New Trends of Pirate Activities off the Coast of Somalia
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Abstract

The water outside the Somali coast is one of the most heavily trafficked oceanic area in the world. In 2003, a new phenomenon emerged in the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden. The fishing vessels and merchant ships were attacked by pirates of Somalia. The frequency of these attacks was rapidly increased. Somalia is not only the area affected by maritime piracy in the world, but Gulf of Aden has seen unprecedented levels of pirate attacks. It is the largest share of the global piracy activities in recent years. Continues attacks by Somali pirates reflect the economic decline, violation of maritime laws and political unrest. Piracy has led to political stability in Somalia with the economic prospect constrained and human security worsening. Somalia piracy is imposing a hidden tax on world trade. They have the ability to get support from many government officials, businessmen, clan elders and members of local communities, militia and religious leaders. Since 2005, many international organizations have expressed concern over the rise and act of piracy. International organizations covering expertise in state of law, migration management, marine contingency management, maritime law, navy operations, risk management, developments and livelihoods, humanitarian relief, peacekeeping and security sector reform in Somalia. In 2013 control the risk of Somali piracy and 90% decline in private activities. Present, Somalia making an unsteady recovery from decades of war, lack either a coastal guard or navy. Because of that, the anti-piracy navies have no mandate to stop illegal fishing. Today the pirates off the coast of Somalia are little more than memory. Armed guards aboard commercial vessels and anti-piracy patrols by international warships have suppressed piracy but not stopped it. This research on the phenomenon of piracy off the coast of Somalia is a quantitative analysis and will attempt to explain current situation in Somalia and drives of piracy in Somalia and to provide strategies to mitigate the rising costs of Somali piracy.

Key words: Piracy, Maritime, Somalia, Human Security

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