

Taking note of the letters of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon dated 4 June 1982,²⁶

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of the present situation in Lebanon and in the Lebanese-Israeli border area, and its consequences for peace and security in the region,

Gravely concerned at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon,

Reaffirming and supporting the statement made by the President and the members of the Security Council on 4 June 1982,²⁴ as well as the urgent appeal issued by the Secretary-General on 4 June 1982,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁷

1. *Calls upon* all the parties to the conflict to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border and not later than 0600 hours, local time, on Sunday, 6 June 1982;

2. *Requests* all Member States which are in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear upon those concerned so that the cessation of hostilities declared by Security Council resolution 490 (1981) can be respected;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake all possible efforts to ensure the implementation of and compliance with the present resolution and to report to the Security Council as early as possible and not later than forty-eight hours after the adoption of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2374th meeting.

Decision

At its 2375th meeting, on 6 June 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Egypt to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 509 (1982)

of 6 June 1982

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 508 (1982),

Gravely concerned at the situation as described by the Secretary-General in his report to the Council,²⁸

Reaffirming the need for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Demands* that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon;

2. *Demands* that all parties observe strictly the terms of paragraph 1 of resolution 508 (1982) which called on them to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border;

3. *Calls* on all parties to communicate to the Secretary-General their acceptance of the present resolution within twenty-four hours;

²⁶ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*, documents S/15161 and S/15162

²⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year*, 2374th meeting.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 2375th meeting.

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.

Adopted unanimously at the 2375th meeting.

Decisions

At its 2379th meeting, on 18 June 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Sweden and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/15194 and Add.1 and 2)".²⁹

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, by a vote, that an invitation should be accorded to the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the debate and that that invitation would confer upon it the same rights of participation as those conferred on a Member State when it was invited to participate under rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Adopted by 11 votes to 1 (United States of America), with 3 abstentions (France, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Jordan,³⁰ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

Resolution 511 (1982)

of 18 June 1982

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 427 (1978), 434 (1978), 444 (1979), 450 (1979), 459 (1979), 467 (1980), 483 (1980), 488 (1981), 490 (1981), 498 (1981) and 501 (1982),

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982),

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon³¹ and taking note of the conclusions and recommendations expressed therein,

Bearing in mind the need to avoid any developments which could further aggravate the situation and the need, pending an examination of the situation by the Security Council in all its aspects, to preserve in place the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the restoration of the peace,

1. *Decides*, as an interim measure, to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a period of two months, that is, until 19 August 1982.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*

³⁰ Document S/15239, incorporated in the record of the 2379th meeting

³¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982*, documents S/15194 and Add.1 and 2.

2. *Authorizes* the Force during that period to carry out, in addition, the interim tasks referred to in paragraph 17 of the report of the Secretary-General on the Force;³²

3. *Calls on* all concerned to extend full co-operation to the Force in the discharge of its tasks;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the present resolution.

Adopted at the 2379th meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 2380th meeting, on 19 June 1982, the Council proceeded with the further discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East: letter dated 4 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15162)".¹⁶

Resolution 512 (1982)

of 19 June 1982

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949³³ and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to The Hague Convention of 1907,³⁴

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982),

1. *Calls upon* all the parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian populations, to refrain from all acts of violence against those populations and to take all appropriate measures to alleviate the suffering caused by the conflict, in particular, by facilitating the dispatch and distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, in particular, the International Committee of the Red Cross;

2. *Appeals* to Member States to continue to provide the most extensive humanitarian aid possible;

3. *Stresses* the particular humanitarian responsibilities of the United Nations and its agencies, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, towards civilian populations and calls upon all the parties to the conflict not to hamper the exercise of those responsibilities and to assist in humanitarian efforts;

4. *Takes note* of the measures taken by the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the activities of the international agencies in this field and requests him to make every effort to ensure the implementation of and compliance with the

present resolution and to report on these efforts to the Security Council as soon as possible.

Adopted unanimously at the 2380th meeting.

Resolution 513 (1982)

of 4 July 1982

The Security Council,

Alarmed by the continued sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations in southern Lebanon and in west Beirut,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions of 1949³³ and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to The Hague Convention of 1907,³⁴

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982),

1. *Calls* for respect for the rights of the civilian populations without any discrimination and repudiates all acts of violence against those populations;

2. *Calls further* for the restoration of the normal supply of vital facilities such as water, electricity, food and medical provisions, particularly in Beirut;

3. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General and the action of international agencies to alleviate the sufferings of the civilian population and requests them to continue their efforts to ensure their success.

Adopted unanimously at the 2382nd meeting.

Decision

At its 2384th meeting, on 29 July 1982, the Council decided to invite the representative of Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 4 June 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15162);¹⁶

"(b) Letter dated 28 July 1982 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt and France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15316)".³⁵

Resolution 515 (1982)

of 29 July 1982

The Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the situation of the civilian population of Beirut,

³⁵ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982.*

³² *Ibid.*, document S/15194/Add.2.

³³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

³⁴ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).



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(for the period from 11 December 1981 to 3 June 1982)

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report contains an account of developments relating to the functioning of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 11 December 1981 to 3 June 1982. An addendum to this report, including my observations on UNIFIL, will be issued later.

I. COMPOSITION AND DEPLOYMENT OF THE FORCE

A. Composition and command

(a) Composition

2. The composition of UNIFIL as of 3 June 1982 was as follows:

Infantry battalions

Fiji	628
France	595
Ghana	557
Ireland	671
Nepal	432
Netherlands	810
Nigeria	696
Norway	660
Senegal	561

Headquarters camp command

Ghana	140
Ireland	51

Logistic units

France	775
Italy	34
Norway	191
Sweden	144

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In addition to the above personnel, UNIFIL was assisted by 87 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). These unarmed observers were under the operational control of the Force Commander of UNIFIL.

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3. In its resolution 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, the Security Council approved an increase in the strength of UNIFIL from approximately 6,000 to approximately 7,000. On 25 April, I informed the Council of the steps taken in that regard (S/14996, para. 5). Since then, the Governments of Ghana, Ireland and Norway strengthened their contingents to the levels indicated above, and a French infantry battalion arrived in the UNIFIL area of operation on 28 May 1982, together with additional French logistic personnel.

(b) Command

4. Command of UNIFIL continued to be exercised by Lieutenant-General William Callaghan.

(c) Rotation of contingents

5. During the period covered by this report all contingents carried out rotations.

(d) Casualties

6. During the period under review, 5 members of the Force lost their lives and 17 were wounded. Of the fatalities, 1 died as a result of hostile action and the others in accidents or from natural causes.

7. Since UNIFIL was established, 75 members of the Force have died, 34 of them as a result of firing and mine explosions, 31 in accidents and 10 from natural causes. Some 115 have been wounded in armed clashes, shellings and mine explosions.

(e) Discipline

8. The discipline, devotion and bearing of the members of UNIFIL, as well as of the UNTSO military observers assigned to the Force, who have continued to serve in difficult and often hazardous conditions, reflect credit on themselves, their commanders and their countries.

B. Deployment

9. Significant changes in deployment were made as a result of the increase in the strength of the Force. The newly strengthened Ghanaian battalion took over from the Nigerian battalion a company-size area encompassing the villages of Tulin and Qabrikha. The new French battalion was deployed in the central and eastern sectors of the area previously assigned to the Nigerian battalion, which, in turn, was redeployed in the eastern part of the Senegalese battalion area of operation. The Irish battalion took over a small sector of the Ghanaian area.

10. UNTSO military observers, organized as Observer Group Lebanon (OGL), continued to man five observation posts (Lab, Hin, Ras, Mar, Khiam) along the Lebanese side of the 1949 Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line. In addition, seven UNTSO teams assisted UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks. A team based in Metulla (Israel) served as liaison with the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) in that locality

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and, through the latter, with the headquarters of the de facto forces (Christian and associated militias) in Marjayoun. A team based in Tyre served as liaison with local representatives of the armed elements (mainly Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Lebanese National Movement) and Amal (Lebanese Shi'ite armed organization). The number of mobile teams, whose primary functions were to prevent and investigate incidents, was increased from four to five. A new eighth team manned a United Nations position near Château de Beaufort which was re-established on 31 March 1982 (see S/14996, para. 7).

11. The deployment of UNIFIL as of 3 June was as follows (see annexed map):

- (a) The Force headquarters remained located at Naqoura;
- (b) The Senegalese battalion was deployed in the northern part of the western sector, with its headquarters at Marakah;
- (c) The Nigerian battalion was deployed in the northern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Tayr Zibna;
- (d) The French battalion was deployed in the north-eastern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Burj Qallawiyah;
- (e) The Ghanaian battalion was deployed in the eastern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Kafr Dunin;
- (f) The Irish battalion was deployed in the south-eastern part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Tibnin;
- (g) The Dutch battalion was deployed in the south-western part of the central sector, with its headquarters at Haris;
- (h) The Fijian battalion was deployed in the southern part of the western sector, with its headquarters at Qana;
- (i) The Nepalese battalion was deployed in the western part of the eastern sector, with its headquarters at Blate;
- (j) The Norwegian battalion was deployed in the eastern part of the eastern sector, with its headquarters at Ebel es-Saqi;
- (k) The headquarters camp command, composed of Ghanaian and Irish troops, was based at Naqoura;
- (l) The French logistic component was located at Naqoura;
- (m) The French engineer company was located at Al Hinniyah;
- (n) Two Ghanaian engineer platoons were based at Naqoura;
- (o) The Norwegian maintenance company was located in the vicinity of Tibnin;

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(p) The Italian helicopter wing was based at Naqoura;

(q) The Swedish medical company was located at Naqoura;

(r) The Observer Group Lebanon was based at Naqoura;

(s) A UNIFIL guard detachment, whose strength was reduced to 25 men, drawn from the infantry battalions of the Force on a four-week rotation basis was stationed in Tyre barracks;

(t) The Military Police company was based at Naqoura and functioned throughout the UNIFIL area of operation and outside it, as required.

12. The Lebanese national army unit, under the operational control of the UNIFIL Commander, remained at an approximate strength of 1,350, all ranks. Its headquarters continued to be located at Arzun and subunits were attached to UNIFIL battalions. A guard platoon as well as an engineer company were stationed at Tyre barracks. The unit as a whole continued to be involved in patrolling and in manning observation posts and check-points jointly with UNIFIL.

13. The Lebanese engineer company continued to improve existing buildings and to construct shelters. It also undertook projects for the benefit of the civilian population in the UNIFIL area of operation. A Lebanese army engineer platoon completed its assignment with the French engineer company at Al Hinnyah.

14. UNIFIL continued to receive the close co-operation of the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF), and operational matters of common concern were regularly discussed at co-ordination meetings held under the chairmanship of the Governor of South Lebanon.

II. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

15. Progress was achieved in developing the physical infrastructure and other facilities required by the Force. The hiring of local labour to assist the various battalions in routine duties enabled military personnel to be released for operational tasks. Additionally, the assignment of Field Service officers to individual battalions has facilitated the handling of administrative matters. However, difficulties continued to be faced, especially as regards vehicle maintenance.

A. Accommodation

16. The prefabricated building programme was stepped up. Forty-nine buildings were erected. Work on 21 structures, including ammunition magazines, workshops, petrol stations and a pump house, was begun.

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B. Communications

17. A fully automatic telephone system linking UNIFIL headquarters with Beirut, all the battalions and UNDOF was completed. In addition, work on a microwave link between Beirut and Naqoura was undertaken. Steps were also taken to improve telephone communications with the battalions. The French logistic component was provided with a separate radio channel.

C. Logistics

18. Logistic support for UNIFIL continued to be provided by a headquarters logistic branch, the French logistic component, the Norwegian maintenance unit, the Ghanaian engineer unit, the Swedish medical company and the Italian helicopter wing.

19. During the reporting period, considerable efforts were made to reduce delivery time for spare parts through an expanded direct provisioning system covering a wider range of vehicle and equipment makes. Petrol supply from the Zahrani refinery was satisfactory, and contingents reserves were increased.

20. Efforts continued to increase further the procurement of goods and services in Lebanon and to use to the largest possible extent the facilities of the Beirut port, which became the main port of entry for items arriving in the area.

21. Despite some progress, including the general overhaul of vehicles of the French, Irish and Dutch contingents in their countries, the UNIFIL fleet of vehicles continued to pose maintenance problems. Many vehicles could no longer be economically repaired and had to be replaced. Some 100 vehicles, mainly jeeps and trucks, were ordered. Despite the improvement of workshop facilities, the maintenance of armoured personnel carriers continued to be a problem.

22. In co-operation with the competent Lebanese authorities, UNIFIL continued work to augment water supply to its Naqoura headquarters as well as to the various battalions. Progress was made in gradually connecting UNIFIL to the Lebanese electricity grid. With the assistance of the office of the Governor of South Lebanon, urgently needed repairs commenced on the road from Al Hinnayah to Zibqin in the western sector of the area of operation.

23. During the reporting period, the French engineer company defused or exploded 150 shells, mines, grenades and traps, and neutralized 140 cluster bombs. It also cleared some 10,000 square metres of ground of mines. In addition, it moved 60,000 cubic metres of earth, levelling building sites, digging trenches and maintenance pits, and clearing approximately 40 kilometres of new tracks in the area of operation.

24. The UNIFIL hospital at Naqoura, operated by the Swedish medical company, continued to provide health and hygiene services to the Force and to the civilian population in an integrated effort with the battalion centres and Lebanese medical facilities. During the period under review, the out-patient clinic treated 4,646 patients - 1,997 UNIFIL personnel and 2,649 Lebanese civilians. In the same

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period, the hospital admitted 450 patients - 225 UNIFIL personnel and 225 Lebanese civilians. In its surgical unit, 221 operations were performed. A total of 1,603 X-ray examinations and 5,296 laboratory analyses were conducted, and the hospital dentist treated 705 patients. Further, battalion medical centres continued to provide assistance to the local population. In particularly serious cases, which could not receive adequate treatment at the Naqoura hospital, UNIFIL was able, as in the past, to resort to the services of Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

25. The Italian helicopter wing was again instrumental in providing air transport for serious medical cases. UNIFIL personnel as well as Lebanese civilians requiring urgent treatment were evacuated to the hospital at Naqoura. Thirty-six such evacuations, 19 of them at night, were carried out, often in hazardous conditions. In four instances, the helicopters came under fire by armed elements. The helicopter wing also carried out essential logistic support activities. During the reporting period, it transported 3,140 passengers and 67 tons of cargo. Its vital role was particularly evident in periods of tension or reduced freedom of movement.

III. FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FORCE

A. Guidelines and terms of reference

26. UNIFIL continued to operate in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Secretary-General's report of 19 March 1978 (S/12611) on the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which was approved by the Council in its resolution 426 (1978). According to that report, UNIFIL was envisaged as a two-stage operation. In the first stage, the Force was to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory to the international border. Once that was achieved, UNIFIL was to establish and maintain an area of operation. In that connexion, the Force was to supervise the cessation of hostilities, ensure the peaceful character of the area of operation, control movement and assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its authority in the area.

B. Co-operation with UNTSO

27. UNTSO military observers continued to assist UNIFIL and to co-operate in the performance of its tasks under the institutional arrangements described in paragraph 10 above.

28. As indicated in my special report of 25 April 1982 (S/14996 and Corr.1), I instructed the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, in pursuance of Security Council resolution 501 (1982), to contact the Israeli and Lebanese Governments, with a view to reactivating the General Armistice Agreement of 23 March 1949 and the convening of an early meeting of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission (ILMAC). In the course of those contacts, the parties reiterated their positions on those matters. Despite the efforts of the Chief of Staff, it was not possible to arrange a meeting.

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C. Contacts with the parties

29. During the period under review, contacts with the parties concerned were maintained both at United Nations Headquarters and in the area, with a view to implementing the UNIFIL mandate. In the early days of February 1982, Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, travelled to the area at my request. He held discussions on the situation in southern Lebanon with the President of Lebanon and senior officials of that Government, the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Prime Minister and senior officials of the Israeli Government. I informed the Security Council of those contacts in my special report of 16 February 1982 (S/14869).

30. General Callaghan and his senior staff were in continuous contact with the parties on matters regarding the deployment and functioning of the Force. In addition and in accordance with Security Council resolutions 488 (1981), 498 (1981) and 501 (1982), meetings were held with Lebanese officials and, in particular, with the army Commander, with a view to achieving progress on a joint phased programme of activities for the implementation of resolution 425 (1978). In the area of operation, negotiations and consultations were held by members of UNIFIL with the various armed groups, as required.

31. In Jerusalem, Major-General Erskine, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, and his senior staff maintained contact with the Israeli authorities, as necessary, on matters pertaining to UNIFIL. In Beirut, ILMAC headquarters continued to function as a liaison office for UNIFIL. Mr. Iqbal A. Akhund, who is serving in Beirut as Co-ordinator of Assistance for Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, continued to assist UNIFIL, while the support of the United Nations information centre in Beirut remained most useful to the Force in its relations with the media.

D. Situation in southern Lebanon and activities of UNIFIL

32. The situation as of 10 December 1981 was described in the last periodic report (S/14789 and Corr.1). After examining that report, the Security Council, on 18 December 1981, adopted resolution 498 (1981), in which it renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months and reiterated its determination to implement resolution 425 (1978) in the totality of the area of operation assigned to UNIFIL up to the internationally recognized boundaries. Subsequently, the Council adopted resolution 501 (1982), in which it once again reaffirmed its resolution 425 (1978).

33. During the period under review, the activities of armed elements, Amal, the de facto forces and IDF within and near the UNIFIL area of operation continued. Clashes originating outside the UNIFIL area often had repercussions within it. This was particularly so at the end of January and in mid-April, when violent clashes occurred between Amal and groups associated with the Lebanese National Movement. In the course of April, there were also several incidents in Brashit, in the Irish battalion sector, where houses were blown up by unidentified intruders and three Lebanese were shot. While the number of hostile actions directed against UNIFIL itself was comparatively limited, there was a fatal incident on

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2 January 1982, in which two Ghanaian soldiers guarding a UNIFIL position were attacked by unidentified persons and one of the soldiers was shot and subsequently died.

(a) Incidents involving armed elements

34. Attempts by armed elements to establish positions in the UNIFIL area of operation continued to cause serious concern to the Force. These attempts, which occurred mainly in certain parts of the Senegalese and Dutch battalion sectors, were resisted. The positions held by armed elements remained under close surveillance by UNIFIL to ensure that they were not used for tactical or hostile purposes. Negotiations continued with a view to reducing their number and strength.

35. UNIFIL continued to prevent groups of armed elements from entering its area: one such group was stopped during the second half of December, 8 in January, 2 in February, 3 in March, 2 in April and 2 in May. As in the past, repeated attempts to enter the UNIFIL area or to move within it were also made by individuals carrying weapons, wearing military uniforms or refusing to have their vehicles searched. Those individuals were stopped at UNIFIL check-points and their weapons confiscated. In December, entry was denied to 64 such persons, and 21 weapons were confiscated. The corresponding figures in January were 70 persons and 61 weapons; in February, 27 persons and 58 weapons; in March, 98 persons and 96 weapons; in April, 69 persons and 62 weapons; and in May, 27 persons and 47 weapons. On a number of occasions, tension developed at check-points because of the refusal of individuals to co-operate with UNIFIL.

36. During the period under review, there were a number of firing incidents involving various armed groups and UNIFIL. Some of the more serious incidents are outlined below:

- (i) On 25 January, members of Amal, claiming that Lebanese National Movement elements had occupied a house dominating the village of Jwayya, forced their way into the Senegalese company headquarters located at the eastern entrance of the village. An exchange of fire ensued between the two Lebanese groups, during which the Senegalese company headquarters received numerous direct hits. UNIFIL reinforcements were moved into Jwayya and re-established control of the area.
- (ii) On 28 January, hostilities broke out again between Amal and elements of the Lebanese National Movement in the general area of Qana and Hannawiyah, in the Fijian battalion sector. Fighting spread rapidly to Ayn Bal and As Siddiqin in the Dutch battalion sector, claiming lives on both sides. Quiet was restored on 30 January after intensive efforts by UNIFIL.
- (iii) On 8 February, A French soldier driving a truck in a UNIFIL convoy was shot in the leg by an unidentified person 3 kilometres north of the Kasmiya bridge.
- (iv) Between 13 and 16 April, new hostilities took place between Amal and various factions of the Lebanese National Movement in the Senegalese battalion sector. In the intense exchanges of fire that took place, some UNIFIL positions were hit with small arms and mortar fire.

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(v) On 24 April, a UNIFIL position in the Dutch battalion sector came under fire by armed elements using small arms, machine-guns and rocket-propelled grenades.

(vi) On 19 May, a UNIFIL helicopter conducting a medical evacuation came under machine-gun fire from a position located approximately 2 kilometres south-west of Qana. Fire was returned from two positions manned by Dutch soldiers, and the helicopter was able to complete its mission.

37. In addition, there were 23 incidents in which armed elements fired close to UNIFIL positions and personnel. Those were strongly protested.

(b) Incidents involving the de facto forces

38. Apart from its headquarters in Naqoura, UNIFIL continued to maintain 16 positions in the enclave. Further, the five observation posts originally set up by UNTSO in 1972 in pursuance of a consensus of the Security Council, were also maintained. During the period, the de facto forces continued to oppose and prevent further deployment of UNIFIL in the enclave.

39. The restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNIFIL personnel and UNTSO observers within the enclave remained essentially as previously reported (S/14789, para. 39). These restrictions continued to limit the operational capability of UNIFIL and the ability of the observers to monitor the situation in the border area. Efforts continued to remedy the situation so as to enable the observers to discharge fully the responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

40. The de facto forces continued to maintain encroachments in the UNIFIL area of deployment at Bayt Yahun, Blate, Ett Taibe, Rshaf and on Hill 880 near At Tiri. UNIFIL made intensive efforts, including repeated contacts with the Israeli authorities, to have these provocative positions removed. However, the necessary co-operation was not forthcoming.

41. Among the more serious incidents involving the de facto forces and UNIFIL were three separate instances, on 17 December 1981 and 7 and 14 May 1982, when a Ghanaian position in the enclave was overrun by the de facto forces and looted. Another serious incident occurred on 7 April, when armed persons occupied a house in Brashit, and an Irish patrol which was conducting an investigation came under fire. The intruders escaped towards the de facto forces position at Bayt Yahun.

42. During the period under review, there were frequent instances of firing by the de facto forces at or close to UNIFIL positions. Sixty-three such incidents were recorded. Those were strongly protested.

(c) Activity of the IDF in and near the UNIFIL area of operation

43. IDF activities in the UNIFIL area of operation continued unabated. UNIFIL and UNTSO raised the matter repeatedly with the Israeli authorities.

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44. The presence of IDF personnel and equipment inside the enclave remained at a high level. Further work was undertaken by IDF to strengthen observation posts and gun positions. Increased training activity was observed in the vicinity of Khiam and, recently, also in the area around Yarin. IDF increased its presence and activities in the eastern sector of the enclave, particularly in the Kafer Chouba and Chebaa areas, and IDF patrols were frequently sighted along the perimeters of the Dutch and Ghanaian battalion areas of deployment.

45. On 21 April, an IDF jeep ran over a mine on a track leading to the de facto forces encroachment at Ett Taibe. One Israeli soldier was killed, and another was wounded and evacuated by UNIFIL helicopter. On 7 and 8 May, Israeli soldiers attempted to enter the UNIFIL area by helicopter and on foot. Warning shots were fired by Norwegian troops, and the soldiers withdrew. It was later learned that five Lebanese had been taken into Israel for questioning, following the discovery of two mines in the enclave. The five were released after a few hours.

46. There were violations of Lebanese air space by Israeli aircraft and of Lebanese waters by Israeli naval vessels. UNIFIL observed 130 air violations and 62 sea violations in December 1981, 285 air violations and 53 sea violations in January 1982, 121 air violations and 54 sea violations in February, 187 air violations and 97 sea violations in March, 368 air violations and 59 sea violations in April, and 302 air violations and 59 sea violations in May.

47. During the period under review, various UNIFIL positions and personnel came under close fire by IDF. Seventeen such incidents were reported. Those incidents as well as the repeated violations of Lebanese territory were strongly protested.

(d) Efforts to maintain the cease-fire

48. Both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field, intense efforts were made to maintain the cease-fire which came into effect on 24 July 1981 and to restore it after hostile acts occurred.

49. On 21 April 1982, I learnt with deep concern of Israeli air strikes in Lebanon. I urgently appealed for an immediate cessation of all hostile acts and urged all parties to exercise the maximum restraint so that the cease-fire, which had generally held, could be fully restored and maintained. On 22 April, following consultations with members of the Security Council, the President of the Council issued a statement on their behalf in which they urgently demanded an end to all armed attacks and violations which jeopardized the cease-fire which had been in effect since 24 July 1981 and warned against any recurrence of violations of the cease-fire, in accordance with Security Council resolution 490 (1981) of 21 July 1981. In the same statement, the members of the Council also enjoined all the parties to fulfil their responsibilities with respect to peace and invited them to work for consolidation of the cease-fire (S/14995).

50. On 9 May, Israeli aircraft again attacked targets in Lebanon. Later that day, UNIFIL observed the firing of rockets from Palestinian positions in the Tyre pocket into northern Israel. The Israeli attacks were the subject of a letter dated 10 May from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon (S/15064 and Corr.1). In this connexion, the Council will also recall the letter of 10 May from the Permanent Representative of Israel (S/15066).

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51. Since the situation in the area remained extremely volatile, I took every opportunity to urge restraint on the parties and, in doing so, was mindful of the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 22 April.

E. Humanitarian activities

52. The relative quiet prevailing in the UNIFIL area of operation during the period covered by this report and the combined efforts of the Government of Lebanon, UNIFIL and other international agencies facilitated progress in the economic and social fields. Agriculture, trade, increased construction activities and the improvement of basic educational, health and other public services all benefited from the relative calm. In those circumstances, the Lebanese population returned in large numbers, with attendant demands on governmental and UNIFIL services to meet the needs of approximately a quarter-million inhabitants.

53. UNIFIL continued to hold regular meetings with the Governor of South Lebanon, the President of the Council for the South and their staff, with a view to co-ordinating approaches to a wide range of economic, social and humanitarian matters. In this connexion, UNIFIL lent its support to the implementation of projects financed by the Council for Development and Reconstruction and UNICEF. Thus, UNIFIL assisted the Lebanese electricity company by providing escorts, arranging helicopter reconnaissance flights and clearing mined land. New road repair projects commenced in the area of operation in close consultation with UNIFIL. Further, with UNIFIL providing logistical and security assistance both at Naqoura and in Ebl es-Saqi, the Council for the South was able to effect the payment of compensation to more than 2,000 persons whose property had been damaged in the enclave during the Israeli military operation of March 1978. Similarly, UNIFIL provided essential logistic support to UNICEF in its programme of assistance to the population of southern Lebanon. UNIFIL medical officers co-operated closely with the Lebanese Ministry of Health and UNICEF in the improvement of medical services. The UNIFIL humanitarian section was also active in resolving cases of kidnapped villagers and continued to co-operate with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in such matters as the tracing of missing persons and visits to prisoners.

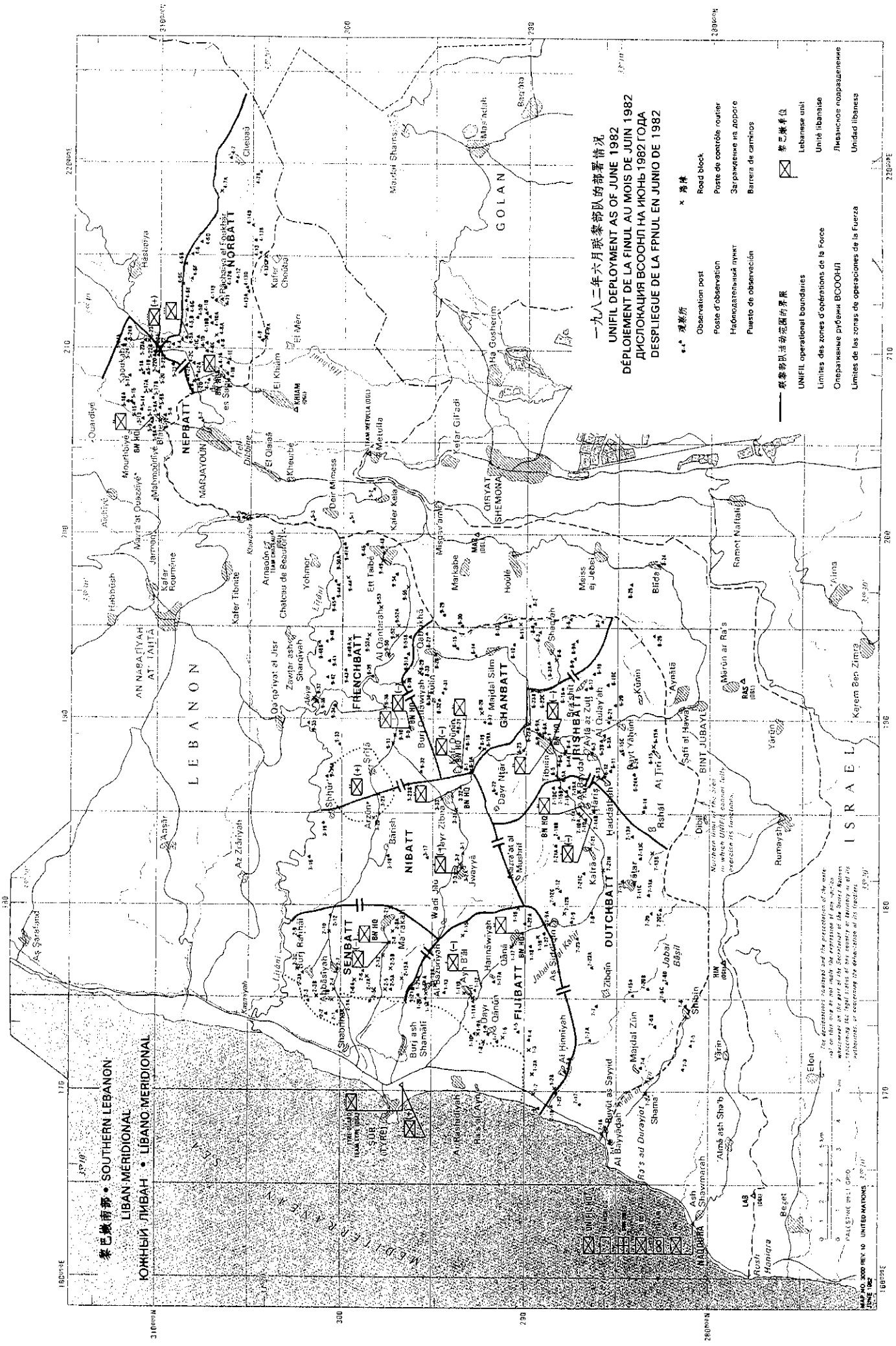
IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

54. By its resolution 36/138 A of 16 December 1981, the General Assembly, among other things, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$13,316,666 gross (\$13,177,500 net) per month for the period from 19 December 1981 to 18 December 1982, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 488 (1981) of 19 June 1981. Subsequently, by its

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resolution 36/138 C of 19 March 1982, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed \$1,913,000 gross (\$1,910,333 net) per month for the period from 19 June to 18 December 1982, inclusive, in addition to the amounts authorized for the Force under Assembly resolution 36/138 A, to finance the increase in the strength of the Force approved by the Security Council under its resolution 501 (1982). Naturally, the financial provisions concerning the period beyond 19 June 1982 will depend on the decision that may be taken by the Security Council.

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一九八二年六月联合国部队的部署情况
UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JUNE 1982
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS DE JUIN 1982
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВООРУЖЕННЫХ СИЛ НА ИЮНЬ 1982 ГОДА
DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN JUNIO DE 1982

- 观察所 Observation post
- 观察哨 Poste d'observation
- 观察站 Наблюдательный пункт
- 观察点 Puesto de observación
- 联合国部队 UNIFIL operational boundaries
- 黎巴嫩部队 Unité libanaise
- 黎巴嫩部队 Libanaises подразделение
- 黎巴嫩部队 Unidad libanesa

The boundaries shown on this map are for information only and do not imply the acceptance of any specific position by the United Nations. The United Nations is not responsible for the consequences of the use of this map for any purpose other than the one for which it was prepared.

MAP NO. 2000 REV. 10 UNITED NATIONS
1:50,000
1982



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15194/Add.1
11 June 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

Addendum

1. The report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) covering the period from 11 December 1981 to 3 June 1982 has been issued as document S/15194. This addendum relates to events which occurred between 4 and 10 June 1982. Certain of these events have already been brought to the attention of the Council in statements that I made before it on 5, 6 and 8 June 1982 (S/PV.2374, 2375 and 2376 and S/15174).
2. On 4 June, Israeli aircraft conducted some eight raids around Beirut, starting at 1315 hours GMT, with overflights continuing until around 1500 hours GMT. The targets included the Sabra camp in south Beirut, the area of the Sports Stadium and the western perimeter of the airport. The Israeli aircraft attracted heavy anti-aircraft fire. There was heavy loss of life and destruction.
3. In southern Lebanon, at about 1500 hours GMT, intense exchanges of fire commenced between positions of the armed elements (Mainly the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Lebanese National Movement), on the one hand, and the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the de facto forces (Christian and associated militias), on the other. The exchanges of fire involved or affected the following areas: on the one side, in Lebanon, Tyre and its vicinity, Nabatiyah, Château de Beaufort and the Kaukaba-Hasbaya area and, on the other side, Marjayoun in southern Lebanon, and the areas of Nahariya, Qiryat Shemona and Metulla in Israel.
4. In light of these serious developments, and before noon in New York, I urgently appealed to all concerned to desist from hostile acts and to make every effort to restore the cease-fire.
5. Later that day, after consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made a statement on their behalf, urgently appealing to all the parties to adhere strictly to the cease-fire that had been in effect since 24 July 1981 and to refrain immediately from any hostile act likely to provoke an aggravation of the situation (S/15163).

6. On 5 June, heavy exchanges of artillery fire continued, involving or affecting the same general areas as on the preceding day. In addition, there were intensive Israeli air-strikes reported in the areas of Hasbaya, Château de Beaufort, Nabatiyah, Achiye and Arnoun. On the same day, there were Israeli air-strikes in the vicinity of Beirut and Damur, and Israeli naval vessels joined in the exchanges of fire that occurred in the Tyre area.

7. In view of the continuing hostilities, the build-up of Israeli forces and the very real danger of further escalation, I and my colleagues remained in continuous contact with the parties concerned, urging them to restore and maintain the cease-fire. Further, with the objective of the Council in view, I made an urgent appeal for a simultaneous cessation of hostilities at the earliest possible time. I asked the parties to adhere to my appeal by no later than 0600 hours local time on Sunday, 6 June 1982.

8. Later that evening, the Security Council met and unanimously adopted resolution 508 (1982), calling upon all the parties to the conflict to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border and no later than 0600 hours local time on Sunday, 6 June 1982. The Council also requested all Member States which were in a position to do so to bring their influence to bear upon those concerned so that the cessation of hostilities declared by Security Council resolution 490 (1981) could be respected. I was asked to report as early as possible and not later than forty-eight hours after the adoption of the resolution.

9. Immediately thereafter, I instructed the Commander of UNIFIL, Lieutenant-General Callaghan, to use every possibility of following up on my appeal to the parties and the subsequent resolution of the Security Council.

10. The same evening, the PLO reaffirmed its commitment to stop all military operations across the Lebanese border while reserving its right to respond in case of any Israeli aggression. The Permanent Representative of Israel informed me that, while Israeli reactions were in exercise of its right of self-defence, the resolution of the Security Council would be brought before the Israeli Cabinet.

11. Despite all efforts throughout the night, it was not possible to effect a cease-fire. Indeed, hostilities escalated dangerously, with Israeli airstrikes resuming shortly after 0600 hours local time. In this connexion, Mr. Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, in response to a message from me, informed me that, in spite of heavy Israeli air-strikes after the scheduled time of the cease-fire, he had given orders to all PLO units to withhold fire for a further unspecified period. This was conveyed to me before the Israeli ground operation started.

12. In the morning of 6 June, in a meeting arranged by General Callaghan to discuss the implementation of resolution 508 (1982), General Eitan, Chief of Staff of the Israel Defence Forces, stated that the IDF intended to launch a military operation into Lebanon at 0900 hours GMT (1100 hours local time), which was 28 minutes later, in order that "Israel would no longer be within PLO artillery range". He indicated that there was need for the IDF to pass through or near

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UNIFIL positions, and he expected that UNIFIL would raise no physical difficulty to the advancing troops. General Callaghan objected in the strongest terms to General Eitan's statement and protested against this totally unacceptable course of action.

13. Immediately after the meeting, General Callaghan issued instructions to all UNIFIL units for the standing operating procedures to be put into effect. They were instructed to block advancing forces, take defence measures and stay in their positions, unless their safety was seriously imperilled.

14. At around 0900 hours GMT (1100 hours local time), Israeli ground forces, including a very large number of tanks and armoured personnel carriers, moved into Lebanese territory in strength. They advanced along three main axes: in the west, along the coastal road; in the central sector, towards Ett Taibe and Akiya Bridge; and in the eastern sector, through the Kafer Chouba-Chebaa area.

15. In accordance with instructions, UNIFIL troops attempted to prevent the entry and advance of the Israeli forces. On the coastal road, for example, Dutch soldiers planted obstacles before advancing Israeli tank column; one tank was damaged; the obstacles, however, were pushed aside, as was the Dutch guardhouse. Tank barrels were pointed at UNIFIL soldiers during the entire encounter. Likewise, in the other battalion areas, obstacles were forcibly removed and bulldozed. At Khardala Bridge, a small Nepalese position stood its ground for two days, despite harassments and threats. On the morning of 8 June, their position was partially destroyed and some 100 Israeli tanks began to cross the bridge. Despite the efforts of UNIFIL, from the start of the invasion, the overwhelming strength and weight of the Israeli forces precluded the possibility of stopping them, and UNIFIL positions in the line of the invasion were thus overrun or by-passed.

16. In the evening of 6 June, the Security Council met again and unanimously adopted resolution 509 (1982), in which the Council demanded that Israel withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon; and further demanded that all parties observe strictly the terms of paragraph 1 of resolution 508 (1982), which called on them to cease immediately and simultaneously all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border. The Council also called on all parties to communicate to me their acceptance of the resolution within twenty-four hours.

17. In the evening of 7 June, I submitted a report to the Council containing the texts of the replies received from the parties regarding resolution 509 (1982) (see S/15178).

18. By 7 June, Israeli forces, comprising more than two mechanized divisions, with full air and naval support, had reached positions north of the UNIFIL area of deployment. Over the next three days, intense fighting was reported in numerous areas of Lebanon, but UNIFIL has no direct information on those events, which occurred outside its area of operation.

19. On 8 June, the Security Council met again, but no resolution was adopted, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

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20. In the prevailing circumstances and as an interim measure, I have instructed General Callaghan to ensure that all UNIFIL troops and UNTSO observers attached to the Force continue to man their positions unless their safety is seriously imperilled and to provide to the fullest extent possible protection and humanitarian assistance to the population of the area. In doing so, UNIFIL is to work in consultation with the Lebanese authorities whenever possible, with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and with such United Nations agencies and programmes which may be in a position to help. I further instructed him to remain in touch with all the parties with a view to working out, at the earliest possible opportunity, practical arrangements for the implementation of resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982). To this end, General Callaghan met again with General Eitan on 7 June and, on 8 June, when he was able to reach Beirut, he met with Mr. Iskaff, the Lebanese Minister for Defence, with General Khoury, the Lebanese Army Commander, as well as with Mr. Abu Walid and other senior PLO representatives.

21. Despite the difficult and dangerous situation that now prevails, all UNIFIL troops and UNTSO observers have remained in their positions, including those in the Tyre barracks, Château de Beaufort and in the enclave. The Israeli forces have imposed restrictions on the movement of UNIFIL on the coastal road and in the enclave. UNIFIL headquarters has nevertheless been able to restore communications with, and supplies to, the various battalions.

22. I regret having to report that a Norwegian soldier was killed by shrapnel on 6 June. Further, the IDF has taken prisoner 62 Lebanese army soldiers who were serving under the operational command of UNIFIL. This was protested to the IDF with the demand that they be returned to UNIFIL. Despite this, the IDF has handed over the prisoners to the de facto forces, an action that has been most vigorously protested.

23. In the past days, General Callaghan has been in contact with the IDF concerning the urgent humanitarian needs of the civilian population in southern Lebanon that have resulted from the intense hostilities. The reports I have received indicate extreme shortages and hardship, and it appears necessary to me, in such circumstances, that the United Nations do all it possibly can to alleviate the desperate suffering. With this in view, I have requested the Israeli Government to extend the fullest co-operation to UNIFIL, the humanitarian agencies and programmes of the United Nations, and the ICRC in their endeavours to be of assistance. In particular, there is need for an early and swift assessment of relief requirements and for access by United Nations personnel and the ICRC to those who are suffering so that aid can reach them without delay. I have requested an early indication from the Israeli Government that practical arrangements can be made by United Nations personnel to attain these humanitarian ends. So far, only limited supplies from UNIFIL stocks have reached the population of Tyre.

24. A further addendum, also containing my observations on UNIFIL, will follow.



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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS
INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

Addendum

1. The report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) covering the period from 11 December 1981 to 3 June 1982 was issued as a document S/15194 on 10 June 1982. An addendum relating to events occurring between 4 and 10 June 1982 was issued on 11 June 1982 (S/15194/Add.1). The present addendum relates to the period 11 to 13 June 1982.

2. On 11 June 1982 reports were received that the Governments of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic had separately announced that, beginning 12 noon local time (0600 hours New York time), each would cease fire, subject to certain conditions being met.

3. As hostilities in Lebanon continued, however, the following statement was made on my behalf at noon New York time (1800 hours local time):

"After reports this morning of a cease-fire in Lebanon there have been continued reports of bombardment in the Beirut area and elsewhere. The Secretary-General is deeply disturbed at these reports, particularly in view of the unanimous demands of the Security Council in its resolution 509 (1982). The Secretary-General is also concerned at reported statements from the Israeli side that the present cease-fire does not apply to their actions against the Palestinians.

"The Secretary-General has just received from Chairman Arafat a reconfirmation of his acceptance of Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982).

"The plight of the civilian population of the area in which hostilities have taken place is desperate. The Secretary-General, as previously announced, has already taken steps to mobilize an urgent humanitarian relief operation by the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and has been in touch with the Israeli Government in this regard. He appeals for co-operation in this humanitarian effort, which is of the utmost urgency. He also is appealing to Member States for the necessary assistance and resources".

4. Since hostilities involving the Israeli forces and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) continued through 11 June and into 12 June, my colleagues and I remained engaged in contacts involving the parties concerned, the President of the Security Council and those Member States in a position to bring their influence to bear on the situation.

5. On Saturday, 12 June 1982, it was agreed that a cease-fire would come into being in Lebanon at 2100 hours local time (1500 hours New York time). In this connexion, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Mr. Arafat, sent me a message at 1445 hours New York time (2045 local time), stating,

"The PLO decided to agree to cease fire, schedule for 2100 hours, in light of its earlier acceptance of Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982). This is in response to Arab and international effort in that regard".

6. Shortly after 2100 hours local time (1500 hours New York time), the Permanent Representative of Lebanon informed me that the fighting in the Beirut area was subsiding.

7. Regrettably, however, the cease-fire did not hold. There were reports of resumed fighting and changes of position, including movements on the ground. The United Nations had no capacity for direct observation or monitoring of the cease-fire.

8. On Sunday, 13 June, my colleagues and I were in constant touch with the Government of Lebanon and other parties, seeking to explore the possibility of sending United Nations observers to monitor the cease-fire in the Beirut area with a view to making it effective. Furthermore, we have sought to secure the necessary co-operation of all concerned for humanitarian relief operations to start at the earliest possible opportunity on the massive scale that is required in the area of the hostilities.

9. I need hardly say that the United Nations organizations in the Middle East, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) with its military observers, as well as UNIFIL in southern Lebanon, stand ready to perform any task which the Security Council may wish them to undertake.

10. The Security Council held brief consultations in the late evening of 13 June, and heard my report on the above events. It was decided that the Council members would continue holding consultations on the following day.

OBSERVATIONS

11. It is evident that recent developments have radically altered the circumstances in which UNIFIL was established and under which it functioned since March 1978.

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12. The mandate of the Force was set out in Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) and was reaffirmed on numerous occasions subsequently. In the reports on UNIFIL issued by my predecessor and myself, it was repeatedly pointed out that, despite considerable difficulties and a lack of co-operation, the Force was playing a vital role in maintaining peace in its area. Those reports also explained why UNIFIL was unable fully to implement the terms of its mandate and, in particular, to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in southern Lebanon up to the internationally recognized border.

13. UNIFIL, like all other United Nations peace-keeping operations, is based on certain fundamental principles, the foremost of which is the non-use of force, except in self-defence. The Force is not meant to engage in combat to attain its goals. It has a strictly limited strength and it is armed only with defensive weapons.

14. It was for these reasons that certain essential conditions were laid down at the time of the establishment of the Force. Those included, first, that it must function with the full co-operation of the parties concerned and, second, that it must have at all times the full confidence and backing of the Security Council. In this connexion, it was a fundamental assumption that the parties would fully abide by the decisions of the Security Council and that, in the event of non-compliance, the Council itself and those Member States in a position to bring their influence to bear would be able to act decisively to ensure respect for the decisions of the Council.

15. In the case of UNIFIL, those conditions were not met. Instead, UNIFIL was faced with inadequate co-operation throughout its existence, culminating in an overwhelming use of force.

16. Once the Israeli action commenced, it was evident that UNIFIL troops could, at best, maintain their positions and take defensive measures, seeking to impede and protest the advance. They were instructed to do so, unless their safety was seriously imperilled. These instructions were followed by the individual battalions using the means available to them. I wish to pay tribute to the Commander of the Force, his staff, both civilian and military, to the officers and men of the contingents of UNIFIL, as well as to the UNTSO observers assigned to the Force. They have served with courage and devotion in extremely difficult circumstances.

17. At present, despite the fundamentally altered situation and the dangers inherent in it, UNIFIL troops continue to man their positions. They are also endeavouring, to the extent possible in the circumstances, to extend their protection and humanitarian assistance to the population of the area. These are obviously interim tasks, pending a decision by the Council on the status of UNIFIL.

18. At the time of reporting, the situation remains fluid and unclear. If the terms of resolution 509 (1982) are to be implemented, it is my view that UNIFIL could usefully contribute to the objectives prescribed by the Security Council. However, for UNIFIL to function effectively, there would need to be a clear definition by the Council itself of the terms of reference of the Force in the

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existing situation, as well as full co-operation from the parties. These are matters of obvious and deep concern not only to me but to all the troop-contributing Governments. I should mention, in this connexion, that the Government of Lebanon has expressed the view that UNIFIL should continue to be stationed in the area pending further consideration of the situation in the light of Security Council resolution 509 (1982).

19. In bringing these developments to the attention of the Security Council. I am mindful of the guidelines which it approved when the Force was established and in accordance with which "all matters which may affect the nature or the continued effective functioning of the Force will be referred to the Council for its decision" (S/12611, para. 4).
