

PIRACY IN SOMALIA

First Reported in
2005



IMPACT IN THE WORLD

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.

PIRATES HAVE HIJACKED

3741 crewmembers from
125 different nationalities

who have been detained for
up to 3 years

RESULTING IN A

loss of
7.4% yearly trade

compared to pairs of countries that trade through other sea routes

TAX UPDATE

increase
1.1% ad-valorem tax

this means an extra tax on the total value of all shipments carried through the zone where pirates operate

\$US 18,000,000,000

loss to the world trade economy

\$US 53,000,000

is received annually for ransom payment

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED

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.

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.

70-86%

of piracy proceeds are split by instigators and commanders

IMPACT IN AFRICA & SOMALIA

Somali piracy is singular for its scale, geographic scope, and violence which has created public anxiety. Effective and sustainable interventions over the long term will require shifting focus from the perpetrators to the enablers of piracy.

TOURIST INDUSTRY

6.5%

drop on visits to East African coastal countries compared to visits to other countries.

25%

less than any sub-Saharan African country

FISHING INDUSTRY

100

hijackings in fishing zones

44

fishing vessels

some are still captive

234

fishermen were on vessels that sunk or were taken captive, some are still captive

26.8%

of the annual tuna catch has been affected by pirates

Source: The Pirates of Somalia: Ending the Threat, Rebuilding a Nation. World Bank, 2013



<http://www.worldbank.org/africa>

@WorldBankAfrica

