



RiskIntelligence

Security Threat Update: Red Sea / Gulf of Aden

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Security Threat Update: Red Sea / Gulf of Aden

This report provides an overview of recent incidents in the southern Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden as well as an assessments of threat levels for additional attacks against different types of merchant vessels.

Time of latest intelligence included in this report: 7 August 2024, 08:00 UTC.

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Recent incidents (Red Sea / Gulf of Aden)

Below is a list of incidents directly affecting merchant ships in the Red Sea, the Bab el Mandeb and the Gulf of Aden which have been recorded on the Risk Intelligence System during the past 30 days. Information includes date, time and a short description of the respective incident. Comprehensive descriptions for these and older incidents can be found on the Risk Intelligence System.

15 July	05:30 UTC	Product tanker BENTLEY I targeted
The Panama-flagged tanker was repeatedly attacked in the southern Red Sea. The first attack may have involved a drone boat which did not explode, missile explosions were subsequently reported twice in close proximity to the vessel which was not struck.		
15 July	12:00 UTC	Crude oil tanker CHIOS LION struck
The Liberia-flagged tanker initially reported being struck by a drone boat while en route in the southern Red Sea. It was subsequently reported that the drone boat exploded before the ship was struck, possibly after being targeted by armed guards on the ship.		
19 July	01:50 UTC	Container ship LOBIVIA struck
The Singapore-flagged container ship was reportedly struck by missiles after departing eastward from Berbera. The vessel returned to Berbera under its own engines.		
20 July	03:00 UTC	Container ship PUMBA repeatedly struck
The Liberia-flagged container ship reported multiple attacks by missiles, drones and a drone boat. The vessel suffered a hole in the stern, but proceeded to the next port of call.		
3 August	17:57 UTC	Container ship GROTON struck
The Liberia-flagged ship was targeted twice at several hours' interval and struck once by a missile in the Gulf of Aden while transiting westbound. No fire, water ingress or oil leaks were reported, the vessel continued its voyage.		
8/9 August	Various	Crude oil tanker DELTA BLUE attacked
The Liberia-flagged tanker was targeted several times in the space of a few hours by different means. The ship was not struck and continued the northbound voyage through the Red Sea.		
12/13 August	Various	Crude oil tanker DELTA ATLANTICA attacked
The Liberia-flagged tanker was targeted several times in the space of a few hours by different means. The ship was not struck and continued the northbound voyage through the Red Sea.		

Current situation

Two crude oil tankers were attacked in recent days. Both vessels were targeted repeatedly through several means, yet neither ship was actually struck. Meanwhile, US forces continued their targeting of military sites in Houthi-controlled areas of Yemen. Several interceptions of aerial and naval drones were also reported.

The overall situation throughout the region remains tense while retaliation from Iran and the so-called "Axis of Resistance" is still expected. Iran and its allies have been messaging to that effect, but no operations have been carried out so far. Diplomatic efforts are ongoing to maintain the conflict within reasonable levels, while the US deployed additional military forces to the Middle East in support of Israel.

Military strikes against targets in Houthi-controlled areas of Yemen have been ongoing since January. They have been carried out unilaterally by US forces and as joint strikes with the UK military, supported by several other countries. These strikes are conducted under Operation Poseidon Archer. For political reasons, offensive actions are separate from the US-led Operation Prosperity Guardian which is merely aimed at protecting commercial shipping.

Since the beginning of the Houthi campaign in November, the US and other governments have frequently stated that Houthi attacks against merchant ships have been 'indiscriminate'. This conclusion, however, has never been supported by available evidence. Houthi forces have largely stuck to publicly announced targeting parameters. Some attacks were very likely carried out based on outdated information about individual ships, although such incidents have been rare in recent months.

Concerns about the nature of Iran and the Axis of Resistance's retaliation against Israel and another escalation of the current conflict persist. The assassinations of Hamas and Hezbollah leaders by Israel, including in Iran, have so far not led to a broader response. Iran may once again opt for a "ballistic" response, attacking Israel with a wave of missiles, drones and rockets, possibly involving Hezbollah and other forces. This would be similar to the Iranian strike in April, although it is impossible to predict whether such an operation would be carried out along the same lines or at a significantly larger scale.

At the same time, frustration with Israeli behaviour within the broader region and particularly among Iranian proxies makes it increasingly difficult for Iran's leaders to show restraint. While the deaths of high-ranking Hezbollah personnel in Lebanon, engaged in their own conflict with Israel, can be passed as losses of war, the assassination of the Hamas political leader in the Iranian capital directly threatens Iran's hold on its proxy forces. As the strategic imperative for Iran is to maintain credibility among these proxies, Iran must retaliate in some form to maintain good relations with proxy forces which provide Iran with foreign policy and strategic depth.

Overall, general concerns about a "regional war" fail to define the nature of such a conflict. Geography remains a fundamental obstacle to inter-state warfighting, but an enabler of under-the-threshold military actions. Iran and Israel, the two main antagonists, lie 1000 km apart and are therefore unable to engage in large-scale fighting. At the same time, no Arab state is assessed to be willing or able to engage in a land war with either actor.

Hezbollah in Lebanon has repeatedly failed to engage in offensive operations against Israel, well aware of its inferiority to the Israeli military in case of open conflict. Any invasion would consequently most likely be started from Israel into Lebanon.

By and large, any further escalation is therefore likely to take the form of over-the-horizon exchanges, including against maritime or coastal targets. Hezbollah may target energy infrastructure and coastal positions as part of its economic guerrilla doctrine, whereas Israel could seek to destroy Lebanese power infrastructure, mostly lying on the coast. A recent move by Israel to “sanction” ships involved in the trade with Iranian crude oil could signal an effort to shift the conflict into the maritime environment, where conflict remains more manageable.

Vessel type	Threat type	Threat level
Vessels specifically linked to Israel through ownership, port calls, trade with and/or commercial relationship between Israeli companies and owners/operators	Kinetic attack (missile, aerial/waterborne drone), possibly seizure and detention	Severe
Vessels linked to the United States, United Kingdom and other countries involved in Operation Poseidon Archer	Kinetic attack (missile, aerial/waterborne drone), possibly seizure and detention	Severe
Vessels linked to other countries participating in or supporting Operation Prosperity Guardian or Operation Aspides	Kinetic attack (missile, aerial/waterborne drone), possibly seizure and detention	Elevated
Other merchant ships in transit through the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden	Kinetic attack due to misidentification, potential proximity to the above threats ('collateral damage')	Elevated

In the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, the threat level to vessels directly owned by Israeli companies has been severe since the beginning of the Houthi campaign. Such vessels therefore largely stopped transiting the Red Sea, leading the Houthis to expand their potential targets to ships trading with Israel. As mentioned above, some attacks were likely carried out based on outdated information in publicly available databases, underlining the threat level for collateral damage.

Military operations led to an expansion of the Houthis' target pool to include merchant ships linked to the US and the UK through ownership. This has resulted in a severe threat level for such vessels, highlighted by several attacks.

Houthi have now expanded their targets to include all ships which are owned by companies that are trading with Israel, leading to a severe threat level for these vessels.

Despite the ongoing military operations, Houthi forces remain capable of conducting attacks. These are not limited to the southern Red Sea where Houthi forces control a large portion of coastline. Several ships have also been struck in the Gulf of Aden, although attacks by drone boats are very likely limited to the southern Red Sea.

While the Houthis' missile launch capabilities have been likely degraded by military strikes since January, the actual impact of these strikes cannot be assessed. Moreover, reports about military actions are solely based on military sources and not independently verified.

Any meaningful and sustainable reduction of the threat posed by the Houthis would require a longer-term mission. The current casualty-averse approach limits greater damage to Houthi weapons stockpiles. At the same time, a shift in tactics would likely have a greater civilian impact on the ground, potentially provoking another escalation in maritime attacks.

For merchant ships linked to countries solely supporting Operation Prosperity Guardian or Operation Aspides which both have a defensive focus, the threat level is assessed as lower compared to countries participating in offensive military actions against Houthi forces. For all other commercial vessels, the same threat level applies.

For vessels related to countries taking part in Operation Prosperity Guardian or Operation Aspides, this is largely due to the potential for kinetic attacks in lieu of other potential targets for Houthi forces. However, considering their careful selection of targets – which is in line with broader political ambitions – this is currently unlikely.

For vessels not related to countries taking part in Operation Prosperity Guardian or Operation Aspides, this is largely due to the potential for merchant ships being targeted due to misidentification. Proximity to kinetic attacks or proximity to interceptions of drones and missiles by military forces could also lead to collateral damage.

Finally, it is vital to consider that the situation remains dynamic and requires close monitoring. Updates regarding incidents as well as constantly updated assessments of current threat levels are available through the Risk Intelligence System.

Background

Starting with the seizure of the GALAXY LEADER on 19 November, Risk Intelligence has identified attacks by Houthi forces against more than 80 individual vessels in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. This is slightly lower than the number of attacks stated by military sources which are not providing an overview to highlight which incidents were actually classified as 'attacks on commercial vessels'.

Interceptions of drones and missiles are likely counted as additional attacks by military forces, yet there is no further evidence available. Drones and missiles may have been used to target warships or merely as a "show of force" in at least some of the interceptions.

Houthi attacks against maritime traffic have caused a major decrease in ship transits through the Bab el Mandeb. It is unlikely, however, that traffic will see a significant further decrease after the current level has remained virtually unchanged since late January, shown in Figure 1.

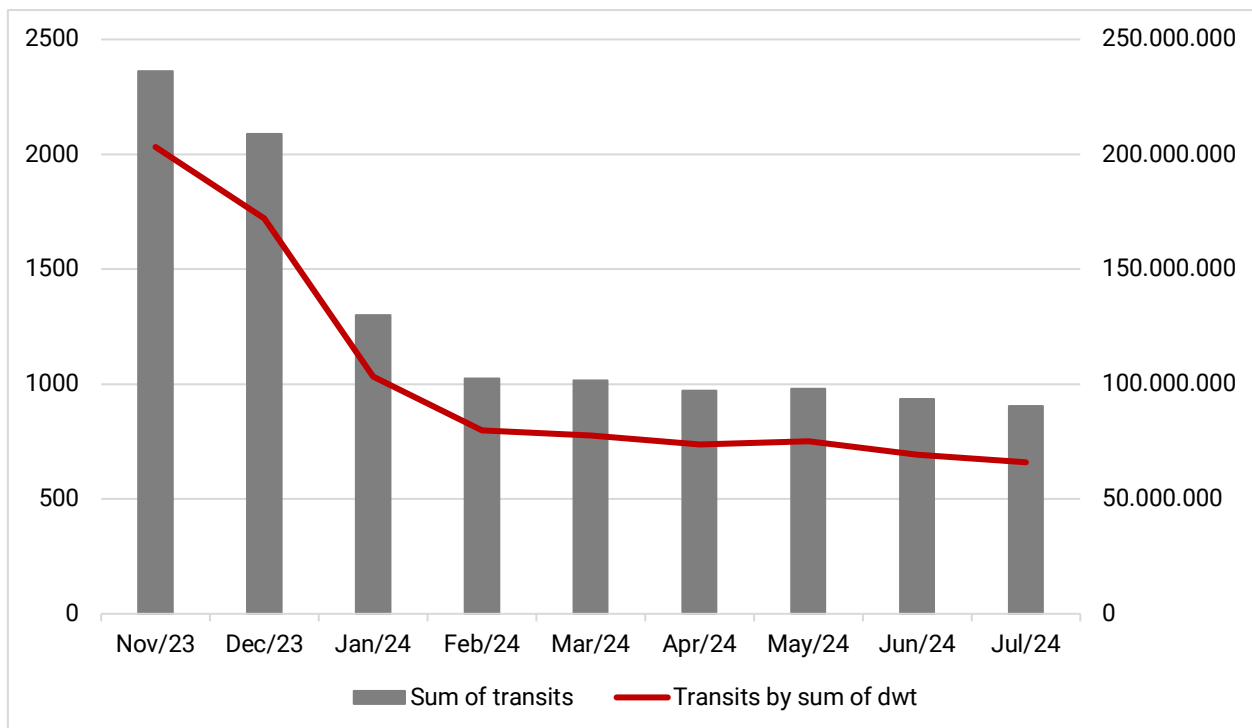


Figure 1: Monthly Bab el Mandeb transits by merchant ships per month (left) and by monthly sum of deadweight tonnage (right) (Source: Lloyd's List Intelligence/Seasearcher)

Since January, the number of Bab el Mandeb transits has consistently been between 50% and 60% lower than during the same timeframe in 2023. Less than 10% of ships passing the Bab el Mandeb are transiting the area without broadcasting AIS (see Figure 2).

It should be noted that naval forces recommend switching off AIS in the area, even though there is no evidence to suggest that this lowers the chances of vessels being targeted and struck.

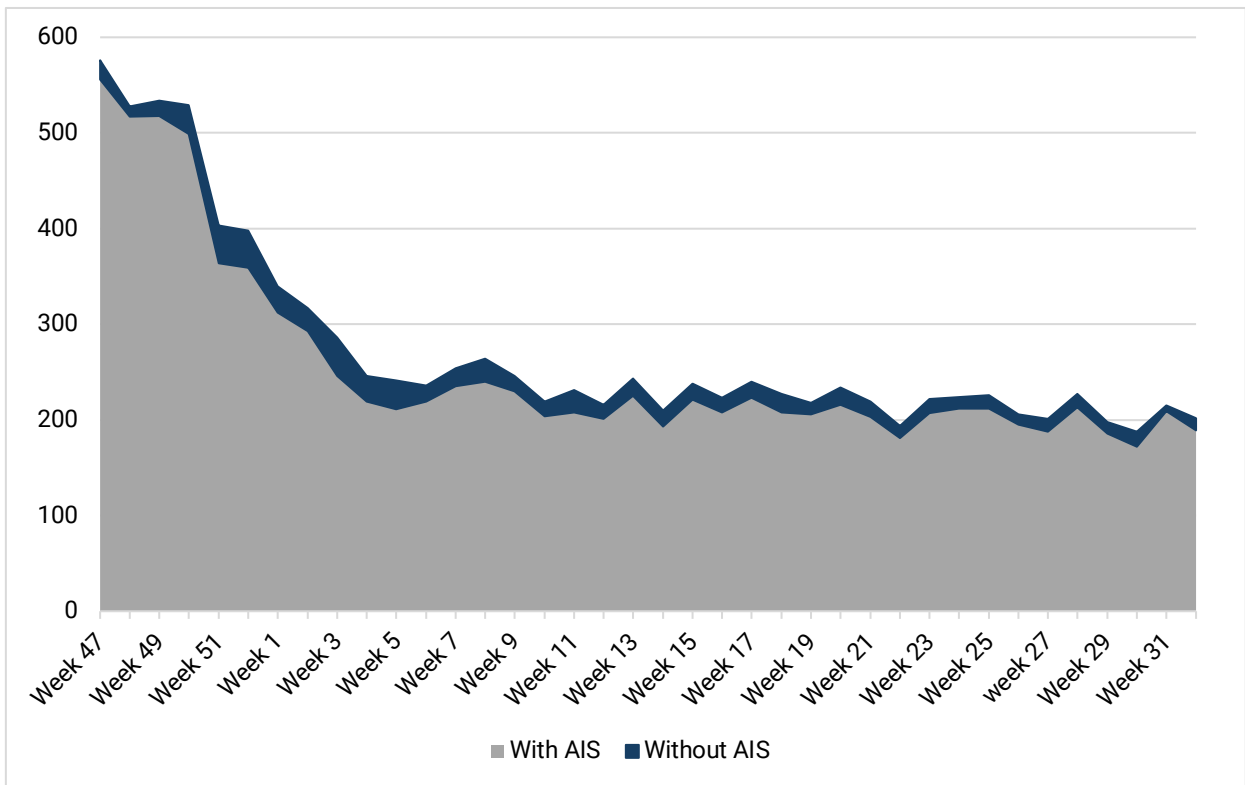


Figure 2: Number of Bab el Mandeb transits by merchant ships per week with and without AIS (Source: Lloyd's List Intelligence/Seasearcher)

The current threats in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden have also led to a noticeable increase in incidents that are perceived as suspicious by seafarers, including outside the immediate area. Reporting such incidents is strongly encouraged. At the same time, all reports must be thoroughly assessed to identify particular areas of concern.

The background to the current situation is the civil war in Yemen. Since 2015, the Houthis in the northern part of the country have fought against the Saudi and UAE-backed government in southern Yemen. Iran has supported the Houthis during the conflict. Houthi forces have previously targeted Saudi and UAE vessels in the Red Sea with anti-ship missiles and drones (aerial and waterborne). They have also attacked Saudi ports and naval vessels in the Red Sea as well as oil industry targets in southern Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE.

The Saudis and the Houthis are involved in difficult negotiations about a peace agreement that would very likely involve financial and economic concessions to the Houthis. Neither side wants to jeopardise a potential deal. Saudi Arabia has refrained from criticising the Houthis which is a noticeable difference from Saudi rhetoric in the past. Moreover, attacks against commercial shipping have not interrupted the negotiations although it is impossible to assess when a final agreement will be signed. Houthi forces are very likely to continue to engage in attacks on maritime traffic as long as they deem their attacks unlikely to scupper the ongoing talks.

Guidance on commercial operations

Ship transits

Several shipping industry organisations have published the "Interim Industry Transit Advice, Southern Red Sea and Gulf of Aden – 5 February 2024". Among other information, the document includes considerations about routing and vessel hardening. Combined Maritime Forces have also issued a guidance document on 23 December 2023.

Both documents are available via www.maritimeglobalsecurity.org.

Vessel registration and incident reporting

It is strongly recommended for all merchant ships transiting the Western Indian Ocean, the Somali Basin, the Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman and the Red Sea to register with UKMTO and the Maritime Security Centre - Horn of Africa (MSCHOA). Any incidents or suspicious activities should also be reported to UKMTO and MSCHOA.

Contact details UKMTO

Email: watchkeepers@ukmto.org

Phone: +44 2393 222060

Website: www.ukmto.org

Contact details MSCHOA

Email: postmaster@mschoa.org

Phone: +33 298 220 220 or +33 298 220 170

Website: www.mschoa.org

If a vessel is under attack, **US naval forces in Bahrain** are able to coordinate assistance.

Phone: +973 1785 3879

Email: m-ba-navcent-ncags@us.navy.mil

Combined Maritime Forces also recommend ignoring VHF calls by "Yemeni navy" with instructions to alter course to Hudaydah or other locations in Yemen. When merchant ships are contacted, masters are advised to continue the voyage and call for a coalition warship on VHF Channel 16, stating current location, situation and intentions.

In addition, vessel operators are advised to contact the respective flag state for additional guidance or requirements regarding incident reporting procedures.

Mitigation measures

Risk Intelligence strongly recommends merchant ship operators to assess whether the respective vessel has been owned or managed by Israel-affiliated companies in the past. Such information may not have been updated in publicly available databases and could lead to misidentification of current commercial links with Israel.

Prior to voyages through the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, ship operators should conduct a thorough ship and voyage-specific threat and risk assessment in line with shipping industry best practices. In addition, the following measures should be considered:

- Constant monitoring of the security situation, enabling vessels to avoid locations with recent or ongoing incidents.
- Introduction/update of contingency plans on the company level to address the possibility of seafarers being injured, killed or kidnapped during a security incident. The plan should include contingency and emergency plans; appropriate drills should be completed.
- Crew briefings and scenario drills based on a valid and relevant anti-attack plan to ensure that incidents are reported and alarm is raised without delay when required. Drills should include scenarios with major damage and casualties.
- Enhancement of firefighting, evacuation and damage control procedures, taking into account the possibility of significant damage as a result of direct targeting or collateral damage.
- Enhancement of medical equipment to deal with multiple casualties.
- Emergency contacts placed readily available on the bridge.
- Bridge team briefing regarding hailing/harassment via VHF, prepared responses and immediate contact with naval forces in the respective area. (Local authorities' calls on VHF may be an act of spoofing or even targeting, underlined by several incidents in recent days which involved self-proclaimed 'Yemeni authorities' or the 'Yemeni navy' ordering merchant ships to alter course.)
- Preparation of citadel with emergency provisions and functioning satellite phone.
- Depending on individual circumstances, embarkation of armed guards may be useful to mitigate specific risks, specifically in relation to the threat of boardings from small boats (e.g. Houthi forces, Somali piracy). However, the threat of direct targeting by missiles, aerial or naval drones used by Houthi forces in Yemen (southern Red Sea / Gulf of Aden) cannot be mitigated by embarkation of armed guards.

In general, existing BMP5 recommendations have been developed to deter piracy. While the guidance included in BMP5 is relevant to deter illegal boardings, it offers virtually no mitigation against current threats such as attacks by missiles, drones or – potentially – waterborne IEDs ('drone boats').

Ship operators should also consider to issue specific voyage guidance for transits through the Red Sea and/or the Gulf of Aden. This guidance should consider specific scenarios (e.g. aerial or waterborne threats, hailing on VHF) and include actions by the crew to minimise the impact of any security incident.

Red Sea – threat assessment (summary)

Following the incidents in the southern Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden related primarily to Houthi forces, there is now a significant threat to merchant ships linked to Israel through a variety of commercial relationships. Although threats will vary on a case-by-case basis, the overall threat level for these vessels is now assessed as severe for vessels linked to Israel through ownership and severe for vessels linked through other commercial relationships, including port calls by other ships owned by the same company.

Threats against merchant vessels linked to the US and UK and other countries involved in direct military strikes against Houthi forces are severe. This reflects the escalation in violence since January, which has progressively expanded the scope of vessels considered as "legitimate targets" by the Houthis. The threat level for other ships is assessed as elevated. It is likely that the US and UK strikes are impacting the Houthis' missile launch capabilities, though the extent of that impact is impossible to assess.

The increased threat level is a result of the Israel/Gaza conflict and subsequent Houthi actions. Naval vessels have intercepted a number of drones and missiles intended for Israeli targets, or against the naval ships themselves. The Houthis have also threatened to strike vessels in the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean, even if they are transiting around the Cape of Good Hope. It is very unlikely, however, that Houthi forces are able to conduct such strikes autonomously.

Recent strikes against Hezbollah and Hamas leaders in Lebanon and Iran are not expected to alter threat levels in the region.

The situation is evolving as the list of possible targets has expanded over time. Links to Israel may now be port calls by the respective vessel, owners/operators conducting trade with Israel in general or owners/operators being in commercial relationships with Israeli companies. While the threat level to vessels which are directly owned by Israeli companies is assessed as even higher, it should be noted that virtually no such vessels are currently transiting the Red Sea. What the Houthis consider to constitute a link strong enough to warrant a strike is variable and an internal decision.

It is also important to highlight the increased threat of collateral damage, particularly in the southern Red Sea with still dense maritime traffic. It is very likely that Houthi forces have missed their intended targets on several occasions, increasing the potential for unintended strikes against other merchant ships. Moreover, this is a highly dynamic and evolving threat which must be monitored closely in light of ongoing incidents.

Maritime security in the southern Red Sea is also affected by the conflict in Yemen as some fighting between the Houthis and the rival government supported by the Saudi-led coalition continues. The maritime dimension to this conflict is limited. Ceasefire talks in 2022 saw a substantial fall in cross-border attacks in Saudi Arabia, as well as an improved threat environment during transits through the Bab el Mandeb. Attacks have not taken place in 2023 and so far in 2024, likely due to progress in negotiations between the Houthis and the Saudi-led coalition.

Both sides are unlikely to jeopardise a potential deal. The threat level for direct attacks against port and oil facilities in Saudi Arabia and the UAE is therefore lower while talks are ongoing. In

addition, Saudi Arabia has so far refrained from criticising the Houthis for the recent wave of attacks against merchant ships which is a significant difference from Saudi announcements about alleged interceptions of waterborne drones off Saudi port facilities in the past.

There is a dispute between Yemen and Eritrea in the Hanish Islands area, primarily due to fishing. In an incident in June 2021, there was a clash between coastguard/naval forces. In August 2021, several fishing vessels and three Yemeni crew were detained by the Eritrean coastguard near the Hanish Islands. Due to the irregular nature of Yemeni coastguard forces, or the difficulty in identifying Eritrean craft (which are small speedboats), there are problems with merchant vessels misidentifying small patrol craft from Yemen and Eritrea as pirate vessels.

Aggressive enforcement by coastguard vessels, or local craft attempting to warn away merchant vessels, are possible threats in the area. The piracy threat is minimal, even in southern areas, as this area is now considered to be outside the operational range of Somali pirates. The fighting in Sudan is not expected to affect threat levels in the Red Sea.

Threat levels

Refer to the section "Methodology / Definitions" for a definition of threat levels. A concise assessment of all threats listed in the table can be found on the Risk Intelligence System.

Threat type	Threat level
Terrorism	Moderate
Piracy	Low
Insurgency and Military Operations	High
Cargo Theft	Moderate
Smuggling	Elevated
Stowaways and human trafficking	Low
Fraud and corruption	Low
Activism	Low

Indian Ocean – threat assessment (summary)

This area covers the western Indian Ocean (north of Madagascar, east towards India), including the Somali Basin, Gulf of Aden, and western Arabian Sea. Houthi operations targeting merchant ships in transit can take place in the western Gulf of Aden where threat levels are similar to the southern Red Sea. In the Indian Ocean, there is an elevated threat of piracy off Somalia and a moderate-elevated drone threat to merchant ships in the Somali Basin, Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea.

There is still a potential for pirate operations in the Somali Basin and the Gulf of Aden, the threat is elevated. Recent cases show that pirates retain boarding capabilities at significant distances offshore, as far as 800 nautical miles from Somalia. The hijacked ABDULLAH was released on 14 April after a claimed \$5 million ransom was paid. The successful ransom has demonstrated that the piracy model still functions – that vessels can be held by pirates off the Somali coast and ransom payments received. Pirate activity declined through the summer months of 2024, with monsoon weather a contributing factor for operations far offshore.

There have also been several reported boardings of fishing dhows off Somalia since November 2023; the level of activity has varied through 2024. One fishing vessel was hijacked in May and held temporarily while the attackers took food and supplies, an armed robbery against a Yemeni fishing dhow was reported in June. These were likely linked to illegal fishing activity in the area, which is an ongoing issue and has been a focus for Somalia in expanding its maritime enforcement capabilities.

In general, merchant ships in transit should be aware of the potential to encounter small armed craft in this area, particularly the Gulf of Aden. These might be fishermen, traders, smugglers, militia or irregular military forces, or military or coastguard patrols operating out of southern Yemen or northern Somalia. The boarding of the product tanker CENTRAL PARK in the Gulf of Aden on 26 November 2023 was very likely related to Houthi-led actions against Israel-linked vessels, even though it has been described as a 'piracy incident' by military sources.

The Houthis have announced their intentions to target vessels also in the Indian Ocean. These intentions have been in some cases communicated directly to operators from the so-called Humanitarian Operations Coordination Centre (HOCC). However, Houthi capabilities to target ships at such distances are highly limited without outside assistance. Claims of successful strikes in the Indian Ocean (and the eastern Mediterranean) have not been corroborated and in cases to date are likely to be explained by the Houthi intention to appeal to broader Arab audiences.

Nonetheless, the MSC ORION was attacked by a drone on 27 April off Socotra in an attack claimed by the Houthis. The threat is generally assessed to be moderate in this area, as the main area of Houthi operations remains the Red Sea/Gulf of Aden but is elevated for vessels that have been specifically assessed by the Houthis as being targets. A similar attack to the MSC ORION took place on the MAERSK SENTOSA on 9 July in the eastern Gulf of Aden.

In Yemen, multiple political factions operate their own militias in addition to security forces from Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Terrorist groups have a limited presence. There have been no recent

incidents, aside from those linked to Houthi operations. The general situation in Yemen is primarily a consideration for operations close to the Yemeni coast or for port calls in the country.

Naval patrols operate in the area, such as EUNAVFOR's Operation Atalanta. Naval mandates include maritime crimes (such as drugs and arms smuggling) as well as countering piracy. The group transit scheme for the Gulf of Aden is still operational. National deployments are also ongoing, such as the Indian naval presence which has been effective in recent actions.

Shipping industry associations have published transit guidance for the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, emphasising the importance of thorough ship and voyage-specific threat and risk assessments before passing through the area. The shipping industry removed its high-risk area (HRA) designation for the Indian Ocean, effective 1 January 2023, although notes that: "Threat and risk assessments should still be carried out, and best management practices followed to continue to mitigate the risks presented in a changeable and often complex and potentially threatening environment."

UKMTO operates the Voluntary Reporting Area for the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, and Arabian Sea, administered by the Maritime Trade Information Centre (MTIC)/UKMTO (Dubai). UKMTO acts as primary point of contact for merchant vessels and liaison with military forces in the region. Vessels are encouraged to report positions while operating in the area. MSCHOA manages the EUNAVFOR (EU Naval Forces Somalia and Operation Atalanta) voluntary registration scheme for ships transiting the area and communicates EUNAVFOR counter-piracy guidance to the maritime industry.

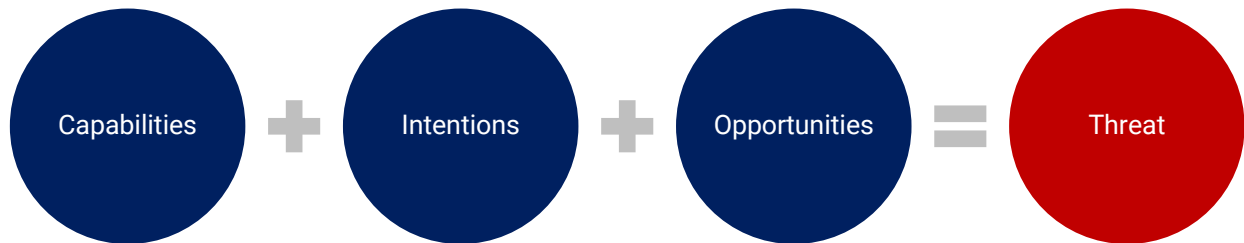
Threat levels

Refer to the section "Methodology / Definitions" for a definition of threat levels. A concise assessment of all threats listed in the table can be found on the Risk Intelligence System.

Threat type	Threat level
Terrorism	Moderate
Piracy	Elevated
Insurgency and Military Operations	Moderate
Cargo Theft	Moderate
Smuggling	Moderate
Stowaways and human trafficking	Moderate
Fraud and corruption	Low
Activism	Moderate

Methodology / Definitions

All threat levels are based on the likelihood of a threat type occurring, with generic consequences described in the relevant sections. All threat levels are based on an assessment of capabilities, intentions and opportunities of potential perpetrators, separated into different categories.



Maritime operators are typically unable to lower the threat level by influencing the underlying variables. However, all variables are subject to change over time, e.g. changes in the intentions or capabilities of potential perpetrators. They should therefore be re-assessed as required.

In an additional step, the threat levels assessed here can be used to identify the risk level for a particular type of operations. Determining the risk level also requires an assessment of the vulnerability and the potential consequence of a particular incident. Appropriate mitigation measures can then be implemented to lower the risk level.

Threat levels

All threat levels mentioned above are assessed based on the likelihood and consequence of a particular threat type occurring. The levels are:

- Low: Not expected in the operational area or in proximity.
- Moderate: Not expected in the operational area but possible in proximity.
- Elevated: Possible in the operational area or in proximity.
- High: Expected in the operational area or in proximity.
- Severe: Commonplace in the operational area or in proximity.

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