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Supplementary information received by the Secretary-General

1. The following report on the demarcation of the cease-fire lines between Israel and Syria is submitted to the Security Council pursuant to its resolutions S/RES/235 (1967) of 9 June 1967 and S/RES/236 of 12 June 1967. It is based upon information reported to me by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO).
2. On 10 June 1967 the Chief of Staff of UNTSO proposed to Israel and Syria as a practical arrangement for implementing the cease-fire demanded by the Security Council in its resolutions of 7 and 9 June 1967 that both sides cease all firing and forward movement at 1630 hours GMT on 10 June 1967. The Chief of Staff also proposed that United Nations Military Observers on each side, accompanied by liaison officers appointed by the respective armed forces, be deployed along the front lines as soon as possible in order to observe the implementation of the cease-fire. His proposals were accepted by both sides.
3. Though it was planned that deployment of Observers on both sides should commence immediately after the cease-fire became effective, this could not be done prior to darkness on 10 June. First deployment of observers along the front lines began on the morning of 11 June and, for certain areas, was completed a few days later.
4. On 11 June the Observers, in co-operation with the representatives of the armed forces on their respective sides, started the demarcation of the limits of the Forward Defended Localities (FDLs) occupied by the armed forces at the time of the cease-fire. These limits would constitute the cease-fire line on each side across which the respective armed forces would not fire or move forward.
5. The Observers completed the demarcation of the cease-fire line on the Israel side on 15 June and a working document on the subject was signed on the same day, the text of which is reproduced in annex I to this report.

6. As of 18 June the demarcation of the cease-fire line on the Syrian side was not yet completed, although considerable progress had been made. In a meeting with the Chief of Staff on that day in Tel Aviv, the Israel authorities protested against the delay in demarcating the Syrian cease-fire line which they claimed was due to the unco-operative attitude of the Syrian authorities. They asserted that recently the Israel forces had observed some Syrian troop movements advancing towards the Israel lines and expressed the view that the Syrian troops should stay at positions they actually had held at the time of the cease-fire. The Chief of Staff observed that on 10 June the Israel forces were progressing in Syrian territory, while the Syrian forces were retreating from their previously held positions and that the determination of the positions occupied by the respective forces at the time of the cease-fire should be viewed in the light of these facts. The Chief of Staff remarked that, under such conditions, the demarcation of the cease-fire line on the Syrian side was bound to proceed more slowly than that on the Israel side and he assured the Israel authorities that he would continue his efforts to expedite the demarcation of the Syrian cease-fire line.

7. By 19 June the United Nations Observers, in co-operation with representatives of the Syrian armed forces, had completed the demarcation of the cease-fire line on the Syrian side except for three areas, concerning which the Syrian authorities made the following reservations:

(a) The Mount Hermon area west of the Israel cease-fire line had been occupied by Israel forces brought there by helicopters after the cease-fire time.

(b) The Syrian forces had continued to occupy the Tel Qle area (approximate MR 232-260) after the cease-fire became effective.

(c) Point 22 of the Israel cease-fire line (approximate MR 2216-2394) at the southern-most tip of the line should be on the west bank and not on the east bank of the wadi.

8. Having ascertained the views of the Syrian authorities, and taking into account the fact that the Observers had not been able to observe the positions actually occupied by the respective forces at the time of the cease-fire, the Chief of Staff approached the Israel authorities on 21 June and asked their agreement to some adjustments in their cease-fire line in the Mount Hermon and Tel Qle areas. Their reply was that the positions demarcated by the Observers were those actually occupied by Israel forces at the time of the cease-fire and that they saw no reason to modify the Israel line.

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9. On 21 June the United Nations Observers visited the area of Tel Qle and found that there were no military forces at Tel Qle and no indication of recent occupation there. A United Nations Observation Post was established on the Tel as from 22 June. It should be noted that a request had been made by Syrian authorities on 16 June that United Nations Observers visit that area; it had not been possible to carry out this visit at that time because of the impossibility for United Nations Observers on the Syrian side to cross the Israel cease-fire line and of the delay in transmitting through the inadequate communication system available at the temporary Headquarters of UNTSO this confidential information to United Nations Observers on the Israel side.
10. Concerning point 22 of the Israel line, the Syrian authorities stated that during the reconnaissance of 16 June, United Nations Observers had found it unmanned. Observers' reports confirm this statement but indicate that, during a reconnaissance carried out on 12 June from the Israel-controlled side in that area, United Nations Observers had seen from a vantage point a "few Israel soldiers" in position at point 22. It was not possible for UNTSO to ascertain whether point 22 was occupied prior to 12 June.
11. On 24 June the Chief of Staff saw the Syrian authorities in Damascus and informed them of the developments mentioned above. He again suggested that as a practical arrangement for the implementation of the cease-fire the Syrian authorities should agree to his proposed cease-fire line. They accepted but with a number of reservations. A document describing the agreed cease-fire line on the Syrian side and setting forth in detail the Syrian reservations was signed on 26 June 1967. The text of this document appears in annex II to this report.
12. The Chief of Staff has informed both sides that any firing across the cease-fire lines thus established, any movement forward of the lines and any flight of aircraft across the lines would be considered as violations of the cease-fire and immediately reported to the Secretary-General.
13. The observation of the cease-fire is being carried out by the Observers at Observation Posts and through patrols organized from these posts. As of 27 June, 110 United Nations Observers were deployed on both sides manning a total of sixteen Observation Posts and a reinforced control centre at Kuneitra. Arrangements are being made to increase the number of Observation Posts and to relocate certain of them so as to establish a comprehensive network with inter-visibility and radio contact between posts on the same side as well as with those on the opposite side.

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ANNEX I

This is to certify that the line joining the twenty-two map references listed below represents the line of the Israel Defence Forces foremost defended localities as verified on the ground by Joint teams of United Nations Military Observers and I.D.F. representatives on 11 and 12 June 1967, except for three points on Mount Hermon which were notified on 12 June as occupied on 10 June, and could not be checked until 15 June 1967, because of lack of suitable transport.

These Israel foremost defended localities are stated by the Israel representative to be those occupied at 1630Z, 10 June and to represent the cease-fire line on the Israel side, in accordance with the Security Council resolution of 10 June 1967.

Schedule of map references referred to above:

22190-30410	23080-26925
22580-30250	23105-26750
22450-30120	23130-26470
20985-29805	23550-26400
22260-29770	23480-26200
22340-29670	23030-25500
22500-29570	22860-24830
22580-29480	22690-24630
22600-28960	22160-23950
22950-28850	
23015-28550	
22950-28340	
22970-27780	

The attached copy of map* 1:50,000, from latitude 310 to 220, with above MRs plotted and joined, illustrates the Israel cease-fire line described above.

For and on behalf of
United Nations

(Signed) A.T.B. GREEN,
Major, N.Z. Army
U.N.M.O.

For and on behalf of
Israel Defence Forces

(Signed) S. GAT
Sgan Aluf
I.D.F.
Kuneitra, 15 June 1967.
1805Z

* Map not reproduced in this report.

ANNEX II

In order to facilitate the observation of the cease-fire demanded by the Security Council under its resolutions of 7, 9 and 12 June 1967, the United Nations military observers, in co-operation with representatives of the Syrian Arab Armed Forces, have demarcated the limits of the forward defended localities on the Syrian side.

The limits of the Syrian FDLs, which constitute the cease-fire line on the Syrian side, are defined by lines joining the following map references:

MRs	22180-23929	Palestine Grid	23000-25000	Palestine Grid
	22172-23959	" "	23157-25580	" "
	22202-23989	" "	23330-25900	" "
	22370-24187	" "	23590-26148	" "
	22453-24265	" "	23700-26400	" "
	22469-24297	" "	23450-26612	" "
	22528-24298	" "	23275-26700	" "
	22610-24376	" "	23143-27670	" "
	22734-24448	" "	23200-28640	" "
	22748-24501	" "	23030-28920	" "
	22830-24587	" "	22700-29062	" "
	22878-24640	" "	22700-29540	" "
	22980-24774	" "	22600-29600	" "
	23012-24846	" "	22490-29832	" "
	22987-24942	" "	15862-15351	Levant Grid
			15455-15591	" "

The attached copy of map* 1:50,000 from Northing Grid 159 Levant Grid to Northing Grid 231 Palestine Grid, with the above map reference plotted and joined, illustrates the Syrian cease-fire line described above (map attached as annex A).

The Syrian representative stresses that the cease-fire line thus established is a purely practical arrangement for the specific purpose of facilitating the observation by the United Nations of the cease-fire and should not affect or prejudice the claims and positions of the Syrian Government. He emphasizes that

* Map not reproduced in this report.

the Israel forces are in Syrian territory. The Syrian side asserts the following:

"On the morning of 9 June 1967, when both Syria and Israel had announced their acceptance of the cease-fire, the Israelis were not at that time at any point beyond the Armistice Line established by the Armistice Agreement of 1949 (see green line on map attached as annex B). The Israelis continued their firing on the morning of 9 June and repeated their attacks on Syrian positions. At the end of the day of 9 June, when the Security Council ordered cease-fire at 1520 GMT, they reached the violet line shown on the map attached as annex B and they stopped at the line until the morning of 10 June. Then on 10 June, they resumed firing. At 1630 GMT, the time-limit for the cease-fire ordered for the third time by the Security Council, they reached the orange line indicated also on the map attached as annex B. After that, they used some helicopters with a certain number of soldiers to reach new points well advanced and far from battle lines. These are shown in yellow on the map attached as annex B".

For and on behalf of the
Chief of Staff of UNTSO

(Signed) R.W. BUNWORTH, Lt. Col.
Irish Army

Chairman ISMAC

For and on behalf of the
Chief of Staff of the
Syrian Arab Armed Forces

(Signed) A. ABDALLAH, Captain
Syrian Arab Navy

Senior Syrian Delegate
Damascus,
26 June 1967
