
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 were a mix 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 Baras Post sector (NI 29/07) 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 (NI 18/41) 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/10489, 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 viola-
tions 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/8958/Add.2-
S/10436/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
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.