MARITIME SECURITY OPERATIONS AND UN CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

REQUIREMENTS AND CAPABILITIES
THE UN VIEW

Rear Admiral Joese Leandro
MaritimeTask Force Commander
UNIFIL
SUMMARY

1. UNCLOS

2. UNIFIL
   • Historical Background

3. Maritime Task Force
   • Legal Framework
   • Capabilities
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4. Conclusion
1. Territorial Waters (TTW)
2. Contiguous Zone
3. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
Territorial Waters (TTW)

- UNCLOS Part II, Section 2
- 12 NM
- Sovereignty extends seabed, subsoil, airspace above TTW
- Responsible for authority environmental protection, resource conservation and safety of navigation
- Under National legal policy for Customs, fiscal, immigration and public health issues.
Contiguous Zone

- UNCLOS Part II, Section 4
- Adjacent to TTW not beyond 24 NM
- Not Sovereignty
- Preventive measures regarding: Customs
  - Fiscal
  - Immigration
  - Sanitary Law
• **UNCLOS Part V**

- Sovereign rights for the purpose of EXPLORING and EXPLOITING, conserving and managing the NATURAL RESOURCES, whether LIVING OR NON-LIVING, of the WATERS SUPERJACENT TO THE SEABED and of the SEABED and its SUBSOIL, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone.

- Not beyond 200 NM
UNCLOS
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• UNSCR 425 - 19 MAR 1978

• UNSCR 426 - 19 MAR 1978

• ISRAELI NAVAL BLOCKADE - 13 JUL 2006

• UNSCR 1701 - 11 AUG 2006

• LETTER OF PRIME MINISTER OF LEBANON SINIORA - 06 SET 2006
LEBANESE REPUBLIC
President of the Council of Ministers

H.E. Mr. Kofi Annan
Secretary General of the United Nations
New York, United States of America.

Mr. Secretary General,

I am writing to you in reference to your letter of September 5, 2006, and in accordance with operative paragraph 14 of UNSCR 1701, to request the assistance of the United Nations in securing our maritime border and maritime entry points into Lebanon.

As you are aware, about 8,600 troops of the Lebanese armed forces have deployed along Lebanon’s land border with Syria. To strengthen our own existing capabilities, we have also requested international technical assistance and training, to be provided by Germany. Lebanon has also instituted new measures at Beirut International Airport to improve and strengthen entry control procedures.

However, Lebanon’s current naval capabilities are too limited to effectively patrol Lebanon’s 200 kilometers of coastline in order to secure the maritime border. I would therefore be grateful if the United Nations could provide a naval task force that would help prevent the unauthorized entry of arms or related material by sea into Lebanon, until such time that our naval and security forces are able to fulfill these tasks on their own.

The maritime surveillance assistance will be in support of Lebanon’s own efforts and will be undertaken in close cooperation with the Lebanese Navy and armed forces. This will be in accordance with the decision taken by the Council of Ministers on September 4, 2006, which:

"Requests the Lebanese Army to control Lebanon’s territorial waters through its own capabilities; and, until the Army obtains the boats and equipment necessary, the Army can obtain assistance, especially in the outer six miles of territorial waters, from boats, technology and equipment of UNIFIL, and as the Lebanese Army command elects. Inspection and towing will be under the supervision of the LAF and in coordination with UNIFIL command. LAF command takes the necessary measures, in coordination with UNIFIL, to carry out this decision."

It will be important that this maritime assistance also include technical training of Lebanon’s naval and other security personnel, and, hopefully, the provision at a later date of marine and other equipment to upgrade Lebanon’s capacity for effective and independent coastal monitoring and control.

This request for UNIFIL maritime assistance is to come into effect simultaneously with the complete lifting of Israel’s air and maritime blockade against Lebanon.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

[Signature]

Fouad Siniora

Requests the United Nations to

• Provide a Naval Task Force in order to prevent the unauthorized entry of arms or related material by sea into Lebanon until the Lebanese Naval and Security Forces will be able to fulfill these tasks on their own, especially in the outer six miles of TTW, in close coordination with the LBN Navy and LBN Armed Forces.
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Letter of Lebanese Prime Minister Siniora, 6th of September 2006
• Created in 2006 as Commander Task Force 448
• Multinational Organization
• It is the only one Maritime Task Force under UN umbrella
UNIFIL MTF will conduct Maritime Interdiction Operation and surveillance operations in order to provide assistance to LAF-Navy in preventing the unauthorized entry of arms and arms related material by the sea into Lebanon.

Enhance LAF-Navy capabilities for LAF-Navy to be able to conduct all the related maritime security duties within their territorial waters on their own.
Enhance LAF-Navy capabilities

- MIO EXERCISES
- TACTICAL EXERCISES
- JOINT EXERCISES
- CADET TRAINING AT NAVAL SCHOOL
- STAGE AT SEA (CADETS)
MTF is tasked to conduct common training and exercises with LAF Navy units, in order to create, enhance and maintain the mutual understanding and improve LAF Navy capabilities and skills.
Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO)
2006 MIO OVER 50,400 HAILINGS 2013
MARITIME SECURITY OPERATIONS AND UNCLOS

2006 INSPECTED BY LAF-NAVY FROM MTF REQUEST OVER 3,200 VESSELS 2013

3193rd Inspection

3195th Inspection

3194th Inspection

3196th Inspection
CONCLUSION
SMUGGLING OF WEAPONS
THANK YOU

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