than 20 Black Sea and Baltic states gather in Yalta, Ukraine to discuss issues of European integration.
- 13 September Troops from Germany, Poland, Denmark, Romania, and Lithuania participate in military exercises held in central Lithuania.
- 15 September The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council discusses the situation in and around Kosovo and NATO-Russia cooperation in the international security presence in Kosovo.
- 21 September Secretary General of NATO, Javier Solana, welcomes the statement by KFOR that the Kosovo Liberation Army has complied with its commitment to demilitarise.
- 21-22 September Informal meeting of NATO Defence Ministers in Toronto.
- 23 September The European Union welcomes the completion of the disarmament of the Kosovo Liberation Army and the formation of a multi-ethnic Kosovo Protection Corps.
- 24 September Russian warplanes begin a bombing campaign in areas around the rebel province of Grozny in an escalation of the conflict in Chechnya.
- 6 October Visit to NATO by the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Johannes Rau.
- 11 October NATO and Ukraine sign an agreement to provide civilian training for retired Ukrainian army officers.
- 13 October NATO issues a statement on research, development and acquisition programmes relating to non-lethal weapons.
- 14 October Lord Robertson takes up his appointment as NATO Secretary General, succeeding Javier Solana, whose term ended on 6 October.
- 15 October President of Montenegro, Milo Djukanovic, meets with NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson, to discuss the situation in Montenegro and the Balkan region. The Secretary General emphasises the need for all leaders in the Balkan region to work for stability and democratisation.

- Fifth NATO-Japan Security Conference at NATO Headquarters.
- 19 October NATO Secretary General and Permanent Representatives on the North Atlantic Council visit Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*.  
Visit to NATO by the Prime Minister of Hungary, Viktor Orban.
- 21 October NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson announces reductions in SFOR.
- 26 October Visit to NATO by the President of Latvia, Vaira Vike-Freiberga.
- 27 October At a meeting of the Permanent Joint Council at Ambassadorial level NATO and Russia discuss the situation in and around Kosovo and NATO-Russia cooperation in the international security presence in Kosovo.
- 3 November NATO announces the appointment of General Joseph W. Ralston, U.S. Air Force, to succeed General Wesley K. Clark as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (SACEUR).
- 4 November The Council of Europe holds an emergency debate to discuss the Russian offensive in Chechnya.
- 17 November The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council at Ambassadorial level stresses commitment to the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 and reiterates the determination of NATO and Russia to cooperate closely in ensuring the protection of Kosovo's minorities and the establishment of a multiethnic, democratic society.
- 18-19 November OSCE Summit in Istanbul, Turkey. 54 nations sign a new Charter for European Security and an updated Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) arms control treaty.
- 29 November Meeting of NATO-Ukraine Commission in Ambassadorial session.  
Visit to NATO by the High Representative Wolfgang Petrisch, responsible for coordinating activities of civilian organisations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1 December The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ireland, David Andrews visits NATO and signs the PfP framework document. Ireland becomes the 25th member of the PfP programme.
- 3 December Meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission in Defence Ministers Session.  
Meeting of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council in Defence Ministers Session.

- 6 December Statement by the Secretary General of NATO, Lord Robertson, on the OSCE Report on Kosovo, confirming that a pre-planned systematic campaign of persecution had been carried out by the Serb security forces against the ethnic Albanian population.
- 8 December The United Nations, the OSCE and the Council of Europe issue a joint declaration urging Russia to respect human rights in Chechnya.
- 10 December Turkey becomes an official candidate for accession to the European Union.
- 13 December Statement by Lord Robertson, Secretary General of NATO welcoming the results of the Helsinki European Council on strengthening the European role in security and defence.
- 15-16 December NATO Foreign Ministers meeting in Brussels discuss the outcome of the EU Council in Helsinki, NATO-led military operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo, relations with Russia and the situation in Chechnya.
- 16 December Approval by the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) of its Action Plan for 2000-2002.
- 31 December Boris Yeltsin announces his resignation as President of Russia and hands over the acting presidency to Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, pending elections in 2000.

## **2000**

- 19 January Visit to NATO by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), Carla Del Ponte.  
The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council reiterates the determination of NATO and Russia to cooperate closely in ensuring the protection of Kosovo's minorities.
- 25 January Statement by Secretary General of NATO, Lord Robertson on the detention of Mitar Vasiljevic, indicted for war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 14 February Statement by NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson on attacks against KFOR troops in Kosovska Mitrovica.
- 15 February Visit to NATO by the Prime Minister of Croatia, Ivica Racan.
- 16 February Publication of joint statement on the occasion of the visit of NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson to Moscow, affirming the intention of NATO and Russia to intensify dialogue and cooperation.
- 1 March Publication of statement following the first meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission in Kyiv.

5 March	Statement by NATO Secretary General, Lord Robertson, concerning the detention of Dragoljub Prcac indicted for war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
8 March	Statement by NATO Secretary General, Lord Robertson, following North Atlantic Council Meeting, condemning further violence in Mitrovica.
14 March	Algeria becomes a participant in NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue.
15 March	NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council reaffirms NATO and Russia's determination to intensify mutual dialogue and cooperation.
21 March	NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson publishes his personal report to the North Atlantic Council on the anniversary of the Alliance's military intervention in the Kosovo conflict ("Kosovo One Year On: Achievement and Challenge").
22 March	Maart Laar, Prime Minister of Estonia, visits NATO.
26 March	Vladimir Putin is elected President of the Russian Federation.
28 March	Representatives from the six countries of the Contact Group for the former Yugoslavia meet to examine ways to advance the peace progress in Kosovo.
28 March	Lord Robertson congratulates Vladimir Putin on his election as President of Russia and underlines NATO readiness to strengthen cooperation with Russia.
31 March	International donors commit 2.4 million euros to the Stability Pact for the Balkans.
3 April	NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson issues a statement on the arrest of Momcilo Krajsnik, aide to former Serb leader Radovan Karadjic.
12 April	Supreme Allied Commander Europe, General Wesley Clark receives NATO medals for his role in the former Yugoslavia and Kosovo from NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson.
13 April	NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson visits the International War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in The Hague.
14 April	The State Duma (lower house of the Russian parliament) ratifies the Russian-American strategic arms reduction treaty (START II).
19 April	The Federation Council (upper house) of the Russian Parliament ratifies the START II Treaty.

- 2 May US General Joseph Ralston succeeds General Wesley Clark as Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR).
- 4 May Visit to NATO by Ambassador Wolfgang Petrisch, High Representative responsible for coordinating the civilian organisations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 5 May Visit to NATO of the President of the Republic of Italy, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.
- 9 May Croatian Prime Minister Ivica Racan visits NATO.
- 22 May Visit to NATO by the Prime Minister of Ukraine, Viktor Yuschenko.
- 24 May Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Florence. NATO Foreign Ministers discuss progress in SFOR and KFOR and other developments in the former Yugoslavia, implementation of the Defence Capabilities Initiative (DCI), and future dialogue with the European Union, as well as other areas of Alliance policy.  
Ministerial meeting in Florence of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council (PJC) reviews progress in NATO-Russia cooperation and the situation in the former Yugoslavia, and approves a PJC Work Programme for the remainder of 2000.
- 25 May Meeting in Florence at the level of Foreign Ministers, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) discusses a range of security issues including the South East Europe Initiative and developments in Kosovo and in Bosnia and Herzegovina.  
Croatia becomes the 46th member of the EAPC and joins the Partnership for Peace (PfP).  
Ministerial meeting in Florence of the NATO-Ukraine Commission discusses progress of the NATO-Ukraine partnership, the situation in Kosovo and other regional issues.  
Dr. Alexander Yuschenko of the Kharkov State Polytechnic University of Ukraine is awarded the Manfred Woerner Fellowship for the year 2000.
- 7 June NATO condemns recent attacks against border guards of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*.
- 8 June NATO Defence Ministers, meeting in the ministerial session of the North Atlantic Council in Brussels, issue statements on NATO's Defence Capabilities Initiative and on the situation in the Balkans.



- At a meeting of the Defence Planning Committee and the Nuclear Planning Group, NATO Defence Ministers adopt a new set of NATO Force Goals covering the period to 2006. Meeting in Defence Ministers' session, the NATO-Ukraine Commission discusses NATO-Ukrainian cooperation in KFOR, Ukraine's participation in PfP, Ukraine's plans for restructuring its armed forces, and other aspects of the partnership.
- 9 June Meeting in Defence Ministers' session, the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) welcomes the development of the first full set of Partnership goals and receives a Summary Report on the Partnership for Peace Planning and Review Process (PARP).  
Meeting at ministerial level, the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council (PJC) welcomes steps to strengthen consultation and cooperation, discusses the situation in the former Yugoslavia and examines defence-military priorities for the NATO-Russia dialogue.
- 13 June NATO announces the award of 54 NATO-EAPC Research Fellowships to citizens of EAPC member nations.
- 19-20 June At the meeting of the Council of the European Union in Feira, Portugal, proposals are adopted for establishing four ad hoc working groups to address NATO-EU cooperation.
- 25 June NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson issues a statement on the detention by SFOR of Dusko Sikirica, indicted by the International War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).
- 27 June Visit to NATO by the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev.
- 28 June Appointment of US Lt. General Kernan to succeed Admiral Gehman as Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) from September 2000.
- 17 July Croatian President Stipe Mesic visits NATO.
- 17-19 July North Atlantic Council fact-finding mission to the Balkans.
- 24 July General Valery Manilov, First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of Russia's Armed Forces, briefs the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council on Russia's military doctrine and on the Russian perspective on the Alliance's Strategic Concept.
- 24-29 July Seminar in the framework of NATO's security cooperation programme with Bosnia and Herzegovina hosted by the

- Norwegian Defence International Centre in Sessvollmoen, Norway.
- 27 July NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson issues a statement welcoming the Airlie House Declaration by prominent Kosovar Albanian and Serbs as an important step towards reconciliation between all of Kosovo's ethnic groups.
- 10 August Appointment of Lt. General Thorstein Skiaker, Norwegian Army, as Commander of KFOR from Spring 2001.
- 22 August NATO offers condolences to Russia on the loss of the crew of the "Kursk" submarine.
- 1 September NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson issues a statement on the US decision to continue testing and development of a limited National Missile Defence system, emphasising the importance of continuing consultation with allies.
- 8 September US General Michael L. Dodson replaces US General Ronald E. Adams as Commander of SFOR.
- 13 September Slovenian Prime Minister Andrei Bajuk visits NATO. Carl Bildt, UN Special Envoy for the Balkans, briefs the North Atlantic Council at NATO Headquarters.
- 18 September George Papandreou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, becomes Président d'Honneur of the North Atlantic Council succeeding Joschka Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany.
- 19 September First meeting of the North Atlantic Council and the interim Political and Security Committee of the European Union takes stock of progress in EU-NATO ad hoc working groups set up to define arrangements for EU access to NATO collective assets and permanent consultation mechanisms between NATO and the EU.
- 20-29 September A Disaster Relief Exercise - "Transcarpathia 2000" - simulating major flooding, is conducted in Western Ukraine in the framework of Partnership for Peace and the NATO-Ukraine Work Plan. Three hundred and fifty personnel from disaster response elements of 11 EAPC countries participate.
- 27 September Prime Minister Kjubco Georgievski of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* visits NATO for discussions with Secretary General Lord Robertson.
- 4-6 October NATO's Political Committee visits Ukraine.
- 5 October Visit to NATO by UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, to discuss security challenges in the Balkans and NATO's contribution to UN peace-keeping operations.

- 6 October Following contested elections of 24 September, protests in Belgrade and the occupation of the federal parliament, Vojislav Kostunica, leader of the democratic opposition of Serbia, is internationally recognised as the new president of Yugoslavia, forcing former president Slobodan Milosevic from office.
- 10 October At an informal meeting of NATO Defence Ministers in Birmingham in the United Kingdom, NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson welcomes the democratic transition taking place in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and offers a hand of friendship to its people.
- 13 October Statement by Secretary General of NATO Lord Robertson on the SFOR operation to arrest Janko Janjic under indictment for war crimes.
- 13-14 October Seminar on Political/Military Tools for Conflict Prevention within the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)/ Partnership for Peace Programme (PfP) in Ljubljana, Slovenia.
- 16 October General Carlo Calsigiosu of Italy replaces General Juan Ortuño of Spain as Commander of KFOR.
- 18 October Meeting at NATO of the NATO-Ukraine working group on scientific and environmental cooperation.  
Carla Del Ponte, prosecutor of the International War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in The Hague, addresses the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) at NATO.
- 30 October Statement by Lord Robertson on the successful holding of local elections in Kosovo on 28 October.  
The OSCE declares Ibrahim Rugova, leader of the Democratic League of Kosovo, winner of municipal elections.
- 31 Oct.-3 Nov. General Assembly of the Atlantic Treaty Association in Budapest.
- 1-10 November Exercise Cooperative Determination takes place in Lucerne, Switzerland. Nine NATO and 11 Partner countries, as well as international organisations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and the UN High Commission for Refugees, take part in the exercise to train participants in procedures for peace-support operations.
- 2-3 November Representatives of the Verkhovna Rada (Ukrainian parliament) and of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly meet at

- NATO headquarters in Brussels to discuss NATO-Ukraine cooperation.
- 9 November North Atlantic Council meeting with the interim Political and Security Committee of the European Union.  
Visit to NATO by George Soros for discussions with NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson on possible cooperation in strengthening democratic society in South Eastern Europe and central Asia.
- 10 November Yugoslavia is admitted to the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) as the 55th participating State.
- 11 November General elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina result in significant gains for nationalist parties in all three ethnic groups.
- 13 November The Council of Ministers of the Western European Union (WEU), meeting in Marseilles, takes decisions relating to the transfer of the WEU's operational functions to the European Union and arrangements for the WEU's residual functions and structures.
- 15-17 November The NATO Military Committee visits Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.
- 16 November The Verkhovna Rada (parliament) of Ukraine ratifies the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- 20 November Bulgarian Prime Minister Ivan Kostov visits NATO.
- 21 November At a Capabilities Commitment Conference in Brussels, Defence Ministers of European Union and Partner countries pledge substantial forces to provide the military capabilities to meet the EU Headline Goal agreed upon at Helsinki in December 1999, to enable the EU to deploy, by 2003, military forces of up to 60 000 troops for crisis management operations.
- 22 November Visit to NATO by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Gerhard Schröder.
- 24 November Visit to NATO by Mikulas Dzurinda, Prime Minister of Slovakia.
- 28 November Visit to NATO by Vaira Vike-Freiberga, President of Latvia.  
Visit to NATO by Aleksander Kwasniewski, President of Poland.
- 29 November Statement by NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson on upsurge of violence in southern Serbia, near the boundary with Kosovo.
- 5 December Meeting at the level of Defence Ministers, the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council emphasises its commit-

- ment to a strong and stable NATO-Russia partnership aimed at enhancing Euro-Atlantic stability and security. The Council also discusses the situation in the former Yugoslavia, progress in cooperation between NATO and Russian military officers at SHAPE, cooperation between NATO and Russian forces in SFOR and KFOR, possibilities for expanding future cooperation, and the opening of a NATO Military Liaison Office in Moscow.
- 6 December NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson announces that talks on Confidence Building Measures between Greece and Turkey have led to an agreement between the two countries to notify each other in advance of national exercises.
- 7 December Summit Meeting of the European Union in Nice. EU leaders adopt further measures to strengthen the European policy on security and defence and establish arrangements for consultation and cooperation between NATO and the EU.
- 14 December Boris Trajkovski, President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* visits NATO.
- 14 December NATO Defence Ministers meeting in Brussels review national defence plans for 2001-2005 and adopt a 5-year force plan addressing the requirements of the future security environment. New Ministerial Guidance is also approved, providing the framework for NATO and national defence planning in the period up to 2008.
- George W. Bush is nominated President-Elect of the United States following the decision of the US Supreme Court in favour of the Republican presidential candidate.
- Ministerial meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission in Brussels. Foreign Ministers welcome positive progress in different fields of NATO-Ukraine cooperation and endorse an ambitious Work Plan for 2001. Foreign Ministers review the status of cooperation in the Balkans, Partnership for Peace, parliamentary contacts, civil emergency planning, defence reform and measures against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Ministers express appreciation for the decision to close the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.
- 15 December Ministerial meeting of the EAPC. Foreign Ministers review the situation in the former Yugoslavia and examine other aspects of cooperation including the EAPC's future role

and contribution to regional cooperation initiatives. The EAPC Action Plan for 2000 to 2002 is published.

Ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council. Foreign Ministers review progress across the spectrum of Alliance activities, including NATO's dialogue with the European Union and the process of establishing arrangements for NATO/EU cooperation in the context of ESDI.

NATO issues a report on Options for Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBMs), Verification, Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament.

Ministerial meeting of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council. Foreign Ministers examine the situation in the former Yugoslavia, welcoming the peaceful democratic changes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Ministers also review progress in NATO-Russia cooperation in relation to discussions on strategy and doctrine, arms control, proliferation, military infrastructure, nuclear weapons, retraining of military personnel and search and rescue at sea.

Foreign Ministers exchange letters on the establishment of a NATO Information Office in Moscow to improve public understanding of evolving NATO-Russia relations.

## **2001**

- 10 January Visit to NATO by the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Goran Svilanovic.  
Statement by the Secretary General on the use of Depleted Uranium Munitions in the Balkans.
- 12 January Establishment of a NATO Ad Hoc Committee on Depleted Uranium to act as a clearing house for information sharing and coordination on this issue.
- 18 January Command authority for the NATO-led forces in Kosovo (KFOR) is transferred from Supreme Allied Headquarters Europe (SHAPE) to Allied Force Southern Europe (AFSOUTH), based in Naples.
- 24 January Visit to NATO by the Romanian Prime Minister, Adrian Nastase.  
Launch of an international Architectural Design Competition for the new NATO Headquarters.  
At a meeting of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council, Ambassadors agree on steps to implement the PJC Work Programme for 2001.

25 January	A humanitarian assistance project is undertaken by NATO and Partner countries, under the direction of NATO's Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA), to assist Albania in destroying stockpiled anti-personnel mines.
30 January	Visit to NATO by the former Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations in Kosovo, Bernard Kouchner.
31 January	Visit to NATO by Rolandas Paksas, Prime Minister of the Republic of Lithuania.
5 February	First meeting of the North Atlantic Council and the EU Political and Security Committee at Ambassadorial level, under new permanent NATO-EU consultation arrangements. Discussions centre on NATO-EU relations and the contribution of both organisations to the management of the crisis in the Western Balkans.
6 February	Visit to NATO of Ruud Lubbers, newly appointed UN High Commissioner for Refugees.
14-16 February	Annual Seminar on implementation aspects of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) hosted by the NATO Verification Coordinating Committee, with the participation of representatives from the 30 States Parties to the Treaty.
15 February	Nebojsa Covic, Serbian Deputy Prime Minister and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Svilanovic, brief the North Atlantic Council on the initiative to seek a peaceful resolution to the conflicts in southern Serbia.
15-21 February	NATO conducts an annual Crisis Management Exercise (CMX 2001) involving, for the first time, the participation of 14 Partnership for Peace countries.
16 February	The Secretary General of NATO issues a statement condemning the attack on a bus near Podujevo, Kosovo, in which Serb civilians were killed or injured.
18 February	Statement by the Secretary General condemning the escalation of violence in southern Serbia.
18-22 February	Forces from NATO's Standing Naval Force Atlantic conduct a humanitarian assistance exercise in the Caribbean, testing capabilities for providing humanitarian aid following tropical storms and hurricanes.
20 February	Inauguration of the new NATO Information Office in Moscow by NATO Secretary General, Lord Robertson.
23 February	The Secretary General of NATO issues a statement, welcoming the creation of a new government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, formed from moderate parties.

- 26 February NATO and Ukraine sign an agreement on the Practical Implementation of the NATO-Ukraine Programme concerning retraining of discharged or to be discharged military personnel in Ukraine for the year 2001.
- 27 February Meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Foreign Ministers' Session, attended by the new US Secretary of State, Colin Powell.  
Representatives of the UN, the EU, the OSCE, the UNHCR and NATO meet at NATO Headquarters, Brussels to discuss growing tensions in the Presevo Valley, focusing on ways of coordinating their efforts to help reduce the number of armed incidents and to prevent a spill-over of violence in the region.  
The North Atlantic Council reiterates concern over the situation in southern Serbia and condemns continuing acts of violence.  
In the context of the Partnership for Peace, NATO issues details of planning being undertaken by the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) to provide assistance and training to the government of Moldova for the destruction of anti-personnel land mines and other munitions.
- 28 February Visit to NATO by the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations in Kosovo, Hans Haekkerup.  
The NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council discusses developments in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and NATO-Russia cooperation in Kosovo (KFOR).  
Secretary General Lord Robertson announces NATO's readiness to implement a phased and conditional reduction of the ground safety zone on the border of Kosovo and appoints a personal representative to the region to assist in developing a peaceful solution to the conflict.
- 2 March The Secretary General of NATO issues a statement condemning violent incidents in the border area of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*.
- 4 March Following agreement between NATO and the Yugoslav government, Yugoslav troops entered the Ground Safety Zone, the five-kilometre strip of southern Serbia bordering Kosovo, for the first time since their withdrawal from Kosovo in June 1999.
- 5 March Visit to NATO by the President of Bulgaria, Petar Stoyanov.



- 8 March The North Atlantic Council announces measures relating to southern Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*, including a phased reduction of the Ground Safety Zone.
- 9 March Visit to NATO by the Foreign Minister of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*, Srgjan Kerim.
- 13 March NATO welcomes publication of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report on possible health hazards associated with the use of Depleted Uranium munitions in Kosovo.
- 19 March Visit to NATO by the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Wolfgang Petritsch.
- 20-29 March At a NATO-sponsored Advanced Study Institute in Budapest, experts analyse scientific and technical issues related to the implementation of the Protocol of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).
- 21 March The North Atlantic Council approves further measures to enhance stability in the southern Balkans and to demonstrate its support for the government in Skopje, including the appointment of Ambassador Hans-Joerg Eiff as NATO's senior civilian representative to Skopje.
- Meeting of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC). Ambassadors express support for the government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\*, condemn extremist violence, and welcome measures to enhance border security.
- Visit to NATO by Jakob Kellenberger, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- 26 March NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson and European Union High Representative Javier Solana visit Skopje to reaffirm support for the government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia\* and to urge restraint in responding to the present conflict.
- 28 March Meeting of the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council. Ambassadors discuss the situation in the Balkans and NATO-Russia cooperation in KFOR and welcome international efforts to prevent the escalation of ethnic tensions in the region.
- 29 March Statement by NATO Secretary General on mortar explosions near Krivenik in Kosovo, in which civilians have been killed or injured.

