

5 Sep - 11 Sep

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OVERVIEW OF INCIDENTS IN THE VOLUNTARY REPORTING AREA (VRA)



CATEGORY	No.	Page Ref.	
♀ Armed Robbery	Nil	NSTR	
♀ Attack	Nil	NSTR	
Attempted Boarding	Nil	NSTR	
♀ Boarding	Nil	NSTR	
♀ Hijack	Nil	NSTR	
♀ Kidnap	Nil	NSTR	
Piracy	Nil	NSTR	
Suspicious Activity	Nil	NSTR	
Other Maritime Crimes	1	2-3	
Total Incidents	1		

OTHER MARITIME CRIMES

1. SIGNIFICANT INCIDENTS IN THE VRA.

1. 1 TYPE OF INCIDENT: GNSS INTEREFERENCES.

1.2 PERIOD: 06 SEP 2025.

1.3 LOCATION: The northern part of the Red Sea.

1.4 DURATION: Effects lasted hours and affected different systems which provide GNSS and PNT information.

2. ANOTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION RELATED WITH GNSS DISRUPTIONS.

During this week, MSCIO has received a direct report related with GNSS disruption effects in the Red Sea. Seafarers are strongly advised to be aware of this issue and navigate with precaution.

To use redundant navigation system or consider additional GNSS receiver can mitigate risks derived from a wrong GNSS in areas affected by this electronic anomaly. Previous to enter in areas where GNSS interferences are expected, a training process including drills simulating GNSS interferences could reduce risks by reducing time of answer.

More information available in the following links:

MSCIO:

MSC IO | Alerts
MSC IO | JMIC Advisories Dashboard
MSC IO | UKMTO Weeklies





OTHER MARITIME CRIMES

1. SUMMARY OF THE GNSS EVENTS REGISTERED BY MSCIO FROM 22 AUG TO 11 SEP 2025.

<u>In the map showed on the right side</u>, a summary of all the events related with GNSS interferences happened during the last three weeks can be consulted.



22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 Read note 2.

AUG SEP

Although during the last three weeks, MSCIO has noticed a decrease in the number of the GNSS reports, the presence of a single lack of GNSS service in a limited area can provoke a high risk situation. So, MSCIO encourages to masters not only to be ready to face the GNNS interference effects, but also not to trust in the recent low statistics. Consulting some credited open sources, GNSS disruptions are currently being noted in areas such as the Strait of Hormuz and the Red Sea.

More information available in the following links:

MSCIO: MSC IO | Weekly Threat Assessment

UKMTO: 20250912ukmtosummaryreport12sep25pub.pdf

JMIC: Weekly Dashboard - draft 29.10

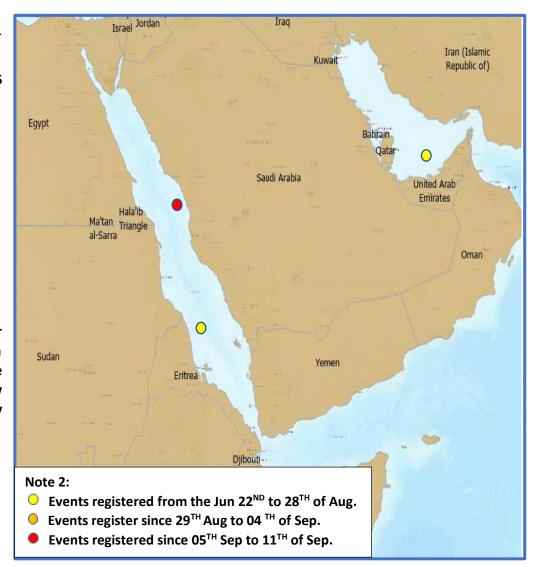
OPEN SOURCES:

6

2

BIMCO: BIMCO Webinar: Lost at Sea: Confronting GPS Jamming and Spoofing in

Maritime Operations





LAST PIRACY RELATED EVENTS (STATUS AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION)

No	Date	Name	MSE	Last info
			Category	
45	7 FEB	FV AL NAJMA	Armed Robbery	Reported hijacked dhow ivo EYL. 6 hijackers. On 12 Feb, the hijackers left the dhow. No information of any ransom paid was confirmed
46	15 FEB	FV SAYTUUN 2	Armed Robbery	Reported hijacked vessel ivo EYL. 6 hijackers. On 22 Feb, the hijackers, after stealing the crew's belongings, abandoned the dhow. A ransom has been paid
47	16 MAR	FV AL HIDAYA	Armed Robbery	Hijack reported off the coast of "DURDURA" South of XAFUN, Somalia - 5 hijackers. After 5 days it was reported that the hijackers left the vessel. According to the Yemeni Authorities no ransom was paid.

Locations of the events 45, 46 and 47 are marked with in pag 6.



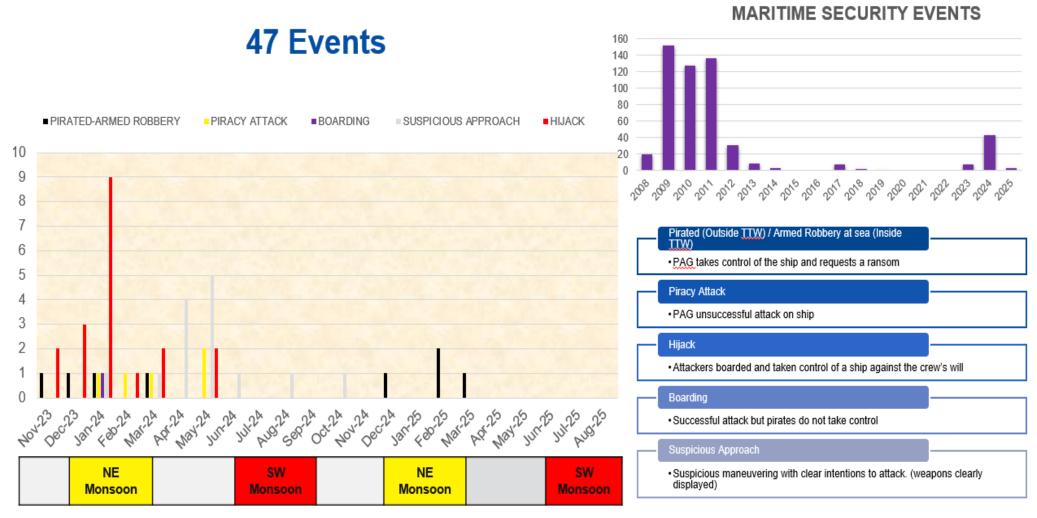
Solved or closed cases

Active cases

Unsolved cases



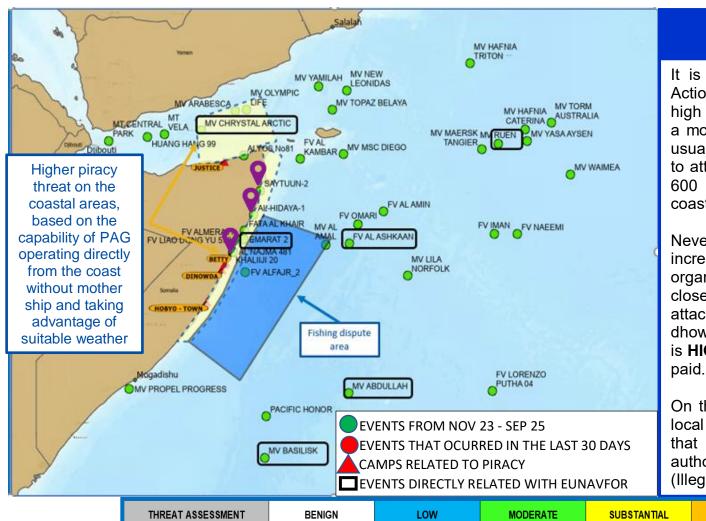
PIRACY STATISTICS (NOV 2023 – SEP 2025)



Providing maritime security in the Western Indian Ocean



PIRACY SITUATION (NOV 2023 – SEP 2025)



PIRACY ASSESSMENT

It is **ALMOST CERTAIN** that the PAGs (Pirate Action Groups) tactics for conducting piracy on the high seas involve hijacking a dhow and using it as a mother ship. The pirates then blend in with the usual traffic and deploy skiffs from the mother ship to attack vessels. They are able to navigate up to 600 nautical miles or more off the East Somali coast.

Nevertheless, from November 2024 it is becoming increasingly common for a group of people to organise themselves, identify a vulnerable ship close to the coast and use skiffs to carry out an attack. These attacks typically target Yemeni fishing dhows. While there is no confirmed information, it is **HIGHLY LIKELY** that ransoms would have been paid.

On the other hand, that risk could be amplified if local fishermen turn into pirates as a consequence that no effective action is being taken from the authorities to safeguard the Somali TTW from IUU (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated) fishing.

THREAT ASSESSMENT	BENIGN	LOW	MODERATE	SUBSTANTIAL	SEVERE	CRITICAL
YARDSTICK	An attack is HIGHLY UNLIKELY	An attack is UNLIKELY	An attack is a REALISTIC POSSIBILITY	An attack is LIKELY / PROBABLE	An attack is HIGHLY LIKELY	An attack is ALMOST CERTAIN
	(10% – 20%)	(>25% – 35%)	(40% – <50%)	(55% – <75%)	(80% – 90%)	(>95%)



PIRACY SITUATION (NOV 2023 – SEP 2025)

PIRACY ASSESSMENT

The PIRACY Threat Assessment (TA) is determined as **LOW** in the GULF OF ADEN and SOMALI BASIN, while it remains **MODERATE** in the coastal areas from LAASGORAY to the South of TITO.

It is a **REALISTIC POSSIBILITY** that two potential PAGs are active at unknown locations inland in the NE area of PUNTLAND

It is **ALMOST CERTAIN** that there are no PAGs at sea.



THREAT ASSESSMENT	BENIGN	LOW	MODERATE	SUBSTANTIAL	SEVERE	CRITICAL
YARDSTICK	An attack is HIGHLY	An attack is UNLIKELY	An attack is a REALISTIC	An attack is LIKELY /	An attack is HIGHLY	An attack is ALMOST
	UNLIKELY (10% – 20%)	(>25% – 35%)	POSSIBILITY (40% – <50%)	PROBABLE (55% – <75%)	LIKELY (80% – 90%)	CERTAIN (>95%)



ATALANTA PIRACY THREAT UPDATE

ATALANTA

UPDATE ON THE PIRACY THREAT OFF THE COAST OF SOMALIA

11 SEP 2025

Situation: Nothing significant to report

Pirates' modus operandi: The typical pirate strategy involves the seizure and hijacking of a dhow, which is subsequently utilized as a mother ship. The pirates then blend in with the usual traffic and deploy skiffs from the mother ship to attack vessels, navigating as far as 600 Nautical Miles or more, off the East Somali coast. The possibility of Attacks in the Gulf of Aden (GOA) should not be ignored, especially in the Eastern side. After a vessel is seized, it is likely that this is taken to the Somali coast and held there whilst ransom negotiations are ongoing.



REGISTRATION AND REPORTING

Registration and reporting. CSO's and masters are encourage to register their vessels with both MSCIO (https://mscio.eu/reporting/vessel-registration/) and UKMTO (https://www.ukmto.org/reporting-formats/initial-report) upon entering the UKMTO Voluntary Reporting Area and report all incidents to UKMTO and MSCIO.

When safe to do so, vessels should document incidents and suspicious activity through logs, photographs, video, and radar footage. CSOs should gather information on Pattern of Life and Maritime Situational Awareness for their planned routes and ports of call to support risk assessments. These procedures enable effective monitoring and resource allocation by CMF and EUNAVFOR ATALANTA.

Contact Information:

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