Somali pirates operate far beyond Somali national waters and into the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Somali pirate attacks have been reported for the last 8 years estimating losses up to $385 million and have caused up to 97 casualties.

**PIRACY IN SOMALIA**

*First Reported in 2005*

- **$US 315-385 million in losses**
- **149 ships ransomed**
- **82-97 casualties reported**

**IMPACT IN THE WORLD**

- Somali pirates have the ability to win support from, among many others, government officials, businessmen, clan elders and members, militia and religious leaders, and members of local communities.
- Piracy in Somalia is costing the worldwide economy too much, while piracy’s income is not nearly as profitable as the losses.

**TOURIST INDUSTRY**

- 6.5% drop in visits to East African coastal countries compared to visits to other nations.
- 25% less than any sub-Saharan African country.
- 25% of imports/exports in low-income countries are classified as affected.

**FISHING INDUSTRY**

- 70-86% of piracy proceeds are split by instigators and commanders.
- 26.8% of the annual tuna catch has been affected by piracy.
- 234 fishing vessels some are still captive.
- Fishermen were on vessels that sank or were captured; some are still captive.

**IMPACT IN AFRICA & SOMALIA**

- 70-86% of piracy proceeds are split by instigators and commanders.
- 25% of imports/exports in low-income countries are classified as affected.
- 207,000 people are directly employed in the fishing sector.
- 500,000 individuals are indirectly employed in the fishing sector.

**TAX UPDATE**

- Increase 1.1% ad valorum tax compared to pairs of countries that trade through other sea routes.

**IMPACT IN THE WORLD**

- $US 18,000,000,000 loss to the world trade economy.
- $US 53,000,000 is received annually for ransom payment.
- This means an extra tax on the total value of all shipments carried through the zone where pirates operate.

**SUPPLIES**

- Supplies of food and other necessities, not available from local suppliers, who pay more and lower quality can produce higher markups on their goods and services.

**LOW INCOME COUNTRIES ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED**

- 70-86% of piracy proceeds are split by instigators and commanders.
- 25% of imports/exports in low-income countries are classified as affected.
- Suppliers of food and khat; militiamen; and providers who can move and launder ransom proceeds can charge pirates significant markups on their goods and services.

**SOMALIA**

- 4,000,000 km² of operations.
- 7.4% piracy attacks.
- 125 nationalities.
- 3741 crew members from.
- Up to 3 years for some.

**FISHING INDUSTRY**

- 100 bijackings in fishing zones.
- 24% fishing vessels some are still captive.

**IMPACT IN THE WORLD**

- 7.4% piracy attacks.
- 125 nationalities.
- 3741 crew members from.
- Up to 3 years for some.