



MONTHLY MARITIME SECURITY UPDATE

NOV 2022

**Information Fusion Centre
Indian Ocean Region**

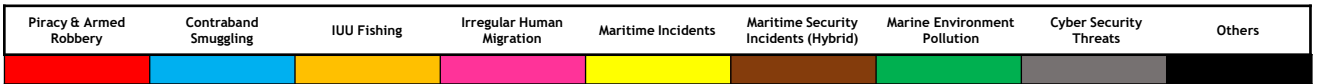
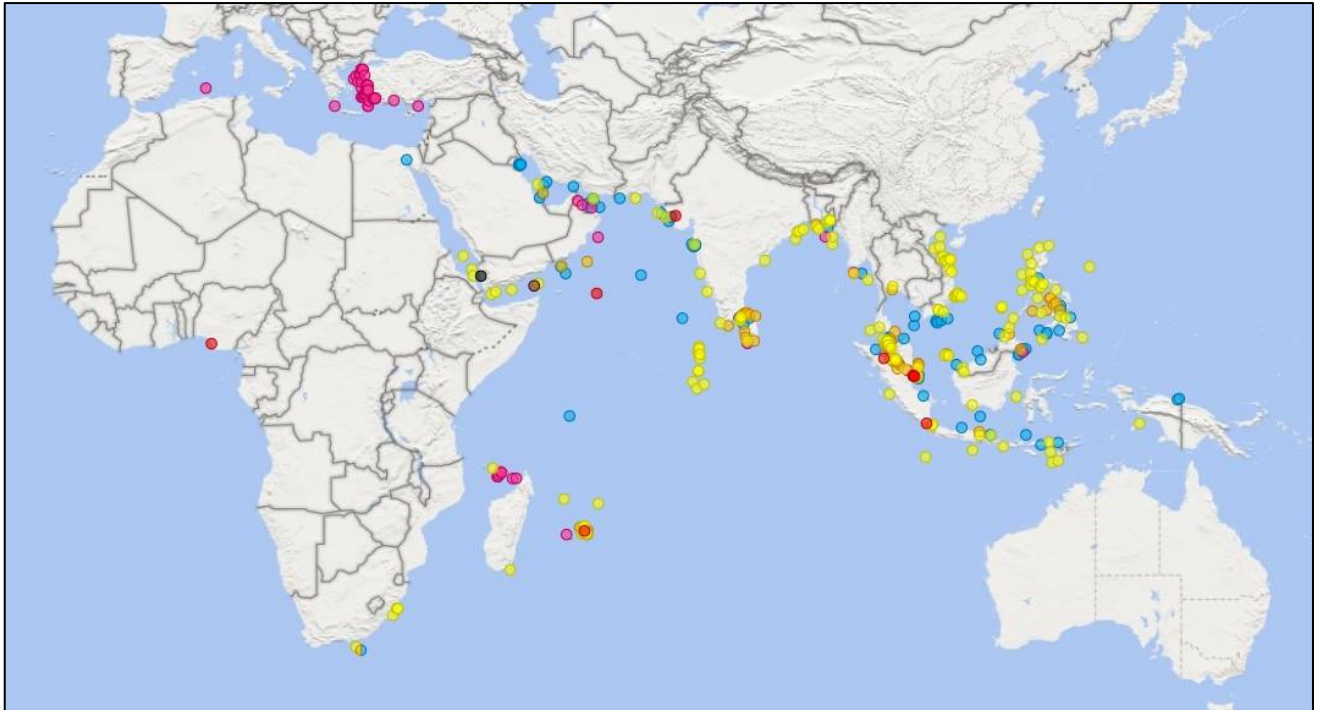


Collaboration for Safety and Security

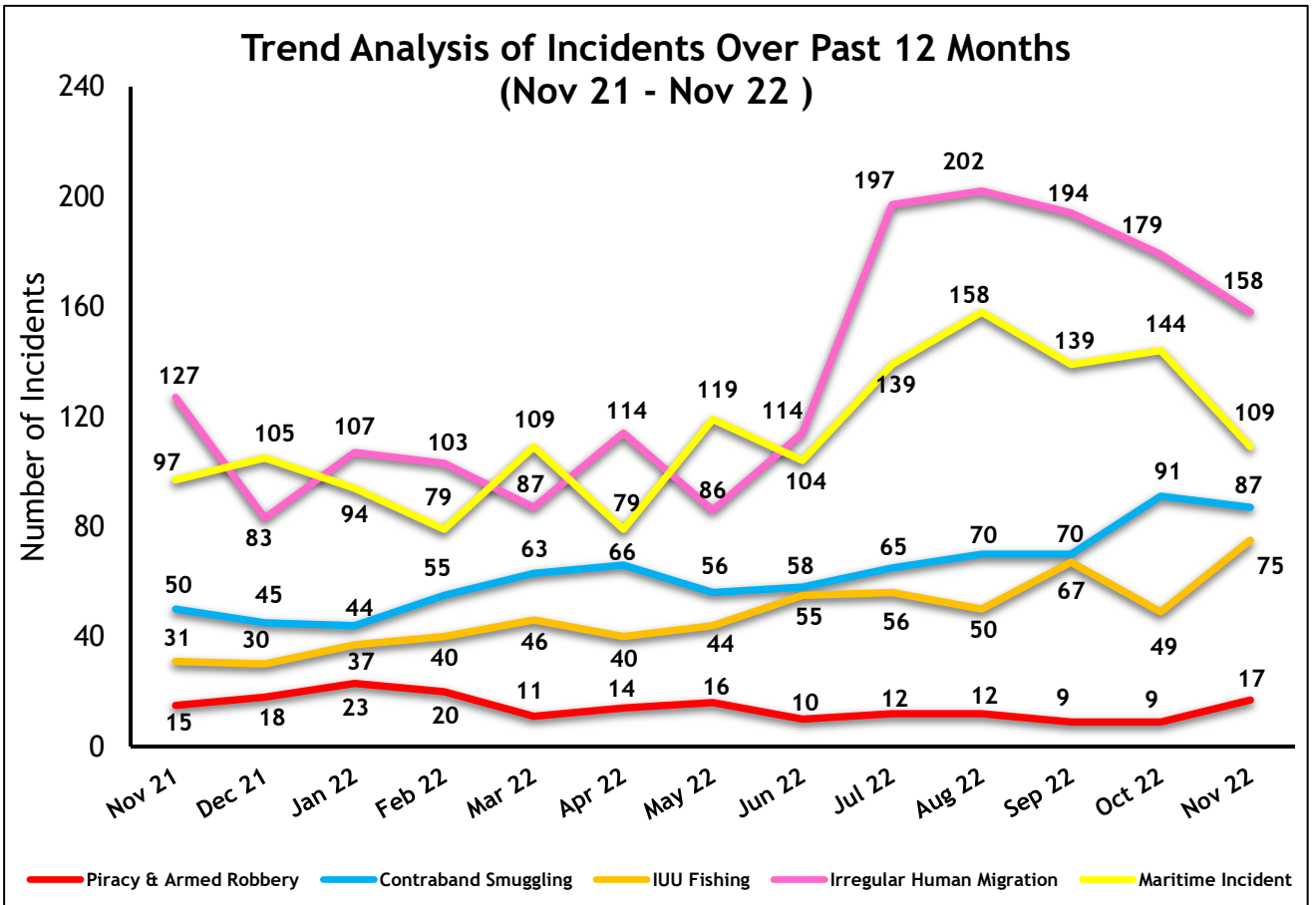
Disclaimer

Information collated in the IFC-IOR's reports have been derived from various internal and external linkages such as partner nations, other maritime stakeholders, agencies and open sources. The report aims to undertake analysis of incidents by establishing trends and anomalies to ensure safety and security of mariners and seafarers. While due care and effort has been taken to ensure veracity of data, due diligence may be exercised for subsequent usage of information contained therein. The positions of incidents depicted in some cases may be approximate or indicative. IFC-IOR requests and seeks assistance of all stakeholders to report incidents in the region to undertake accurate predictive and prescriptive analysis so as to build a comprehensive picture of existing threats in the maritime domain. The information contained in the report and the analysis thereon, is not reflective of the views of the Government of India or Indian Navy in any manner.

Overview



* GoG - Focus on only Piracy & Armed Robbery incidents; Mediterranean - Focus on only IHM incidents



17 piracy and armed robbery incidents (actual as well as attempted) were recorded by the Centre for Nov 22. This was a marginal increase in the number of incidents as compared to Nov 21. A total of six incidents of sea theft, four incidents of attempted sea theft, three incidents of sea robbery, two incidents of hijack and one incident each of attempted boarding and suspicious approach was recorded by the Centre. 12 incidents occurred during the night and five incidents during the day time.

SOMS - During the month of Nov 22, eight incidents were recorded in the Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) of the Singapore Straits (05 in the Eastbound lane, 02 in the Westbound lane and 01 in the Precautionary area of the TSS). All these incidents involved the boarding of vessels by the perpetrators whilst underway. All crew members and vessels were reported to be safe however, some items such as scrap metals, generator spare parts and rope were reported to be stolen. The number of perpetrators sighted varied from a minimum of one to a maximum of 14.

Gulf of Guinea - Two incidents each of the hijack and sea robbery were recorded in GoG in Nov 22. In the first incident of hijack, a container ship was boarded by seven armed perpetrators whilst underway. Reportedly, the perpetrators took over the control from the master, steered the vessel until it ran aground and eventually abandoned the vessel. In the second incident, which involved an oil tanker, eight perpetrators boarded the vessel whilst underway. Reportedly, the perpetrators damaged the engines and escaped with the petroleum store. The incidents of sea robbery involved one surveillance boat and bulk carrier, where reportedly the armed perpetrators boarded the vessel and escaped with the ship's stores (200 HP engine and minor stores). All crew members were reported to be safe in these incidents.

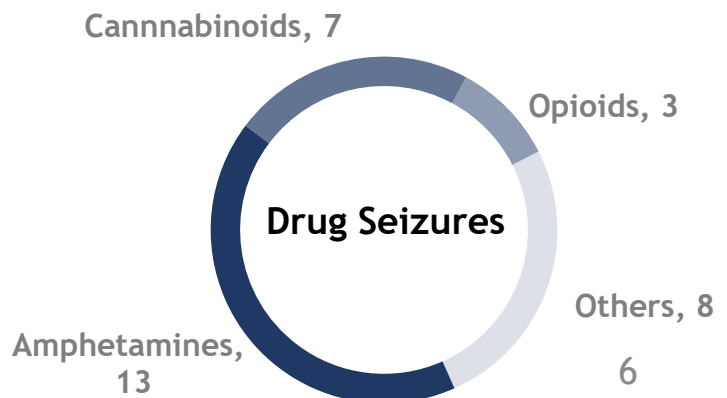
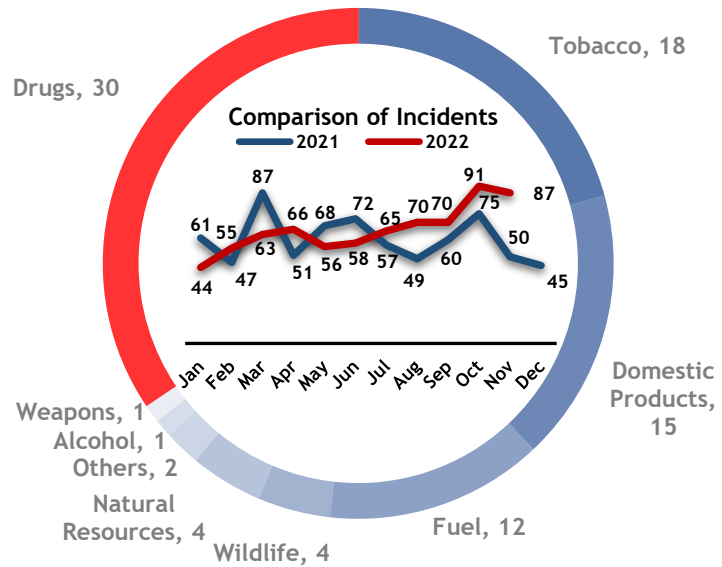
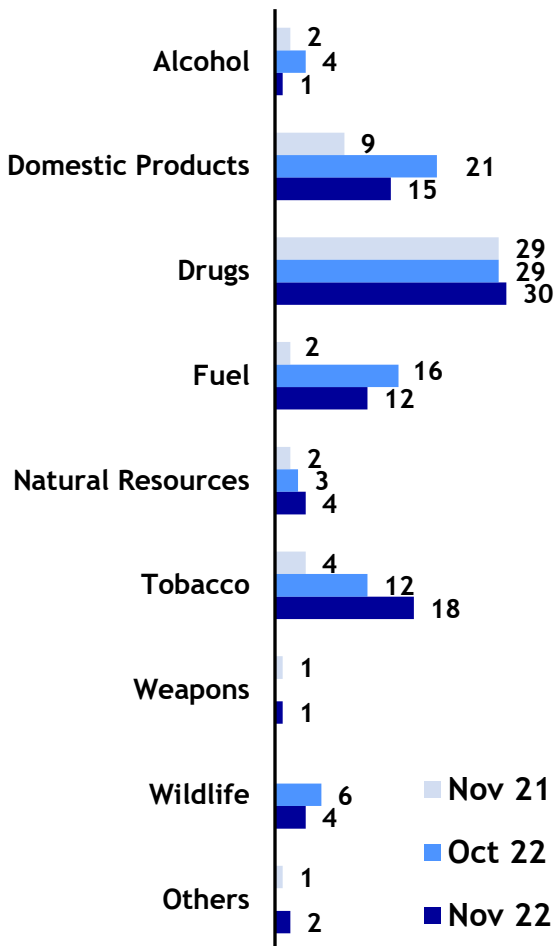
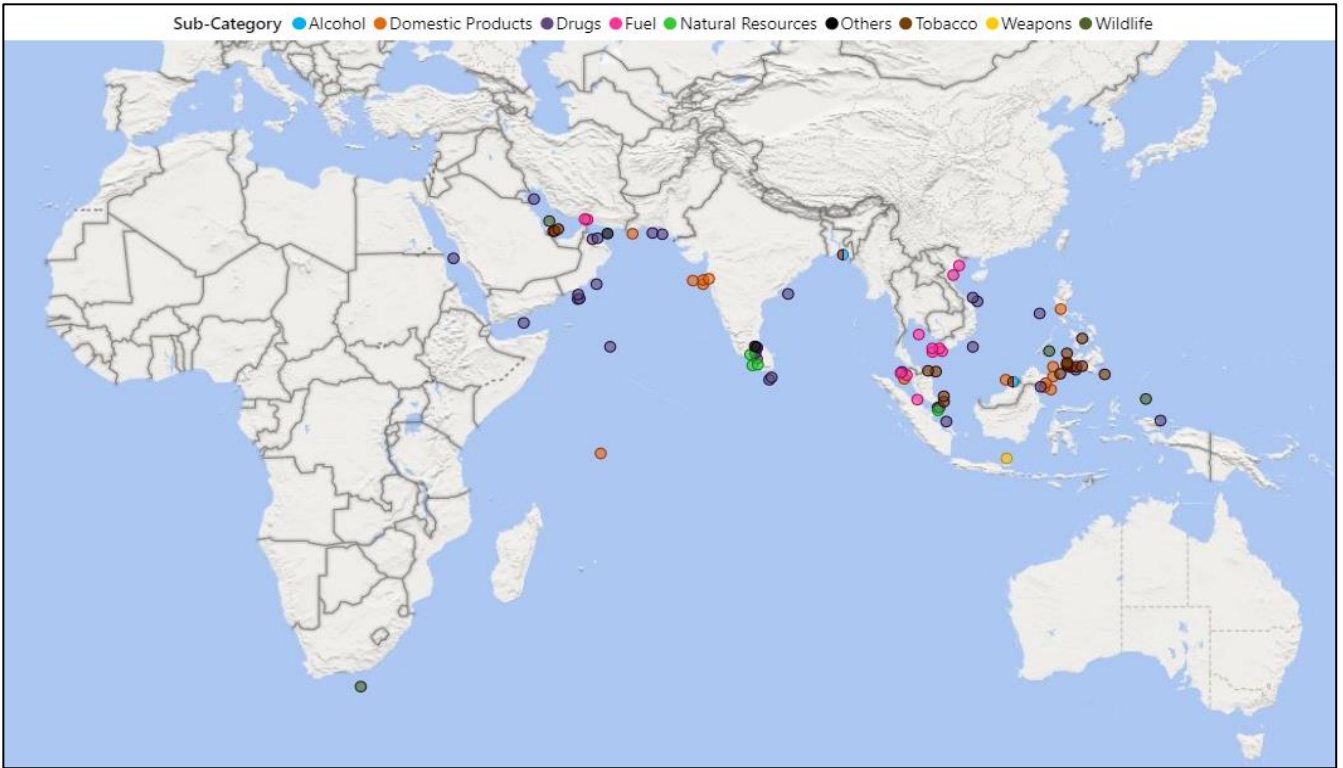
South China Sea - One incident each of the attempted boarding and sea theft was recorded off Malaysia and Vietnam during the month of Nov 22. The incidents involved one chemical tanker and container ship each, both the vessels were reported to be at anchorage. All crew members were reported to be safe and reportedly the perpetrators escaped with ship's properties.

Bay of Bengal - One incident of sea robbery was recorded off Bangladesh in Nov 22. The incident involved a bulk carrier which was boarded by 18 perpetrators with knives, whilst the vessel was anchored in Mongla Outer Anchorage, Bangladesh. The perpetrators reportedly escaped with ship's properties.

Gulf of Suez - One incident of sea theft was recorded in Gulf of Suez during the month of Nov 22. The incident involved a container ship which was boarded by an unknown number of perpetrators, whilst the vessel was anchored in Suez Canal E-16 Anchorage. The perpetrators reportedly escaped with ship's properties which included paint, safety ropes, portable fan and portable welding machine.

Malacca Strait - One incident of attempted sea theft was recorded off Malaysia during the month of Nov 22. Reportedly, four perpetrators boarded the vessel and attempted to steal ship's property whilst underway.

CONTRABAND SMUGGLING



87 contraband smuggling incidents were recorded by the Centre in the month of Nov 22, a marginal decrease from Oct 22 (91 incidents). Drug smuggling constituted 34% of the recorded incidents, followed by tobacco, domestic products and fuel smuggling.

Drugs - 30 drug seizure incidents were recorded in Nov 22, a minuscule increase from Oct 22. A total of 11 incidents of drug seizures were reported inside ports, the seizures at ports involved 4,600 kg of opium, 3.92 kg of methamphetamine, 128 kg of hashish, 83.3 kg of cannabis, 25 kg of heroin, 1 kg of cocaine, 3.25 million captagon pills and 1 million lyrica pills (an anticonvulsant) set to be smuggled via sea route.

Tobacco - 18 incidents of tobacco smuggling were recorded by the Centre in Nov 22, which comprised 10 incidents off Philippines, four incidents off Malaysia, three incidents off Qatar and one incident off Brunei. A large quantity of cigarettes (1,721 master cases, 14,512 cartons, 4,549 reams and one million sticks) and 4658.23 kg of chewing tobacco were seized during this month.

Domestic Products - 15 incidents of domestic products smuggling were recorded in Nov 22, which comprised six incidents off Malaysia, five incidents off India and one incident each off Philippines, Tanzania, Indonesia and Pakistan. The domestic products seized in these incidents involved 1258 kg of cooking oil, 1680 kg and 76 containers of sugar, 27 LPG cylinders, 32 MT of Kiwis, 23 T of frozen beef, 32.5 T of frozen meat, 427 kg of Kendu leaves and 750 kg of turmeric.

Fuel - 12 incidents of fuel smuggling involving the seizure of about 716,222 litres of fuel were recorded in Nov 22. These comprised six incidents off Vietnam, three incidents off Malaysia, two incidents off Iran and one incident off Thailand.

Wildlife - Four incidents of wildlife smuggling were recorded by the Centre in Nov 22, which comprised one incident each off Indonesia, Philippines, South Africa and Qatar. The species seized in these incidents were fossilized clam shells, abalone and birds.

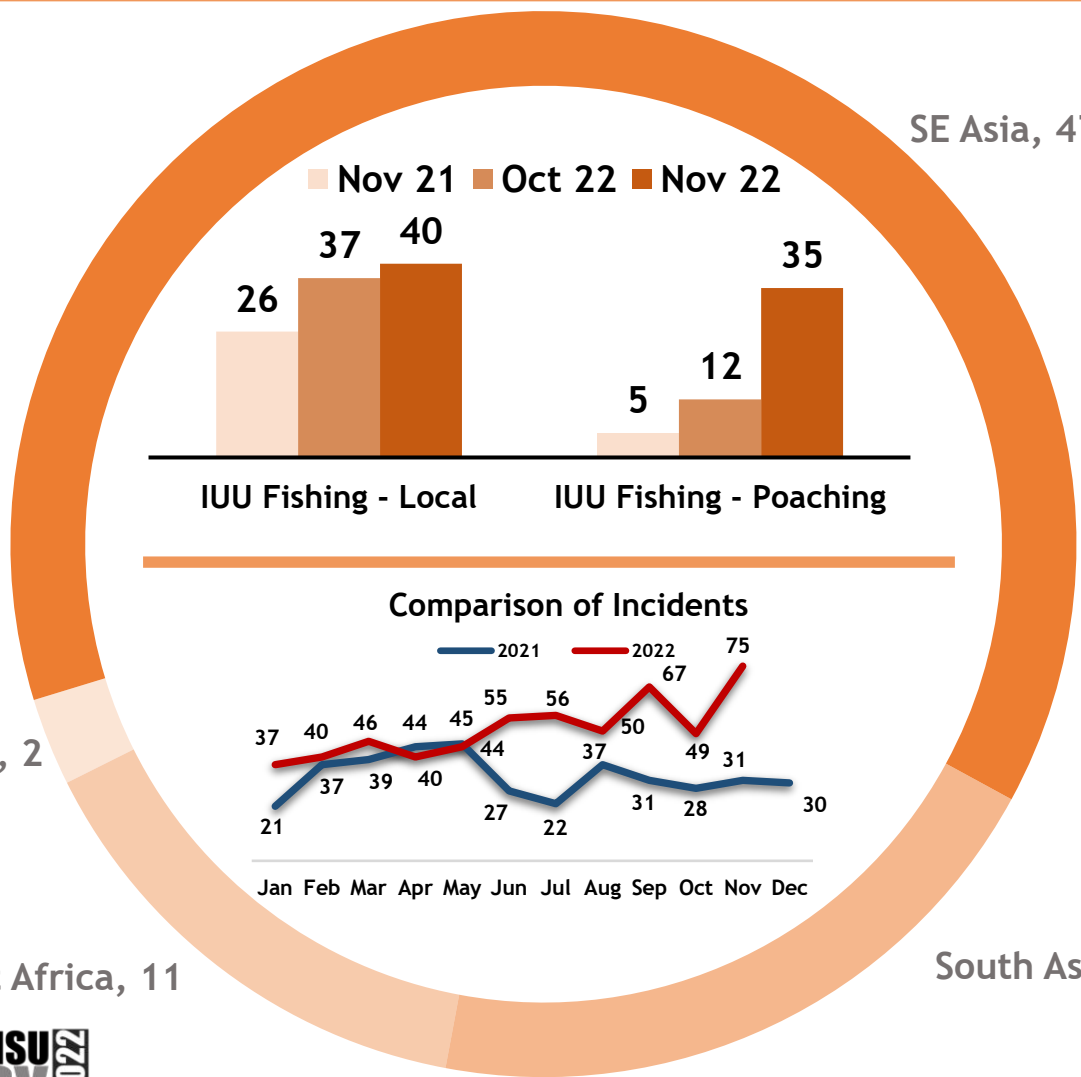
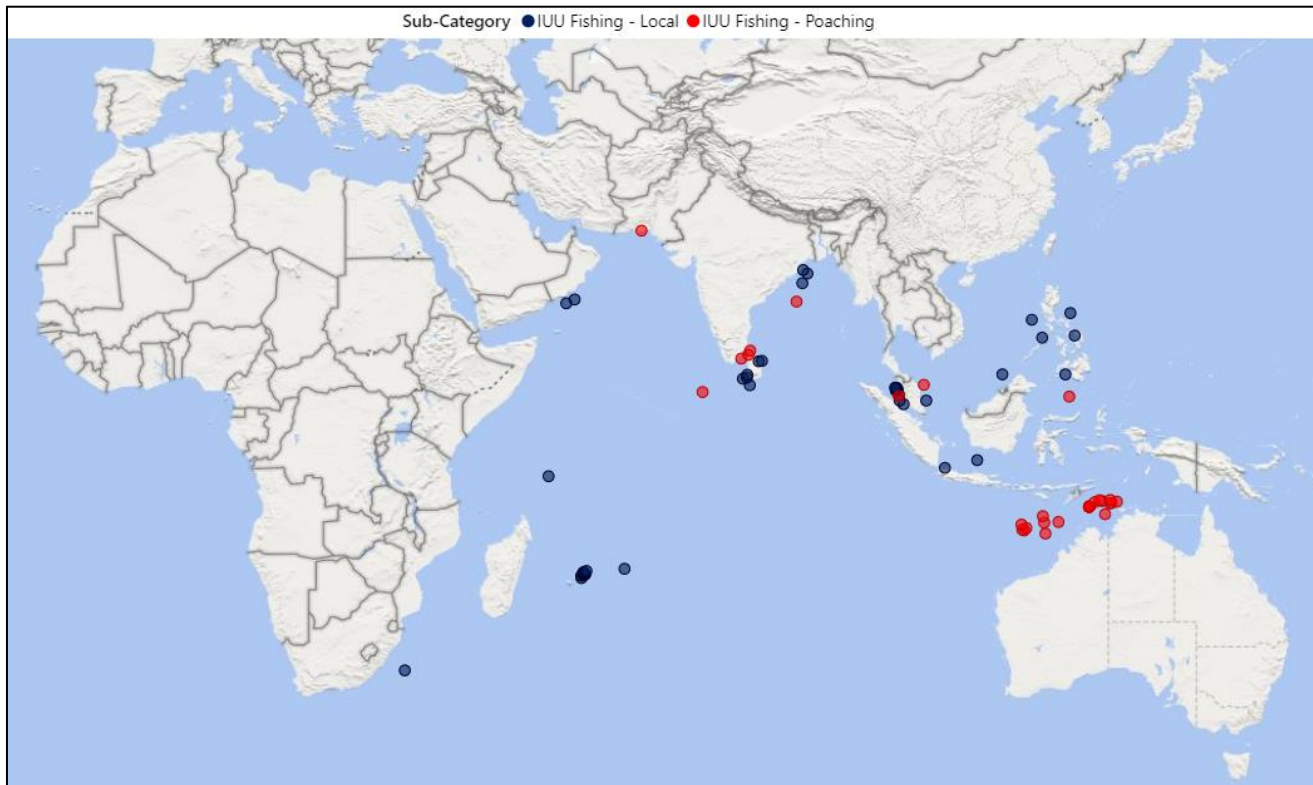
Natural Resources - Four incidents of natural resource smuggling were recorded by the Centre in Nov 22, which comprised two incidents off Sri Lanka and one incident each off Indonesia and India. The seizures involved in these incidents included kendu leaves and wooden logs.

Others - Two incidents of other smuggling were recorded by the Centre in Nov 22, which included the seizure of missile fuel, ammonium perchlorate and fertilizers.

Alcohol - One incident of alcohol smuggling was recorded off Bangladesh in Nov 22. A total of 177 bottles and 359 cans of alcohol were seized.

Weapons - One incident of weapon smuggling was recorded off Indonesia in Nov 22. A total of 5,000 detonators were seized and one suspected smuggler was apprehended.

ILLEGAL UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING



75 IUU fishing incidents were recorded by the Centre for the month of Nov 22, an increase of about 53% from Oct 22 (49 incidents). An increase of 46% was observed in the number of poaching incidents as compared to Oct 22. A total of 70 fishing vessels and 398 fishers were involved in these incidents of IUU fishing. The total quantity of fish catch accounts for 9,020 kg, out of which 4,000 kg were seized from a single vessel by Malaysian authorities. Seizures of banned nets accounting for approximately 1,280 m and 142 sets of fishing nets was also recorded in these incidents.

Local IUU Fishing - Out of 40 incidents of local IUU fishing, 11 incidents were reported off Malaysia, nine incidents off Mauritius, six incidents off Sri Lanka, five incidents off Philippines, three incidents off India, two incidents each off Oman, Indonesia and one incident each off Seychelles and South Africa. The arrests and subsequent legal actions by the local agencies were aimed to curb illegal fishing using banned nets, trawling, without valid documents and fishing in protected areas. Some fishers were also apprehended for fishing banned/protected species.

Poaching - 35 incidents of Poaching by foreign fishing vessels were recorded in Nov 22. Poaching in Australia constituted 74% of the reported incidents, the fishing vessel and fishermen were released subsequently by Australian authorities. Apprehension of foreign fishers undertaking poaching in the waters of another country was also reported in Sri Lanka (three incidents), Malaysia (two incidents) Indonesia, Pakistan, India and Maldives (one incident each).

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Fishing Vessels Involved

Fishers Involved

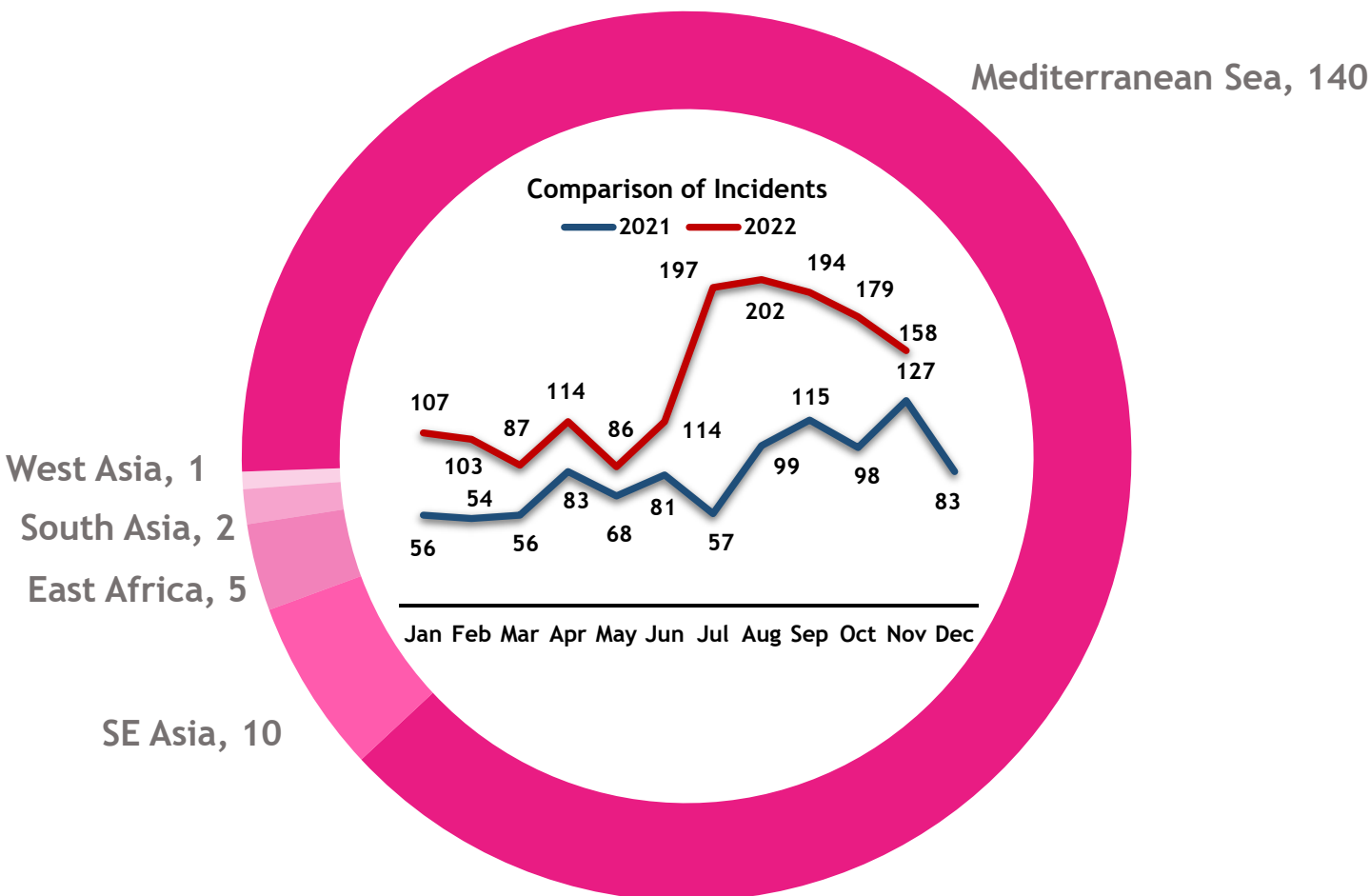
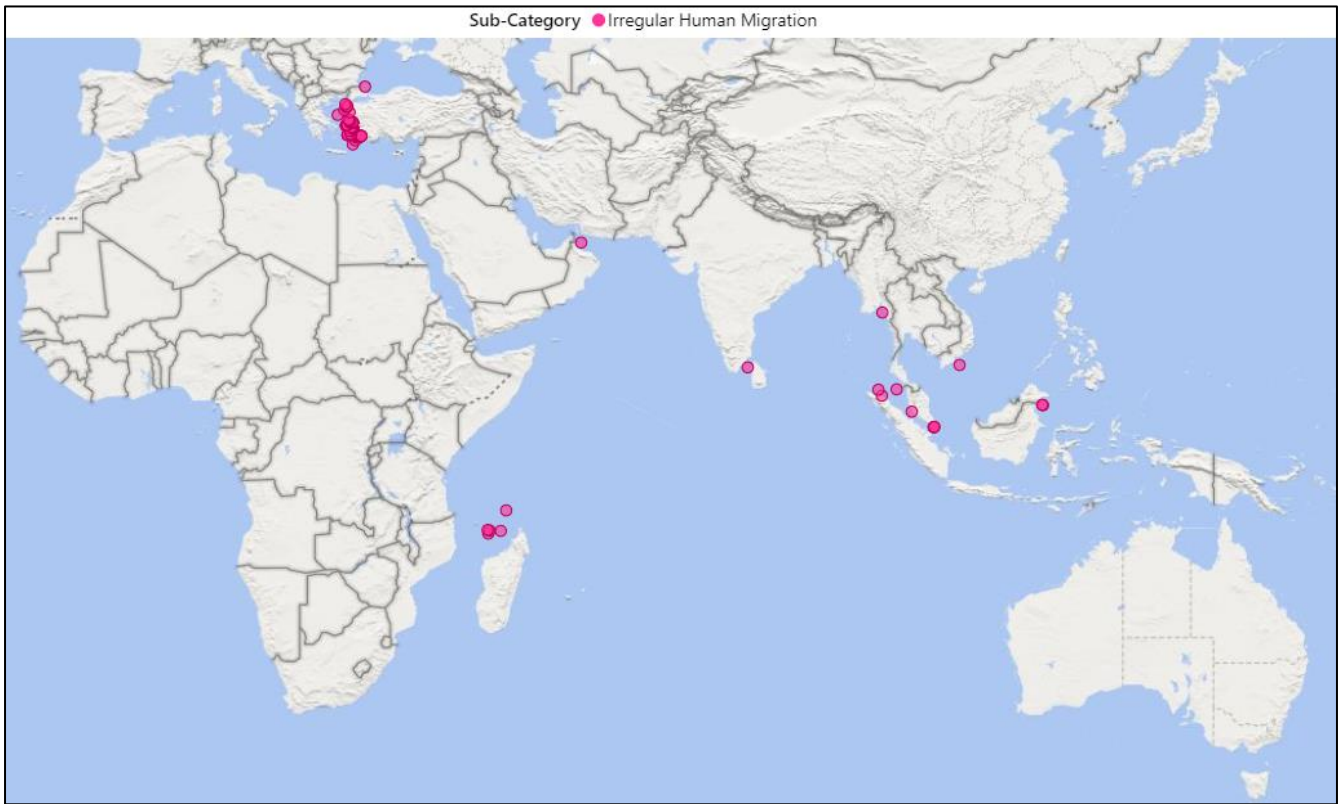


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Fishing Bans Monitored

Region	Duration	Remarks
South Africa	01 Sep 22 - 14 Jan 23	African Penguin
Seychelles	15 Oct 22 - 14 Jun 23	White Teat Fish
Philippines	15 Nov 22 - 15 Feb 23	Pelagic Species
India (East Coast)	01 Nov 22 - 31 May 23	Turtles

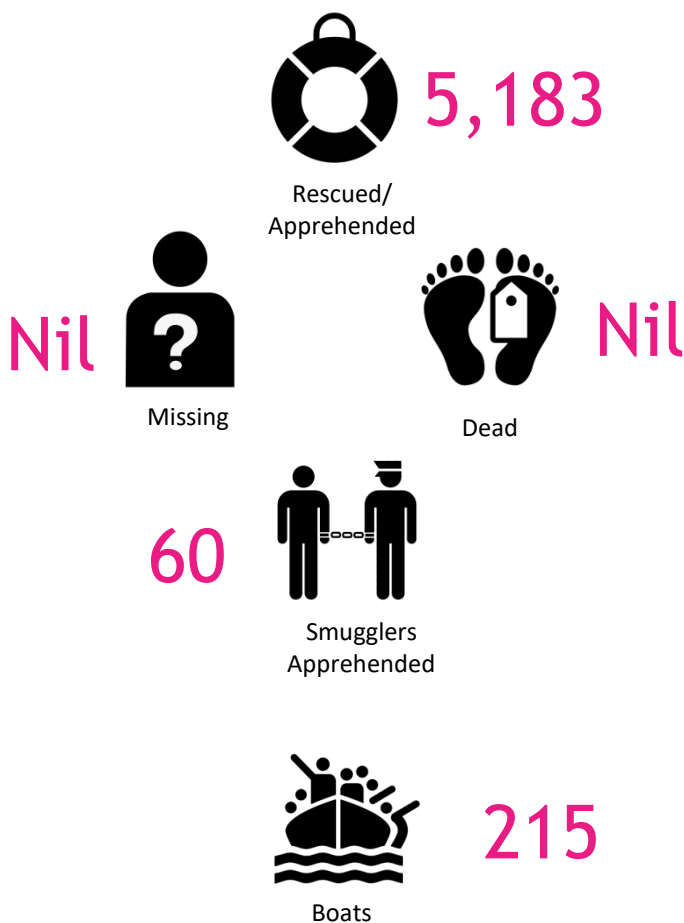
IRREGULAR HUMAN MIGRATION



158 IHM incidents were recorded by the Centre in Nov 22, a marginal decrease from Oct 22 (179 incidents) and a 24% increase from the 127 incidents recorded in Nov 21. About 87% of the recorded incidents occurred in the Mediterranean region. A large number of incidents in the Mediterranean could be attributed to enhanced reporting and favourable weather conditions. Six incidents off Indonesia, five incidents Mayotte, three incidents off Malaysia and one incident each off Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Oman constituted the rest.

Mayotte - The Centre recorded five incidents of migrant crossings off Mayotte in Nov 22, the same as in Oct 22. These incidents included detaining of traditional local boats “Kwassa-Kwassa” along with suspected smugglers and irregular migrants. A total of 804 irregular migrants, 46 suspected smugglers and 46 boats were seized in these incidents.

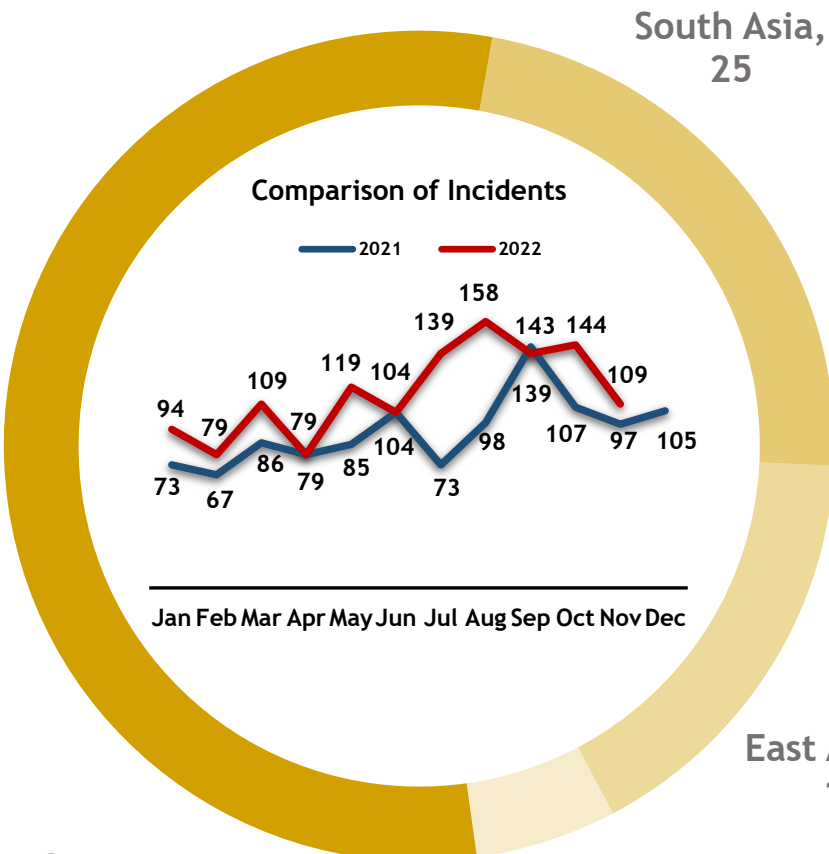
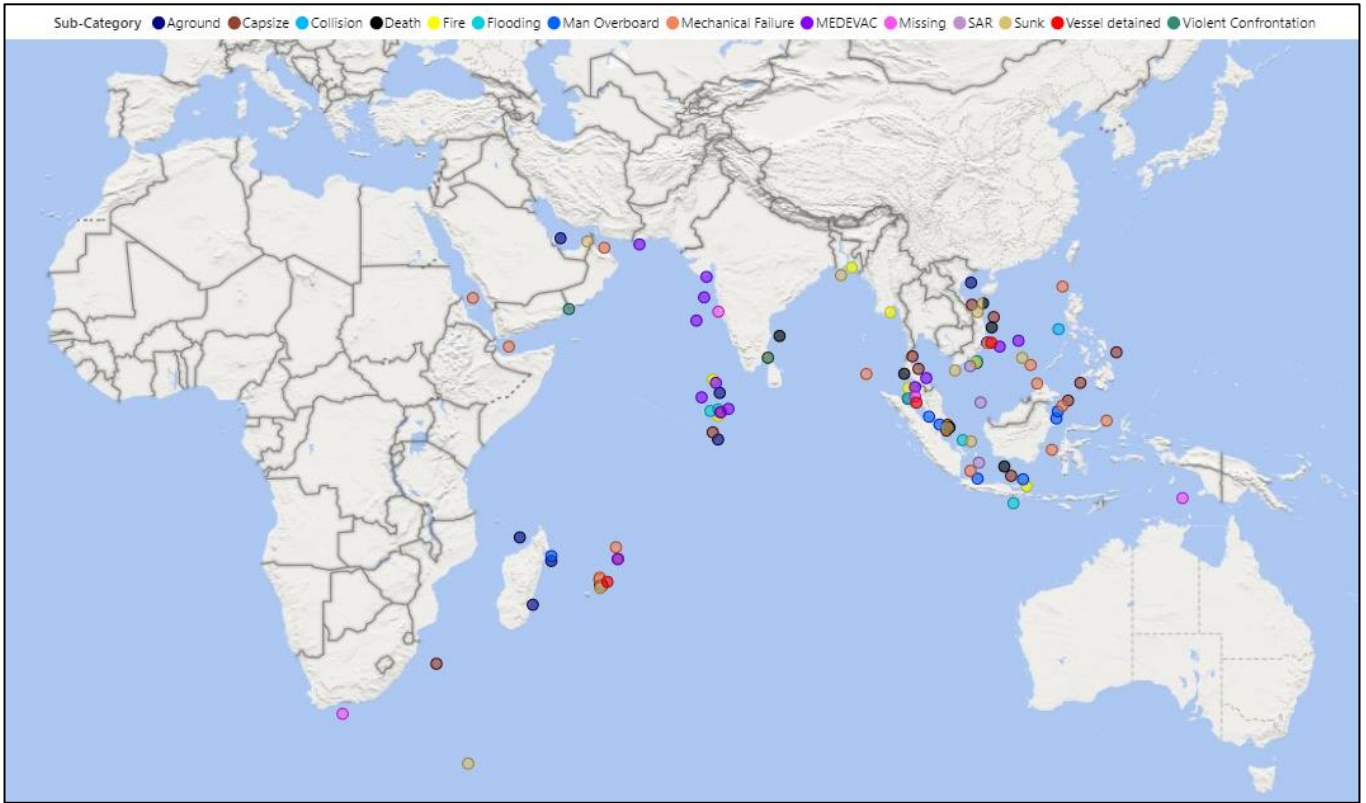
Mediterranean - 140 incidents were recorded in the Mediterranean in Nov 22, a minuscule decrease from incidents recorded in Oct 22. All the incidents were recorded off Türkiye. The large number of incidents recorded in the Mediterranean region involved the usage of inflatable boats and lifeboats.



Migration Trends

Region	Rescued/ Apprehended	Missing	Dead	Smugglers Apprehended	Boats Involved
East Africa	804	-	-	46	46
West Asia	20	-	-	-	01
South Asia	145	-	-	-	02
South East Asia	576	-	-	11	09
Mediterranean	3,638	-	-	03	157

MARITIME INCIDENTS



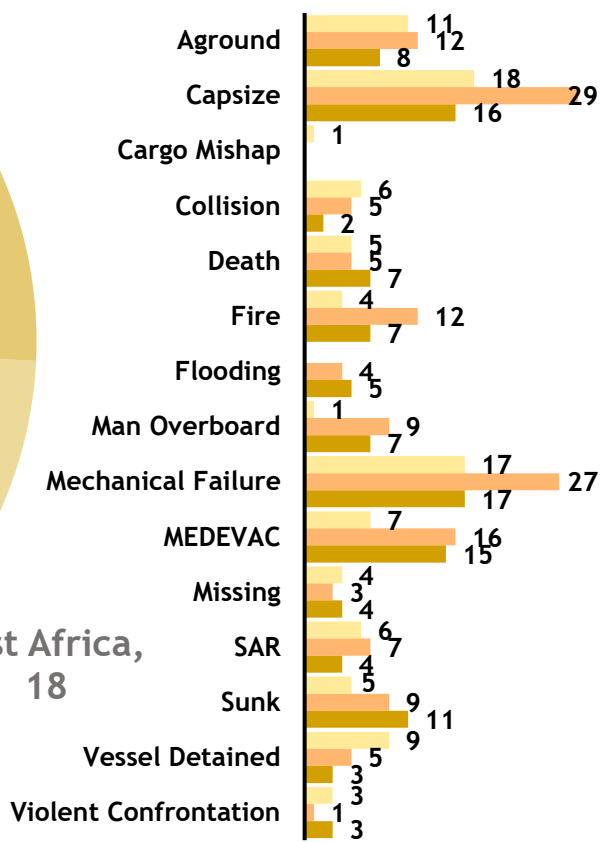
SE Asia, 60

West Asia, 6

South Asia, 25

■ Nov 21 ■ Oct 22 ■ Nov 22

East Africa, 18



109 maritime incidents were recorded by the Centre for the month of Nov 22, a marginal decrease from Oct 22. The decrease in maritime incidents as compared to the month of October is attributable to the prevailing weather conditions in the IOR and adjoining seas, particularly in South East Asia. A 50% decrease in both collision and SAR incidents were recorded as compared to Oct 22. Three incidents of vessels being detained by coastal authorities were recorded this month - one each off Malaysia, Mauritius and Vietnam. In these three incidents, the offences reported were either unauthorised anchoring or lack of valid documentation.

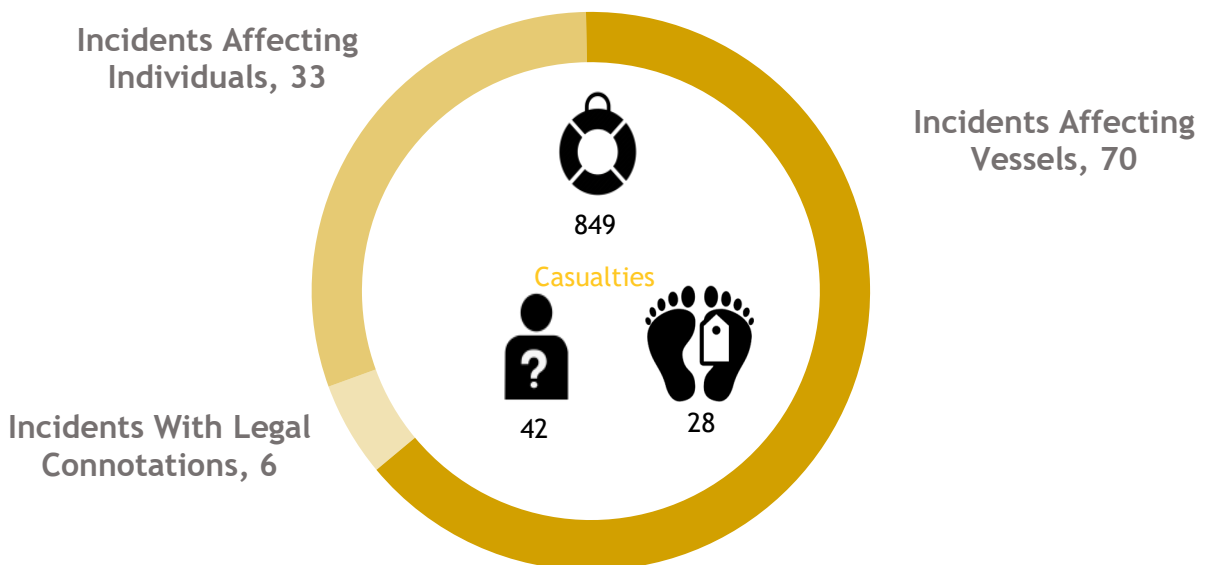
Aground - Eight incidents of vessels running aground were recorded - five incidents in the Indian Ocean, two incidents in the South China Sea and one incident in the Persian Gulf. A 33% decrease was observed in the number of incidents involving vessels running aground or encountering mechanical failures during this month.

Capsize and Sinking of Vessels - 16 incidents of capsizing and 11 incidents of vessels sinking at sea were recorded by the Centre during this month. Majority of the capsize and sinking of vessels incidents involved small boats such as fishing boats, motorboats etc.

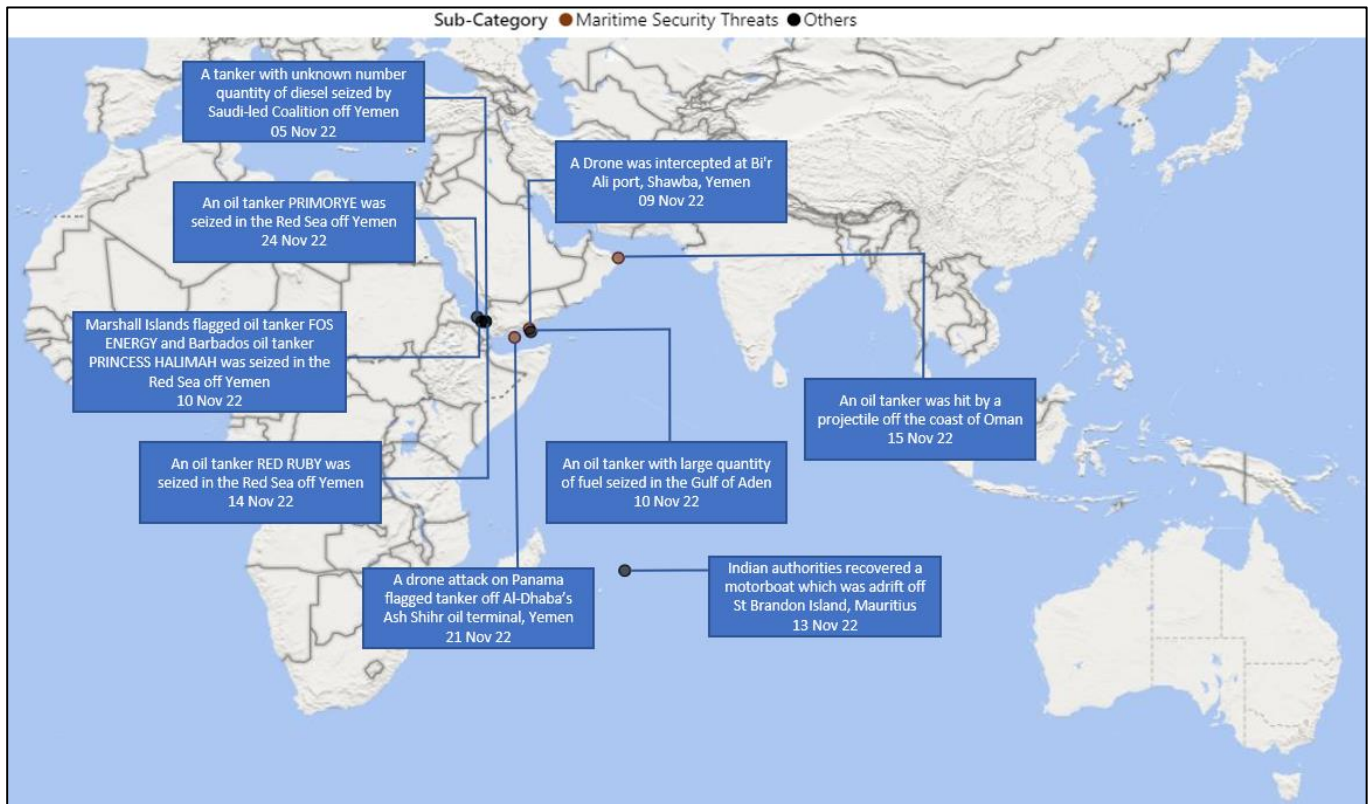
SAR Operations - 15 MEDEVAC and four SAR operations, undertaken by various maritime agencies, were monitored by the Centre during this month. The combined SAR and MEDEVAC saw a marginal decrease from Oct 22.

Mechanical Failure - 17 incidents of mechanical failure were recorded by the Centre during this month. All 17 incidents of mechanical failure reported were due to engine failure. The mechanical failure may be attributable to low maintenance of machinery.

Effect of Incidents



OTHER INCIDENTS



Maritime Security Threats (Hybrid)

03 incident recorded

- A drone was intercepted at Bi'r Ali port, Shabwa, Yemen on 09 Nov 22.
- An oil tanker was hit by a projectile off the coast of Oman, on 15 Nov 22.
- A drone attack on an oil tanker at Al-Dhaba's Ash Shihr oil terminal, Yemen on 21 Nov 22.

Marine Environment Pollution

No incidents recorded

Others

06 incidents recorded

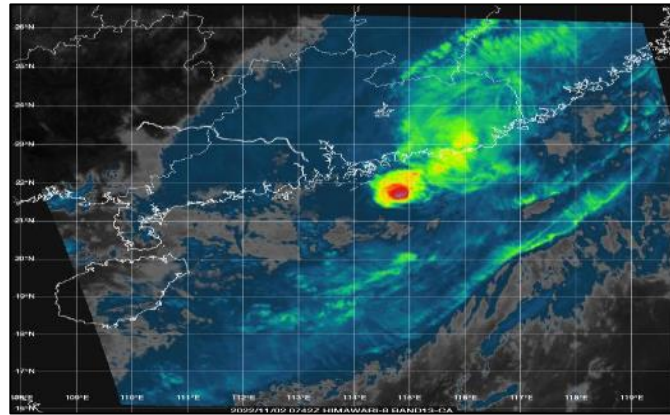
- 05 out of 06 incidents involved the seizure of oil tankers in the Red Sea (likely conflict-related).
- Indian authorities recovered a motorboat adrift off St Brandon Island, Mauritius and subsequently handed it over to the Mauritian authorities.

Cyber Security Incidents

No incidents recorded

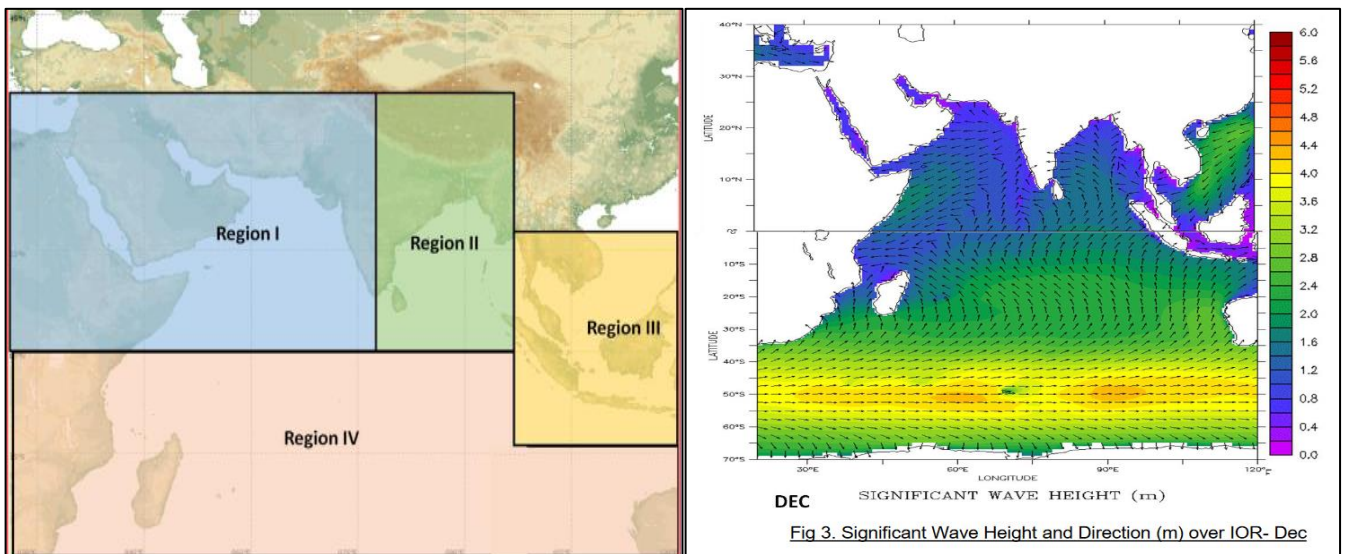
Tropical Storm (TS) 'NALGAE' Over the South China Sea/ 26 Oct - 03 Nov 22

On 26 Oct 22, Tropical Storm 'Nalgae' originated in the east of the Philippines. TS 'Nalgae' developed into a severe tropical storm and made five landfalls as it moved west-northwest across central Luzon before exiting the Philippines. It continued moving north-westwards over the South China Sea with a windspeed of 95 kmph, towards the southern coast of China. On 03 Nov 22, TS 'Nalgae' made landfall near Zhuhai city, China and was downgraded to a Tropical Depression as it moved along the southern coast of China, including southern Hong Kong and coastal Guangdong Province.



WEATHER FORECAST

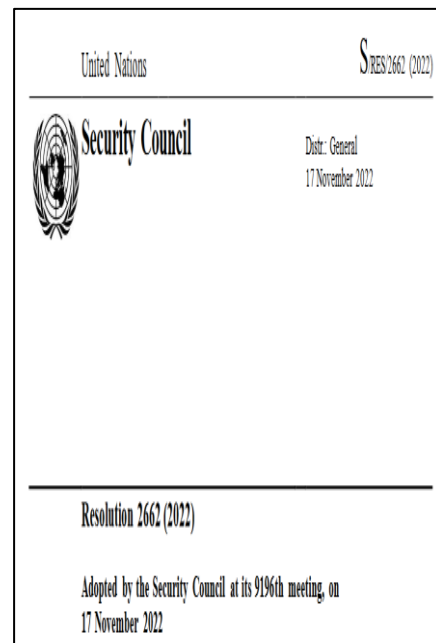
Weather Forecast. A monthly weather forecast for the month of Dec 22 in the IOR region has been uploaded on IFC-IOR website for reference.



- **UN Security Council Renews resolution 2662 (2022) Somalia to enforce arms embargo on Somalia.**

To enforce the arms embargo on Somalia, the Security Council decided to reauthorise maritime interdiction of illicit weapons imports, charcoal exports, and improvised explosive device components, while also renewing the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia. It decided that all States will take the necessary measures to prevent all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, including prohibiting the financing of all acquisitions and deliveries of weapons and military equipment and the direct or indirect supply of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities, except where the beneficiary is Somalia's security and police institutions at the national and local level, who are exempt. The resolution also notes that the arms embargo does not apply to deliveries of weapons and military equipment, or the provision of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities, intended solely for the development of Somalia's security and police institutions, to provide security for the country's people.

Source: United Nations Security Council



- **Producing future marine fuels: Opportunities for renewable energy production in developing countries**

Developing countries are looking to seize the opportunities that decarbonizing shipping presents. The Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 27) organised by IMO in collaboration with UNCTAD, IRENA and the World Bank, explored opportunities for developing States in renewable fuel production for the maritime industry. The aim is to harness shipping's decarbonization as a booster to the country's ambitions to become a key supplier of green fuels. The shipping sector in return will not only serve as an uptake of green energy but can play a catalytic role as a primary mode of transport between production and utilization sites.

Source: IMO



- **Panama joins GloFouling Partnerships to tackle aquatic invasive species introduced by ships' biofouling**

The GloFouling partnership project - a collaboration between the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), was launched in December 2018. The Project brings together countries and key partners to respond to a global environmental problem, namely the introduction of Invasive Aquatic Species via ships' biofouling. Invasive species have a range of impacts on marine ecosystems and eradication is often impossible or prohibitively expensive. The GloFouling Partnerships project has expanded its outreach by welcoming Panama as one of its beneficiary countries from the Central and South America region. By joining the Glofouling project as a Partnering Country, Panama will benefit from its efforts to build capacity in the Central and South America region. It will also be expected to use the tools and guidance developed by the Project to spur initiatives at the national level.



Source: IMO

- **Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI) and the annual operational carbon intensity indicator (CII)**

Amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex VI entered into force on 01 Nov 22. Developed under the framework of the Initial IMO Strategy on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships agreed in 2018, these technical and operational amendments require ships to improve their energy efficiency in the short term and thereby reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. From 01 Jan 23, it will be mandatory for all ships to calculate their attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI) to measure their energy efficiency and to initiate the collection of data for the reporting of their annual operational carbon intensity indicator (CII) and CII rating.



Source: IMO

- **Combating illicit maritime activity - next steps to enhance implementation of the amended Djibouti Code of Conduct/ Jeddah Amendment**

Signatory States to the revised Code of Conduct concerning the repression of piracy, armed robbery against ships and illicit maritime activity in the western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden Area, also known as the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC) 2017, have agreed on the next steps to enhance implementation of the amended code. A high-level meeting, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (22-24 November), agreed on practical measures for the implementation of an improved, region-led Information Sharing Network to meet the objectives of the Jeddah Amendment; the effective use of the regional Capacity Building Coordination Matrix, based on signatory States' needs and priorities; and a more effective support network of regional and international partners that make up the "Friends of the DCoC/JA".



Source: IMO

- **People on the Move in a Changing Climate: Linking Policy, Evidence and Action**

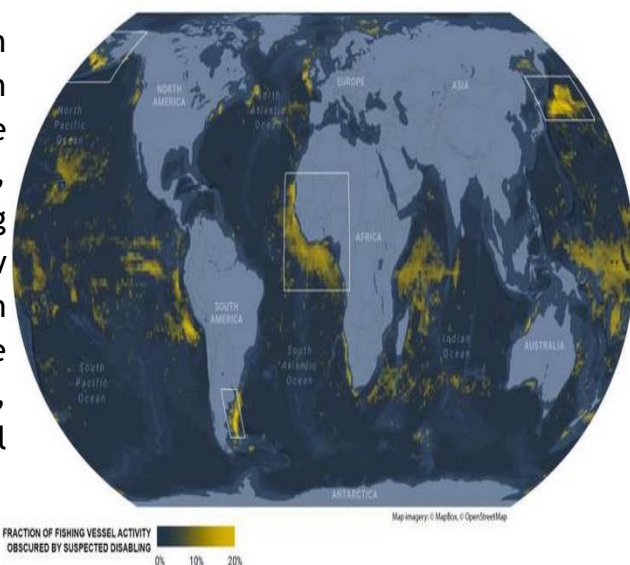
Climate change is reshaping migration patterns in every part of the world. At the 27th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP27) in Egypt this week, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is calling for urgent action on human mobility in contexts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters. The report, **People on the Move in a Changing Climate - Linking Policy, Evidence and Action**, provides communities, partners, governments and other UN agencies with guidelines to scale up the implementation of adaptive action. The three recommendations include Providing Solutions for People to Stay: Averting and minimizing displacement through disaster risk reduction and in situ adaptation, Providing Solutions for People on the Move: Minimizing and better addressing losses and damages, including displacement through anticipatory action and Providing Solutions for People to Move: Enabling safe and regular migration



Source: International Organisation of Migration (IOM)

- **Global analysis shows where fishing vessels turn off their identification devices**

Data from the shipboard Automatic Identification System (AIS), which was created as a collision avoidance tool, can provide information about the global fishing activity, including illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing. Fishing vessels may disable their AIS devices, but a new analysis identifies intentional disabling events in commercial fisheries and shows that, while some disabling events may be for legitimate reasons, others appear to be attempts to conceal illegal activities.



Source: University of California

- **The global fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing reaches a new milestone**

Global action to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing has intensified as 100 States have now committed to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA). FAO recently launched the PSMA Global Information Exchange System (GIES), which collects and shares official compliance-related information with a focus on port inspection results, actions are taken and port entries or denials. FAO has so far assisted more than 50 countries to review their legislation, strengthen their institutional capacity, improve their monitoring, control and surveillance systems and operations, effectively implement port state measures and fulfil their international responsibilities as flag, coastal and market States. Rising consumer demand and transforming agrifood systems in fisheries and aquaculture have driven global fish production to its highest levels and there is broad recognition of the need to step up the fight against IUU fishing.



Source: Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

VISITS



French delegation led by Rear Admiral Jean-Mathieu Rey, Head, International Relations (ALRI), visited the Centre on 24 Nov 22.

*** End of Report ***



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Working Definitions used for Maritime
Safety and Security Incidents

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