

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

Recalling its resolutions 512 (1982) and 513 (1982),

1. *Demands* that the Government of Israel lift immediately the blockade of the city of Beirut in order to permit the dispatch of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population and allow the distribution of aid provided by United Nations agencies and by non-governmental organizations, particularly the International Committee of the Red Cross;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to the Government of Israel and to keep the Security Council informed of its implementation.

*Adopted at the 2385th meeting by 14 to none.*³⁶

Resolution 516 (1982)

of 1 August 1982

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982) and 513 (1982),

Recalling its resolution 515 (1982),

Alarmed by the continuation and intensification of military activities in and around Beirut,

Taking note of the latest massive violations of the cease-fire in and around Beirut,

1. *Confirms* its previous resolutions and demands an immediate cease-fire, and a cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to deploy immediately, on the request of the Government of Lebanon, United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report back to the Security Council on compliance with the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than four hours from now.

Adopted unanimously at the 2386th meeting.

Decisions

At the 2387th meeting, on 3 August 1982, the President read out the following statement:³⁷

“Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, I have been authorized to make the following statement on their behalf in connection with the present grave situation in Lebanon:

“1. The members of the Security Council are seriously concerned at the prevailing high state of tension and at reports of military movements and continued outbreaks of firing and shelling in and around

Beirut, contrary to the demand in resolution 516 (1982), which was adopted at 1325 hours, New York time, on 1 August 1982, for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and across the Lebanese-Israeli border. They consider it vital that these provisions be fully implemented.

“2. The members of the Security Council have taken note of the Secretary-General's reports submitted pursuant to resolution 516 (1982).³⁸ They express full support for his efforts and for the steps he has taken, following the request of the Government of Lebanon, to secure the immediate deployment of United Nations observers to monitor the situation in and around Beirut. They note with satisfaction from the Secretary-General's report that some of the parties have already assured General Erskine of their full co-operation for the deployment of United Nations observers and they call urgently on all of the parties to co-operate fully in the effort to secure effective deployment of the observers and to ensure their safety.

“3. They insist that all parties must observe strictly the terms of resolution 516 (1982). They call further for the immediate lifting of all obstacles to the dispatch of supplies and the distribution of aid to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population in accordance with previous resolutions of the Council. The members of the Security Council will keep the situation under close review.”

At its 2389th meeting, on 4 August 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Cuba and India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 517 (1982)

of 4 August 1982

The Security Council,

Deeply shocked and alarmed by the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Beirut on 3 August 1982,

1. *Reconfirms* its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982) and 516 (1982);

2. *Confirms once again* its demand for an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon;

3. *Censures* Israel for its failure to comply with the above resolutions;

4. *Calls* for the prompt return of Israeli troops which have moved forward subsequent to 1325 hours, eastern daylight time, on 1 August 1982;

5. *Takes note* of the decision of the Palestine Liberation Organization to move the Palestinian armed forces from Beirut;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts and steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the provisions of resolution 516 (1982) and authorizes him, as an imm-

³⁶ One member (United States of America) did not participate in the voting.

³⁷ Document S/15342, incorporated in the record of the 2387th meeting

³⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982*, documents S/15344 and Add.1.

mediate step, to increase the number of United Nations observers in and around Beirut;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution as soon as possible and not later than 1000 hours, eastern daylight time, on 5 August 1982;

8. *Decides* to meet at that time, if necessary, in order to consider the report of the Secretary-General and, in case of failure to comply by any of the parties to the conflict, to consider adopting effective ways and means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

Adopted at the 2389th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (United States of America).

Resolution 518 (1982)

of 12 August 1982

The Security Council.

Recalling its resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982), 516 (1982) and 517 (1982),

Expressing its most serious concern about continued military activities in Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut,

1. *Demands* that Israel and all parties to the conflict observe strictly the terms of Security Council resolutions relevant to the immediate cessation of all military activities within Lebanon and, particularly, in and around Beirut;

2. *Demands* the immediate lifting of all restrictions on the city of Beirut in order to permit the free entry of supplies to meet the urgent needs of the civilian population in Beirut;

3. *Requests* the United Nations observers in, and in the vicinity of, Beirut to report on the situation;

4. *Demands* that Israel co-operate fully in the effort to secure the effective deployment of the United Nations observers, as requested by the Government of Lebanon, and in such a manner as to ensure their safety;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to meet, if necessary, in order to consider the situation upon receipt of the report of the Secretary-General.

Adopted unanimously at the 2392nd meeting.

Decision

At its 2393rd meeting, on 17 August 1982, the Council proceeded with 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/15357)".³⁵

Resolution 519 (1982)

of 17 August 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), 501 (1982) and 511 (1982),

Reaffirming its resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982), as well as subsequent resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied with grave concern the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon³⁹ and noting its conclusions and recommendations and the wishes of the Government of Lebanon as set out therein,

Bearing in mind the need, pending an examination by the Security Council of the situation in all its aspects, to preserve in place the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the restoration of the peace and of the authority of the Government of Lebanon throughout Lebanon,

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

2. *Authorizes* the Force during that period to continue to carry out, in addition, the interim tasks in the humanitarian and administrative fields assigned to it in paragraph 2 of resolution 511 (1982);

3. *Calls on* all concerned, taking into account paragraphs 5, 8, and 9 of the report of the Secretary-General on the Force, to extend full co-operation to it in the discharge of its tasks;

4. *Supports* the efforts of the Secretary-General, with a view to optimum use of observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, as envisaged by relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. *Decides* to consider the situation fully and in all its aspects before 19 October 1982.

Adopted at the 2393rd meeting by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).

Decision

At its 2394th meeting, on 16 September 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic 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

³⁹ *Ibid.*, document S/15357.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/15357
13 August 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

Introduction

1. In its resolution 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982 the Security Council decided, as an interim measure, to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a period of two months, until 19 August 1982, and authorized the Force during that period to carry out, in addition, the interim tasks referred to in paragraph 17 of the Secretary-General's report (S/15194/Add.2). That paragraph reads as follows:

"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."

The present report contains an account of developments relating to UNIFIL since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolution.

Organization of the Force

2. In view of the exceptional circumstances, an effort has been made to keep changes in the organization of UNIFIL to a minimum. While essential rotations of contingents have been carried out, continuity has been maintained in the staffing of key posts at UNIFIL headquarters. Command of the Force continues to be exercised by Lieutenant-General William Callaghan.

3. As of 11 August 1982, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

Infantry battalions

Fiji	628
France	595
Ghana	557
Ireland	671
Nepal	462
Netherlands	810
Nigeria	696
Norway	660
Senegal	561

Headquarters camp command

Ghana	140
Ireland	51

Logistics units

France	775
Italy	34
Norway	191
Sweden	144
	<u>6 975</u>

In addition to the above personnel, UNIFIL has been assisted by 87 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). These officers are under the operational command of the Force Commander of UNIFIL.

4. Since 18 June 1982, two members of the Force lost their lives and six were wounded. Of the fatalities, one died from wounds sustained in the explosion of a bomb and one as a result of an accident. Since UNIFIL was established, 78 members of the Force have died, 35 of them as a result of firing and mine explosions, 33 in accidents and 10 from natural causes. Some 116 have been wounded in armed clashes, shellings and mine explosions.

5. The conditions prevailing in Lebanon have complicated the logistic support of the Force. Further difficulties have been created by restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNIFIL which have been imposed by the Israeli forces. While some of the restrictions relating to movement between UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura and the battalion areas were lifted at the end of July, UNIFIL has limited use of the coastal road north of Naqoura up to the Tyre barracks and is denied access to the city of Tyre. Similarly, UNIFIL helicopter flights have been severely restricted and important logistic support activities of the UNIFIL helicopter wing have

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therefore had to cease. Efforts to have these restrictions lifted have so far had only limited results.

6. An important function of UNIFIL has been the demolition or defusing of unexploded mines and bombs. This work was carried out by the French engineer company. One of its members was fatally wounded when defusing a cluster bomb.

Activities of the Force

7. The deployment of UNIFIL has remained essentially as last reported (S/15194, paras. 9-14). A few positions, which were considered non-essential in the changed circumstances, were closed down, while others were reinforced. UNTSO military observers have continued to man the five observation posts along the armistice demarcation line. They have also continued to maintain teams at Tyre, Metulla and Château de Beaufort as well as five mobile teams. Given the dangers inherent in the situation, and following consultations with the Government of Lebanon, the Lebanese army units attached to the UNIFIL battalions have been concentrated at various battalion headquarters. The headquarters of the Lebanese army detachment is still at Arzun, where additional security is being provided by the Nigerian battalion of UNIFIL.

8. In the days immediately following the Israeli invasion, the Israeli forces searched houses, confiscated weapons and detained persons in the UNIFIL area. There were also incidents, in which Israeli military personnel forced entry into UNIFIL installations, destroyed UNIFIL checkpoints, fired close to UNIFIL positions or blocked roads in the UNIFIL area of deployment. These actions were strongly protested to the Israeli authorities.

9. At the end of June, a new armed group, equipped and controlled by the Israeli forces, appeared in parts of the UNIFIL area. These armed persons, recruited from the local population and variously referred to by the Israeli forces as "national guard" or "civil guard", attempted to establish checkpoints and patrol the villages. In some locations, the ill-disciplined behaviour of these irregulars, who are not recognized by the Lebanese Government, led to friction with the other inhabitants. With a view to protecting the civilian population, UNIFIL has taken action to contain the activities of these armed persons.

10. The Force has continued to resist attempts by the de facto forces to operate in the UNIFIL area of deployment, although in some instances they were able to enter that area with the assistance of the Israeli forces.

11. During the latter part of the reporting period the UNIFIL area has been generally quiet and no armed clashes have been observed.

12. Until 16 June, UNIFIL humanitarian teams were able to assist the population of Tyre through the distribution of food and water and the dispensing of medical aid. Basic food-stuffs and milk for children were distributed to the local population and Palestinian refugees. Water supply was organized in many places, especially in and around the Palestinian refugee camps. These efforts of UNIFIL in Tyre were

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halted by the Israeli authorities on 16 June. Despite a request by the Lebanese Government that UNIFIL should continue to assist in Tyre, this decision has not yet been changed. In the second half of June the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and other relief organizations were able to commence relief work in the Tyre pocket. UNIFIL continues to co-operate with these organizations by providing transport, storage facilities and procurement support.

13. Inside the UNIFIL area of operation, there has been a significant increase of the population. UNIFIL, in co-operation with UNICEF, has been providing food and potable water and has rendered important medical assistance through the Swedish medical company and medical teams of the battalions.

14. In the UNIFIL hospital there was a significant increase in the number of surgical operations. Most of the operations were performed on Lebanese civilians. Compared to the figures from the beginning of 1982, the number of hospitalized patients has doubled. Many of the patients treated had received injuries from shell fragments or mines.

Observations

15. In my last report on UNIFIL (S/15194/Add.2), I referred to the fundamentally altered situation in which the Force found itself after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The Council then decided, in its resolution 511 (1982), to extend, as an interim measure, the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of two months.

16. It will be seen from my present report that, despite the difficulties it has faced, the Force has been deeply engaged in extending protection and humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in its area. It has also extended the fullest co-operation possible to the humanitarian efforts of various United Nations programmes and ICRC. There is no doubt in my mind that the presence of UNIFIL has provided an important stabilizing and moderating influence in south Lebanon during these difficult weeks.

17. The over-all situation in the area, however, remains uncertain and fraught with danger. I have been in constant touch with the Government of Lebanon, which has indicated that, in the existing circumstances, UNIFIL should continue to be stationed in the area for an additional interim period of two months, pending further consideration of the situation in the light of Security Council resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982), 511 (1982), 512 (1982), 513 (1982), 515 (1982), 516 (1982) and 517 (1982). In this connexion, the Permanent Representative of Lebanon, referring to his letter to me of 26 July 1982 (S/15309), has reiterated his Government's request that UNIFIL assist the Lebanese authorities in discharging their responsibilities. Taking all factors into account, and bearing in mind the position of the Government of Lebanon, I recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period.

18. I should like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to the troop-contributing countries for their steadfast support to the Force during this

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critical period. I also wish to pay tribute to the Commander of UNIFIL, Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, and his staff, civilian and military, and to the officers and men of UNIFIL, as well as to the UNTSO military observers assigned to the area. They have performed their tasks with exemplary dedication and courage in extremely difficult circumstances. Finally, I should like to pay special tribute to the memory of those soldiers of UNIFIL who have given their lives in the cause of peace.
