LESSON 0

MARITIME SECURITY CONCERNS

Introduction

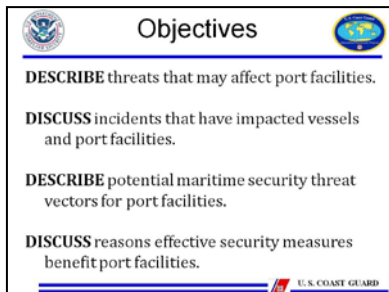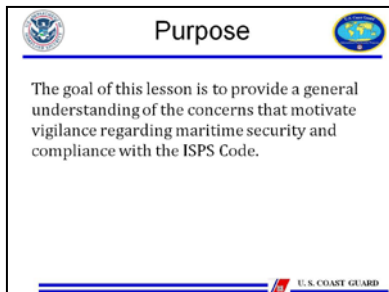|	
References	Guide to Maritime Security and the ISPS Code, 2012 Edition
	• Sections 2.17.11 through 2.17.1
Instructor Introduction	Instructor will introduce themselves to students.
Overview	The goal of this lesson is to provide a general understanding of the concerns that motivate vigilance regarding maritime security and compliance with the ISPS Code.
Lesson Objectives	After completing this lesson, students will be able to:

• **DESCRIBE** threats that may affect port facilities.

• **DISCUSS** incidents that have impacted vessels and port facilities.

• **DESCRIBE** potential maritime security threat vectors for port facilities.

DISCUSS reasons effective security measures benefit port facilities.

Threats may come from:

- Terrorists

- Criminals/piracy

- Civil disorder

- Disgruntled employees

- Activists

Aden, Yemen: 2000

- USS *Cole* attacked by suicide small boat while refueling

- VBIED tore 40 foot X 40 foot hole in hull, killing 17 and injuring 39.
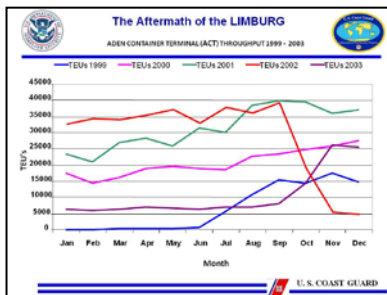

Gulf of Aden: 2002

- M/T *Limburg* attacked by small boat laden with explosives

- Approx 14,000 m^3 of oil was discharged into the Gulf of Aden

- One killed and 12 injured

Davao City, Philippines: 2003

- A bomb exploded near a vendor stand in a row of food stalls by the Sasa Wharf Ferry

- The *Filipina Princess* and *Superferry 15* were pier-side at the time of the attack

Philippines: 2004

- *Superferry 14* underway off coast
- Small television with 3.6 Kg of explosives inside detonated, resulting in blast and fire with 116 killed or missing

Aqaba, Jordan: 2005

- USS *Ashland* and USS *Kearsarge* attacked by two katyusha rockets while in port
- Standoff rockets missed the vessels, but struck a warehouse, killing 1 Jordanian soldier

Mumbai, India: 2008

- Militants hijacked vessel, then used small boats to land at fishing village
- Open sources state that local fishermen asked militants who they were at landing, and reported the incident to police

Strait of Hormuz: 2010

- VLCC tanker *M. Star* attacked by small boat with explosives, detonating alongside
- Vessel damaged, one crewmember injured
- If blast had penetrated the hull, environmental and economic damage could have been catastrophic

Basra, Iraq: 2013

- Truck Bomb explodes in port of Umm Qasr
- Vessel damaged, four workers injured

The incidents discussed show many different threat vectors:

- Vehicle-bourne IED

- Small boat VBIED

- Standoff attack

- IED on vessel

- IED in facility

- Hijacking

- Active shooter

Additional threat vectors may include:

- Stowaways

- Sabotage to facility equipment

- Underwater swimmers

- Vessel ramming

- Drones

- WMDs

Gulf of Aden: 2006

- M/V HYUNDAI FORTUNE 97km from Yemen

- Vessel damaged, one crewmember injured

- Fire caused by accidental ignition of hazardous material… not a security incident

SLIDE

Good security provides for mitigation of threats and effective response to incidents that may occur.

Even if a crisis is caused by an accident or natural disaster, a culture of good security prepares personnel for a better response.
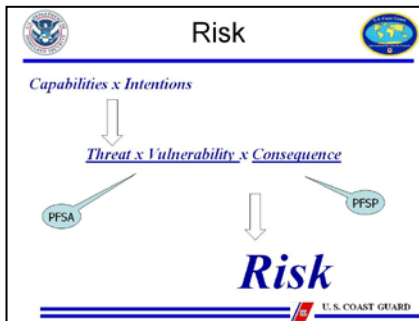
Efforts to ensure an accurate PFSA and effective PFSP contribute to the reduction of overall RISK.

What are the main points that you will take away from our discussion today regarding maritime security threats?

Maritime security threats are variable, real, and require vigilance to prevent illicit action and respond to incidents.

Compliance with the ISPS Code, including an accurate PFSA, current PFSP, and demonstrated proficiency in drills and exercises all contribute to effective anti-terrorism measures.

Transition to Next Lesson

In this lesson, we established that threats to the global maritime environment are real. In the next lessons, we will examine how audits are essential to maintaining facility readiness to reduce overall risk, and identify and address any security deficiencies that may be present.