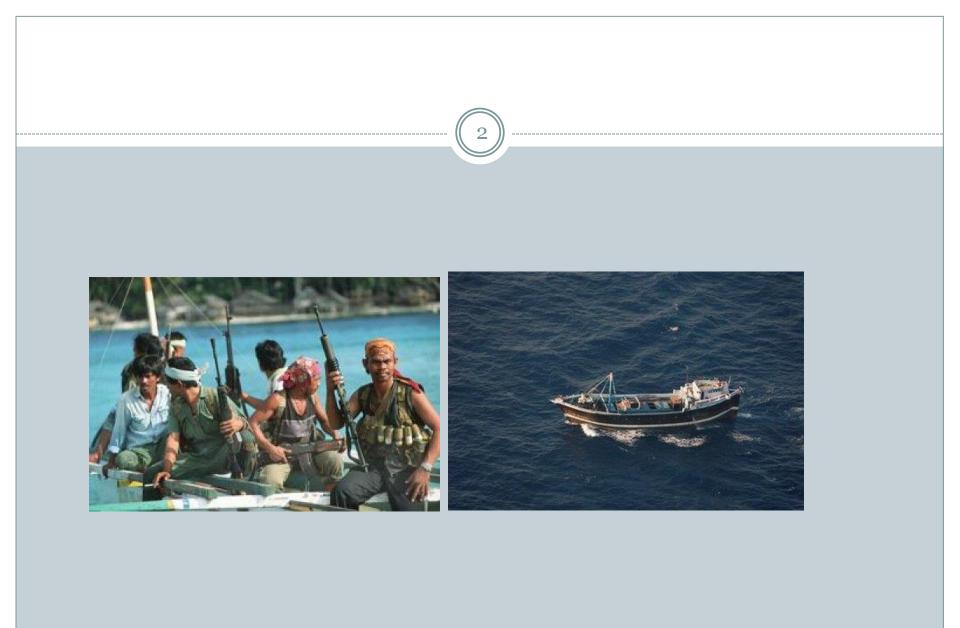
2<sup>ND</sup> ARF ON UNCLOS SESSION 3

## **Piracy and Armed Robbery**

Capt. Martin A. Sebastian, RMN Centre Head/Fellow Centre for Maritime Security and Diplomacy Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA) 28 MAY 2014



### PIRACY AND ARMED ROBBERY

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- DEFINITIONS
- REGIONAL RESPONSE MSSP

### • IMO RESPONSE

- **o** REGIONAL MEASURES
- **o** GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON ARMED GUARDS

### • INDUSTRY RESPONSE

- ARMED GUARDS
- **o** STANDARDISATION

### UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

## DEFINITIONS



NTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

- Acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships are of tremendous concern to IMO and to shipping in general.
- The fight to prevent and suppress these acts is linked to the measures to improve security on ships and in port facilities, adopted in December 2002.
- The following definition of piracy is contained in article 101 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS):
  - Piracy consists of any of the following acts:
    - any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the

passengers of a private ship or a private aircraft, and directed:

- on the high seas, against another ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on board such ship or aircraft;
- against a ship, aircraft, persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State;
- any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship or aircraft
- any act inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in sub-paragraph

### Initiatives to counter piracy and armed robbery at sea

• IMO is implementing an anti-piracy project, a long-term project which began in 1998.

- Phase one consisted of a number of regional seminars and workshops attended by Government representatives from countries in piracy-infested areas of the world;
- Phase two consists of a number of evaluation and assessment missions to different regions.
- IMO's aim has been to foster the development of regional agreements on implementation of counter piracy measures.

### Joint War Committee List

#### JWC Hull War, Piracy, Terrorism and Related Perils Listed Areas (12th June 2013)

#### Africa

Benin Eritrea, but only South of 15° N

Gulf of Guinea, but only the waters of the Togolese, Beninese and Nigerian Exclusive Economic Zones north of Latitude 3° N

Libya

Nigeria Somalia

Togo

Indian Ocean / Arabian Sea / Gulf of Aden / Gulf of Oman / Southern Red Sea Waters as defined overleaf

Asia

Pakistan

#### Indonesia / Malaysia / Philippines

Borneo, but only the north east coast between the ports of Kudat and Tarakan inclusive

The port of Jakarta

Sulu Archipelago including Jolo, as defined overleaf

#### Middle East

Bahrain excluding transit

Iran

Iraq, including all Iraqi offshore oil terminals

Israel Lebanon

Saudi Arabia excluding transit

Syria

Yemen

#### South America

Venezuela, including all offshore installations in the Venezuelan EEZ

### LLOYD JWC HIGH RISK LISTING

- Listing raised insurance costs
- Raised concerns of security in international community
- Fear of international interventions

### PIRACY/ARMED ROBBERY PRONE AREAS

8

- STRAITS OF MALACCA AND SOUTH CHINA SEA
  GULF OF ADEN
- GULF OF GUINEA

### STRAITS OF MALACCA – Armed Robbery

9

• Raiders symptomatic to socio economic issues on the east coast of Sumatera

Raid passing ships and ships at anchor – firearms rarely used

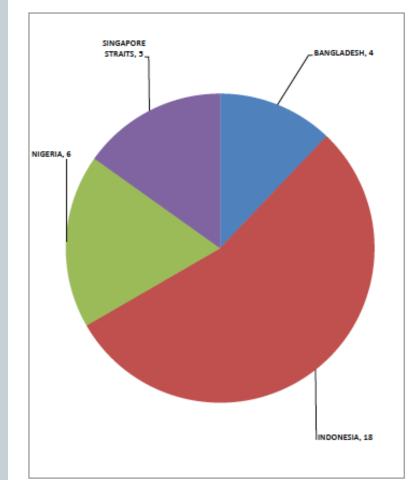
• Some attacks connected to marine resource protection

### IMB – PRC Quarterly Report 2014

10

### Period Covering 1 Jan -30 Mac 2014

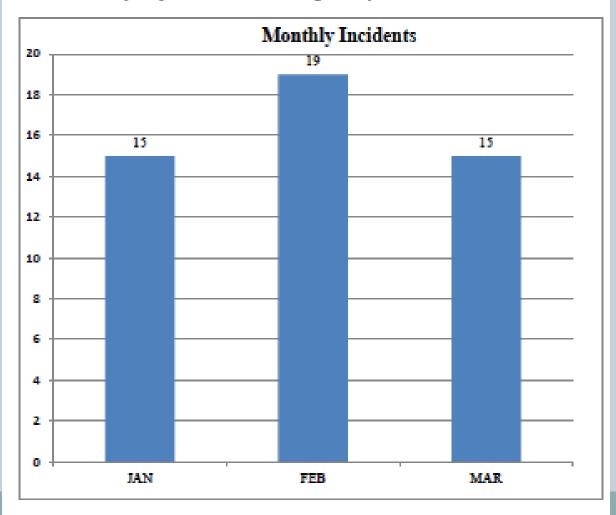
#### CHART A: THE FOLLOWING FOUR LOCATIONS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR MORE THAN 65% OF THE TOTAL 49 REPORTED INCIDENTS FOR THE PERIOD.



### **Monthly Incidents**

11

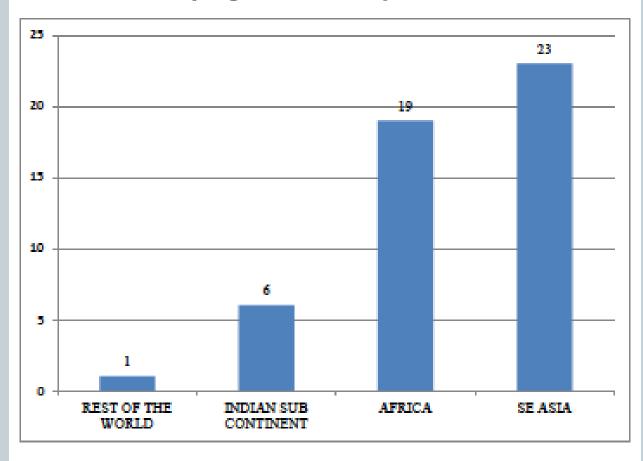
Chart B: Monthly comparison of incidents during January - March 2014



### Total Incidents by Region

12

Chart C: Total incidents as per region of the world January - March 2014



### STATUS OF SHIPS DURING ATTACK

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### TABLE 4: Status of ships during ACTUAL attacks, January – March 2014

----- (13)

LOCATION		BERTHED	ANCHORED	STEAMING		
S E ASIA	Indonesia	2	13	3		
	Singapore Straits			5		
INDIAN	Bangladesh		3	1		
SUB CONT.	India		2			
AFRICA	Angola		1			
	Cameroon	1				
	Gabon			1		
	Liberia	1				
	Nigeria			2		
	Tanzania	1				
	The Congo		3			
Sub total		5	22	12		
Total		39				

### **TYPE OF ARMS USED**

14))

TABLE 6: Types of arms used during attacks, January - March 2009 - 2014

Types of Arms	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Guns	59	33	88	48	20	14
Knives	14	11	16	21	19	17
Not stated	29	22	35	31	26	16
Other weapons	-	1	3	2	1	2
Total for three months	102	67	142	102	66	49

- Between 1 January and 31 March 2014, the IMB PRC has received reports of five incidents including two vessels fired upon.
- The combination of efforts at sea; including the continued presence of the Navies in the region, increased BMP4 compliance, employment of Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP), along with the international efforts on land has resulted in a drop in the number of attacks

### **REGIONAL RESPONSE**

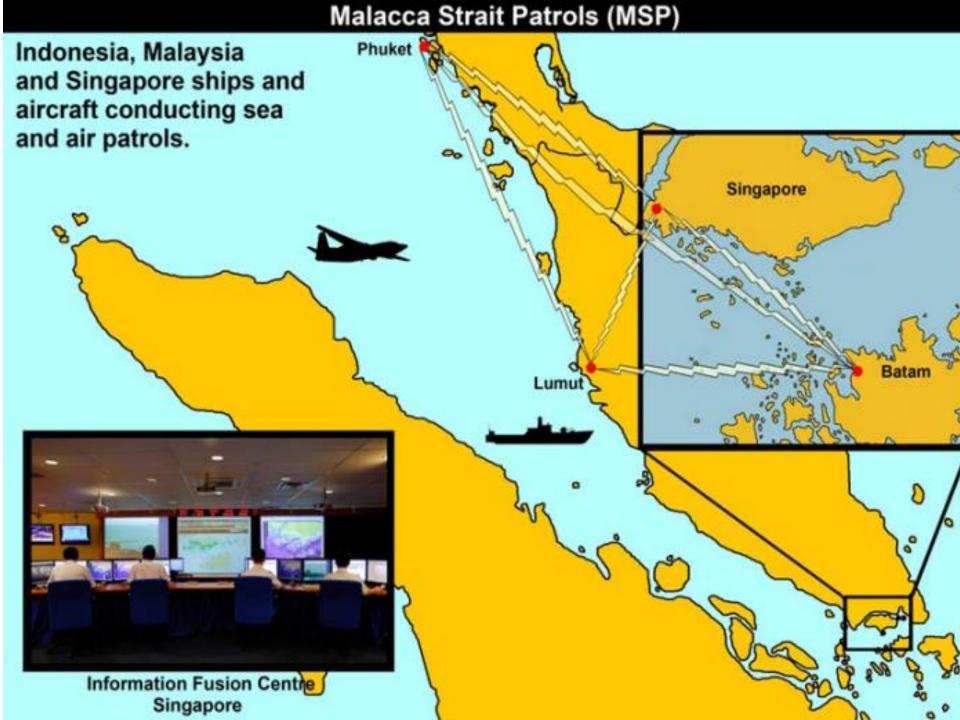
16

### • MSP – Malaysia Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia

- × Malacca Straits Patrol
- × Eyes in the Sky
- × Intelligence Exchange Group

## THAILAND-MALAYSIA-SINGAPORE-INDONESIA





### PERSPECTIVES

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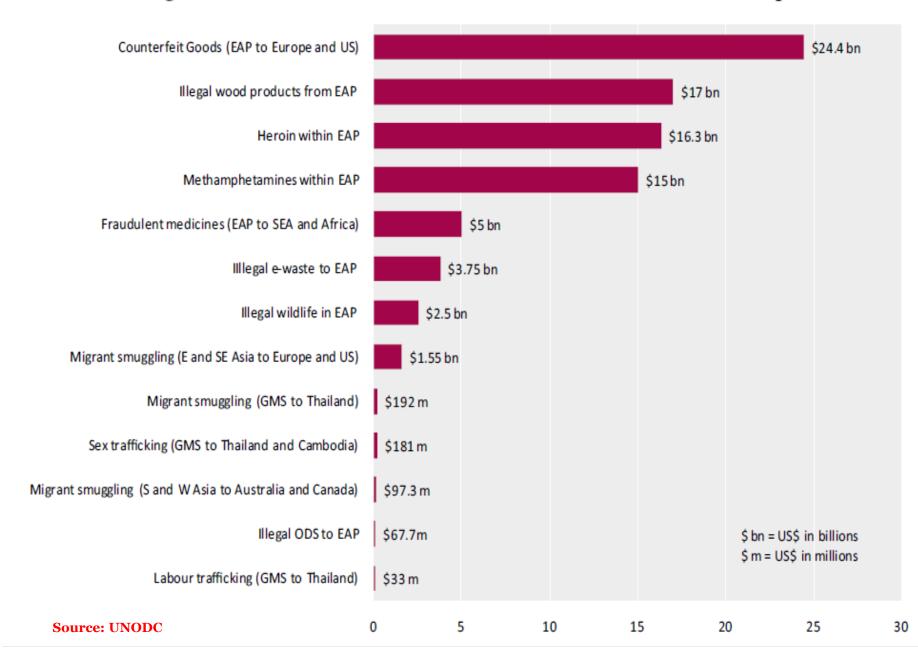
• Then again.....is piracy and armed robbery an isolated incident or part of the Transnational Organised Crime activities.

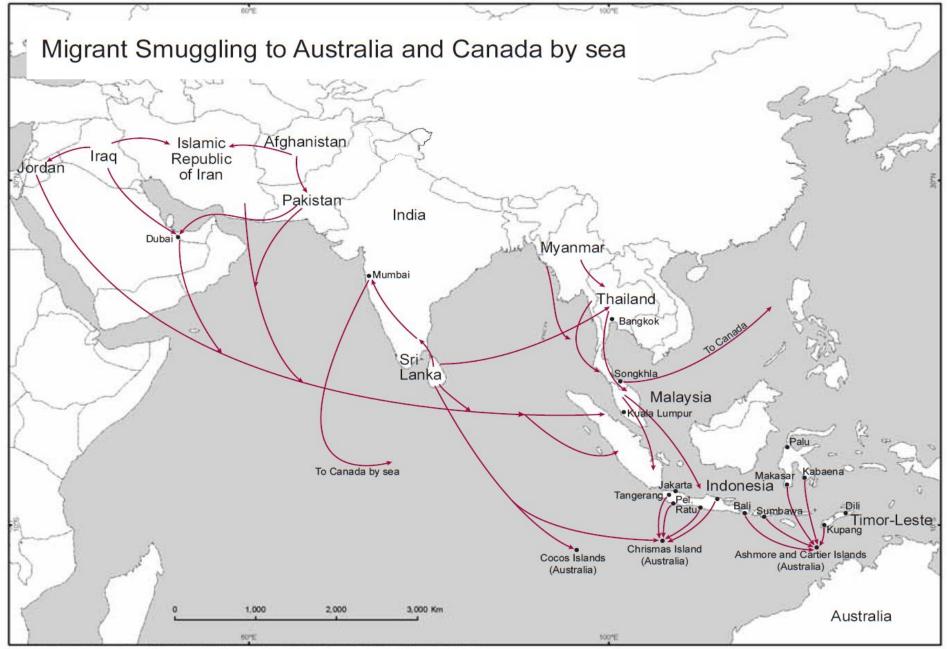
## United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

20



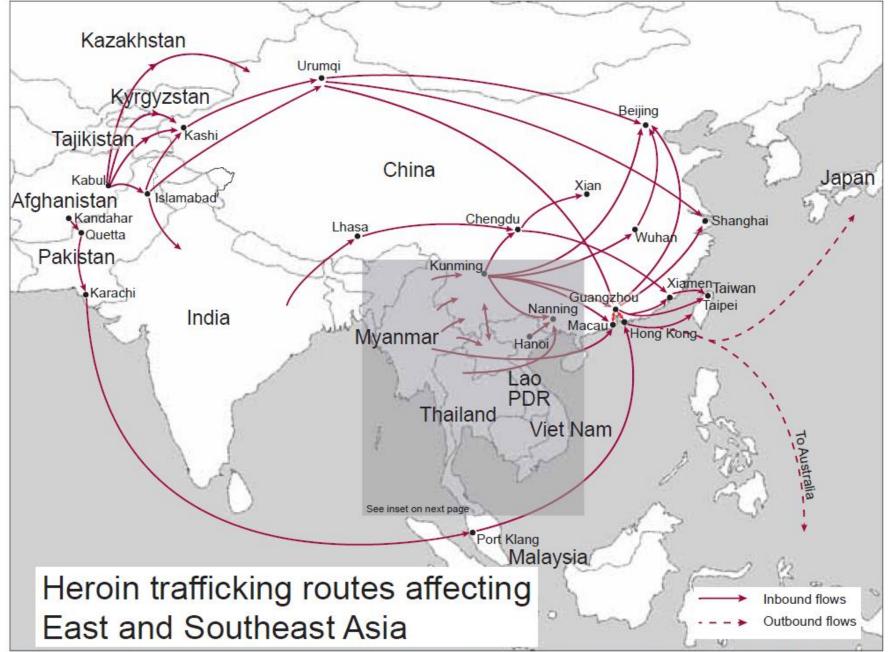
### Transnational Organized Crime Flows in East Asia and the Pacific discussed in this report



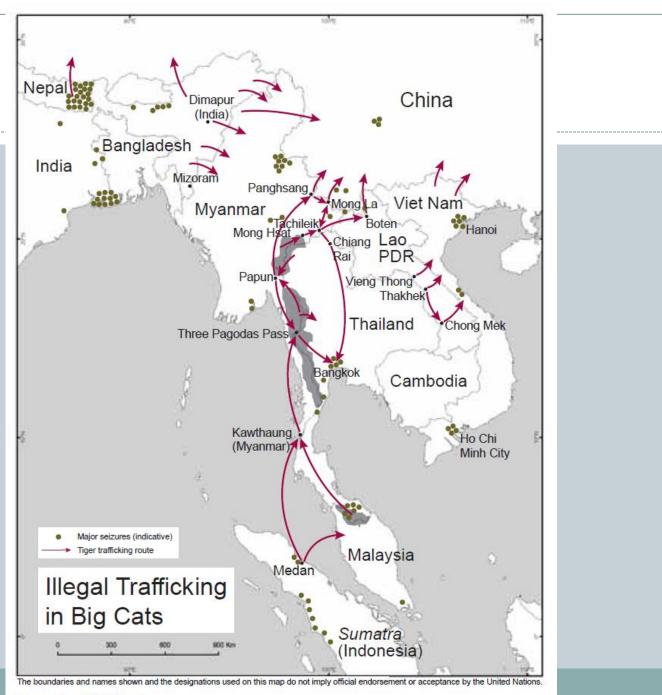


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: UNODC elaboration based on information from the Indonesian National Poloice (INP), the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)



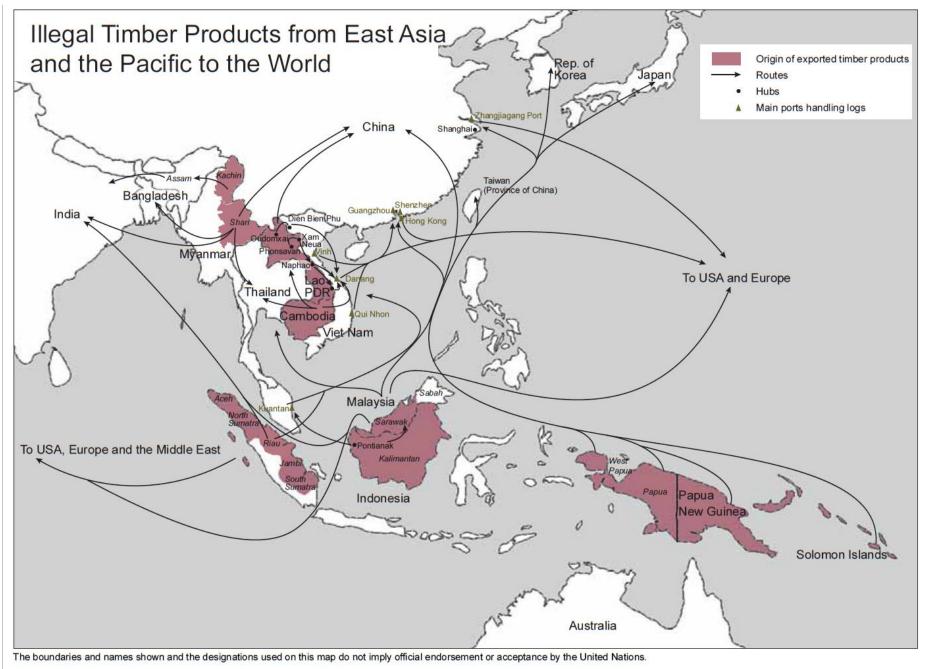
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Source: UNODC elaboration based on Huifeng and Zugoing (2011) and Zhang and Chin (2007)



Source: Oswell 2010: p.7



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Source: UNODC elaboration based on Challender 2012



Source: UNODC



## IS THERE A NEED THEN TO ADDRESS COOPERATION IN A MORE HOLISCTIC MANNER?

### **OBJECTIVE**



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GAP REDUCTION -TARGETTING REGIONAL TRANSNATIONAL CRIME LOGISTICS CHAIN

SHADOW ECONOMY

### **CCOPERTING TO ADDRESS THE ROOT**

29

SECUPIT



### TRANSNATIONAL CRIME STRUCTURE

SOCIO ECONOMIC STRUCTURE



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# ORGANISED CRIME

# LAND –SEA NEXUS



31



## LAND

## SEA

### 6<sup>TH</sup> ARF ISM MS

32

### • ARF Maritime Security Work Plan

- × Priority Area 3 Capacity Building of Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies
- × Co-Chairs Malaysia and China
- × 2014-2016
- × Concept tabled during 6<sup>th</sup> ARF ISM MS in Bali

### **Illegal Cross Border Movements**

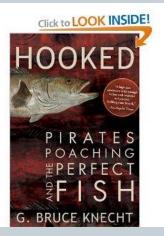
- × People
- × Wildlife
- × Contraband
- × Subsidised goods
- × Vehicles
- × Timber
- × Fuel (bunkering)
- × Weapons (including WMD)
- × Detonators for fish bombing



### Illegal exploitation of Marine Life

- × Endangered/indigenous species
- × Corals
- × Fish/crustaceans
- × Ornamental fish







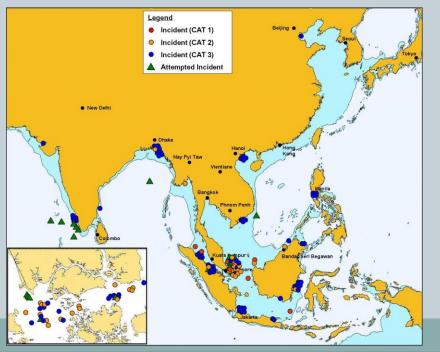


### Attack on Maritime Communities

- × Armed attack on coastal communities
- × Piracy
- × Armed Robbery at Sea







### **Marine Pollution**

36)

× Marine life in distress due to pollution

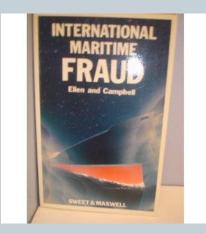




### Other maritime related crimes

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### × Document and Bunkering Fraud



## **THANK YOU**



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