



IFC CLASSIFICATION OF MARSEC CATEGORIES

GENERAL CATEGORIES	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Theft, Robbery, And Piracy at Sea (TRAPS)	This refers to the act of Sea Theft, Sea Robbery and Piracy conducted within the maritime domain.
Maritime Terrorism (MT)	This refers to the undertaking of any acts of terrorism within the maritime domain; involving vessels or fixed platforms at sea or in port, or against any one of their passengers or personnel, at coastal facilities or settlements, including tourist resorts, port areas and port towns or cities. Kidnapping for ransom claimed by a known terrorist group or terror group will also be placed in this category.
Maritime Incidents (MI)	This refers to general incidents in the maritime domain such as collisions, groundings, vessels sinking etc.
Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF)	This refers to fishing incidents that flout the rules of legal conservation and management measures put into place by the respective authorities.
Contraband Smuggling (CS)	This refers to the act of conducting trade or business of an illicit kind, of goods that are prohibited by law from being exported or imported; illegally imported or exported goods, and any transfer of illicit goods within a country via the maritime domain may be treated as CS.
Irregular Human Migration (IHM)	This refers to all channels of wilful and un-wilful irregular migration through illegal means.
Environmental Security (ENVSEC)	This refers to the examination of threats posed by environmental events and trends to individuals, communities or nations, with a focus on the impact of human activities on the environment and societies.
CYBER Security (CYBSEC)	This refers to illicit cyber/computer activities which compromise, corrupt, degrade or destroy important systems on vessels and/or critical shore based maritime infrastructure such as ports, container stocking yards, etc.
Others	This refers to any incidents that do not fit into any of the above categories.

THEFT, ROBBERY, AND PIRACY AT SEA (TRAPS) CLASSIFICATION

TRAPS Classification	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Hijacked	Any illegal act of violence whereby perpetrators HAVE boarded AND taken control/detained a vessel. and/or its crew against their will.
Boarding	Refers to incident whereby the perpetrators have boarded a ship but HAVE NOT taken control. Command remains with the Master. This also includes unsuccessful attempts to rob or steal from vessel during boarding. Note: Additional Information (eg use /discharge of weapons during the boarding) will be highlighted in the IFC comment box.
Attempted Boarding	Any suspicious act including but not limited to vessel(s); (1) having a very close CPA, (close approach or hull-to-hull contact) with boarding paraphernalia employed or visible and/or (2) weapons clearly seen on display or use/discharge as a show of force or threat against the against the merchant vessel. Note: Additional Information (eg use / discharge of weapons during the boarding) will be highlighted in the IFC comment box.
Suspicious Approach	Any act of vessel(s) approaching close proximity enough to warrant suspicion. No boarding paraphernalia or weapons are sighted onboard.

MARITIME TERRORISM (MT) CLASSIFICATION

MT Classification	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Bombing	An attack caused by a violent shattering or blowing apart of something, as is caused by a Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) or bomb by/for a terrorist/terrorist group if supported by specific info/intel or claimed by extremist group.
Hijacking-Kidnapping	Any illegal act of violence whereby perpetrators have boarded and taken control/ detained a vessel and/or its crew against their will, by/for a terrorist/terrorist group to further their agenda such as terrorist attack (not inclusive of general funding of the organisation) if supported by specific info/intel or claimed by extremist group.
Shooting	An attack caused by the shooting of a gun or other weapons by a terrorist/terrorist group if supported by specific info/intel or claimed by extremist group..
Counter Maritime Terrorism	Any seizure of items (weapons, precursors for explosive materials, etc...) or people with a clear linkage to a terrorist/terrorist group if supported by specific info/intel.

MARITIME INCIDENTS (MI) CLASSIFICATION

MI Classification	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Adrift	[Vessel suffering from an issue (other than those listed below) that means it cannot transit as intended, including loss of steerage] Vessel floating in uncontrolled directions without either being moored or steered.
Aviation Accident	Aviation-related activities in the maritime domain, such as aircraft crash.
Cargo Mishap	Uncontrolled movement of cargo onboard, or off of, a vessel.
Collision-Grounding	Any situation where a vessel strikes an object, be it stationary, moving, seafloor, rocks, etc.
Fire-Explosion	Fire and/or explosion in the maritime domain.
Equipment Failure	Shipboard systems failing to perform their intended function (such as engine, steering, switchboards etc).
Missing	Vessel is lost.
Sunk-Capsized	Vessel overturned/submerged (or partially submerged) into the water, such that the vessel is no longer able to function.
Vessel Detained	Incidents arising from vessel engaged in unauthorised activities in the maritime domain.
Violent Confrontation	Incident whereby violence (such as use of force) is used in an encounter between two or more parties
Others	Incidents that do not explicitly fall into other MI classifications such as, but not limited to, vessel flooding (during which the vessel can continue to function).

ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, AND UNREGULATED FISHING (IUUF) CLASSIFICATION	
IUUF Classification	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Local	Conducted IUU Fishing by national vessels, or foreign vessels which have a licence to fish , in waters under the jurisdiction of a state, in contravention of its laws and regulations.
Poaching	Conducted IUU fishing by foreign vessels in waters under the jurisdiction of a state, without the permission of that state, or in contravention of its laws and regulations.
International	Conducted IUU Fishing by vessels (declared as an IUU vessel by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) such as IOTC, WCPFC, etc and other official organisations such as INTERPOL) in contravention of regional regulations or international laws and regulations.

CONTRABAND SMUGGLING (CS) CLASSIFICATION	
CS Classification	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Drugs	When the smuggled goods are substances with a physiological effect on the body. Eg Methamphetamine, Cocaine, Cannabis
Fuel	When the smuggled goods are fuel products Eg Petroleum, Crude Oil, Gas
Natural Resources	When the smuggled goods are resources that are harvested from nature Eg Gold, Sandalwood, Wood, Sand, Metals
Domestic Products	When the smuggled goods are either common household products or manufactured items. Eg Rice, Flour, Salt, Gas Cylinders, Plastic, Cars, Alcohol
Wildlife	When the smuggled goods are live animals or animal parts listed under CITES; Eg Elephant Tusk, Pangolin Scales, Tortoises, Sloths
Weapons	When the goods smuggled are designed for inflicting bodily harm or any form of damage Eg Guns, Knives, Explosives
Tobacco	When the smuggled goods are a product of the tobacco plant Eg Cigarettes, Cigars, Chewing Tobacco
Chemical Substances	When the smuggled goods are chemical products, for a purpose other than domestic use Eg pesticides, acids, chlorine
Precursors	When the smuggled goods are ingredients or precursor chemicals frequently used in the manufacture of Narcotic Drugs or Psychotropic Substances listed as under control by the UN International Narcotics Control Board.
Others	When the smuggled goods are anything outside of the above categories Eg Cash

IRREGULAR HUMAN MIGRATION (IHM) CLASSIFICATION	
IHM Classification	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Irregular Human Migration	When persons are implicit and wilful in their irregular/illegal migration (based on economic; filial reasons; or migration associated with the UN definitions for Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Displaced persons and Stateless persons)
Human Trafficking	When persons are coerced and moved/migrated against their will (forced or deceived into doing so)
Human Exploitation	When persons are used, or currently working in the maritime sector, as a resource with no regard for their well-being (within the maritime domain) eg Slavery. Migration may not be an element in this classification
Illegal Documentation	When a person(s) are discovered working in a maritime industry without the necessary documentation, or authority to be working. The person(s) are not reported to being exploited but just working illegally.

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY (ENVSEC) CLASSIFICATION	
ENVSEC Classification	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Maritime Pollution (MARPOL)	Refers to Liquid pollution (Oil spills, discharge / leak of oil or sewage); Air pollution; Solid pollution (illegal discharges of waste, garbage, plastic, etc.) which includes: on board record violation (as oil blending) and noise pollution
Maritime Illegal Exploitation (MIE)	Exploitation of Oil and gas, Flora and Biological and Mineral resources (nodules, etc)
Contagion	Transmission of viruses through maritime means
Others	Any Maritime Environment Security incidents not explicitly fall into ENVSEC classifications such as, but not limit to, harmful or fatal incident of marine life, etc.

CYBER SECURITY (CYBSEC) CLASSIFICATION	
CYBSEC Classification	EXPLANATORY NOTES
Malware	Malware is a term used to describe malicious software, including spyware, ransomware, viruses, and worms. Malware breaches a network through a vulnerability, typically when a user clicks a dangerous link or email attachment that then installs risky software.
Attempted Phishing (including Spear Phishing)	Phishing is the practice of sending fraudulent communications that appear to come from a reputable source, usually through email. The goal is to steal sensitive data like login information or to install malware on the victim’s machine.
Man-in-the-middle attack	Man-in-the-middle (MitM) attacks, also known as eavesdropping attacks, occur when attackers insert themselves into a two-party transaction. Once the attackers interrupt the traffic, they can filter and steal data.
SQL injection	A Structured Query Language (SQL) injection occurs when an attacker inserts malicious code into a server that uses SQL and forces the server to reveal information it normally would not. An attacker could carry out a SQL injection simply by submitting malicious code into a vulnerable website search box.
Zero-day exploit	A zero-day exploit hits after a network vulnerability is announced but before a patch or solution is implemented. Attackers target the disclosed vulnerability during this window of time.
Spoofing	The retransmission of radar signals to provide false information to a radar.
Jamming	The deliberate radiation or reflection of electromagnetic energy for the purpose of disrupting the use of electronic devices or systems.
Others	For use when a cyber classification does not meet the classifications above.

FORECAST OF IFC ACTIVITIES 2024

JANUARY Annual Report & Infographic 2023 Release	FEBRUARY 45th Shared Awareness Meeting (SAM) – 29 Feb	MARCH	APRIL Quarterly Infographic Release
MAY	JUNE	JULY Mid-year Infographic Release 12th Regional MARSEC Practitioner Program (RMPP) 46th SAM	AUGUST
SEPTEMBER Maritime Awareness Week Campaign	OCTOBER Quarterly Infographic Release	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER





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