

IUMI 2006 Tokyo



**“The London Cargo Watch List:
Intelligence-Led Risk Forecasting”**

**Kirsten Parker, Director of Analysis
19 September 2006**



Turning insight into foresight

Exclusive Analysis – Overview



Strategic intelligence company that forecasts violent and political risk.

- 200 analysts and 800 specialist sources worldwide with a London-based editorial team.
- Serve a worldwide client base from London HQ.
- Run Global Indexes, including Lloyd's Cargo Watch List and a Global Marine Watch List.
- **Commercial Impact: Make the Future Intelligible, Predictable and Profitable**



Exclusive Analysis

Turning insight into foresight

Client List Highlights



Energy



Global Banks



Insurance/Reinsurance



Media Companies



Shipping and Travel



Ratings Agencies



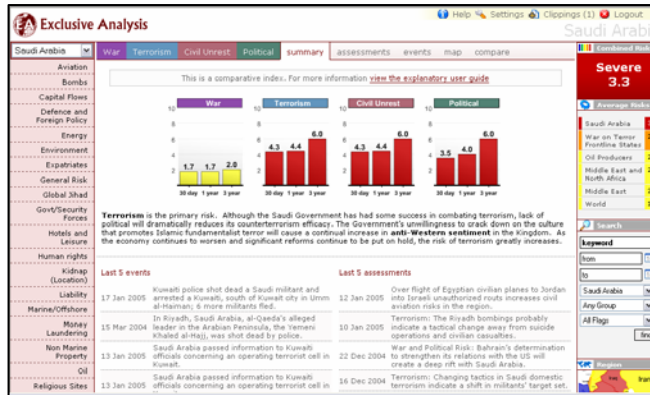
Construction/Engineering



Governments



Strategic Intelligence Products



Country Risk Evaluation and Assessment Model (CREAM)

Intelligence Bulletins

- Energy, Aviation, Money Laundering, Marine/Offshore, Regional Editions

Weekly Global Risk Forecast



Bespoke Services (PML Reports, Asset Specific Reports)

The London Cargo Watch List

www.exclusive-analysis.com/lists/cargo



address <http://www.exclusive-analysis.com/lists/cargo/>

JCC Cargo Watchlist - version 22

This is version 22 of the watch list. It was last updated 1 September 2006.

Changes from Version 21 to Version 22:

Liberia has been removed from the list.
 India has had Marine Strikes added for Orissa and Gujarat states.
 DRC has had Marine Strikes added.
 Bangladesh has increased from High 3.1 to Severe 3.2.
 Burundi has increased from Elevated 2.3 to High 2.4.
 Colombia has increased from High 3.1 to Severe 3.2.

Other countries have changed in the number but not the tier of the risk level.

Versions: 22 - Sep 1, 2006

Location ↓	Risk	Marine - War	Marine - Strikes	Air - War/Strikes	Air - War	Ground - War/Strikes
Afghanistan	Severe (4.4)			Yes	Yes	Yes
Algeria	High (3.0)					Yes
Angola	Elevated (1.9)					Yes
Bangladesh	Severe (3.2)	Yes	Yes			Yes
Bolivia	Elevated (2.3)					Yes
Bosphorus Strait	Elevated (2.0)	Yes	Yes			
Burundi	High (2.4)			Yes	Yes	Yes
Central African Republic	High (2.4)					Yes
Chad	High (2.6)					Yes
Colombia	Severe (3.2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Congo - Brazzaville	High (2.4)					Yes
Congo - Kinshasa (DR Congo)	Severe (3.2)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Severe (3.7)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ecuador	Elevated (2.3)					Yes
Equatorial Guinea	Elevated (1.6)	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Eritrea	High (3.0)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3.2 and above	Severe	The CREAM (Country Risk Evaluation and Assessment Model) number scale ranges from 0 - 10. The numbers enable the comparison of risk between countries, permitting a greater degree of precision than words alone would allow (e.g. Severe). Each risk band has been colour coded so as to be consistent with the system used by US Homeland Security.
2.4 to 3.1	High	
1.6 to 2.3	Elevated	
0.8 to 1.5	Caution	
0 to 0.7	Low	



Exclusive Analysis
 Turning insight into foresight



JCC Cargo Watchlist - version 22

This is version 22 of the watch list. It was last updated 1 September 2006.

Changes from Version 21 to Version 22:

Liberia has been removed from the list.

India has had Marine Strikes added for Orissa and Gujarat states.

DRC has had Marine Strikes added.

Bangladesh has increased from High 3.1 to Severe 3.2.

Burundi has increased from Elevated 2.3 to High 2.4.

Colombia has increased from High 3.1 to Severe 3.2.

Other countries have changed in the number but not the tier of the risk level.

Versions: 22 - Sep 1, 2006

Location ↓	Risk	Marine - War	Marine - Strikes	Air - War/Strikes	Air - War	Ground - War/Strikes
Afghanistan	Severe (4.4)			Yes	Yes	Yes
Algeria	High (3.0)					Yes
Angola	Elevated (1.9)					Yes
Bangladesh	Severe (3.2)	Yes	Yes			Yes
Bolivia	Elevated (2.3)					Yes
Bosphorus Strait	Elevated (2.0)	Yes	Yes			
Burundi	High (2.4)			Yes	Yes	Yes
Central African Republic	High (2.4)					Yes
Chad	High (2.6)					Yes
Colombia	Severe (3.2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Congo - Brazzaville	High (2.4)					Yes
Congo - Kinshasa (DR Congo)	Severe (3.2)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Severe (3.7)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ecuador	Elevated (2.3)					Yes
Equatorial Guinea	Elevated (1.6)	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Eritrea	High (3.0)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Country Risk Evaluation and Assessment Model (CREAM) is our online risk model which covers more than 100 countries across war, terrorism, political risk, and civil unrest.



If you would like to view a demo please enter your email below:

Your Name

Your Email

Your Company

Your Message



Intelligence Infrastructure



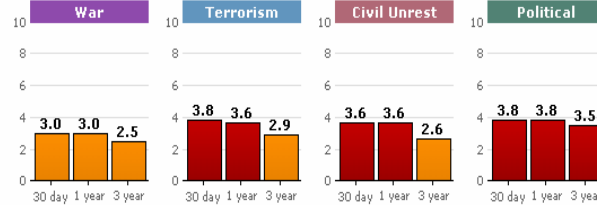
Exclusive Analysis

Turning insight into foresight



- Aviation & Airports
- Bombs
- Capital Flows
- Environment
- Expatriates
- Foreign Policy
- Global Jihad
- Hotels & Leisure
- Human Rights & NGOs
- Kidnap
- Liability
- Marine & Ports
- Media & Telecoms
- Miscellaneous
- Property
- Money Laundering & Corruption
- Oil & Gas
- Power & Water
- Religious Sites
- Roads & Rail

This is a comparative index. For more information [view the explanatory user guide](#)



Against the backdrop of the current election period in DRC, all risks are high to severe. Terrorism risk stems from rebel groups operating primarily in the east, in Ituri district, the Kivu and Katanga province. Results from first round presidential elections have pitted two powerful candidates against each other in a run-off in October, maintaining the risk of violent demonstrations in major urban areas at severe levels. Unless former rebels are co-opted, war risk also remains high. Most rebel leaders will be disenfranchised by the elections and still have loyal armies at their disposal. Risks to the stability of the government and to the legal operating environment are severe.

Risk Overview

- War** Former rebel groups RCD-Goma and MLC may find the results of the 2006 election process unsatisfactory. If not co-opted, they are likely to return to violence. Neighboring countries continue to offer support to them as well as to various other rebel groups.
- Terrorism** Despite some recent high-profile surrenders and ceasefires in eastern DRC, Rwandan rebels (FDLR), Congolese former antagonistic Ituri militia remain to be disarmed.
- Civil Unrest** Second round Presidential elections maintain the risk levels. Ethnic differences, major population displacements lead to periodic localised violence in the east.
- Political** Battered infrastructure has yet to recover from 35 years of conflict. Ongoing corruption are common, especially in public works.

Combined Risk

Severe
3.2

Average Risks

DR Congo	3.2
Africa	2.4
World	1.9

Search

keyword

from to

DR Congo

Any Group

All Flags

Find



- 14 Sep 06 *India* - Civil Unrest 30-day **risk rating** raised from 2.6 to 2.7 - Growing **risks** of sectarian unrest in response to the Malegaon bombing.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 14 Sep 06 *Thailand* - Civil Unrest 1 year **risk rating** lowered from 2.1 to 2.0 - Thaksin confirmed that he will not stand in the general elections.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 14 Sep 06 *Thailand* - Civil Unrest 30 day **risk rating** lowered from 2.0 to 1.9 - Thaksin confirmed that he will not stand in the general elections.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 14 Sep 06 *Kenya* - Civil Unrest 1 year **risk rating** raised from 2.7 to 2.8 - Political protests will increase as elections approach in late 2007.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 14 Sep 06 *Eritrea* - War 1-year **risk rating** lowered from 3.8 to 3.6 - **Risk** of war with Ethiopia is decreasing; both governments have other priorities.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 14 Sep 06 *Eritrea* - War 30-day **risk rating** lowered from 3.6 to 3.5 - **Risk** of war with Ethiopia is decreasing; both governments have other priorities.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 14 Sep 06 *Ethiopia* - War 1 year **risk rating** lowered from 3.8 to 3.7 - The **risk** of war with Eritrea is decreasing; the government is occupied elsewhere.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 14 Sep 06 *Ethiopia* - War 30 day **risk rating** lowered from 3.7 to 3.6 - The **risk** of war with Eritrea is decreasing; the government is occupied elsewhere.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 13 Sep 06 *Ecuador* - Political 1 year **risk rating** raised from 3.0 to 3.1 - Rising presidential candidate Rafael Correa proposes radical debt policies.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 11 Sep 06 *Lebanon* - War 30-day **risk rating** lowered from 4.6 to 4.5; Israel lifted Naval blockade, reducing **risks** to vessels calling at Lebanese ports.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 11 Sep 06 *Lebanon* - Civil Unrest 30-day **risk rating** raised from 2.6 to 2.7 - Demonstrations likely in central Beirut coinciding with visit by Blair.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 11 Sep 06 *Colombia* - Terrorism 30-day **risk rating** lowered from 5.7 to 5.4 - FARC to reduce attacks following Uribe's inauguration.
[Add to clipboard](#)
- 11 Sep 06 *Colombia* - Political 1-year **risk rating** raised from 1.6 to 1.7 - Military scandals and corruption could undermine Uribe's security policies.

Address: <http://exan.info/compare/CO/>

World

Overall	War	Terrorism	Civil Unrest	Political	
Iraq	7.6	Iraq	7.2	Iraq	7.5
Afghanistan	4.4	Lebanon	4.5	Bangladesh	7.2
Somalia	4.1	Afghanistan	4.5	Nigeria	4.7
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	3.7	Sri Lanka	4.5	DR Congo	4.7
North Korea	3.6	North Korea	4.4	Pakistan	4.3
Pakistan	3.6	Somalia	4.4	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	3.9
Sri Lanka	3.5	Israel/PA	3.9	Zimbabwe	3.8
Nigeria	3.5	Eritrea	3.8	DR Congo	3.8
Lebanon	3.2	Colombia	3.8	Kyrgyzstan	3.8
DR Congo	3.2	Ethiopia	3.8	Moldova	3.6
Bangladesh	3.2	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	3.6	Saudi Arabia	3.6
Colombia	3.2	Georgia	3.5	Bolivia	3.5
Saudi Arabia	3.2	Pakistan	3.4	Sudan	3.5
Zimbabwe	3.1	Sudan	3.3	Nigeria	3.4
Sudan	3.1	Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	3.2	Georgia	3.4
Ethiopia	3.1	Bangladesh	3.1	Bangladesh	3.3
Liberia	3.0	Syria	3.3	Iran	3.3
Algeria	3.0	Nigeria	3.2	Burundi	3.3
Georgia	3.0	DR Congo	3.0	Ukraine	3.3
Eritrea	3.0	Nepal	2.9	Venezuela	3.2
Yemen	2.9	Algeria	2.9	Lebanon	3.1
Israel/PA	2.8	Liberia	2.7	Cuba	3.1
Nepal	2.8	Russia	2.6	Syria	3.1
Sierra Leone	2.7	Chad	2.6	Rwanda	3.1
Venezuela	2.7	Armenia	2.5	Ecuador	3.0
Indonesia	2.6	Azerbaijan	2.5	Armenia	3.0
Chad	2.6	Iran	2.5	Uzbekistan	2.9
Iran	2.6	Uganda	2.4	Eritrea	2.9
India	2.5	Yemen	2.4	Liberia	2.8
Philippines	2.5	Moldova	2.4	Indonesia	2.8
Armenia	2.5	Bangladesh	2.2	Pakistan	2.8
Russia	2.5	Burundi	2.2	Russia	2.8
Syria	2.5	Rwanda	2.2	Philippines	2.8
Azerbaijan	2.4	India	2.1	Azerbaijan	2.7
Burundi	2.4	Venezuela	2.0	Ethiopia	2.7
Turkey	2.4	Sri Lanka	2.0	Cambodia	2.6
Bolivia	2.4	South Korea	2.0	Sierra Leone	2.5
Ecuador	2.3	Zimbabwe	2.0	Chad	2.4
Uganda	2.3	Sierra Leone	2.0	China	2.4
Kyrgyzstan	2.3	Turkey	1.9	Kenya	2.4
Haiti	2.3	Philippines	1.9	Argentina	2.4
Kenya	2.3	Angola	1.9	Argentina	2.4
Moldova	2.2	Egypt	1.8	Kazakhstan	2.4
Rwanda	2.2	Thailand	1.8	Romania	2.4
Thailand	2.2	Saudi Arabia	1.7	Central America	2.4
China	2.2	Indonesia	1.7	Sri Lanka	2.4
Uzbekistan	2.2	Qatar	1.7	Nepal	2.4
Egypt	2.1	Kuwait	1.7	Paraguay	2.3
South Korea	2.0	Guatemala	1.7	Angola	2.3
		Uzbekistan	1.6	Haiti	2.3
		UK	1.6	Thailand	2.2
		Sierra Leone	1.6		
		Armenia	1.6		
		Kazakhstan	1.5		
		UAE	1.5		

Back Search Favorites

Address <http://exan.info/search/IQ/> Go

search events for... 1 to 25 of 6290 Display 25

Foreign Policy	06 Sep 06 <i>Spain</i> - In the Canary Islands, some 568 illegal African immigrants arrived in one day, travelling in 7 small vessels. Add to clipboard	
Global Jihad	05 Sep 06 <i>Malaysia, Vietnam</i> - Malaysia's authorities ordered 3 Vietnamese fishing boats intercepted for illegal fishing to pay \$62,500 each. Add to clipboard	
Hotels & Entertainment	05 Sep 06 <i>India</i> - India's Navy unveiled plans to build some 35 additional ships locally; it has already commissioned 135 ships. Add to clipboard	
Human Rights & NGOs	05 Sep 06 <i>Italy</i> - The Coast Guard detained 15 illegal immigrants on the isle of Conigli. Add to clipboard	
Kidnap	05 Sep 06 <i>Lebanon, Israel/PA</i> - It was reported that Lebanon would accept German naval units only if Israel stops its sea and air blockade. Add to clipboard	
Liability	05 Sep 06 <i>South Korea, China, Japan, Russia</i> - China, Russia, Japan and South Korea agreed to start a cargo and passenger sea route connecting Japan and China. Add to clipboard	
Marine & Ports	05 Sep 06 <i>Bangladesh</i> - Chittagong port became fully operational as shipping firms ended a boycott imposed after their container surcharge was ruled illegal. Add to clipboard	
Media & Telecoms	05 Sep 06 <i>US</i> - Authorities at the Houston Ship Channel in Texas announced the installation of additional security measures, including cameras. Add to clipboard	
Money Laundering & Corruption	05 Sep 06 <i>DR Congo</i> - At least 35 people died after a boat overloaded with passengers and freight sank on Lake Kivu, in eastern Congo. Add to clipboard	
Oil & Gas	05 Sep 06 <i>US</i> - Chevron Devon Energy and Statoil reported a very promising find in a deep-water oil well in the Gulf of Mexico. Add to clipboard	
Power & Water	04 Sep 06 <i>Bangladesh</i> - Six men armed with knives stole items from a cargo vessel anchored at Chittagong Port. Add to clipboard	
Property (non-marine)	04 Sep 06 <i>Laos, Cambodia, India, Japan, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam</i> - The Regional Co-operation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia came into effect. Add to clipboard	
Religious Sites	04 Sep 06 <i>Greece, South Korea</i> - South Korea and Greece signed tourism and maritime cooperation agreements. Add to clipboard	
Roads & Rail	04 Sep 06 <i>Lebanon, Germany, Israel/PA</i> - Germany postponed its decision on sending naval units to oversee the Hizbullah-Israel cease-fire, awaiting Lebanon's request. Add to clipboard	
UN & Peacekeeping Missions	04 Sep 06 <i>Tanzania</i> - Tanzania's Ports Authority took control of 7 inland ports; it will begin collecting wharf charges for freight ships. Add to clipboard	
	04 Sep 06 <i>Philippines</i> - Security forces intercepted a vessel, which was allegedly planning to dump up to 1m litres of hazardous waste. Add to clipboard	
	04 Sep 06 <i>Caribbean</i> - The Panama Maritime Authority sought revision of the International Safety Management Code after an Egyptian ferry sank last year. Add to clipboard	
	04 Sep 06 <i>Poland, Belgium</i> - Poland submitted to the EC details about shipyard subsidies, after the EC threatened to seek repayment of the subsidies. Add to clipboard	
	04 Sep 06 <i>Lebanon, France</i> - A French vessel carrying 100 military vehicles and 200 soldiers set sail to join the UN's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon. Add to clipboard	
	04 Sep 06 <i>Singapore</i> - Authorities heightened security ahead of meetings of the IMF and the World Bank; vessels will likely be inspected. Add to clipboard	
	04 Sep 06 <i>Iran</i> - An Iranian cargo ship sank in the Persian Gulf's Keren region; an official said the incident was not due to a pirate attack. Add to clipboard	
	04 Sep 06 <i>Indonesia, East Timor</i> - Indonesia's Navy was placed on alert after East Timor's rebel leader Alfredo Reinado and 56 others escaped from the Becore jail. Add to clipboard	
	04 Sep 06 <i>Russia</i> - Media reported the construction of the North-European Gas Pipeline will start later than expected due to an unprepared business plan. Add to clipboard	
	04 Sep 06 <i>Russia, Bulgaria, Greece</i> - Russia, Bulgaria and Greece signed a declaration on energy cooperation, including gas and oil transportation projects. Add to clipboard	

Search

from to

All Countries
Any Group
Marine & Ports

Risk Scale

Severe 3.2 to 10
High 2.4 to 3.1
Elevated 1.6 to 2.3
Caution 0.8 to 1.5
Low 0 to 0.7

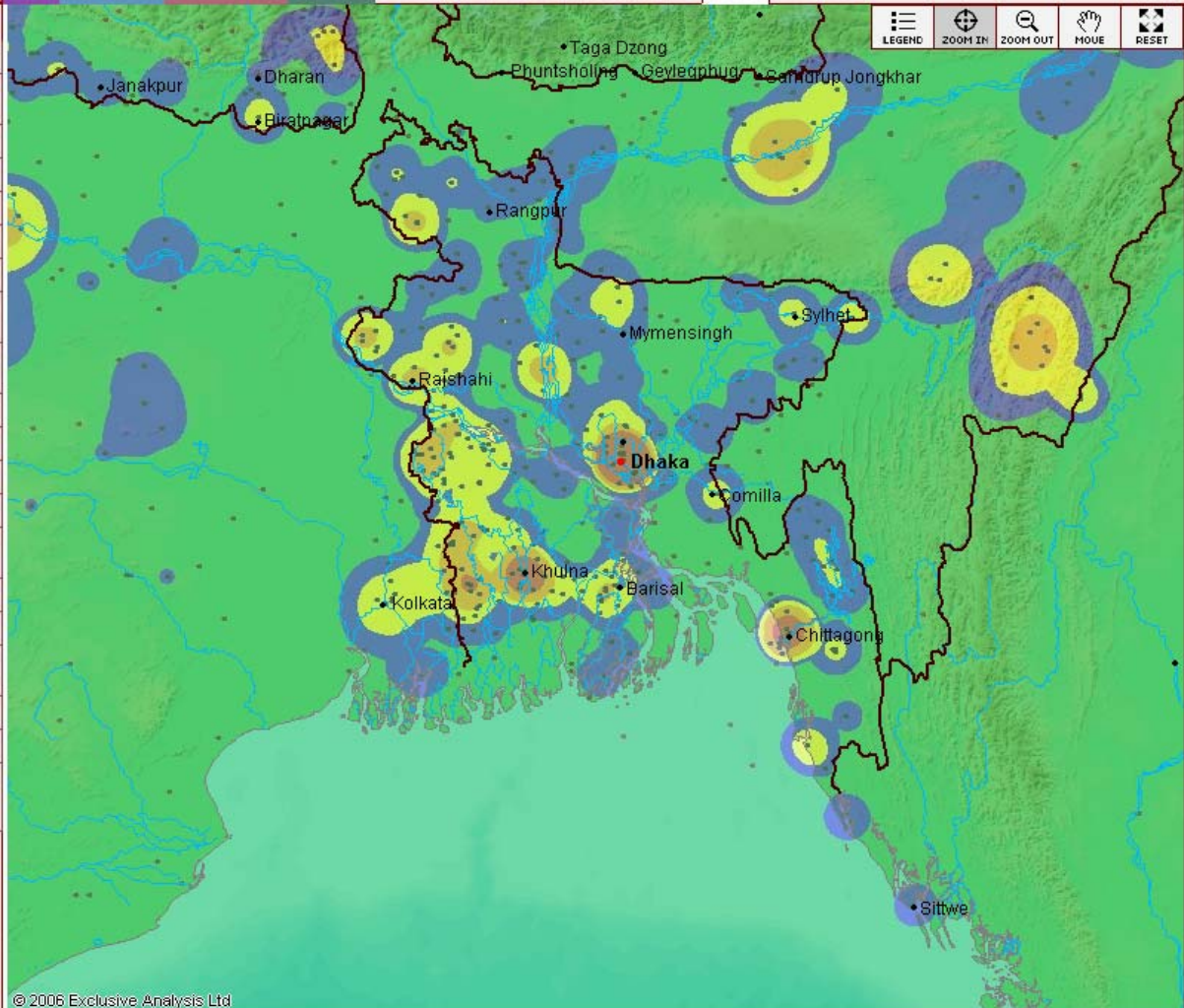
Resources

[Country Factbook](#)

Internet

Bangladesh

- Clear All Select All
- Aviation & Airports
 - Bombs & Explosives
 - Capital Flows
 - Environment
 - Expatriates
 - Foreign Policy
 - Global Jihad
 - Hotels & Entertainment
 - Human Rights & NGOs
 - Kidnap
 - Liability
 - Marine & Ports
 - Media & Telecoms
 - Money Laundering & Corruption
 - Oil & Gas
 - Power & Water
 - Property (non-marine)
 - Religious Sites
 - Roads & Rail
 - UN & Peacekeeping Missions



LEGEND ZOOM IN ZOOM OUT MOVE RESET

Display Instructions

- Zoom In:** This tool is initially selected. Click on the map to zoom and view information about the chosen location.
- Zoom Out:** Click to view more of the surrounding territory.
- Move:** Use this to move the map. Click and drag.
- Reset:** Click this to reset the map to the country-wide scale.
- Legend:** Explanation of all the markings on the map.

Location
6 Sep 2006

Search

Cities Events

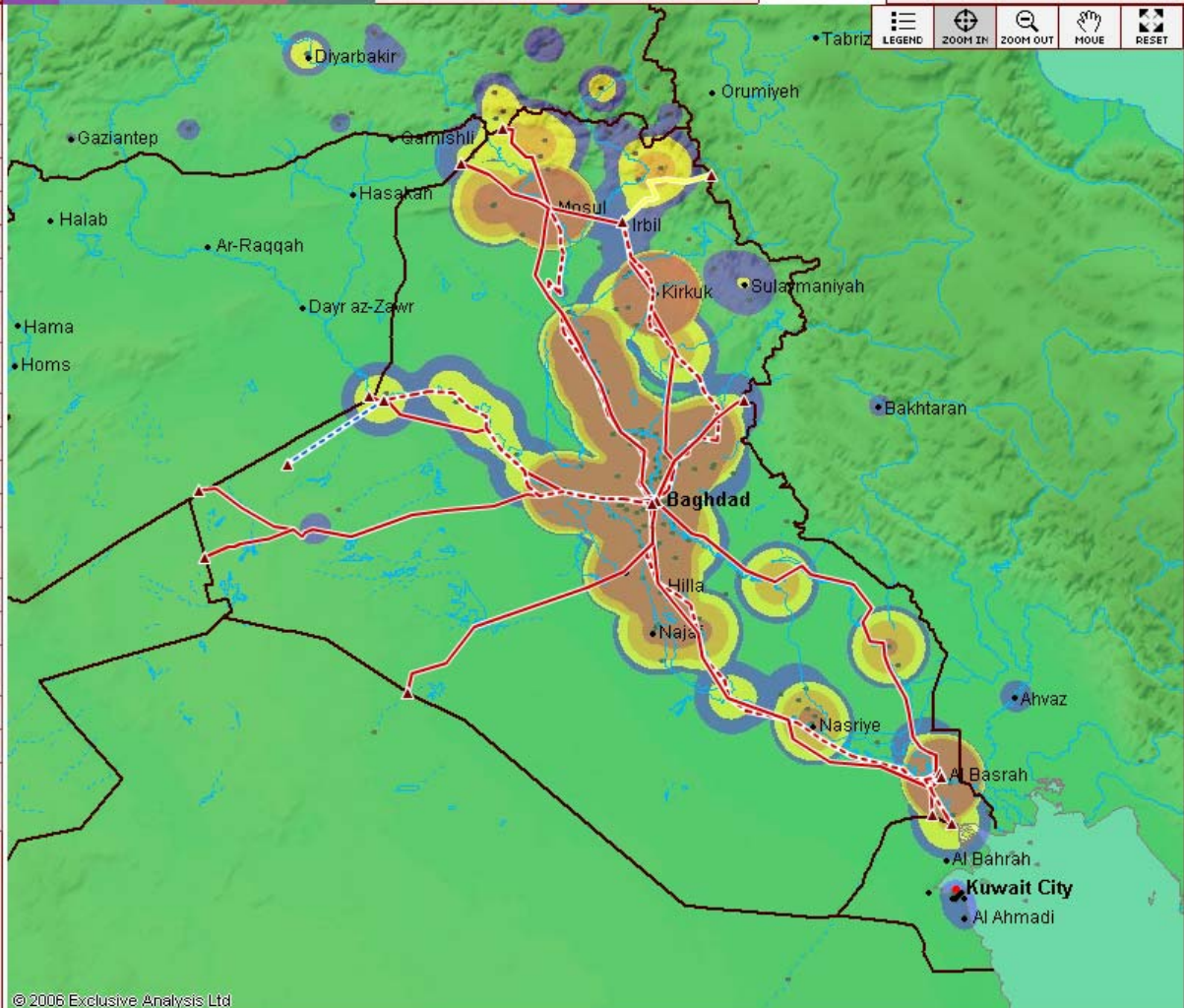
Event Severity

Severe	3.2 to 10
High	2.4 to 3.1
Elevated	1.6 to 2.3
Caution	0.8 to 1.5
Low	0 to 0.7

© 2006 Exclusive Analysis Ltd

Iraq

-
- Aviation & Airports
 - Bombs & Explosives
 - Capital Flows
 - Environment
 - Expatriates
 - Foreign Policy
 - Global Jihad
 - Hotels & Entertainment
 - Human Rights & NGOs
 - Kidnap
 - Liability
 - Marine & Ports
 - Media & Telecoms
 - Money Laundering & Corruption
 - Oil & Gas
 - Power & Water
 - Property (non-marine)
 - Religious Sites
 - Roads & Rail
 - UN & Peacekeeping Missions



Zoom In: This tool is initially selected. Click on the map to zoom and view information about the chosen location.

Zoom Out: Click to view more of the surrounding territory.

Move: Use this to move the map. Click and drag.

Reset: Click this to reset the map to the country-wide scale.

Legend: Explanation of all the markings on the map.

Rate a Route	
Transport Method	Any
Start Point	Select start
Destination	
Risk Type	Total Risk
<input type="button" value="Rate this Risk"/>	
All Routes	
Baghdad - Turkey, 2	8.4
Baghdad - Kirkuk - Irbil	8.3
Baghdad - Mosul - Syrian Border	8.2
Baghdad - Syria, 1	8.2
Baghdad - Basra	8.2
Baghdad - Iran, 3/4/5	7.9
Baghdad - Basra, 8	7.9
Baghdad - Syria	7.8
Baghdad - Kuwait, 6	7.8
Baghdad - Syria, 10	7.8
Baghdad - Jordan, 10	7.7
Baghdad - Saudi Arabia	7.7
Baghdad - Al Qua'im	7.6
Basra - Umm Qasr	4.4
Irbil - Iran, 3	1.9
Al Qua'im - Akashat	1.0
Event Severity	
Severe	3.2 to 10
High	2.4 to 3.1
Elevated	1.6 to 2.3
Caution	0.8 to 1.5
Low	0 to 0.7

Nigeria

Nigeria War Terrorism Civil Unrest Political Summary Assessments Events Map Route Map Bandoola City Ratings Compare Watchlist

- Aviation & Airports
- Bombs
- Capital Flows
- Environment
- Expatriates
- Foreign Policy
- Global Jihad
- Hotels & Leisure
- Human Rights & NGOs
- Kidnap
- Liability
- Marine & Ports
- Media & Telecoms
- Miscellaneous Property
- Money Laundering & Corruption
- Oil & Gas
- Power & Water
- Religious Sites
- Roads & Rail

Risk Briefs provide a snapshot of the risk profile in each country. Each brief is categorised. Select a category from the left menu to filter the information.



search briefs for... »

Related Terrorism entries: [549 events](#) and [9 assessments](#)

- Terrorism** Foreign-owned oil operations in the Niger Delta will experience increasing violence and disruptive militia activity in 2006; violence is likely to spread east across the Delta
[Add to clipboard](#)
- Terrorism** New security measures by Niger Delta state governments will not stop attacks in the Niger Delta in the short-term (one-year) outlook
[Add to clipboard](#)
- Terrorism** The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta is a serious and politically motivated militia group and will continue its aggressive campaign against oil interests in the Delta through 2006
[Add to clipboard](#)
- Terrorism** Illegal oil 'bunkering' will grow in scale and increase the risk of violent attack on oil facilities
[Add to clipboard](#)
- Terrorism** **The risk of kidnapping and attacks on foreign oil workers in the Niger Delta will increase in the one-year outlook**
[Add to clipboard](#)

In January and February 2006, thirteen oil industry workers were kidnapped by militants in two separate incidents. The kidnappings, carried out by the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), mark continued agitation by militias for greater local shares of oil revenues. In recent years, there has been a string of kidnaps in the region. Oil-producing Bayelsa State has the worst record of kidnapping incidents. However, the risk is gradually spreading to other states in the region, including Rivers State. In late September 2004, a big oil multinational withdrew all its staff in the Ekulama and Soku parts of the state after direct threats were issued against its employees by the Niger Delta Volunteer Force (NDPVF). In July 2004, 11 foreigners were held hostage by local contractors on an oil rig belonging to an oil company. In Bayelsa State in April 2004, a kidnap attempt on both foreign and local oil workers led to a violent clash between the kidnapers and security forces. Five militia members were killed in the clash. An oil company subsequently withdrew its contract staff from the area. Attempts to rescue local kidnapped workers are often bloody; however, militias have stopped short of killing foreign captives to date. Kidnappers often demand a large ransom in exchange for captives, and the MEND is likely to have received payment for the release of its victims. Faced with fewer options, many oil companies now employ security forces to man flow stations and patrol oil facilities or are reducing their level of operations. In a May 2003 rig hijacking, 400 hostages were taken and later released unharmed. Eighteen oil company workers were kidnapped early in January 2004. In February 2004, at least three local oil workers were kidnapped by armed ethnic militia. The military's aggressive antiguerrilla stance often increases damage and the death toll, although, where expatriates are hostages, they tend to be slightly more reserved than with local subcontractors. We expect to see continued kidnappings through 2006.
- Terrorism** Piracy risks are significant and will not reduce in the one-year outlook
[Add to clipboard](#)
- Terrorism** Islamic extremism, and, therefore, Islamic terrorism, will be significant as the 2007 elections approach, and will increase if the president tries to secure a third term in office; risks will be highest in the north
[Add to clipboard](#)
- Terrorism** Biafran separatists pose only limited risks in the short-term (one-year) outlook
[Add to clipboard](#)

Combined Risk

Severe
3.5

Average Risks

Nigeria	3.5
Africa	2.4
Oil Producers	2.4
World	1.9

Search

keyword

from 14

to 14

Nigeria

Any Group

All Flags

Find

Risk Scale

Severe	3.2 to 10
High	2.4 to 3.1
Elevated	1.6 to 2.3
Caution	0.8 to 1.5
Low	0 to 0.7

Resources

[Country Factbook](#)

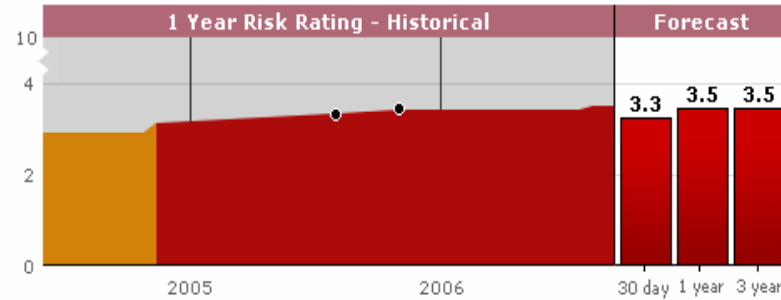


Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)

Cote d'Ivoire (Iv) War Terrorism Civil Unrest Political Summary Assessments Events Compare

- Aviation & Airports
- Bombs & Explosives
- Capital Flows
- Environment
- Expatriates
- Foreign Policy
- Global Jihad
- Hotels & Entertainment
- Human Rights & NGOs
- Kidnap
- Liability
- Marine & Ports
- Media & Telecoms
- Money Laundering & Corruption
- Oil & Gas
- Power & Water
- Property (non-marine)
- Religious Sites
- Roads & Rail
- UN & Peacekeeping Missions

Risk Briefs provide a snapshot of the risk profile in each country. Each brief is categorised. Select a category from the left menu to filter the information.



search briefs for... »

Related Civil Unrest entries: [95 events](#) and [6 assessments](#)

- Civil Unrest** + Utilities and energy infrastructure in Abidjan are at moderate risk of damage due to civil unrest through October 2006
- Civil Unrest** + Heated pro-government demonstrations are likely in Abidjan through October 2006 and the risk of property damage will be significant
- Civil Unrest** + Abidjan Airport faces some risk of insecurity and temporary closure due to Civil Unrest in 2006
- Civil Unrest** + Inter-communal/ethnic disputes will affect economic production in the western region in the lead up to October 2006 elections
- Civil Unrest** + Strikes will disrupt internal transport and shipping infrastructure particularly in Abidjan over the next six months
- Civil Unrest** + Increasing economic hardship, particularly in the north, will create long-term civil unrest risks
- Civil Unrest** + Abidjan Port will continue to suffer disruptions and damage to cargo through 2006.
- Civil Unrest** + Peacekeepers will continue to be challenged by Gbagbo supporters through October 2006, and some UN operations will be restricted
- Civil Unrest** + Impunity and Government repression will expose foreigners and their businesses as well as opposition supporters to crime and attacks in the lead up to October 2006 elections

Combined Risk

Severe
3.7

Average Risks

Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	3.7
Africa	2.4
World	1.9

Search

keyword

from 14

to 14

Cote d'Ivoire (Iv)

Any Group

All Flags

Find

Risk Scale

Severe	3.2 to 10
High	2.4 to 3.1
Elevated	1.6 to 2.3
Caution	0.8 to 1.5
Low	0 to 0.7

Resources

Country Factbook

Assessments

search assessments >>> <<< 1 to 25 of 246 >>> Display 25

- 04 Sep 06 [Lebanon, Israel/PA - Final Lebanon Special Report: UNIFIL Deployment and Aviation, Marine and Regime Stability Risks.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 29 Aug 06 [Turkey - There is an increased risk of attack in Turkey from Kurdish militants.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 24 Aug 06 [Lebanon, Israel/PA - Part 6: Updates to Probabilities - Scenarios for the Israel-Hizbullah Conflict and Regional Implications](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 22 Aug 06 [Trinidad & Tobago - Civil Unrest: Local residents and environmental NGOs are targeting foreign smelters, but protests are unlikely to derail projects.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 22 Aug 06 [Argentina, Spain - Political Risk: An intellectual property dispute with Monsanto means that Argentine soybean exports to the EU are being seized.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
 Armed with court injunctions against importers, customs officials have detained Argentine soymeal shipments in Spain, the UK, Holland and Denmark in recent months, in a dispute over unpaid royalties and intellectual property with US biotechnology company Monsanto. Argentina is the world's top producer of soymeal, and the EU is its main market. About 65% of Spain's soymeal imports come from Argentina, and, since the beginning of the year, 20 shipments have been detained in Spanish ports. Argentine grain farmers began widespread use of the genetically modified soybean Roundup Ready (RR) in the late 1990s. Monsanto developed the seed, but RR was not patented in Argentina. In contrast to other soybean producers like Brazil and Paraguay, the sale of RR was legalised in Argentina and royalty fees were built into seed prices. A black market for RR quickly developed, and, by 2003, it had grown to such an extent that Monsanto was forced to stop selling the soy seeds because it could not recoup its investment. In Brazil, Monsanto has previously faced land invasions by protesters and court battles over royalties and patents. Its attempts to patent RR in Argentina have been rejected by President Kirchner's government, which has previously targeted multinational companies deemed as greedy. As a result, Monsanto began filing cases in 2005 against companies importing soymeal shipments from Argentina to EU countries where RR is patented. Monsanto argues that since soymeal is a by-product of RR and royalties were never paid on the soybean, the company is entitled to collect royalties on soymeal shipments because derivative products are covered under EU patents. The government has stepped up its involvement in the dispute; Economy Minister Felisa Miceli announced that the European Commission has issued an opinion letter contradicting Monsanto's claim. The document, however, is not a ruling, and, therefore, national courts could ignore it when deciding on the matter. In Argentina, the authorities are scoring political points with the public and with grain exporters and oilseed processors, who are backing the government. A solution to the dispute is not in sight, and, therefore, business operations are likely to be disrupted at both ends, while the court battles with Monsanto pose a risk to Argentina's \$3.6 billion soy export industry.
- 21 Aug 06 [Canada - Political Risk: The congestion problem at Vancouver Port is being addressed, but not the looming shortage of skilled labour.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 17 Aug 06 [Lebanon, Israel/PA - Part 5: Updates to Probabilities - Scenarios for the Israeli-Hizbullah Conflict and Regional Implications](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 16 Aug 06 [Philippines - Political Risk: This month's expropriation of a port and cancellation of an energy contract demonstrate risks to investors in the Philippines.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 16 Aug 06 [Turkey - War/Terrorism: The appointment of the new chief of General Staff is likely to mean intensified anti-Kurdish operations and more cross-border raids into Iraq.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 14 Aug 06 [Lebanon, Israel/PA - Hizbullah and the IDF will engage in heavy fighting in the south, but there is likely to be decreased rocket fire and air raids.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 11 Aug 06 [Lebanon, Israel/PA - Part 4: Updates to Probabilities - Scenarios for the Israeli-Hizbullah Conflict and Regional Implications](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 09 Aug 06 [Sri Lanka - Terrorism/War: Violence in Trincomalee is likely to decrease in the next few weeks, but the risk of bomb attacks in Colombo is rising.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 09 Aug 06 [Nile Basin, DR Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda - War: Increasing conflict over water rights is heightening the risk of trade disruption, but no military confrontation is likely.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   
- 08 Aug 06 [Cuba - All Risks: Fidel Castro has officially anointed his brother as his successor, but collegiate rule and creeping economic reform looks most likely.](#) [Add to clipboard](#)   

Exclusive Analysis Sunni Extremist Intelligence Set



- Poverty is a poor indicator of involvement.

- Criminal records higher amongst Western participants.

- One fifth have been formerly employed in their country's security forces.

- 85% operated in their own countries, and not abroad.

1	A	B	C	D	E
2	The Sunni Extremist Network: A Major Review Analysis		Unexpected Sunni links (to research)	Shortlist content	
3	PERSONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION:		Most people		
4	Id	Id	Id	Id	Id
5	200	200	200	200	200
6	201	201	201	201	201
7	202	202	202	202	202
8	203	203	203	203	203
9	204	204	204	204	204
10	205	205	205	205	205
11	206	206	206	206	206
12	207	207	207	207	207
13	208	208	208	208	208
14	209	209	209	209	209
15	210	210	210	210	210
16	211	211	211	211	211
17	212	212	212	212	212
18	213	213	213	213	213
19	214	214	214	214	214
20	215	215	215	215	215
21	216	216	216	216	216
22	217	217	217	217	217
23	218	218	218	218	218
24	219	219	219	219	219
25	220	220	220	220	220
26	221	221	221	221	221
27	222	222	222	222	222
28	223	223	223	223	223
29	224	224	224	224	224
30	225	225	225	225	225
31	226	226	226	226	226
32	227	227	227	227	227
33	228	228	228	228	228
34	229	229	229	229	229
35	230	230	230	230	230
36	231	231	231	231	231
37	232	232	232	232	232
38	233	233	233	233	233
39	234	234	234	234	234
40	235	235	235	235	235
41	236	236	236	236	236
42	237	237	237	237	237
43	238	238	238	238	238
44	239	239	239	239	239
45	240	240	240	240	240
46	241	241	241	241	241
47	242	242	242	242	242
48	243	243	243	243	243
49	244	244	244	244	244
50	245	245	245	245	245
51	246	246	246	246	246
52	247	247	247	247	247
53	248	248	248	248	248
54	249	249	249	249	249
55	250	250	250	250	250
56	251	251	251	251	251
57	252	252	252	252	252
58	253	253	253	253	253
59	254	254	254	254	254
60	255	255	255	255	255
61	256	256	256	256	256
62	257	257	257	257	257
63	258	258	258	258	258
64	259	259	259	259	259
65	260	260	260	260	260
66	261	261	261	261	261
67	262	262	262	262	262
68	263	263	263	263	263
69	264	264	264	264	264
70	265	265	265	265	265
71	266	266	266	266	266
72	267	267	267	267	267
73	268	268	268	268	268
74	269	269	269	269	269
75	270	270	270	270	270
76	271	271	271	271	271
77	272	272	272	272	272
78	273	273	273	273	273
79	274	274	274	274	274
80	275	275	275	275	275
81	276	276	276	276	276
82	277	277	277	277	277
83	278	278	278	278	278
84	279	279	279	279	279
85	280	280	280	280	280
86	281	281	281	281	281
87	282	282	282	282	282
88	283	283	283	283	283
89	284	284	284	284	284
90	285	285	285	285	285
91	286	286	286	286	286
92	287	287	287	287	287
93	288	288	288	288	288
94	289	289	289	289	289
95	290	290	290	290	290
96	291	291	291	291	291
97	292	292	292	292	292
98	293	293	293	293	293
99	294	294	294	294	294
100	295	295	295	295	295



Case Study: Sri Lanka



Exclusive Analysis Sri Lanka

Severe 9.5

News events from 04 Aug 09 to 23 of 245

- 24 Aug 09 - **War** - Passenger Rights from Colombo to Jaffna were resumed after a three-week suspension due to heavy fighting in northern Sri Lanka.
- 24 Aug 09 - **War** - The Regional Co-operation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia came into effect.
- 24 Aug 09 - **War** - The Sri Lankan military said it had taken the town of Sampur, used by the LTTE to launch artillery strikes on Trincomalee.
- 24 Aug 09 - **War** - Reports suggested that persistent Maoist demands for extortion were threatening the hotel business in the country.
- 24 Aug 09 - **War** - The Central Bank froze the accounts of the Tamil Rehabilitation Organization, a Tamil relief agency, accused of funding the LTTE.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Vavuniya, Batticaloa, the Sri Lankan Army fired artillery shells at LTTE-controlled territory, no injuries were reported.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Point Pedro, Jaffna, unidentified gunmen shot dead a civilian.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Jaffna, suspected LTTE guerrillas on a motorbike shot a civilian.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - Sri Lanka's Navy was instructed to tighten security in the Northwestern and Northern seas to stop immigrants headed for India.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Thamarassali, Jaffna, LTTE guerrillas and Army soldiers exchanged gunfire; no injuries were reported.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - The Navy allegedly sank 12 LTTE vessels, including suicide vessels, off Jaffna peninsula, and killed over 75 rebels.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Karandiyi, Vadamaraddi, a classroom mine killed an Army soldier and injured five others.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Karandiyi, Jaffna, unidentified gunmen shot dead a reconstruction project worker at his residence.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - India completed the withdrawal of its 11 infantry battalions from Sri Lanka, after the security situation there worsened.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Vavuniya town, security forces arrested around 200 Tamil civilians for interrogation.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Ererur, Batticaloa, LTTE guerrillas killed a police constable.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Chankalady, Ererur, suspected LTTE guerrillas threw a grenade at a temple, injuring one police constable.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - India's Deivan Aravan said it would delay the launch of its Sri Lanka joint venture, Deivan Lanka, due to the violence there.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - The government dismissed claims that Army soldiers killed 17 Tamil workers of a French NGO in July 2008.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Talaimannar, the Sri Lankan Navy arrested 18 Tamil civilians and a Indian boatman trying to flee to India.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - India arrested 13 LTTE guerrillas during a search operation in southern Jaffna.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Muller, Trincomalee, LTTE operatives shot dead 17 Sri Lankan Army soldiers.

Exclusive Analysis Sri Lanka

Severe 9.5

Four search of Sri Lanka Marine & Ports events returned.

News events from 04 Aug 09 to 23 of 245

1 Year Risk Rating - Historical

Year	Rating
2008	4.5
2009	4.5
2010	4.5
2011	4.5
2012	4.5
2013	4.5
2014	4.5
2015	4.5
2016	4.5
2017	4.5
2018	4.5
2019	4.5
2020	4.5
2021	4.5
2022	4.5
2023	4.5
2024	4.5
2025	4.5
2026	4.5
2027	4.5
2028	4.5
2029	4.5
2030	4.5

Forecast

- 24 Aug 09 - **War** - Sri Lanka's Navy was instructed to tighten security in the Northwestern and Northern seas to stop immigrants headed for India.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - Sri Lanka - The Sri Lankan military said it had taken the town of Sampur, used by the LTTE to launch artillery strikes on Trincomalee.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - Reports suggested that persistent Maoist demands for extortion were threatening the hotel business in the country.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - The Central Bank froze the accounts of the Tamil Rehabilitation Organization, a Tamil relief agency, accused of funding the LTTE.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Vavuniya, Batticaloa, the Sri Lankan Army fired artillery shells at LTTE-controlled territory, no injuries were reported.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Point Pedro, Jaffna, unidentified gunmen shot dead a civilian.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Jaffna, suspected LTTE guerrillas on a motorbike shot a civilian.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - Sri Lanka's Navy was instructed to tighten security in the Northwestern and Northern seas to stop immigrants headed for India.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Thamarassali, Jaffna, LTTE guerrillas and Army soldiers exchanged gunfire; no injuries were reported.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - The Navy allegedly sank 12 LTTE vessels, including suicide vessels, off Jaffna peninsula, and killed over 75 rebels.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Karandiyi, Vadamaraddi, a classroom mine killed an Army soldier and injured five others.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Karandiyi, Jaffna, unidentified gunmen shot dead a reconstruction project worker at his residence.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - India completed the withdrawal of its 11 infantry battalions from Sri Lanka, after the security situation there worsened.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Vavuniya town, security forces arrested around 200 Tamil civilians for interrogation.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Ererur, Batticaloa, LTTE guerrillas killed a police constable.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Chankalady, Ererur, suspected LTTE guerrillas threw a grenade at a temple, injuring one police constable.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - India's Deivan Aravan said it would delay the launch of its Sri Lanka joint venture, Deivan Lanka, due to the violence there.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - The government dismissed claims that Army soldiers killed 17 Tamil workers of a French NGO in July 2008.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Talaimannar, the Sri Lankan Navy arrested 18 Tamil civilians and a Indian boatman trying to flee to India.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - India arrested 13 LTTE guerrillas during a search operation in southern Jaffna.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Muller, Trincomalee, LTTE operatives shot dead 17 Sri Lankan Army soldiers.

Exclusive Analysis Sri Lanka

Severe 9.5

Map

Zoom In: This tool is mainly intended to zoom in on the map to zoom and view information about the chosen location.

Zoom Out: Click to view more of the surrounding territory.

Reset: Use this to move the map, click and drag.

Reset: Click this to return the map to its country-wide scale.

Legend: Estimation of all the markings on the map.

Risk Levels

- Severe 9.5 to 10
- Critical 8.5 to 9.5
- High 7.5 to 8.5
- Medium 6.5 to 7.5
- Low 5.5 to 6.5

Exclusive Analysis Sri Lanka

Severe 9.5

Risk levels provide a snapshot of the risk profile in each country. Each risk is categorized below a category from the left menu to filter the information.

1 Year Risk Rating - Historical

Year	Rating
2008	4.5
2009	4.5
2010	4.5
2011	4.5
2012	4.5
2013	4.5
2014	4.5
2015	4.5
2016	4.5
2017	4.5
2018	4.5
2019	4.5
2020	4.5
2021	4.5
2022	4.5
2023	4.5
2024	4.5
2025	4.5
2026	4.5
2027	4.5
2028	4.5
2029	4.5
2030	4.5

Forecast

- 24 Aug 09 - **War** - Sri Lanka's Navy was instructed to tighten security in the Northwestern and Northern seas to stop immigrants headed for India.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - Sri Lanka - The Sri Lankan military said it had taken the town of Sampur, used by the LTTE to launch artillery strikes on Trincomalee.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - Reports suggested that persistent Maoist demands for extortion were threatening the hotel business in the country.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - The Central Bank froze the accounts of the Tamil Rehabilitation Organization, a Tamil relief agency, accused of funding the LTTE.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Vavuniya, Batticaloa, the Sri Lankan Army fired artillery shells at LTTE-controlled territory, no injuries were reported.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Point Pedro, Jaffna, unidentified gunmen shot dead a civilian.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Jaffna, suspected LTTE guerrillas on a motorbike shot a civilian.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - Sri Lanka's Navy was instructed to tighten security in the Northwestern and Northern seas to stop immigrants headed for India.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Thamarassali, Jaffna, LTTE guerrillas and Army soldiers exchanged gunfire; no injuries were reported.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - The Navy allegedly sank 12 LTTE vessels, including suicide vessels, off Jaffna peninsula, and killed over 75 rebels.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Karandiyi, Vadamaraddi, a classroom mine killed an Army soldier and injured five others.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Karandiyi, Jaffna, unidentified gunmen shot dead a reconstruction project worker at his residence.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - India completed the withdrawal of its 11 infantry battalions from Sri Lanka, after the security situation there worsened.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Vavuniya town, security forces arrested around 200 Tamil civilians for interrogation.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Ererur, Batticaloa, LTTE guerrillas killed a police constable.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Chankalady, Ererur, suspected LTTE guerrillas threw a grenade at a temple, injuring one police constable.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - India's Deivan Aravan said it would delay the launch of its Sri Lanka joint venture, Deivan Lanka, due to the violence there.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - The government dismissed claims that Army soldiers killed 17 Tamil workers of a French NGO in July 2008.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Talaimannar, the Sri Lankan Navy arrested 18 Tamil civilians and a Indian boatman trying to flee to India.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - India arrested 13 LTTE guerrillas during a search operation in southern Jaffna.
- 23 Aug 09 - **War** - In Muller, Trincomalee, LTTE operatives shot dead 17 Sri Lankan Army soldiers.

IUMI 2006 Tokyo



**“The London Cargo Watch List:
Intelligence-Led Risk Forecasting”**

**Kirsten Parker, Director of Analysis
19 September 2006**



Turning insight into foresight