

GLOBAL PIRACY REPORT

Detailed Weekly Piracy Report and On - The - Ground Analysis Focusing on Somalia, the Gulf of Guinea, Southeast Asia and South America

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 - Special assignments

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 - Crisis management
 - Business continuity management
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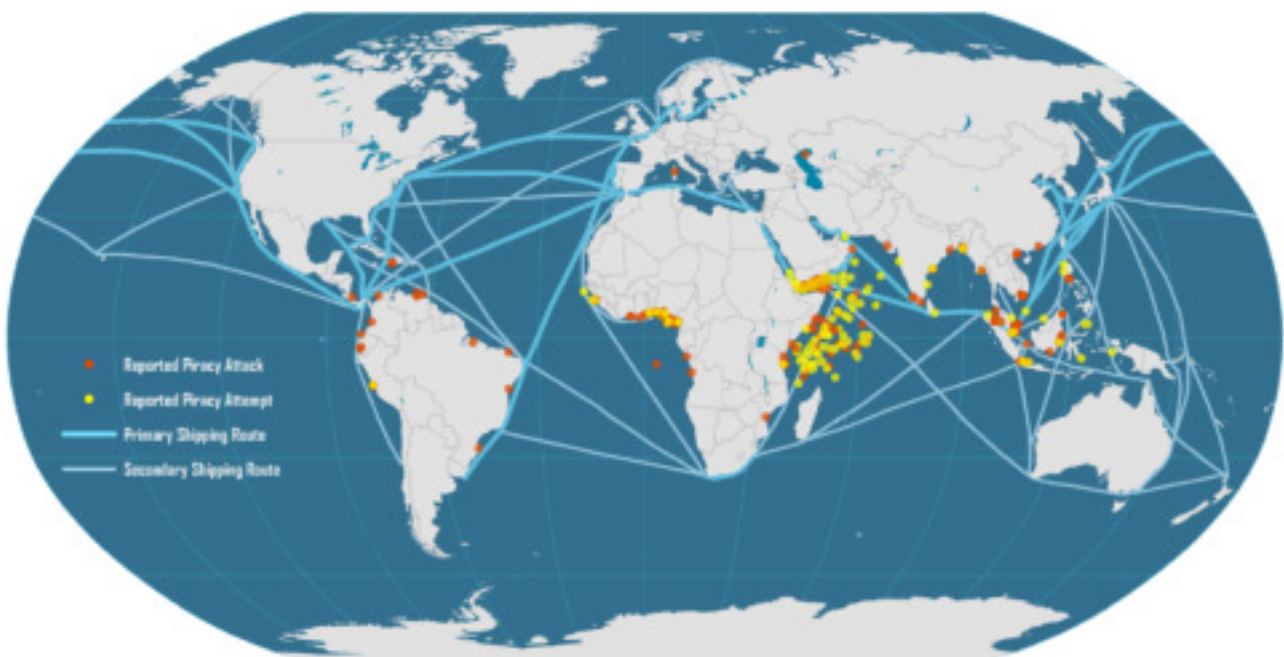
SUMMARY

(December 9 – 15, 2013 – Week 50; Edition 15)

List of Incidents at Sea for this Reporting Period

- [Gulf of Guinea/West Africa](#): One late reported incident
- [Somalia-Indian Ocean](#): Two reported incidents
- [Southeast Asia](#): Two incidents; five late reported incidents
- [South America](#): No incidents reported during this period.

- *North America*: No current incidents to report
- *Central America-Caribbean*: No current incidents to report
- *Atlantic Ocean Area*: No current incidents to report
- *Northern Europe-Baltic*: No current incidents to report
- *Mediterranean-Black Sea*: No current incidents to report



SOMALIA

At Sea

Two incidents over the weekend have demonstrated that piracy off the coast of Somalia continues to be active. Two merchant vessels reported the same skiff, with a white and blue coloured hull, approach and attempt to attack them (See Below)

Hijacks

- None reported during this period.

Unsuccessful Attacks/Robberies

- **9 December 2013** – At 0330 UTC, five suspected pirates fired upon a tanker near position 12:50N – 047:49E, approximately 122 nautical miles northwest of Bosasso, Somalia. The master raised the alarm, activated the fire hoses, increased speed, took evasive maneuvers and contacted UKMTO for assistance. The armed embarked security team took their positions and showed their weapons, resulting in the pirates aborting the attempted boarding. A military helicopter responded to the incident.
 - At 0348 UTC, five suspected pirates in a skiff approached a bulk cargo ship near position 12:52N – 047:52E, approximately 122 nautical miles northwest of Bossaso, Somalia. The master raised the alarm, activated the fire hoses, sounded the ship's horn and conducted evasive maneuvers while the non-essential crew members were mustered into the citadel. The armed security team on board the vessel took their positions and displayed their weapons however the skiff continued to approach the vessel even after the security team fired a warning flare. The security team then proceeded to fire warning shots as the skiff closed to the ship. The pirates responded by engaging the ship with small firearms, with the security team returning fire. This resulted in the pirates aborting the attempted hijacking. A military helicopter later came to the location to provide assistance and to locate the pirates.

Piracy Related News

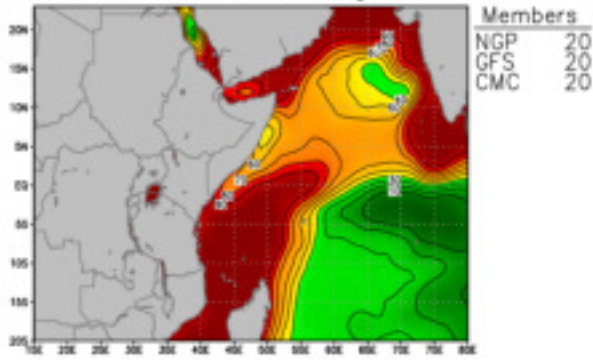
- **12 December 2013** – A jury that acquitted a Somali man of piracy charges has been unable to reach a verdict on two hostage-taking charges, resulting in a mistrial. The acquittal of Ali Mohamed Ali on the more serious piracy charges remains intact, consequently prosecutors can only attempt to retry him on the charges of hostage-taking and conspiracy to commit hostage taking. A prosecutor has indicated that the US government has yet to make a decision on the mis-trial. US District Court Judge Ellen Huvelle has scheduled a status conference for next week, where the government will be expected to reveal its decision. Mr. Ali, who has already spent two-and-a-half years in jail, will remain in prison until the conference. Jurors began deliberating in the case on 20 November, and acquitted Mr. Ali of piracy charges on 26 November. At the time, the jury indicated that they were deadlocked on the other charges, and have remained so more than two weeks later. Mr. Ali negotiated a ransom for Somali pirates during the 2008 hijacking of a Danish merchant vessel in the Gulf of Aden. Pirates seized the MV CEC Future in November 2008, with Mr. Ali

boarding the vessel several days later. As an English speaker, he communicated the demands of the pirates to officials from Clipper group, the vessel's owners. Although initially demanding a ransom of US \$7 million, after more than two months, the pirates received US \$1.7 million. At the time of his arrest in 2011, he was the education minister in Somaliland. The main issue throughout his trial has been whether or not Mr. Ali was an advocate for the pirates or just a translator caught up in the situation.

Weather Analysis

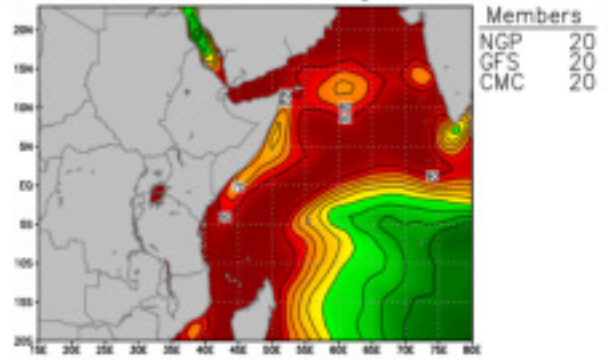
- **Gulf of Aden** - Easterly winds of 5 – 10 knots and seas of 2 – 4 feet in the western section of the Gulf; in the eastern section of the Gulf, winds will be east-northeasterly at 10 – 15 knots with seas of 2 – 4 feet.
 - **Extended Forecast** – Easterly winds of 5 – 10 knots and seas of 2 – 4 feet in the western section of the Gulf; with east-northeast winds of 10 – 1 knots and seas of 2 – 4 feet in the eastern section of the Gulf
- **Gulf of Oman** – Westerly winds of 5 – 10 knots and seas of 1 – 3 feet in the western section of the Gulf; with westerly winds of 5 – 10 knots and seas of 2 – 4 feet in the eastern section of the Gulf.
 - **Extended Forecast** – Westerly winds of 10 – 15 knots and seas of 3 – 4 feet in the western section of the Gulf; with westerly winds of 10 – 15 knots and seas of 4 – 6 feet in the eastern section of the Gulf.
- **Somali Coast** – Northeast winds of 10 – 15 knots and seas of 3 – 4 feet.
 - **Extended Forecast** - Northeast winds of 15 – 20 knots and seas of 10 – 12 feet; with northeast winds of 15 – 20 knots and seas of 8 – 10 feet in the vicinity of the Horn of Africa.
- **North Arabian Sea** – Northerly winds of 5 – 10 knots and seas of 3 – 4 feet.
 - **Extended Forecast** – Northerly winds of 5 – 10 knots and seas of 3 – 4 feet.
- **Central African Coast/Indian Ocean** – Northeast winds of 5 – 10 knots and seas of 3 – 4 feet.
 - **Extended Forecast** – Northeast winds of 5 – 10 knots and seas of 3 – 4 feet.
- **Mozambique Channel** – Southerly winds of 10 – 15 knots and seas of 4 – 6 feet in the northern Channel; with southerly winds of 10 – 15 knots and seas of 4 – 6 feet in the southern Channel.
 - **Extended Forecast** – North-northeast winds of 10 – 15 knots and seas of 3 – 4 feet in the northern Channel; with north-northeast winds of 10 – 15 knots and seas of 3 – 4 feet in the southern Channel.
- **Surface Currents** – The Northern Arabian Sea and GOA currents are variable with most areas having average speed of 1 knot. The Mozambique Channel currents are variable having an average speed of 2 knots. Currents speeds along the Somali basin are northeasterly averaging between 1 – 2 knots.
- **Synoptic Discussion** – The Northeastern Monsoonal pattern continues to influence the entire region. High pressure over Iraq interacting with low pressure over Iran influences the weather over the region, creating increased winds and seas.

Winds < 15.0 kts and Wave Heights < 5.0 ft



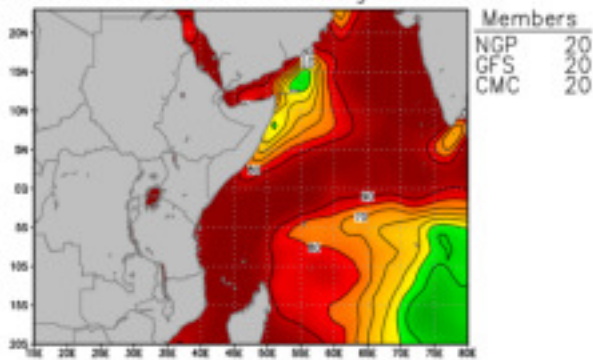
Valid Time: 1200Z 13 DEC 2013

Winds < 15.0 kts and Wave Heights < 5.0 ft



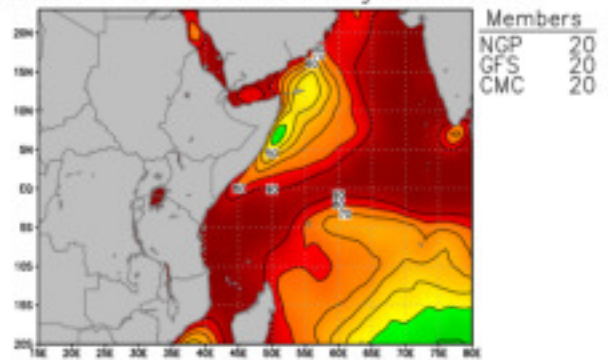
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Winds < 17.0 kts and Wave Heights < 7.0 ft



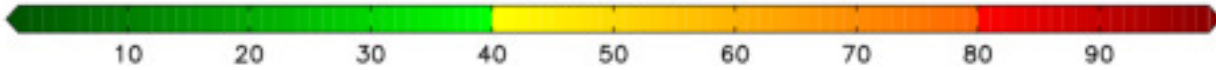
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Winds < 17.0 kts and Wave Heights < 7.0 ft



Valid Time: 0000Z 21 DEC 2013

probability (%)



*** In the graphic above, the green shading represents a reduced likelihood of pirate activity; the red represents a higher likelihood of pirate activity ***

On-The-Ground Analysis

- **9 December 2013** – A court in Somalia has given a nineteen-year-old woman, who has alleged that she was raped, a suspended jail sentence. The woman, who spent three weeks in pre-trial detention, was convicted of defamation and lying. The same office also convicted a journalist who reported her story. The woman, who works as a journalist, accused two men from the state-run Radio Mogadishu, of raping her at gunpoint. Her account of that attack was given during an interview with Mohamed Bashir Hashi, a journalist at the privately owned Shabelle Media Network. The interview was video taped and later posted online by Shabelle. It was also picked up by several Somali news websites. During the interview, the woman reported that one of the alleged rapists had contacted her by phone and asked if she could help him, without specifying what he wanted. She further indicated that she was driven to a house where the two men kept her for the whole night, releasing her the following morning. The two men accused of raping the woman have not been brought to justice. Judge Hashi Elmi Nur gave the woman a six-month suspended sentence. In addition, she is not allowed to leave the capital city. Mohamed Bashir Hashi, who had also been found guilty of defamation and lying, was sentenced to six months in jail or a fine equivalent to about US \$1 per day of his sentence (US \$180; £110). He was released from custody after paying the fine. The case, which is the second of its kind this year, has raised concerns amongst journalists about reporting rape. Earlier this year, another alleged rape victim and the reporter she had spoken to, were sentenced by the same court to a year in prison for “offending state institutions.” They were later released on appeal. **Update (12 December)** – Officials in the United States have stated that Somalia must protect rape victims and bring attackers to justice, voicing their concern at the jail terms given to a woman who said she said she was raped and the journalist who reported her story. Will Stevens, spokesman for the US State Department’s African Affairs Bureau stated “we are deeply disappointed by the recent conviction of an alleged rape victim.” He further indicated that “these convictions raise questions about the protection of survivors of gender-based violence, as well as freedom of the press in Somalia,” adding that “we are concerned that the convictions will have a chilling effect on the willingness of persons to report rape.” The United States has called upon Somali authorities “to protect women in instances of alleged rape and hold accountable any perpetrators.” Washington has also urged the Somali authorities to adhere to the country’s constitution, and to respect due process and freedom of the press.

Domestic News

- **12 December 2013** – Somalia’s President has named a new prime minister, days after his predecessor was ousted amidst bitter infighting that sparked fears it could hamper progress in the war-torn nation. Speaking to journalists at Villa Somalia, the heavily guarded presidential palace in Mogadishu, President Ahmed stated that “after a long consultation, I have taken the decision to name Abdiweli Sheik Mohamed as prime minister.” Mr. Abdiweli Sheik Ahmed, 54, an economist who has worked with several international organizations and banks, will face the enormous task of reining in corruption, removing the threat from al-Shabaab insurgents and rebuilding the troubled Horn of Africa nation. Mr. Ahmed, a dual Somali-Canadian citizen, holds a doctorate in trade and development from the University of Ottawa and speaks multiple foreign languages including English, Arabic and Italian. His most recent post included working for the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank. He replaces Abdi Farah Shirdon, who was ousted by Parliament after just over a year in the post amidst fierce power struggles within the internationally-backed government. Mr. Ahmed comes from the same clan as the former prime minister, which is likely to appease supporters of Shirdon. If his election as Prime Minister is approved, Mr. Ahmed will have 30 days to appoint a new cabinet, which must then be approved by Parliament.

- **10 December 2013** – On Tuesday, Somalia’s government defended a ruling by the country’s judiciary, which involved the sentencing of a woman who has indicated that she was raped along with the journalist who broadcast her story. In a statement released on Tuesday, the government’s spokesman Ridwaan Haji stated that the country’s courts were still in their “infancy” and needed time to improve, adding that “we have an independent judiciary in Somalia and the government cannot and must not be involved in the administration of justice.” The spokesman further noted “our new, independent judiciary, like many institutions in the new Somalia, is in its infancy. It will take time to develop and evolve into an institution that delivers effectively and inspires public confidence,” adding that while the government supported “a free press and freedom of speech,” journalists were also obliged to “take their role in society seriously and demonstrate social responsibility.” The court’s ruling involves the alleged rape victim, a nineteen-year-old journalist who last month told the independent Radio Shabelle that he had been attacked at gunpoint by two fellow journalists. On Monday, a court handed her a suspended six-month jail sentence for defamation and lying, during which time she will be confined to her home. The journalist who reported her story was also sentenced. Neither of the men who have been accused of rape were arrested. Rape, and reporting on sexual assault, is one of the most sensitive topics in Somalia. Furthermore, this incident is the second time this year in which a Somali court has jailed a woman for speaking out about rape and journalists for interviewing her. In August, a Somali woman who stated that she had been raped by African Union soldiers, was also held by police for questioning.

Regional Reporting

- **15 December 2013** – On Sunday, Kenyan police began investigating an explosion in a Nairobi bus that killed six people and wounded thirty others in what is the latest in a string of unclaimed attacks that have been carried out in Kenya as the nation marks fifty years of independence. The death toll from Saturday’s blast rose to six on Sunday after two gravely hurt people died from their wounds overnight. Nairobi police chief Benson Kibue stated on Sunday that a suspect was being questioned over the attack on the 32-seat vehicle Saturday, which came from the Eastleigh neighborhood, which is known as “Little Mogadishu,” as it is mainly populated by Somali immigrants and Kenyans of Somali origin. Police are currently trying to determine whether the powerful explosion was caused by a grenade or an improvised explosive device and whether it was placed in the bus, carried by a passenger or thrown from outside. According to eye witness accounts, the blast also hit several cars near the bus, killing at least one of the motorists. On Sunday, the situation in Eastleigh was calm after police dispersed rioters late Saturday. This is the fourth attack that was carried out in Kenya in the past week as the country marks its fiftieth anniversary of independence from Britain. Since Tuesday, fifteen people have died. No links have yet been established between the attacks, none of which have been claimed by any group. Suspicion for some of them however has focused on Kenya’s two-year military intervention in neighboring Somalia, which focuses on removing al-Shabaab.
- **13 December 2013** – At least one person was killed and three others seriously wounded after twin explosions were detonated in the Kenyan town of Wajir, near the Somali border. The blasts targeted the town’s market and were detonated shortly after 8:00PM Friday. A senior police officer has stated, “it looks like these were improvised explosive devices.” No one has claimed



responsibility for the attack, however police officials have indicated that it is likely the work of al-Shabaab insurgents or their sympathizers. Wajir, which is located 100 kilometers (62 miles) from the Somali border, has been the scene of many such attacks. In September, one person was killed and four wounded when a grenade was thrown inside a market. In May, unknown gunmen shot a Kenyan paramilitary officer. And in February, a soldier was killed and three other, including two police officers, were wounded when a grenade was thrown at them.

- **12 December 2013** - Despite increasing border security in the wake of the Nairobi Westgate mass massacre, police officials have reported that gunmen killed eight Kenyans, including five policemen, in an ambush in the troubled northeastern border region close to Somalia. According to officials, the insurgents targeted a police patrol near the border town of Liboi. Liboi is located 550 kilometers (340 miles) northeast of the capital of Nairobi, and hosts a military base that is used by the Kenyan army as a staging point to supply troops fighting al-Shabaab in southern Somalia. The latest of a string attacks in the region has also left a number of officers wounded. A senior police officer confirmed the report, stating “five were killed on the spot when they were ambushed out on patrol, and we are told many bullets were fired on their vehicle.” The identity of the perpetrators currently remains unclear, however such attacks against police officers and other targets occur frequently along Kenya’s porous border with Somalia, and are routinely blamed on al-Shabaab militants. The region along Kenya’s 700-kilometer (400 mile) border with Somalia has seen a series of attacks that have targeted police officials as well as hotels and restaurants. The attack comes, as Kenya gets ready to celebrate fifty years of independence on Thursday from former colonial masters Britain.

- Meanwhile police have reported that a number of attackers threw a grenade at British tourists in Kenya, which failed to explode. In a rare attack that specifically targeted foreign visitors, who are key to the economy, the British tourists came under attack while travelling by road from the Indian Ocean coastal resort of Diani to Kenya’s main port of Mombasa, a mainly Muslim region which is popular with tourists but which has been troubled by extremist groups and religious tensions. According to Robert Kitur, police chief for Mombasa, “the grenade has been detonated safely by experts,” adding that “we are investigating the incident and looking for the man who threw the grenade and the tourists and fled.” The tourists have since continued on their way to a wildlife safari at one of Kenya’s world famous national park. The British High Commission in Kenya stated that it was “aware of a failed grenade attack on a vehicle near Mombasa,” adding hat they were “looking into whether any British nationals were involved and stand ready to provide consular assistance if needed.” The attack comes as Kenya celebrates its fifty years of independence on Thursday from former colonial rulers Britain. While tourism is a key multi-million earner of foreign currency for Kenya, the country has been hit by a number of profile attacks since invading southern Somalia in October 2011 in a bid to oust al-Shabaab insurgents. Since then, it has seen a wave of grenade attacks with grenades being thrown into restaurants in Mombasa and crowded areas in the capital Nairobi as well as a string of attacks in the remote northeastern region that borders Somalia. However such grenade attacks have in the past rarely targeted tourists. While it currently remains unclear whether al-Shabaab was



involved in this latest attack, there are a number of home grown groups, including the Islamist al-Hijra group, a radical organization formerly known as the Muslim Youth Center, that operate on Kenya's coast and which have in the past been linked to al-Shabaab. In turn, several radical Muslim preachers have been assassinated in Mombasa, sparking riots by their supporters who have accused the police of carrying out the killings, claims that have strongly been denied.

International Developments

- **11 December 2013** - A report released by the New York Police on Tuesday states that the four attackers responsible for killing at least sixty-seven people at a Kenyan shopping mall may have escaped due to lax security. The New York Police report indicates that the last confirmed sighting of the attackers on the mall's CCTV system was on September 22 at 00:54 hours, twelve hours after the attack had commenced. It took Kenyan forces and police almost four days to declare the mall safe. The day before doing so, Kenyan forces started a fire and collapsed a large part of the mall, according to the newly released report. While the media had previously speculated that the gunmen may have escaped in the chaos of the September fighting, security sources in Kenya have indicated that they died in a final stand off with commandos. The report however states that "it is unknown if the terrorists were killed or escaped the mall. A major contributing factor to this uncertainty was the failure to maintain a secure perimeter around the mall." The New York Conclusions are based on information obtained by its police officers and unclassified open source information. The report also highlighted the poor coordination between the Kenyan police and the army, which saw troops kill one police officer and wound the commander of a police team. It also noted that most of the victims were probably killed in the first hour of the attack when the gunmen engaged in "wholesale killing" of those trying to hide in places like storerooms." While Interpol is continuing to assist Kenyan officials in their attempt to identify four bodies who are suspected of being those of the gunmen, no identification has yet been announced.
- **9 December 2013** - According to a joint report, aid agencies paid al-Shabaab militants for access to areas under their control in the 2011 famine. The report, which was compiled by the Overseas Development Institute and the Mogadishu-based Heritage Institute for Policy Studies, has indicated that in many cases, al-Shabaab had insisted on distributing the aid however militants kept much of it for themselves. It adds that some of the groups are still paying al-Shabaab to operate in the large parts of Somalia that remains under their control. The report details how al-Shabaab demanded from the agencies what it described as "registration fees" of up to US \$10,000 (£6,100). It also provided one example of al-Shabaab diverting food aid in the town of Baidoa, where it is reported to have kept between half and two-thirds of food aid for its fighters. It also demonstrates how al-Shabaab developed a highly sophisticated system of monitoring and co-opting the aid agencies, even setting up a "Humanitarian Co-ordination Office." Despite risking legal problems, as a result of counter-terrorism laws in other states, which forbid engagement with groups such as al-Shabaab, aid groups had to deal with this office. The report further notes that agencies who worked in al-Shabaab-held areas had to complete special forms and sign a pledge stating that they would refrain from social and religious activities. The report also describes how al-Shabaab gave people extra food if they spied on the aid groups. While some agencies were outright banned by al-Shabaab, including most UN agencies, other aid groups withdrew from the country because of the demands, however the report does not specify which agencies agreed to pay fees to al-Shabaab. The 2011 famine, which was caused by drought, resulted in the deaths of more than 250,000 people. The disaster also affected more than thirteen million people across the Horn of Africa and triggered a major refugee crisis, with hundreds of thousands of Somalis fleeing the rural areas controlled by al-Shabaab. With the militant group banning several international aid agencies, many people were

forced to walk over the border to camps located in Kenya and Ethiopia or to Somalia's government-controlled capital city. The UN declared the famine over in February 2012.

Map



GULF OF GUINEA

At Sea

Hijacks

- None reported during this period.

Unsuccessful Attacks/Robberies

- **3 December 2013 (Late Report)** – Cameroon-flagged coastal cargo vessel, LD Challenger, was attacked at 0130 LT in position 04:20N – 008:45E in Cameroon waters, Gulf of Guinea. Two speedboats with 7 – 8 pirates in each attacked the vessel, pirates managed to board LD Challenger. Security team, composed of Cameroonian soldiers, were on board the vessel. A firefight ensued, resulting in several pirates reportedly being killed. Remaining pirates fled the scene.

Weather Analysis

- **Gulf of Guinea** – South-southwest winds of 5 – 10 knots and seas of 3 – 4 feet.
 - **Extended Forecast** – South-southwest winds of 5 – 10 knots and seas of 3 – 4 feet.
- **Synoptic Discussion** – The Gulf of Guinea is under the influence of strong high pressure from the south, with predominately southerly winds in the area.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

At Sea

Hijacks

- None reported during this period.

Unsuccessful Attacks/Robberies

- **12 December 2013** – Three to four robbers boarded an anchored tanker via the stern at 0600 LT in position 01:06.04N – 103:37.15E, Nipah anchorage, Indonesia. The duty officer who raised the alarm immediately spotted the robbers. Seeing the crew alertness, the robbers escaped in their boat. A thorough search of the vessel showed that no stores were stolen as all access to accommodation, the engine room and stores were locked and secured.
- **10 December 2013** – Five robbers boarded an anchored tanker at 0120 LT in position 01:25.2N – 104:41.5E, off Pulau Bintan, Indonesia. Robbers boarded while crew members were busy performing tank cleaning procedures. 2/E on duty in the engine room noticed the robbers and informed the bridge who raised the alarm. Upon hearing the alarm, the robbers escaped immediately, stealing engine spares.
- **7 December 2013 (Late Report)** – Four robbers armed with knives boarded an anchored Singapore-flagged tanker, Trident Star, during STS operations at 0530 LT in position 01:07N – 103:35E, Nipah Anchorage, Indonesia. Duty Engineer spotted the robbers near the ECR and quickly raised the alarm. Seeing the crew alertness, the robbers escaped empty handed.
- **5 December 2013 (Late Report)** – A robber tried to boarded an anchored Liberia-flagged bulk carrier, Eilhard Schulte, via the hawse pipe at 2100 LT in position 03:43.7S – 114:25E, Taboneo Anchorage, Indonesia. Duty crew on routine rounds saw the robber and immediately informed the OOW who raised the alarm resulting in the robber escaping without stealing anything.
- **4 December 2013 (Late Report)** – Three robbers boarded an anchored Switzerland-flagged bulk carrier, Thurgau, at 1955 LT in position 22:47.9N – 070:05E, Kandla Anchorage, India. OOW spotted the robbers and raised the alarm. Seeing alerted crew members, the robbers escaped with stolen ship property.
- **2 December 2013 (Late Report)** – Robbers boarded Singapore-flagged container ship, Sanuki, at 0130 LT in position 20:35N – 107:05E, off Norway Island, Haiphong, Vietnam. Robbers stole ship's property and escaped unnoticed from the drifting ship. The theft was noticed by the duty crew during making routine rounds.
- **22 September 2013 (Late Report)** – Robbers boarded a barge under tow enroute to Penang, Malaysia at 0730 LT in position 01:12N – 103:36E, Singapore Straits. Crew noticed three wooden boats alongside the barge. Six robbers were seen stealing the cargo, transferring it to their boats and then escaping. Master reported the incident to VTIS Singapore. After sometime, two more boats were seen following the barge, coming alongside, stealing cargo and then leaving.

SOUTH AMERICA

At Sea

Hijacks

- None reported during this period.

Unsuccessful Attacks/Robberies

- None reported during this period.

PIRACY REVIEW – NOV. 2013

Gulf of Aden

Summary

Four attacks and one robber were reported in the Gulf of Aden in November. None of the incidents resulted in the hijacking of a vessel.

A pirate group, responsible for two attacks, was arrested by a Danish warship, the HDMS Esbern Snare, which is deployed in the area as part of NATO's Operation Ocean Shield.

Reported Incidents

- **2 November 2013** – Indian-flagged oil tanker, Desh Mahina, was approached by three heavily armed skiffs at 19:14 LT while in position 14:34N – 042:10E, in the Red Sea. Crew members on board the tanker reported sighting ladders on board the skiffs. The tanker increased speed, activated the SSAS and the crew was mustered into the citadel. An armed security team on board the vessel resulted in the pirates abandoning the attack.
- **3 November 2013** - Unconfirmed reports have indicated that the Ukrainian frigate, Hetman Sahaydachni, prevented an attack on the vessel Manjin Cild in the Gulf of Aden.
- **6 November 2013** – FGS Niedersachsen observed a whaler and a skiff with ten men on board. The crew members on board the warship observed that the skiffs were carrying more than ten fuel drums and two ladders. When approached by the warship, pirates on board the skiffs were seen throwing the ladders overboard and proceeding back to the Somali coast. About eighty men who were stationed on the beach then assisted them in recovering the boat from sea.
 - Product tanker, Zhongli No1 was attacked by one skiff with five pirates on board about 450 nautical miles east-southeast of Mombasa, Kenya. The crew was mustered to safety while the vessel's Master activated the SSAS and informed authorities. The armed security team on board exchanged fire with the pirates, resulting in the pirates aborting the attack.
- **9 November 2013** – The Danish Chemical Tanker, Torm Kansas, was attacked while in position 07:19.8S – 048:36.7E, around 180 nautical miles of Providence Island in the Indian Ocean, by a skiff with five to six pirates on board. The armed security team on board the vessel fired rocket flares and warning shots. At 200m, the skiff fired on the tanker and the security team returned fire. The vessel's Master increased speed, activated the SSAS, sent distress message and the crew was mustered to safety. Upon returning fire, the pirates aborted the attack.
- **10 November 2013** – The Danish Warship, HDMS Esbern Snare, intercepted two skiffs and arrested nine pirates close to the location of the attack on the Torm Kansas. The attack on the vessel Zhongji No 1 is also allegedly linked to this group.
- **25 November 2013** – A berthed container ship was boarded at 02:00 LT at the container terminal in Mombasa Port, Kenya. The robbers stole the ship's stores.

Gulf of Guinea

Summary

In comparison to October 2013, attacks in the Gulf of Guinea increased in November. Eight crew members were kidnapped from two Cyprus-flagged tugs. Overall, the incidents in the region demonstrate that piracy is on the rise in 2013.

Reported Incidents

- **9 November 2013** – Robbers attacked a passenger boat near Aleibiri and Tuomo, Bayelsa. A headmaster on board was shot and killed while blows from machetes injured other passengers. The attackers pushed the injured passengers into the water, removed the engine and overturned the boat.
- **19 November 2013** – An anchored chemical tanker was boarded and the ship's stores stolen in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The night watchman was attacked and held at knifepoint during the robbery.
- **24 November 2013** – A tug at anchor at Pointe Noire, Congo, was robbed of its stores. The watchman, who informed the duty officer, spotted the robber. When the alarm was raised, the robber fled.
- **27 November 2013** – Two passenger boats were hijacked on the Ibeno River in Akwa Ibom State waters, Bight of Bonny, Nigeria. The robbers fired in the air and attacked the passengers with machetes. The passengers were also robbed, and were later forced into the water.
 - Two Cyprus-flagged tug boats, the Lamnalco Petrel and the Lamnalco Houbara, were attacked in the vicinity of Kwa Ibo, Nigeria. Eight crew members were kidnapped. Further details pertaining to the incidents have not been confirmed and it remains unclear whether the tugs were hijacked with the crew members on board or whether only the crew was taken hostage.

Southeast Asia

Summary

Southeast Asia is once again the area with the most reported incidents of piracy and armed robbery of vessels worldwide. Incidents in this area are mostly related to robberies in anchorages.

The following ports and anchorages are high risk in this area:

- Samarinda Anchorage, Indonesia
- Belawan Anchorage, Indonesia. A robbery took place on 16 November 2013 on a product tanker.
- Port and anchorages around Balikpapan, Indonesia
- Dumai Anchorages, Indonesia. A product tanker was robbed of engine spares on 22 November 2013 during cargo operations. An attempted robbery occurred on 24 November 2013.
- Manila Port, Philippines
- Nipah Anchorage, Singapore Straits. Two attempted robberies took place on 27 and 29 November 2013. Duty crew noticed the robbers in both cases and raised the alarm, after

which the robbers fled. In the second incident, the robbers approached the tanker in a speed boat.

- Chittagong Port and anchorages, Bangladesh.

Reported Incidents

- **7 November 2013** – Another oil hijacking took place at 03:30 LT around 7.3 nautical miles west of Pulau Kukup, Malaysia. The Product Tanker, GPT-21, was hijacked by ten armed robbers. They tied the crew up and ordered the Master to steer the ship to a second location where an orange hulled tanker came alongside after which the C/O was forced to transfer the gas oil to the other vessel. The crew's belongings were also stolen. The pirates left the vessel at 16:00 LT.
- **9 November 2013** – A Malaysian fishing boat was hijacked and two crew members were taken hostage 70 nautical miles east of Penang, Malaysia. The owner, Tan Tian Eng, paid a ransom of RM 200,000 (US \$62,000) for their release. He contacted the Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA), which coordinated their efforts with the Indonesian Marine Police to track the perpetrators. With the aid of the bank account numbers, which were given to the owner to pay the ransom money, the five robbers were traced to their home in East Aceh, Indonesia. The MMEA retrieved the fishing vessel and crew safely in early November 2013.

South America

Summary

All three of the reported incidents in November 2013 involved yachts. Sailing vessels are often robbed in the Caribbean, with most robberies occurring at night when the vessels are at anchor. Dinghies and outboard engines are often stolen, even when they are secured.

Reported Incidents

- **13 November 2013** – An armed attack on a yacht took place 5 nautical miles from the Venezuelan coastline on approach on the Paria Peninsula. The yacht was approached by a pirogue with a 75 horse power motor. The five robbers were armed with revolvers. They assaulted the crew members and stole money, cameras and other equipment. They fled after being disturbed by a nearby freighter.



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