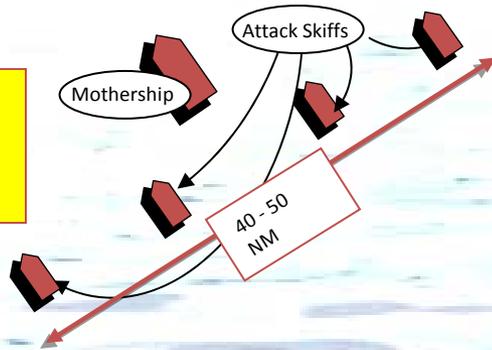




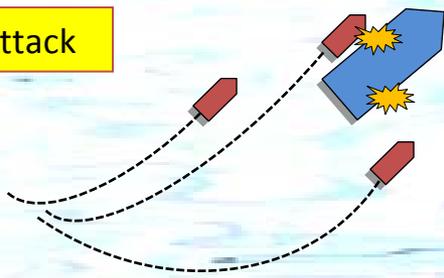
**Selecting a Target for Hijacking**



Pirates use attack skiffs, sometimes with a mothership, to watch shipping, covering a 40-50 Nautical Mile area, single out one vessel for attack. Basic criteria:

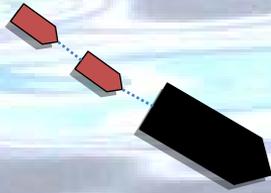
- **Low Freeboard**
- **Slow Speed (under 14 Kts)**
- **No Protection**

**The Attack**



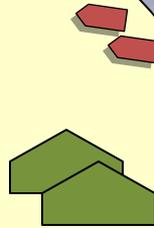
Attack skiffs flank the targeted Merchant Vessel, shooting with automatic weapons and rocket propelled grenades. An intimidated crew will slow for boarding.

**Boarding a Hijacked Vessel**



Pirates use grappling hooks and modified ladders to climb onboard and secure the crew. Attack skiffs are taken under tow as hijacked Merchant Vessel proceeds to pirate anchorage area off Somali coast.

**Negotiating a Ransom for a Hijacked Vessel**



Negotiations begin almost immediately with the ship owner or shipping company. Sailors aboard hijacked ships are rarely mistreated. Pirates use intermediaries for negotiations and arrange for money delivery. Ships are released when the ransom is counted.

**Who are Somalia's Pirates ?**

- Former fishermen whose fishing areas have been exploited by foreign commercial fishing. Because of the lucrative ransoms, others factions joined in the activity.

**Who do they work for ?**

- The pirates mainly work for themselves. Pirate gangs probably have relationships with corrupt officials to gather information.

**Who Benefits from Piracy ?**

- The money is distributed within the clan to families and friends. Pirates have used revenues to buy luxury homes, cars, and additional wives.

**How Did They Get So Good at This?**

- Practice, practice, practice. This type of piracy has been going on since 1995.

## Maritime Administration Advisories

- 2008-04, Issued 4 December 2008  
Alerts Mariners to be Vigilant in the Gulf of Aden (GOA)
- 2008-05, Issued 2 December 2008  
Suggested Way Points for GOA Transit
- 2008-06, Issued 5 November 2008  
Suggested Reporting Procedures
- 2008-07, Issued 5 November 2008  
Suggested Anti-Piracy Precautions
- 2008-08, Issued 5 November 2008  
Suggested Piracy Countermeasures
- 2008-09, Issued 7 November 2008  
Suggested Anti-Piracy Distress Calling Procedures

## IMB

### Incident Reporting

Contact the 24-hour Piracy Reporting  
Centre:

Tel: + 60 3 2078 5763

Fax: + 60 3 2078 5769

Telex: MA34199 IMBPCI

E-mail: [imbkl@icc-ccs.org](mailto:imbkl@icc-ccs.org)

24 Hours Anti Piracy HELPLINE Tel: +  
60 3 2031 0014

## Recommended Counter-Piracy Measures

- PREPARATION OF TRANSIT:
  - Notify MARLO 48hrs prior
  - ID a Crew muster area
  - Prepare list of Contacts
  - Add Security Detail
  - Pre-stage equipment
  - Practice piracy drills
- MAKING THE PASSAGE:
  - Use transit corridor (per 2008-05)
  - Check in with MARLO
  - Transit at highest speed possible
  - Transit at night
  - Mount fullest watch possible
- IF UNDER ATTACK:
  - Increase speed to maximum
  - Alter course
  - Man high-pressure hoses
  - Fire flares
  - Sound alarm signals
  - Notify area military forces
  - Notify MARLO
- WHEN IN DISTRESS:
  - Call for HELP on VHF-16 & MF/HF DSC
  - IMMEDIATELY contact UKMTO  
PHONE: +971 50 552 3215  
EMAIL: [ukmto@eim.ae](mailto:ukmto@eim.ae)
  - IF NO ANSWER call MARLO BAHRAIN  
Phone +973 3940 1395  
EMAIL: [marlo.bahrain@me.navy.mil](mailto:marlo.bahrain@me.navy.mil)
  - ACTIVATE SSAS (ship security alert system)
- Source: MARAD ADVISORY 2008-08/09

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# Somali Pirate Tactics



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