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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN PURSUANCE OF
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 490 (1981)

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 490 (1981), which was adopted unanimously at the 2293rd meeting of the Council on 21 July 1981 at 2000 hours, New York time (2400 hours GMT). In that resolution, the Security Council called for an immediate cessation of all armed attacks and reaffirmed its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries. The Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of the resolution as soon as possible and not later than 48 hours from its adoption.
2. Immediately after the adoption of the resolution, I instructed the Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, and the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), Major-General Emmanuel A. Erskine, to exert all possible efforts to ensure an immediate cessation of all armed attacks by the parties concerned.
3. General Callaghan and his staff have been in constant contact with the parties concerned in a continuing effort to give effect to resolution 490 (1981) of the Security Council. General Erskine and his staff have maintained contact with the Israeli authorities in Jerusalem with the same end in view. I and my colleagues at Headquarters are in touch with the Permanent Missions of Israel and Lebanon and the Permanent Observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the same purpose.
4. On 22 July, General Callaghan sent a message to Mr. Arafat in connexion with resolution 490 (1981). Mr. Arafat's reply reiterated the PLO position of respect to the Security Council resolution for another period of time, in spite of the continuing attacks by the other side. On 23 July, Mr. Arafat addressed a message to the Secretary-General, stating that PLO had ordered its forces to exercise the maximum self-control, in spite of continuing attacks, and had given approval for a cease-fire, adding, however, that the PLO patience was running out in the face of continuing attacks directed against it.
5. General Callaghan met with the liaison officer of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) in Jerusalem on the afternoon of 22 July with regard to the Security Council resolution and related matters. On 23 July, General Erskine met with the Israeli Deputy Defence Minister, Mr. Mordechai Zipori.

6. Despite the various efforts made, it was not possible to achieve an immediate cessation of hostilities. Armed attacks from the time of the adoption of the Security Council resolution until 1900 hours on 23 June as recorded by UNIFIL are listed below: 1/

(a) The firing which was in progress at 2400 hours on 21 July continued until 0432 hours, 22 July. During that period, PLO fired a total of 36 rockets and 22 rounds of artillery from Rashidiyeh (in the Tyre pocket) and Hasbaiya and the area north of Akiyah bridge to targets in the enclave and northern Israel, and the Israeli forces and the de facto forces fired 17 rounds of artillery from the vicinity of Shama and Marjayoun in the enclave to the Rashidiyeh and Nabatiyeh areas.

(b) There was a lull in the firing between 0432 hours and 0613 hours on 22 July.

(c) At 1613 hours, 22 July, PLO fired 6 rockets from Rashidiyeh area to targets in the south. That led to an exchange with Israeli forces and the de facto forces which lasted until 0330 hours, 23 July. During that period, the PLO fired 213 rounds of artillery and mortar and 91 rockets from positions around Rashidiyeh and north of the Litani to the Al Bayyadah and Marjayoun areas in the enclave and to Rosh Hanikra and Kiryat Shemona in northern Israel. The Israeli forces and the de facto forces fired approximately 780 rounds of field and naval artillery, tank and mortar from the Marjayoun and Al Bayyadah areas in the enclave and from coastal boats off Tyre to Rashidiyeh, Tyre town, Hasbaiya, Nabatiyeh and other targets north of the Litani.

(d) Between 1140 hours and 1225 hours, 22 July, the Israeli forces carried out 14 air strikes near Shabrina in the Tyre pocket and the Kasmiyah bridge area.

(e) After a quiet period of about 6 hours, lasting from 0300 hours to 0930 hours, on 23 July, the Israeli forces and the de facto forces started firing at 0944 hours from the general area of Marjayoun towards targets north of the Litani. Between 0944 hours and 1315 hours, the Israeli forces and the de facto forces had fired 59 rounds of artillery and mortar to Rashidiyeh on the Tyre pocket and targets north of the Litani. During that period, PLO had fired 5 rounds of artillery.

(f) At 1202 hours on the same day, the Israeli forces carried out an air strike at Kaoukaba. Approximately 6 bombs were dropped from two aircraft.

(g) Between 1300 hours and 1900 hours on 23 July, the Israeli forces and the de facto forces fired 404 rounds of artillery from the Marjayoun and Al Bayyadah areas in the enclave to Rashidiyeh and targets north of the Litani and PLO fired 5 rounds of artillery and 16 rockets from a position north of the Litani to Marjayoun.

1/ All times GMT.

(h) At 1356 hours on the same day, the Israeli forces carried out two air strikes in the Kaoukaba area, dropping 8 bombs.

7. From the above information, the Council will observe that while a firm cease-fire has not entered into effect, there has been a measure of de-escalation of violence during the period under review, and I hope that this trend will lead soon to a complete cessation of armed attacks of any kind. During my consultations, the Government of Lebanon has expressed the opinion that the Secretary-General should continue to pursue his efforts during the current meeting in Tunis of the Foreign and Defence Ministers of the League of Arab States. It is my intention to continue my efforts and to keep the Council fully informed.
