



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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References are always available.

More information is found at www.msrisk.com

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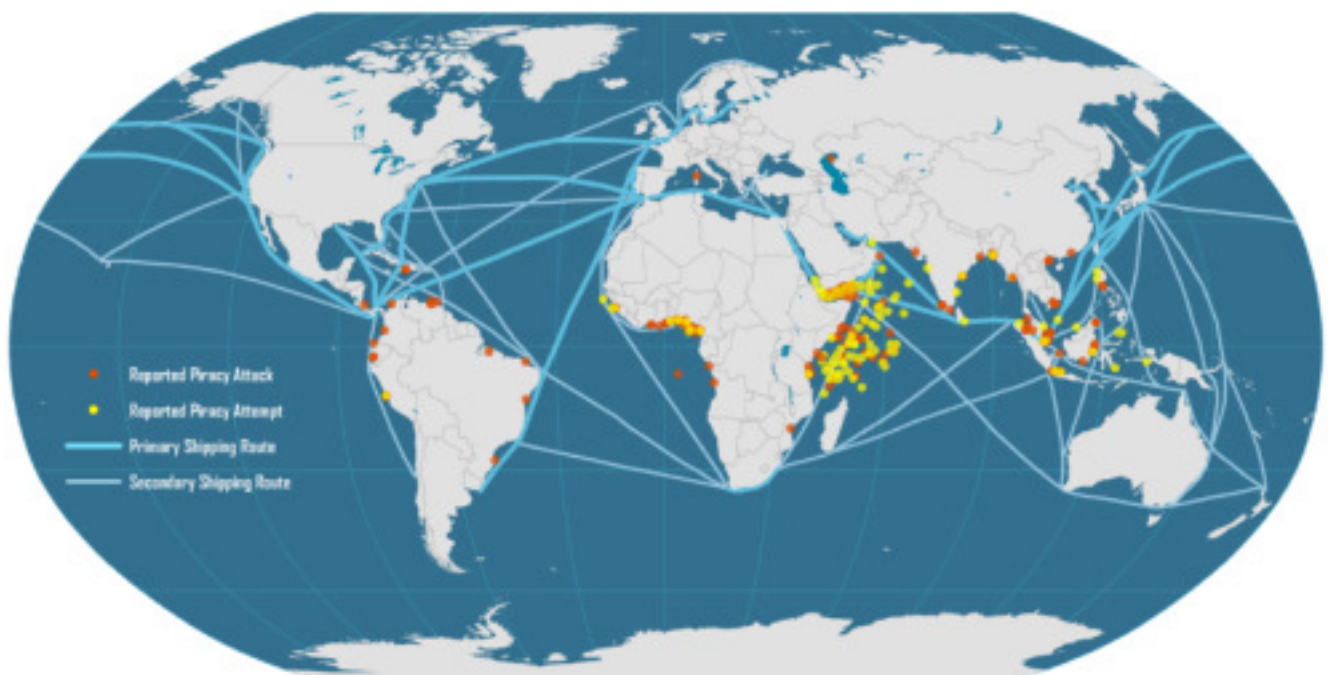
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SUMMARY

(November 11 – 17, 2013 – Week 46; Edition 11)

List of Incidents at Sea for this Reporting Period

- **Gulf of Guinea/West Africa:** No incidents reported during this period
- **Somalia-Indian Ocean:** Two late reported unsuccessful attacks.
- **Southeast Asia:** One robbery and four late reported robberies
- **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

Hijacks

- None reported during this period.

Unsuccessful Attacks/Robberies

- **9 November 2013 (Late Report)** - Danish-flagged tanker, Torm Kansas reportedly attacked by one skiff at 1400 UTC in position 07:20S - 048:37E, heading 211 speed 13 knots, approximately 278 nautical miles north of Madagascar. The skiff closed to one nautical mile, prompting the armed security team on board the vessel to fire warning shots. This resulted in the skiff returning fire. The skiff had 4 - 5 pirates on board. After the shots were fired, the skiff retreated. Vessel is safe.
Update (10 November) - About five to six pirates armed with rifles in a skiff approached a chemical tanker underway. OOW raised the alarm and the armed security team on board the skiff fired rocket flares followed by warning shots. The skiff closed to a distance of 200 meters and fired up on the tanker. Master increased speed, activated SSAS, sent distress message, fire hoses were activated and all non-essential crew were mustered into the citadel. The on board security team exchanged fire with the pirates, resulting in the skiff aborting the attack. Danish Navy detained the pirate action group (PAG), which composed of a whaler and skiff, along with the suspected pirates.
- **30 October 2013 (Late Report)** - During routine rounds duty A/B on board a Panama-flagged tanker, Chembulk Jakarta, at 0345 LT near Kandla anchorage, India, noticed two robbers boarding the vessel near the mid-ship store. He immediately informed the OOW who raised the alarm and mustered the crew to safety. Seeing the alerted crew, the robbers escaped with stolen ship's stores. A total of five robbers were seen escaping the boat. Kandla port authority relayed the incident to the coast guard.

Piracy Related News

- **14 November 2013** - A federal judge in the United States has sentenced two more Somali pirates to life in prison without parole for their roles in the shooting deaths of four Americans aboard a yacht in waters off the coast of Somalia. Chief District Judge Rebecca Beach Smith sentenced 33-year-old Abukar Osman Beyle and 31-year-old Shani Nurani Shiekh Abrar to twenty-one life sentences. The two men received the same term as Ahmed Muse Salad, 27, who was sentenced on Tuesday. Although prosecutors had initially sought the death penalty, the jury did not agree to the sentence. A statement released shortly after the verdict by acting US Attorney Dana J. Boente, "the multiple, consecutive life sentences imposed today send a clear message that piracy, hostage-taking, and murder on the high seas will not be tolerated." According to prosecutors, the three men who were sentenced this week were amongst a group of more aggressive pirates who favored killing the American rather than surrendering to the Navy. Additionally, prosecutors indicated that the men repeatedly fired AK-47s at the Americans, who were shot at forty-one times. In addition to the murder charges, the men were also convicted of kidnapping, hostage taking and piracy amongst other things. The three men sentenced this week were amongst nineteen who boarded the 58-foot yacht in an attempt to hijack it. The plan however fell apart when the US Navy began shadowing

the boat. During the operation, a team of sailors had told the pirates that they could keep the yacht in exchange for the hostages however the pirates refused to take the deal as they believed that they would not receive enough money for only the yacht. With the yacht nearing the Somali coast, a US destroyer, the USS Sterett, began maneuvering between the Quest and the Somali shore. It is at this point during the operation that a rocket-propelled grenade was fired at the destroyer, along with dozens of gunshots. By the time US Navy SEAL's had boarded the yacht, the four Americans had been killed. Four pirates also died during the operation. The yacht's owners, Jean and Scott Adam, along with their friends, Bob Riggle and Phyllis Macay, were the first Americans to be killed in a wave of pirate attacks that has plagued the Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean in recent years. Eleven other men who boarded the yacht have already been sentenced to life in prison, however these sentences may eventually be reduced as the men cooperated with prosecutors. One person was released by US authorities because he was a juvenile.

- **11 November 2013** - On Monday, NATO's regional anti-piracy force announced that it had apprehended nine suspected pirates on suspicion of attempting to hijack a Danish refined oil and chemical carrier in the Indian Ocean. According to Commodore Henning Amundsen, commander of the Ocean Shield force, "this incident is both a positive example of the successes of the international community in deterring piracy and a reminder that we must remain vigilant." While officials from the Ocean Shield force have stated that the nationality of the suspects has not been formally determined, investigations have shown that the pirates' craft had left Somalia's southeastern coast in late October. The Torm Kansas, which is owned by Danish shipping company Torm A/S, was en route from India to Mossel Bay in South Africa when pirates opened fire as it passed east of Tanzania. An armed security team on board the vessel was able to repel the attack before NATO's Esbern Snare arrived at the scene. Officials from NATO also indicated that another vessel, whose name has not been released, had come under attack by a skiff in a similar position just three days later. That attack was repelled by armed security staff members on board the vessels.

On-The-Ground Analysis

- **13 November 2013** - According to reports, security services in Mogadishu have seen a new wave of defections from al-Shabaab. These former militants will likely provide valuable information or scouting services for the police, military and intelligence services. While sources have indicated that some of the defectors have turned out to be double agents, who have carried out close-range attacks, the government is continuing to cooperate with a number of defectors as it is believed they can provide valuable insider information. Abdirahman Omar Osman, a spokesman for the Somali president, has indicated that the former al-Shabaab fighters are "not easily trusted" and must go through a rehabilitation process in order to work with the government. Abdi Aynte, the head of a think tank based in Mogadishu, has also noted that there is no doubt that the defectors have been valuable to the government, adding that stronger background checks are needed in order to prevent infiltration.
- **12 November 2013** - Mogadishu's first emergency number in twenty years, which was set up recently by police officials in the capital city, is the latest sign of a return to normalcy after years of civil war. According to the authorities, residents can now call the emergency number, 888, and a police car will be sent out in order to deal with any issues. The emergency call will be routed to call centers that are located in different areas throughout the city. According to police spokesman Mohamed Yusuf Madale, the new number is part of efforts by international donors to revamp the country's police service, adding that the service now has enough cars and officers to deal with requests. The number is the first to be set up since the collapse of the central government in 1991. Prior to the civil war, Mogadishu had three separate emergency numbers for the police, fire service and ambulance service however none of them were available countrywide. During the civil war, the

888 number had been taken over by a private company which has since agreed to give the number back to the police service. The two other numbers are not yet up and running. During the civil

- **11 November 2013** - to local government officials, at least one hundred people are feared dead after a tropical cyclone battered Somalia's northeastern Puntland region, warning that hundreds more are missing. With heavy rains and fierce winds expected to continue until Wednesday, it is



likely that the storm will cause further destruction. According to a statement from Puntland's semi-autonomous government, "a tropical cyclone storm has wreaked death and destruction...the storm brought high wind speeds and torrential rains, causing flash floods," adding that "information collected from coastal areas via irregular telephone contact over the past 48 hours indicates that up to 100 people might have been

killed, while hundreds of other people remain unaccounted for...Preliminary information also indicates that homes, buildings, boats and entire villages have been destroyed and over 100,000 livestock lost, endangering the livelihoods of tens of thousands of local people." Currently the government is organizing relief efforts and has appealed for international support. The semi-autonomous region of Puntland, which forms the tip of the Horn of Africa, is run by its own government. However unlike neighboring Somaliland, Puntland has not declared independence from Somalia. The largely lawless region is also home to a number of warlords and for a number of years, it has played host to pirate gangs responsible for attacking and hijacking vessels in waters off the coast of Somalia. **Update (13 November)** - Officials have confirmed that 140 people have been killed, noting that the number could rise to 300, after a ferocious storm followed by days of heavy floods, hit Somalia's northeastern Puntland region. The tropical cyclone, known as 03A, swept through the districts Eyl, Beyla, Dangorayo and Hafun, which are located along the east coast of Somalia, across to Alula, which is located on the tip of the Horn of Africa. The central government in Mogadishu has declared a state of emergency in the region and has appealed for international aid. A statement released on Wednesday by the government of the semi-autonomous region stated that "torrential rains, high wind speeds and flooding has created a state of emergency, with 300 persons feared dead, hundreds others unaccounted for, and countless livestock lost," adding that "many fishermen are missing and feared dead, the storm has destroyed entire villages, homes, buildings and boats." Puntland's government has described the situation as a "disaster," with entire villages destroyed. Weather experts from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have confirmed that flooding is severe. Some of the worst affected areas include the port of Eyl, which is a pirate hotspot from where a number of attacks by pirates have been launched. In turn, the main tarmac road between Puntland's capital city of Garowe and the key port of Bossaso has been cut off by flood waters, making it increasingly difficult to deliver relief supplies. The World Food Programme (WFP) has indicated that it is "working closely" with local authorities in order "to assess the needs in Puntland in the aftermath of the cyclone."

- Meanwhile at least ten al-Shabaab militants were reportedly killed on Sunday after heavy fighting broke out between two al-Shabaab factions in the Lower Shabelle region of southern Somalia. The fighting, which occurred in the town of Bullo-Marer, which is located 120 kilometers south of Mogadishu, started when al-Shabaab militants attacked a faction of al-Shabaab that is loyal to Ahmed Godane. According to residents, the clashes erupted on the outskirts of the town, with a senior al-Shabaab official, known as Jinow, reportedly killed in the fighting. The latest clashes amongst al-Shabaab militants demonstrate the continued split that is spreading within the militant group's ranks.
- Intelligence experts have indicated that there have been two sightings of Samantha Lewthwaite, also known as the White Widow, in Somalia since the Westgate mall siege in Nairobi seven weeks ago. Reports that she was spotted travelling through Somalia have sparked fears that she may be working with al-Shabaab militants in order to plot more attacks in Somalia and regionally. According to sources, the twenty-nine-year old from Aylesbury Bucks, UK was reportedly seen in the northeastern city of Qardho, which is located in the region of Puntland. Two weeks earlier, an informant indicated that she had been spotted in Baidoa, a city in southeastern Somalia. According to a security source, "these two sightings are believed to be the most credible intelligence received in months concerning Samantha Lewthwaite's whereabouts," nothing that "her contacts have allowed her to stay in hiding and move quickly between areas, but one day there will be nowhere left for her to hide." Officials, who have noted that Samantha continues to pose a real and dangerous threat, fear that she may soon travel to Yemen, where she is thought to have spent time in the past with extremist preachers, including al-Qaeda's most prolific recruiter, Anwar al-Awlaki. Lewthwaite, who has been named the world's most wanted woman, has been on the run for the past two years after she was linked to a failed 2011 plot to blow up hotels and a mall in Mombasa Kenya. It is believed that Lewthwaite, who was married to 7/7 London suicide bomber Germaine Lindsay, has altered her appearance. She is also believed to be a vital link between al-Qaeda cells in Pakistan and Africa.

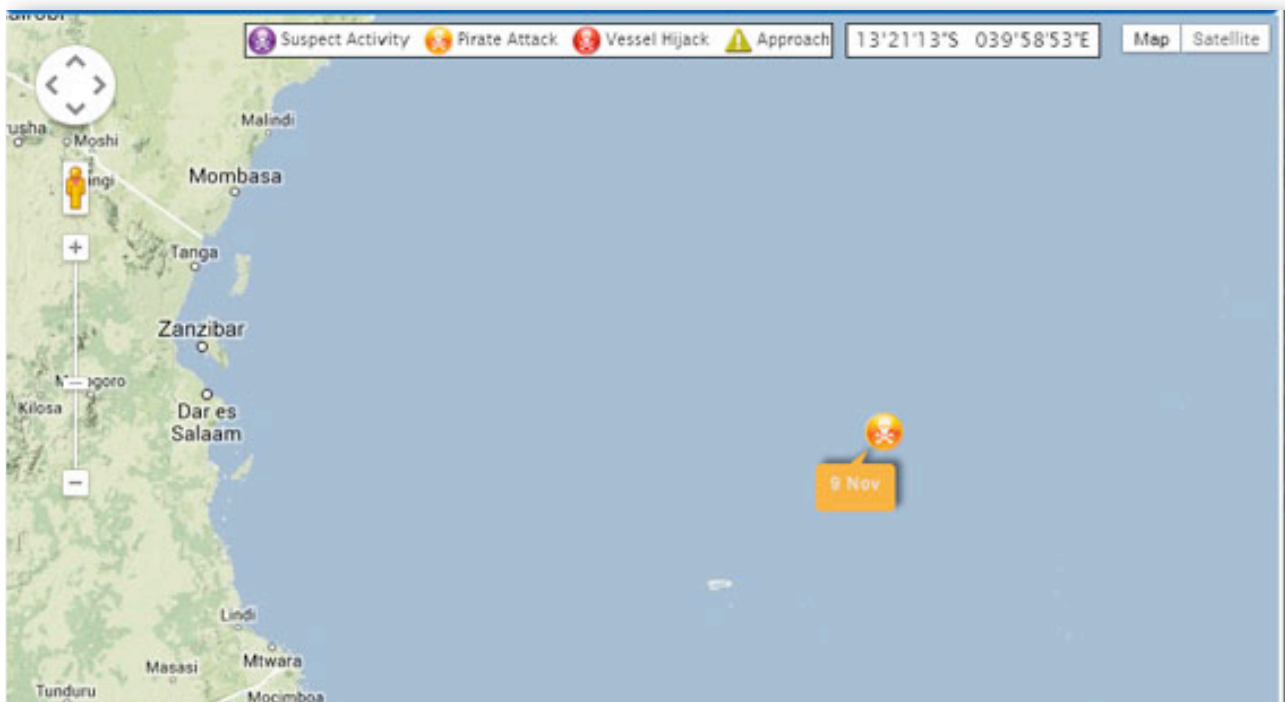
Domestic News

- **12 November 2013** - On Tuesday, Somalia's Prime Minister revealed that he was in a "constitutional" dispute with the country's President, adding that he was ready for the parliament to intervene in order to settle the issue. Although Prime Minister Abdi Farah Shirdon Saa'id provided no further details pertaining to the argument, any such high-level rift could damage the one-year old government, and spark a decrease in confidence amongst Western powers. According to one member of parliament, President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud had requested that the Prime Minister resign after he had excluded some of the president's ministerial picks for the formation of a new cabinet. At the time, the prime minister had refused, stating that he had the constitutional right to select cabinet minister and that only parliament could dismiss him. According to the Prime Minister, his disagreement with the President was "a constitutional one but not political," adding that only the parliament is able to settle the matter. In May of his year, the Prime Minister faced a vote of confidence for slowing down the pace of political reforms, but this was withdrawn after the President lobbied parliamentarians. Western states have viewed Somalia over the past number of years as a launchpad for militant activity across east Africa and are therefore eager in ensuring that the government continues to be stable despite the fact that it exerts minimal authority beyond the capital. Elected in September 2012, President Mohamud was initially seen as a vote for change however since being elected, he has struggled to overcome acrimonious clan politics coupled with corruption and the continued threat from al-Shabaab.

International Developments

- **12 November 2013** - On Tuesday, the United Nations Security Council approved a 4,400-troop increase for the African force that is currently deployed in Somalia. The new troops will bring the number to more than 22,100 soldiers who are tackling al-Shabaab militants. The Security Council voted unanimously to allow the increase and has renewed the mandate of the African Union force. The maximum size of the AU mission in Somalia (AMISOM) will increase from 17,700 to 22,126, with troops expected to arrive in early 2014. In addition to the increase, the Security Council resolution also allowed the deployment of a special guard force that will protect the UN mission in Somalia, which has in the past been the target of a number of suicide bomb attacks. AMISOM is composed of troops from Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Officials in Ethiopia, which also has troops in Somalia, announced earlier this week that they were also considering deploying its own force in Somalia under AMISOM's command. AMISOM forces back Somali government troops who over the past eighteen months have forced al-Shabaab militants out of the key central and southern cities.

Map



GULF OF GUINEA

At Sea

Hijacks

- None reported during this period.

Unsuccessful Attacks/Robberies

- None reported during this period.

Piracy Related News

- **14 November 2013** - Two American sailors, who were kidnapped off a vessel in the Gulf of Guinea last month, have been freed. A spokeswoman for the US State Department has confirmed that the two men, a captain and chief engineer of the US-flagged C-Retrieve oil supply ship, were freed over the weekend, adding that the men are safe and healthy and currently on their way home. Although Jen Psaki provided no further details pertaining to the release of the two hostages, reports have indicated that the two men were freed after negotiations successfully yielded a ransom payment. Details of the ransom payment are unknown. The C-Retrieve was stormed by armed men on 23 October near the coastal town of Brass, in Nigeria's Bayelsa State. The captain and chief engineer, whose names have been withheld for privacy reasons, were then kidnapped by the attackers. Last week, the 222-foot oil supply ship, which is owned by a Louisiana firm, was tracked near the outskirts of the Port of Onne, where it sat in the water apparently abandoned. So far, no group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

At Sea

Hijacks

- No hijackings reported during this period.

Unsuccessful Attacks/Robberies

- **14 November 2013** - Seven robbers boarded an anchored tanker unnoticed and entered the engine room at 0345 LT in position 01:23N - 104:42E, Indonesia. Duty oiler noticed the robbers during his routine rounds and he informed the duty engineer who raised the alarm. Seeing the alerted crew, the robbers escaped with the ship's stores. All crew members are safe.
- **9 November 2013 (Late Report)** - Robbers boarded an anchored bulk carrier unnoticed at 0250 LT in position 03:40S - 114:26E, Taboneo Anchorage, Indonesia. They broke into the Bosun's store and escaped with the ship's stores and properties. The theft was noticed by the duty crew during routine rounds.
- **8 November 2013 (Late Report)** - Six robbers armed with knives boarded an anchored bulk carrier at 0225 LT in position 01:43S - 116:38E, Adang Bay Anchorage, Indonesia. They duty A/B found the robbers and alerted the D/O who raised the alarm, resulting in the robbers escaping empty handed.
- **6 November 2013 (Late Report)** - Barge LKH 8338, being towed by a Singapore-registered tug boat, Kim Hock Tug 2, was boarded by unauthorized personnel at 1245 LT in position 01:21.25N - 104:23.60E, 1.6 nautical miles north-northeast of Horsburgh Light, Malaysia. A Singapore Navy vessel was dispatched to the location of the barge. Upon seeing the naval vessel approaching, the unauthorized personnel onboard the barge disembarked around 1300 LT.
- **30 October 2013 (Late Report)** - While underway enroute to China from Singapore, robbers boarded a Singapore-flagged unnamed tanker at 0345 LT in position 01:21.20N - 104:24.30E, 1.4 nautical miles abeam of Horsburgh Light Eastbound (Straits of Malacca and Singapore) and tied-up some of its crew. The 2nd Officer discovered the robbers outside the bridge and immediately informed the Master who then raised the alarm. The robbers fled the vessel after their presence was discovered and took along with them the stolen items. The crew then conducted security patrols following the incident.

Piracy Related News

- **12 November 2013** - The hijacking of two tankers over the past month in the South China Sea and in the Malacca Strait have sparked fears that piracy may be on the rise in the area, resulting in a likely increase in ship insurance premiums. On 7 November, pirates hijacked a tanker carrying marine gasoil in the strait near Pulau Kukup, Malaysia. The pirates stole its cargo before the ship and crew members were released. It was the second hijacking to occur in waters around Singapore this year after an attack on a Thailand-registered tanker near Pulau Aur, Malaysi, in the

South China Sea, on 10 October. The ship was later released after its cargo was transferred onto another tanker. The two attacks follow three similar ship hijackings and gasoil thefts that were carried out in 2011 and 2012. It remains unknown whether the attacks were carried out by one or several gangs. What is certain is that continued attacks in the region could result in a rise in insurance premiums.

SOUTH AMERICA

At Sea

Hijacks

- No hijackings reported during this period.

Unsuccessful Attacks/Robberies

- No incidents reported during this period



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