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GENERAL

SECURITY
COUNCIL



S/10467/Add.5
29 January 1972

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation
of Security Council resolution 307 (1971)

Addendum

1. The present report, based on information received from the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) on the situation along the cease-fire line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the adjacent border area, covers developments since the circulation of the Secretary-General's report on 4 January 1972, which indicated that the line appeared relatively stable (S/10467/Add.2). As previously reported to the Security Council, the United Nations has no military observation machinery in any other part of the sub-continent (S/10467, para. 5).
2. The High Commands of the Indian and Pakistan armies have provided the Chief Military Observer, at his request, with information as to the claimed locations of the lines of control of the respective military forces as of the time when the cease-fire went into effect on 17 December 1971 (see A/8556/Add.11 - S/10432/Add.11). The lines reported by the two sides do not coincide in all cases. For the reasons set forth below (paras. 6-7), their locations on the ground have not so far been verified by United Nations Military Observers.
3. The situation along the lines of control as indicated above has continued to appear generally stable. From 4 to 29 January 1972, the local military authorities submitted to the several UNMOGIP field stations 27 complaints of alleged cease-fire violations. Of these, 26 complaints were submitted by the Pakistan military authorities and one by the Indian military authorities. The complaints as a rule referred to the alleged crossing by troops of the line of control, shelling or small arms fire across the line, or burning of civilian houses in the forward areas. Two of the complaints reported casualties sustained when a patrol of the complaining side came under fire from the other side. One such complaint was made by the Indian military authorities, who reported one Indian soldier killed in the Baramulla sector (ML 9507) during the night of 18/19 January. The second, by the Pakistan military authorities, reported one Pakistan soldier killed and three wounded in the Sialkot sector (MX 128171) on 28 January. However, the number of alleged serious violations has tended to decrease since 21 January.
4. As the members of the Council are aware, a number of complaints of alleged violations of the cease-fire by the Pakistan armed forces, including some in the UNMOGIP area of responsibility, have been submitted to the Secretary-General in

letters from the Permanent Representative of India dated 30 December 1971 and 4 and 7 January 1972 (S/10488, S/10493, S/10497). Similarly, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan on 23 December 1971 and on 18 and 24 January 1972 submitted to the Secretary-General a number of complaints of alleged violations of the cease-fire by the Indian armed forces, including some in the UNMOGIP area of responsibility (S/10472, S/10516, S/10524). The Secretary-General has transmitted all these complaints to the Chief Military Observer.

5. It is relevant to note in this connexion that operative paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 307 (1971)

"Demands that a durable cease-fire and cessation of hostilities in all areas of conflict be strictly observed and remain in effect until withdrawals take place, as soon as practicable, of all armed forces to their respective territories and to positions which fully respect the Cease-fire Line in Jammu and Kashmir supervised by the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan;"

Pending the "withdrawals..., as soon as practicable, of all armed forces," the cease-fire referred to in the above paragraph must be regarded, for the time being and for practical purposes, as a simple cease-fire requiring the parties to refrain from any firing or forward movement along the lines where the respective armies were in actual control at the time the cease-fire came into effect. This is obviously a purely temporary situation until the withdrawals demanded in paragraph 1 of the resolution have taken place.

6. In order to report to the Secretary-General on the observance of the present simple cease-fire, it is essential for the United Nations Military Observers to verify the locations of the present lines of control on the ground, especially in view of the fact that, as indicated in paragraph 2 above, the claimed locations of these lines do not coincide in all cases. For this purpose the co-operation of both parties is essential, as well as freedom of movement and observation for the Military Observers within, and access to, the forward areas of both armies along the actual lines of control, as defined by the forward defended localities of the two armies. Verification of the substance of complaints of specific violations of the cease-fire would similarly depend on the freedom of movement and access of the Military Observers in the forward areas along the present lines of control. As of the writing of this report, the observers do not enjoy the freedom of movement they require in order to discharge these functions.

7. It will be recalled in this connexion that during the period of full-scale hostilities, United Nations Military Observers as a rule limited their observations to the immediate areas of the several UNMOGIP field stations (A/8556/Add.2 - S/10432/Add.2, para. 2). When the cease-fire came into effect on 17 December 1971, the Observers, at the request of the High Commands of both parties, continued to be restricted to the immediate areas of their field stations. Reports from the field stations have therefore been based on information provided to the Observers by the respective local military authorities, confirmed so far as possible by such general visual and auditory observations as could be made from the immediate field

station areas. Once the lines of control in Kashmir became stabilized, this method could not be relied upon to yield sufficiently comprehensive or reliable information as to the observance of the cease-fire.

8. The Chief Military Observer has been trying to secure the requisite co-operation of the parties in order to enable the machinery of UNMOGIP to discharge its function of reporting to the Secretary-General on the observance of the cease-fire. To this end, General Tassara and his senior military assistants have held discussions and have exchanged communications with the Indian Chief of Army Staff in Delhi, with the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army in Rawalpindi, and with senior staff officers of both commands. Representations along the same lines have been made to the respective Permanent Representatives at United Nations Headquarters. The discussions have been satisfactorily completed with the Pakistan military authorities, and are continuing with the Indian military authorities. The Secretary-General expects to report to the Council on the outcome of these efforts as soon as possible.
