Abstract

Ayman S Beheary

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Abstract: The twenty-years-old fall of Somalia in Chaos has resulted in a unique explosive mixture that changed the country, the borders of which extend through 3123 km encompassing one of the most important trade routes in the world. Therefore, a fertile ground has been created for the growth of the modern phenomenon of old piracy in Somali waters after it was exclusive in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia in addition to some operations that took place in dispersed spots in the world. The aggravation of the problem in this specific area is considered a dramatic change after the existence of the Somali piracy was limited to being but a side effect of using arms to by Somali fishermen to defend their shores that are rich with tuna. Also, many army officers- especially from the navy sector- were members in this army and became jobless, which triggered them to impose a tribute on the huge trade fleets that come from all over the world. However, prudent fishermen and navigators quickly found out that they can gain more profits by exploiting the high traffic of ships in the Somali waters through piracy. The question now is " Does piracy pose the solution?" this paper deals with the development of piracy on the Somali shores as well as the Gulf of Aden, the reasons that led to these acts, and their influence on the international trade and the Red Sea countries, especially the Suez Canal.