

## DOCUMENTS S/11663/ADD.31-33

### Further reports on the status of the cease-fire in the Israel-Lebanon sector

#### DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.31

[Original: English]  
[1 October 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during September 1976:

1. Activity remained at a low level.
2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, six positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 6 (AMR 1680-2770),<sup>1</sup> 11 (AMR 1799-2788), 14 (AMR 1838-2734) (except on 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 28 and 29 September), 18 (AMR 1880-2740), 19 (AMR 1907-2749) and 33 (AMR 2004-2904).
3. There were nine cases of firing across the ADL and five crossing violations. These were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab (AMR 1643-2772), south of the village of Labbouna, reported automatic-weapons fire on 7 and 26 September and small-arms fire on 17 and 18 September, all by Israel forces. It also reported three crossing violations by Israel forces on 8, 10 and 12 September (maximum penetration 1,000, 25 and 400 metres respectively).

(b) OP Ras (AMR 1920-2785), south-east of the village of Maroun Er Ras, reported artillery fire on 18 and 19 September and automatic-weapons fire on 25 September, all by Israel forces.

(c) Naqoura outstation (AMR 1629-2805), on the coast near the village of Naqoura, reported that an Israel forces naval vessel penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 21 September (maximum penetration 4,000 metres).

(d) An UNTSO mobile patrol, while located at AMR 1693-2773, reported a crossing violation by Israel forces on 29 September (maximum penetration 100 metres).

4. There were 23 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 23, 24, 28 and 29 September (one each day), and on 10, 15, 19 and 30 September (two each day). Overflights by unidentified jet aircraft were reported on 1 and 21 September (one each day); United Nations military observers were unable to identify the aircraft owing to high altitude.

#### DOCUMENT S/11663/ADD.32

[Original: English]  
[1 November 1976]

The Chief of Staff of UNTSO has submitted the following report on developments in the sector during October 1976:<sup>2</sup>

1. Activity increased generally, with a marked increase in ground activity in the north-east of the sector. Naval activity also increased, while air activity remained at the same level as during the previous month.

2. Israel forces personnel continued to occupy daily, during daylight hours, six positions on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line (ADL) near border pillars 6, 11, 14 (except on 13, 14, 15, 22, 28 and 29 October), 18 (except on 7 October), 19 and 33.

3. There were 14 cases of firing across the ADL, one of which involved an exchange of fire. There were also seven crossing violations. These were reported as follows:

(a) OP Lab reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 1 October.

(b) OP Ras reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 2 October.

(c) OP Mar (AMR 1998-2921), south-east of the village of Markaba, reported mortar fire (two reports) by Israel forces on 19 October. It also reported an exchange of fire on 23 October involving automatic-weapons and small-arms fire by Israel forces and unidentified forces. United Nations military observers were unable to determine which side initiated the fire.

(d) OP Khiam (AMR 2071-3025), south of the village of El Khiam, reported artillery fire on 7 (two reports), 9, 18, 19 (two reports) and 20 October and mortar fire on 15 October, all by Israel forces.

(e) Naqoura outstation reported that Israel forces naval vessels penetrated Lebanese territorial waters on 9 (two reports), 17 and 31 October (three reports). Maximum penetrations of the vessels were 5,000 metres, 5,000 metres, 4,000 metres, 7,000 metres, undetermined, and 7,000 metres, respectively; United Nations military observers were unable to determine the depth of one of the penetrations on 31 October because the vessel was beyond observation range.

(f) Returning military observers from OP Khiam, while located at AMR 2028-2986, reported a crossing violation by Israel forces on 6 October (maximum penetration 100 metres). Additionally, returning military observers from OP Mar, while located at AMR 2008-2907, reported automatic-weapons fire by Israel forces on 17 October.

4. There were 26 overflights reported. Overflights by Israel forces jet aircraft were reported on 1, 7 and 11 October (one each day), and on 3, 5, 8, 12, 17 and 22 October (two each day), on 10 October (three overflights) and on 30 October (five overflights). One overflight by an Israel forces Alouette helicopter was also reported on 28 October. Overflights by unidentified jet aircraft were reported on 11 and 22 October (one

the Security Council on 19 April 1972 [S/10611], to observe the cease-fire between Israel and Lebanon called for by the Council. The present report of the Chief of Staff of UNTSO concerns developments observed and reported by UNTSO observers in this context.

<sup>1</sup> AMR=approximate map reference.

<sup>2</sup> UNTSO observers are stationed in the Israel-Lebanon sector on the Lebanese side of the armistice demarcation line, in accordance with the consensus approved by the members of