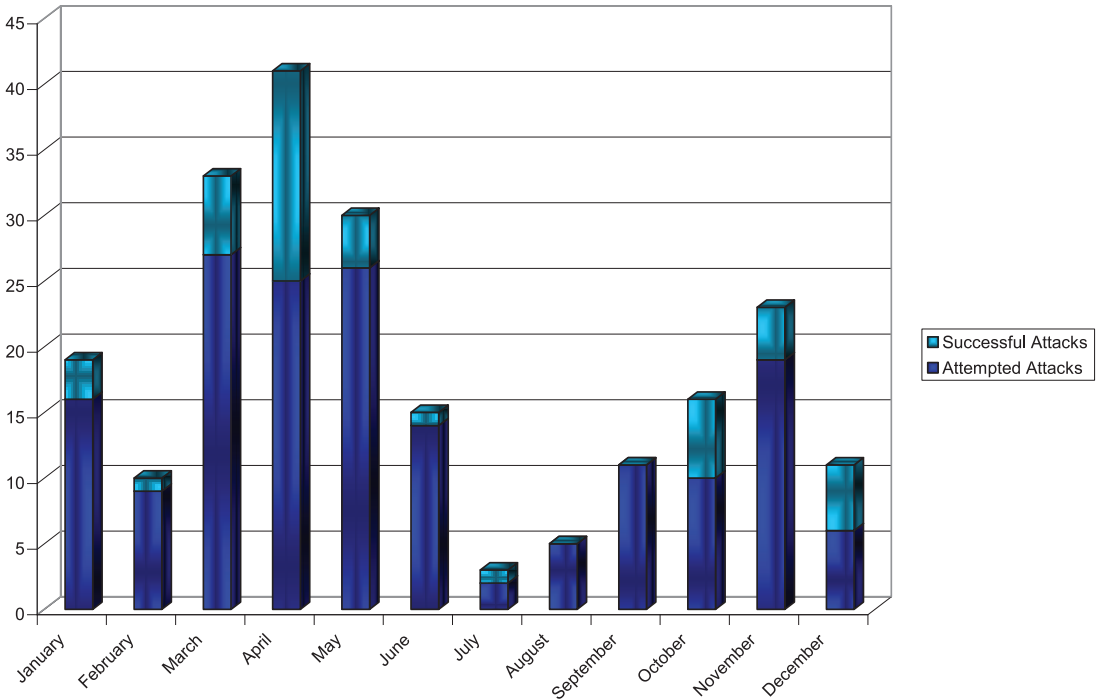


**FIGURE 2**  
**SUCCESSFUL AND ATTEMPTED PIRATE ATTACKS OFF THE COAST OF SOMALIA,**  
**JANUARY–DECEMBER 2009**



Source: ICC—International Maritime Bureau, *Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships Report: Report for the Period 1 January–31 December 2009*.

*Plan*, published in 2008.<sup>10</sup> The *Maritime Security (Piracy) Policy* identifies piracy as a threat to national security, associating it with such other forms of maritime insecurity as illegal fishing, smuggling, and terrorism and urging that it be addressed within a multilateral and interagency policy framework. The *Partnership and Action Plan* outlines three lines of action to repress piracy—preventing pirate attacks by reducing the vulnerability of the maritime domain, interrupting acts of piracy, and holding pirates accountable by prosecuting them.<sup>11</sup>

The week following the MV *Maersk Alabama* incident in April 2009, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton articulated a new counterpiracy strategy.<sup>12</sup> It included developing an expanded and better-coordinated multinational response, exploring the tracking and freezing of pirate assets, working with the shipping industry to address gaps in self-defense measures, and engaging diplomatically with Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and authorities in Puntland to combat piracy in their territories.<sup>13</sup> Finally, it addressed improvement in Somalia's capacity to police its own territory, assistance to Somali authorities in cracking down on pirate bases, and reduction of incentives for Somalis to engage in piracy.<sup>14</sup>