

PIRACY AND THE LAW



UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982, Article 101:

- “ Piracy consists of any of the following acts:*
- (a) any illegal acts of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private ship or a private aircraft, and directed:*
 - (i) on the high seas, against another ship or aircraft, or against persons or property on board such ship or aircraft;*
 - (ii) against a ship, aircraft, persons or property in a place outside the jurisdiction of any State;*
 - (b) any act of voluntary participation in the operation of a ship or of an aircraft with knowledge of facts making it a pirate ship or aircraft;*
 - (c) any act inciting or of intentionally facilitating an act described in subparagraph (a) or (b).”*

Section 130B(2) of the Singapore Penal Code:

“Whoever commits piracy shall be punished with imprisonment for life and with caning with not less than 12 strokes, but if while committing or attempting to commit piracy he murders or attempts to murder another person or does any act that is likely to endanger the life of another person he shall be punished with death.”

- **UN Security Council Resolution 1838 of 7 October 2008**
- **European Union naval task force**
- **Combined Task Force 151**
- **International Maritime Organisation initiatives**
- **ReCAAP - the Regional Co-operation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia**

- *Marine insurance or war risks?*
- *What is "piracy" for insurance law purposes?*
- *The Andreas Lemos*
- *The "riots" exception*
- *Violent theft*
- *Ransom payments*

- *Queen's Enemies*
- *Perils of the sea - piracy*
- *Deviation/delay*
- *Payment of hire*
- *Safe port warranty*
- *Employment of the vessel*



London and Singapore