

Iran's Threat to Maritime Security

June 2022



UNITED
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IRAN

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Introduction

Iran poses a major threat to freedom of navigation and maritime security around the world. Iran uses the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps' Navy (IRGCN) to challenge global economic security and the broader regional security architecture. Iran has used international shipping companies to transport illegal weaponry for the purpose of building and sustaining its terror proxy networks in the Middle East. It has also attacked commercial vessels and taken vessels hostage to extract concessions from the international community.

Iran's malign behavior in this sphere prompted the U.S. Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration to issue numerous [advisories](#) with warnings for merchant vessels operating in the Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz, Gulf of Oman, Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden, Bab al Mandeb Strait, Red Sea, and Western Indian Ocean.

Notwithstanding the adoption of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) in 2015, which Obama administration officials believed would moderate the behavior of the Iranian regime, Iran continued to violate U.S. and E.U. sanctions, and U.N. Security Council resolutions in smuggling weapons and other illicit materials to [Lebanon](#), [Syria](#), [Yemen](#), and [Somalia](#) via sea. To this day, the Iranian weapons shipments continue, as do dangerous and hostile actions taken by Iranian naval vessels against international commercial ships, and the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard. In addition, the Persian Gulf has become [a theater](#) in which Iran frequently carries out unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), mine, and missile attacks on Israeli-linked vessels. Foreign shippers, therefore, risk the safety and well-being of crew members when transiting in international waters near Iran.

Since the Trump administration withdrew from the JCPOA in 2018, the U.S. government expanded sanctions on the Iranian shipping sector. For example, on October 26, 2020, the U.S. Treasury Department [sanctioned](#) the National Iranian Tanker Company (NITC), which operates a fleet of oil tankers in coordination with and to the financial benefit of the sanctions-designated Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds Force. Yet, oil revenue [continues to fund](#) the IRGC's Quds Force as well as Iranian-backed proxies throughout the region, such as the Houthis and Hezbollah.

The IRGC is not only deeply involved in the shipment of oil, but [the operation of Iranian ports](#). IRGC-owned companies, such as Tidewater Middle East Co., operate some of the most lucrative Iranian ports, including the Shahid Rajaei Container Terminal at Bandar Abbas Port, where [1.14 million](#) 20-foot containers were loaded and unloaded between March 21 and November 6, 2021. During that time, [20.3 million tons of oil](#) were exported through this port. Given that the IRGC owns Tidewater, the company was sanctioned in [2011](#) and [continues to be sanctioned](#) by the U.S. Treasury Department.

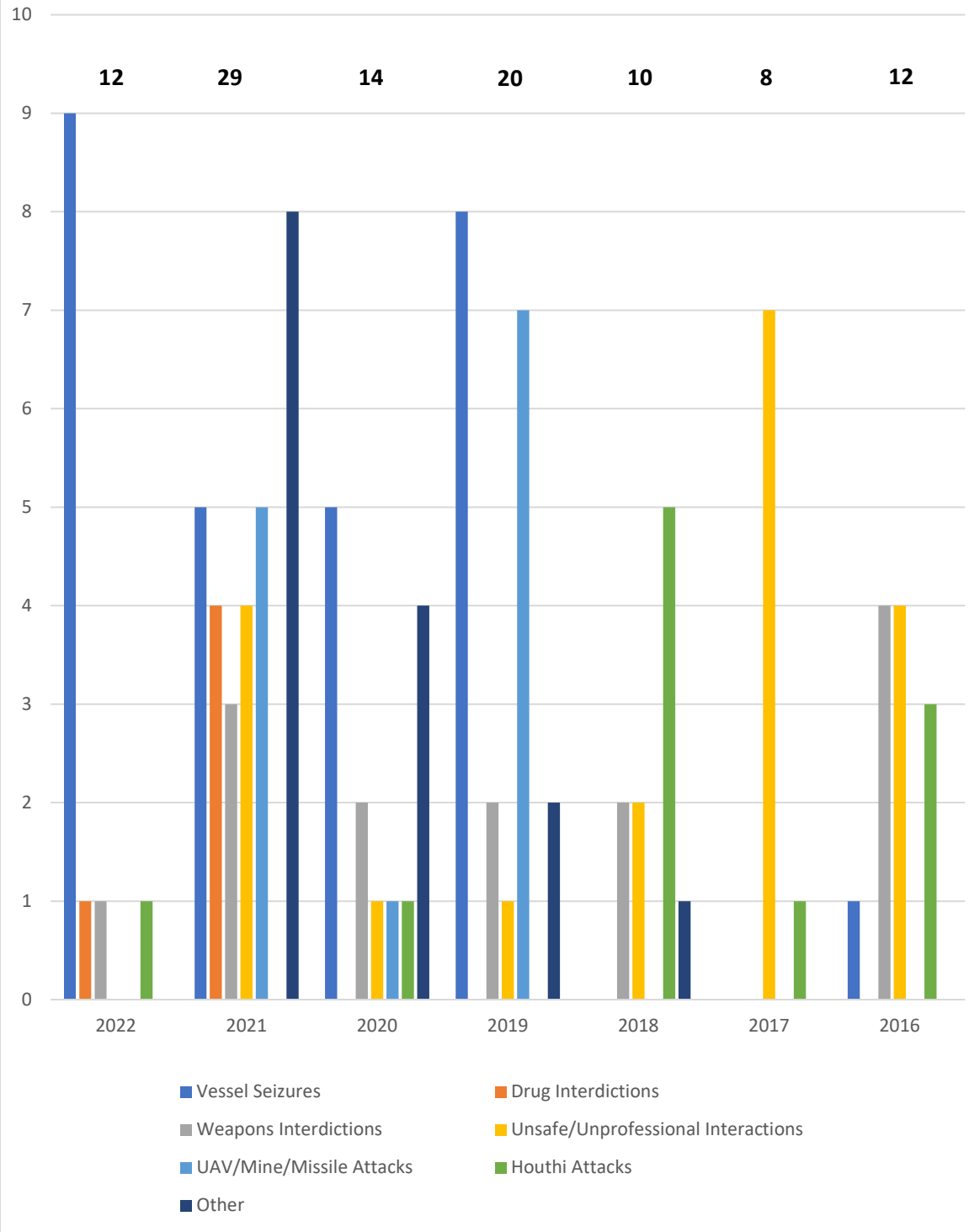
As the layers of ownership are deliberately made endlessly complex, the IRGC has masked its involvement in the Iranian shipping sector, leading international shippers to risk paying loading, docking, and other port fees to an internationally sanctioned terrorist group. Furthermore,

foreign shipping companies risk unwittingly becoming entangled in shipments of oil, weapons, or other illicit materials when they choose to do business in the Iranian shipping industry. In order to halt these shipments and revenue streams, international shippers must cease their business with Iran, and the Biden administration should sanction any entity that continues to do business in the Iranian shipping industry, in violation of U.S. sanctions.



This report documents 28 specific instances in which the IRGCN hijacked, abducted, or seized seafaring vessels on international waters; 30 interdictions of Iranian weapons or drugs at sea; 22 unsafe and unprofessional maneuvers by the IRGCN in close proximity to U.S. Navy vessels; 12 IRGCN UAV, missile, or mine attacks at sea; 14 Iran-backed Houthi attacks at sea; and other high-profile instances of Iran menacing maritime channels and exploiting the shipping industry to nefarious ends. In this report, United Against Nuclear Iran (UANI) identifies 27 shipping companies that have either been the victim of Iranian machinations at sea or were involved in shipping illicit cargo to or from Iran. Some of these companies were victimized by or provided aid to Iran on multiple occasions.

The following graph depicts on a year-by-year basis the total number of instances in which Iran threatened maritime security from 2016 to the present. It is noteworthy that vessel seizures increased markedly in 2019, the same year in which the U.S. [ended](#) the significant reduction exemptions (SREs), which allowed for certain countries to import limited amounts of Iranian oil. Moreover, Iranian maritime threats more than doubled between the final year of the Trump administration to the first year of the Biden administration. Over the Trump administration's four years in office, there were a total of 52 incidents; compared to a total of 41 incidents in just under a year and a half since Biden took office. Such an increase in maritime threats corresponded with [an increase](#) of Iranian or Iranian-backed attacks on American ground forces stationed in the Middle East.

Total Number of Incidents



Timeline of Incidents

	<p>Hormozgan Province Incident Date: May 30, 2022</p> <p>The coastguard of Hormozgan province, Iran seized 106,500 liters of allegedly smuggled fuel from a ship in the Qeshm Island area. According to the chief justice of Hormozgan province, Mojtaba Ghahremani, the smugglers intended to ship the oil to a country in the Persian Gulf region. Nine of the ship’s crew and the ship itself were then handed over to Iran’s Judiciary authorities, said Ghahremani.</p>
	<p>Greek Tankers Incident Date: May 27, 2022 Shippers: Delta Tankers Ltd & Polembros Shipping Ltd</p> <p>The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps Navy (IRGCN) seized two Greek tankers in the Persian Gulf in retaliation for a U.S. seizure of Iranian oil from the Iranian-flagged <i>Pegas</i>, which Greek authorities had first impounded off the Greek coast due to European Union (E.U.) sanctions. It was unclear whether Greece impounded the cargo because it was in violation of sanctions on Iranian oil or because of the tanker’s links to a sanctions-designated Russian bank, Promsvyazbank.</p> <p>One of the two seized Greek vessels, <i>the Delta Poseidon</i>, operated by Delta Tankers, was in international waters 22 nautical miles off the shore of Iran, when an Iranian naval helicopter landed on board the ship and took the crew hostage, according to Greece’s foreign ministry. The ministry added that a similar incident had occurred near Iran, but did not name the vessel</p>



Lakota Incident
Date: May 19, 2022

Three boats, with rocket-propelled grenade launchers and assault rifles displayed, [approached](#) the Hong-Kong-flagged *Lakota* in the southern Red Sea close to the strategic Bab al-Mandeb Strait and fired 20 warning shots. One of the armed assailants boarded the sailing yacht. However, using evasive measures, the yacht was able to escape, and the crew was safe, [reported](#) the European Union (E.U.) Naval Force's Operation Atalanta, which received the first report of the attack and dispatched the *ITS Bergamini* from its patrol near Djibouti to the site of the attempted hijacking.

Dryaad Global, a maritime security intelligence firm, [stated](#) that there was a realistic possibility that the Iranian-backed Houthis were responsible for the attack.





Iran Seizes Foreign Vessels
Date: May 18, 2022

Iran [seized](#) a foreign ship in the Persian Gulf which it alleged was attempting to smuggle 550,000 liters of fuel out of Iran. Several ships have been detained on similar allegations over the past couple months, including incidences on [April 9](#), [April 15](#), [April 24](#), and [May 14](#).



U.S.S. Momsen Drug Interdiction
Date: May 17, 2022

While carrying out a flag verification boarding in accordance with international law, a U.S. Coastguard Interdiction Team from the *U.S.S. Momsen* [discovered and seized](#) 640 kilograms of methamphetamine worth 39 million dollars in the Gulf of Oman, on a route historically used to smuggle weapons, narcotics, people, and goods. The U.S. Navy confiscated the fishing vessel and the drugs, which still remain in U.S. custody. The

	<p>nine crew members of the vessel were identified as Iranian.</p>
	<p>U.S.S. Cole Explosives Interdiction Date: January 23, 2022</p> <p>The guided-missile destroyer <i>U.S.S. Cole</i> and patrol coastal ship <i>U.S.S. Chinook</i> interdicted the same stateless vessel transiting from Iran that <i>the U.S.S. Winston Churchill</i> had discovered was carrying weapons off the coast of Somalia in February 2021. This time the interdiction took place in international waters on a sea route historically used to transport weapons to the Houthis. During a flag verification boarding and subsequent search of the vessel, carried out in accordance with international law, U.S. forces discovered 40 tons of urea fertilizer, a chemical compound known to be used in explosives.</p>
	<p>Rwabee Incident Date: January 3, 2022 Shipper: Liwa Marine Services LLC</p> <p>Armed men from Yemen’s Houthi movement seized the U.A.E.-flagged <i>Rwabee</i>, a civilian cargo vessel leased by a Saudi company, in the Red Sea, claiming that it was carrying “military supplies.” The Saudi-led coalition referred to the act as “piracy,” and the U.A.E. said that the vessel was carrying supplies for a field hospital.</p> <p>The Houthis aired footage on their <i>Al Masirah</i> television channel purportedly of the ship’s deck, which seemed to show military-style inflatable rafts, trucks, and other vehicles, as well as assault rifles. Saudi state television alleged that the Houthis transferred the weapons on board, while.</p> <p>Just under two weeks later, the Iran-backed Houthi rebels rejected a U.N. request to release the <i>Rwabee</i>.</p>



U.S.S. *Tempest* Drug Interdiction
Date: December 30, 2021

The *U.S.S. Tempest* and the *U.S.S. Typhoon*, operating in concert as part of an international naval task force, discovered, confiscated, and destroyed at sea [approximately 850 pounds](#) of heroin worth 4 million dollars, while conducting a routine flag verification of a stateless fishing vessel in the Arabian Sea in accordance with international law. The U.S. Coast Guard personnel that boarded the stateless vessel determined that each of its nine crew members were Iranian nationals. The U.S. Navy also believed that the vessel was made in Iran.



Port of Latakia Incident
Date: December 28, 2021

The Syrian army alleged that Israel bombed a storage facility housing Iranian munitions that arrived at Syria's Latakia port in November 2021. An Israeli defense official [declined](#) to claim responsibility for the strike, saying that Israel does not comment on "foreign reports."



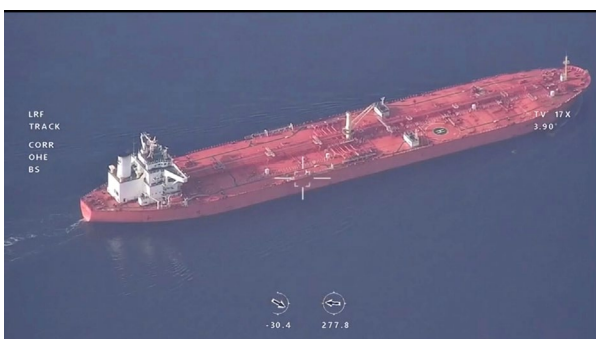
A Syrian source familiar with Iranian weapons shipments to Syria [told Reuters](#) Iran had increased seaborne shipments to avoid intensifying Israeli drone strikes on ground convoys transiting the Syria-Iraq border.





U.S.S. *Tempest* Weapons Interdiction
Date: December 23, 2021

Two U.S. Navy patrol coastal ships, the *U.S.S. Tempest* and the *U.S.S. Typhoon*, [seized](#) 1,400 Kalashnikov-style rifles and 226,600 rounds of ammunition from a stateless fishing vessel en route to Yemen from Iran, in the north of the Arabian sea. The U.S. Navy's Bahrain-based 5th fleet issued a statement blaming Iran for the shipment, [saying](#) that the boat was sailing on a route "historically used to traffic weapons unlawfully to the Houthis in Yemen."

After the seizure of the weapons, the U.S. Navy sank the fishing vessel citing the "hazard" it

	<p>posed to commercial shipping, and said the Yemeni crew would be repatriated.</p>
	<p>Iran Seizes Foreign Vessel Date: November 20, 2021</p> <p>Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) seized a foreign ship in the Persian Gulf and detained its 11 crewmembers for allegedly smuggling 150,000 liters of diesel fuel. The IRGC did not release details on the vessel.</p>
	<p>U.S.S. Essex Incident Date: November 16, 2021</p> <p>An Iranian naval helicopter came within 25 yards of the <i>U.S.S. Essex</i> and circled it in the Gulf of Oman. Pentagon spokesman John Kirby told reporters that the maneuver was “unsafe and unprofessional,” but it did not disrupt the ship’s transit or its operations. He added that such actions are dangerous because they can lead to miscalculations.</p>
	<p>Sothys Incident Date: November 3, 2021 Shipper: Opec Petrol Transportation Co</p> <p>With air support, commandos from Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) boarded a Vietnamese-flagged oil tanker called <i>Sothys</i> on October 24, 2021, and took control of the ship at gunpoint, according to U.S. officials. Iran asserted that it was reclaiming oil the U.S. had “stolen” from another tanker.</p> <p>The U.S. denied the allegations, saying that its navy was present at the time of the Iranian attack to monitor the situation.</p> <p><i>Sothys</i> was suspected of shipping sanctioned Iranian oil. According to UANI’s analysis of ship tracking satellite imagery, <i>Sothys</i> received a ship-</p>

	<p>to-ship (STS) transfer of Iranian oil in June from an oil tanker called the Oman Pride.</p> <p>Following an order from Iran’s judiciary, <i>Sothys</i> was released on November 10, 2021, after its oil was emptied at Bandar Abbas, Iran.</p>
	<p>Nhava Sheva Port Incident Date: October 11, 2021</p> <p>India’s chief intelligence agency, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), seized 25 kg of heroin worth 17 million dollars from a container disguised as sesame seed and mustard oil that was imported to Navi Mumbai’s Nhava Sheva Port from Iran. The DRI detained a man named Jayesh Sanghvi after an investigation determined that he offered an importer 150 dollars per consignment imported by his company. Upon questioning, the importer, Sandeep Thakkar, admitted to giving his firm’s import-export code to Sanghvi, but he claimed not to know the shipment’s contents.</p>
	<p>Iranian T.V. Claims That the IRGCN Intercepted a U.S. Vessel in the Gulf Date: October 8, 2021</p> <p>Iran’s state T.V. station aired footage of what appeared to be a U.S.-flagged vessel being chased by an Iranian speedboat, and claimed that the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) had intercepted the U.S. vessel in the Persian Gulf.</p> <p>A spokesman for the U.S. Navy’s Bahrain-based 5th fleet said he was not aware of any such incident, indicating that the Iranian reporting was likely false.</p>



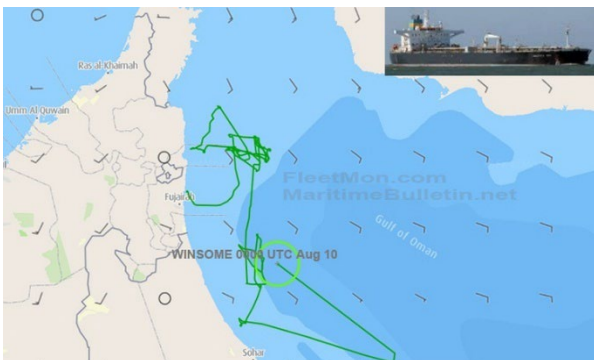
Mundra Port Incident
Date: September 19, 2021

India's Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) [seized](#) just under 3,000 kg of heroin at Mundra port in Gujarat. The consignment, disguised as talc stones and imported by Aashi Trading Company, originated in Afghanistan, and was shipped from Bandar Abbas port in Iran.



Hezbollah Imports Iranian Oil
Date: September 16, 2021

In support of the U.S.- and E.U.-designated terrorist organization Hezbollah, Iran [shipped](#) millions of gallons of diesel fuel to Syria, destined for Lebanon. Given the fuel shortage in Lebanon (depicted to the left), the shipments serve as a propaganda win for Syria and Iran, and allow Hezbollah to [further its role](#) as a quasi-state entity. Hezbollah fosters a large Shia patronage network in Lebanon by providing goods and services that the government fails to provide.



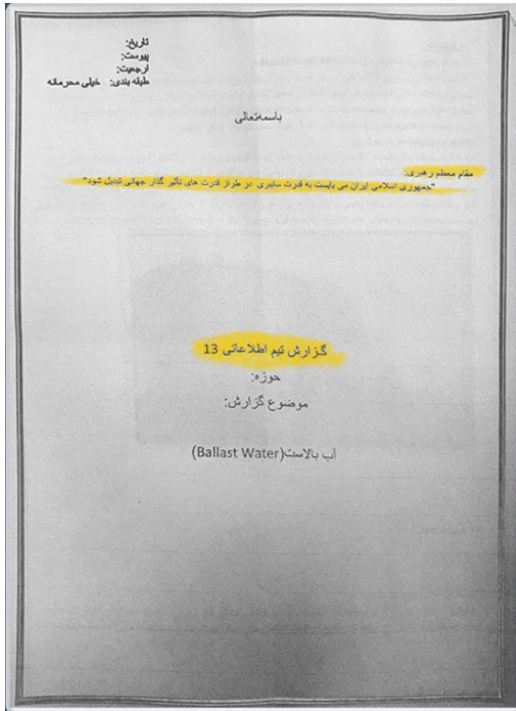
Winsome Incident
Date: August 10, 2021
Shipper: Lynx Marine LLC

Iran is [suspected](#) of hijacking a China-bound vessel, the *Winsome*, carrying 30 million dollars-worth of oil from Oman. The *Winsome* is owned by Lynx Marine and managed by Dubai-based ship manager Clara Shipping. The Indian Register of Shipping withdrew the ship's classification in June 2021, and a replacement has yet to be named.



Asphalt Princess Incident
Date: August 4, 2021
Shipper: Glory International FZ-LLC

Iranian gunmen were [suspected](#) of hijacking the Asphalt Princess, a Panama-flagged oil tanker, in the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz, on its route to Oman. The tanker’s crew is said to have [thwarted the attack](#) by sabotaging the engines. The gunmen fled the ship once U.S. and Omani warships arrived at the scenes. Iran denied the allegations, [calling](#) them a pretext for “hostile action.”



Iran Researches Cyberattacks on Sea-Faring Vessels
Date: August 4, 2021



A trove of Iranian [reports](#) by “Shahid Kaveh,” an offensive cyber unit within the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), revealed research on how to use cyberattacks to disrupt cargo vessels’ water filtration and ballast systems. The reports appear to be sponsored by the highest levels of the Iranian regime.

The report uses diagrams (pictured to the left) to demonstrate the potential damage that can be inflicted on a vessel through cyberattacks. “Disorder within [ballast] systems can cause significant and irreparable damage to the vessel,” a caption to the diagram reads. It also identifies communication systems that are vulnerable to internet hacking.



Mercer Street Incident
Date: July 29-30, 2021
Shipper: Zodiac Maritime Ltd

[According](#) to U.S. Central Command, on July 29, Liberian-flagged M/T MERCER STREET, operated by Zodiac Maritime Limited (chaired by an Israeli businessman), came under attack from two one-way UAVs while transiting in international waters off the coast of Oman. After the first attack failed, the crew was able to recover some UAV debris.

	<p>On July 30, in a separate and deliberate attack, MERCER STREET was struck by another drone, killing the ship’s master (Romanian citizen) and a security officer (UK citizen).</p> <p>A week after the attack, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) released a report on its investigation into the attack. The report concluded that “multiple components with very specific and matching identities to previously exploited (and known) Iranian one-way attack UAVs” were used in the Mercer Street incident.</p>
	<p>Jawaharlal Nehru Port Incident Date: July 6, 2021</p> <p>India’s Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) confiscated 283 kg of heroin concealed in two containers with talc stones. The drugs originated in Afghanistan and were shipped from Iran. The DRI determined that the consignment was intended for Punjab, and arrested a supplier named Prabhjit Singh from Punjab along with two others associated with the case.</p>
 <p><small>© Etienne Verberckmoes MarineTraffic.com</small></p>	<p>CSAV Tyndall Incident Date: July 3, 2021 Shipper: Zodiac Maritime Ltd</p> <p>Sailing the Indian Ocean toward the Jebel Ali port in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), the Liberia-flagged <i>CSAV Tyndall</i>, previously owned by a prominent Israeli businessman with Zodiac Maritime, caught flames in an alleged Iranian attack. Israeli national security officials believed that the attack was carried out by an Iranian drone or naval commandos, and may have been retaliation for the targeting of an Iranian centrifuge production site.</p>



Sahand and Makran Incident

Date: June 17, 2021

In what some believe to be the result of [U.S. diplomatic pressure](#) applied on the government of Venezuela, Iranian navy [ships](#)—a destroyer known as the *Sahand*, and the intelligence-gathering support vessel known as the *Makran*—thought to be headed toward Caracas to engage in a weapons transfer, [changed course](#) and redirected up the western coast of Africa instead of crossing the Atlantic.

Pentagon officials [thought](#) that the vessel, upon being turned back by the Maduro regime, was then heading to Syria or to participate in Russia’s Navy Day events so as to provide some justification for the ship’s departure from the Bandar Abbas port in Iran. The officials believed (and [Maxar satellite imagery](#) confirmed) that the *Makran* Iranian naval vessel was carrying seven fast attack craft and possibly other weapons.



USCGC Maui Incident

Date: May 10, 2021

A group of 13 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) fast in-shore attack craft (FIAC) [approached](#) U.S. Navy ships, which, in accordance with international law, were escorting the submarine *U.S.S. Georgia* through the Strait of Hormuz. The speedboats, armed with machine guns, “conducted unsafe and unprofessional maneuvers, and failed to exercise due regard for the safety of U.S. forces,” [said](#) U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM).

Two of the IRGCN FIAC, with weapons uncovered and manned, broke away from the group toward the opposite side of the U.S. formation. After many attempts to deescalate the situation by means of verbal warnings, acoustic devices, and the ship’s horn, failed, the *USCGC Maui* [fired warning shots](#), and soon thereafter, the Iranian ships dispersed.



U.S.S. Monterey Interdiction

Date: May 8, 2021

Conducting a routine flag verification boarding in international waters in accordance with international law, the U.S. Coast Guard Advanced Interdiction Team (AIT) of the guided-missile cruiser *U.S.S. Monterey* [discovered and seized](#) a cache of weapons, including dozens of Russian-made anti-tank guided missiles, Chinese type-56 assault rifles, and hundreds of PKM machine guns, sniper rifles, and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), on board a *Shu'ai dhow* in the Arabian sea.

The U.N. panel of experts on Yemen [reported](#) that a navigational device on board the *Shu'ai dhow* indicated that it had been near the Iranian port of Jask a few days before the interdiction.



Iranian Weapons Smuggling

Date: April 27, 2021

In an effort to avoid Israeli airstrikes on land transport convoys, Iran moved some of its weapons smuggling operations to sea. Iran [received](#) protection from Russian vessels as it shipped weapons to Lebanon and Syria from the Red Sea, through the Suez Canal, and into the Mediterranean, according to Israeli Defense Forces.



U.S.S. Firebolt Incident

Date: April 26, 2021

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) speedboats, armed with deck-mounted machine guns and rocket launchers, came within 62 meters of the *U.S.S. Firebolt* and a U.S. Coast Guard patrol boat on their patrol of the Persian Gulf. In response to the threat, the *U.S.S. Firebolt* issued multiple warnings via bridge-to-bridge radio and acoustic devices before [firing](#) warning shots, at which point the IRGCN boats dispersed.



Hyperion Ray Incident

Date: April 14, 2021

Shipper: Ray Shipping Ltd

The Bahama-flagged vehicle carrier *Hyperion Ray*, owned by the Israeli Ray Shipping Company, came under an alleged [Iranian attack](#). Missiles struck the *Hyperion* near the shores of the Fujairah emirate of the United Arab Emirates, its destination, [causing](#) “light damage” but no casualties. The attack occurred one day after Iran vowed revenge for an explosion at its Natanz nuclear facility that it blamed on Israel.



Saviz Incident

Date: April 7, 2021

Iran’s foreign ministry confirmed that an explosion damaged one of their vessels, the *Saviz*, anchored off Yemen’s Red Sea coast. A spokesperson for the ministry [claimed](#) that the vessel was anchored there to protect the area against piracy, however, U.S. officials and military experts had previously [determined](#) that the ship was masked as a cargo vessel, but in fact operated by Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) to collect intelligence and provide targeting information for Houthi anti-ship attacks.

Israeli intelligence officials [reportedly](#) told the U.S. that Israel had carried out the mine attack in retaliation for Iranian attacks on Israeli vessels, but Israel did not publicly claim responsibility for the attack.



Monomoy and Wrangell Incident

Date: April 2, 2021

Upon announcing that it would negotiate with the U.S. to revive the 2015 nuclear deal, Iran sent speed boats from the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) to [harass](#) two U.S. Navy vessels: the *Monomoy* and the *Wrangell*. One of the Iranian ships, the *Harth 55*, [crossed](#) as close as 70 yards from the bow of the *Wrangell*, forcing it to maneuver to avoid a collision.

Using bridge-to-bridge radio frequency, the U.S. crew warned the Iranian ships numerous times, but the “unsafe and unprofessional interaction” continued, [said](#) Commander Rebecca Rebarich, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Navy’s Bahrain-based 5th fleet. After three hours, the IRGCN ships dispersed.



MT Lori Incident

Date: March 25, 2021

Shipper: MSC Mediterranean Shipping Co

A Liberia-flagged Israeli-owned cargo ship, the *MT Lori*, en route to India from Tanzania, [came under missile fire](#) in the Gulf of Oman. XT Shipping owned the vessel, which completed its journey to India. The attack may have been Iranian retaliation for an [Israeli strike](#) on an Iranian vessel days before.





Iranian “Environmental Terrorism”

Date: March 3, 2021

Israeli Environmental Protection Minister Gila Gamliel [said](#) that her ministry conducted an investigation into an oil spill that coated the Israeli coastline with oil, and revealed that the ship responsible for the spill had called at an Iranian port before approaching the Israeli coast. The investigation found evidence that the spill was deliberate.

The ship, identified as the Libyan-owned, Panama-flagged *Emerald*, engaged in suspicious behavior before the spill, such as turning on and

	<p>off its tracking signal while making its way through the Suez Canal.</p>
	<p>Helios Ray Incident Date: February 26, 2021 Shipper: Ray Shipping Ltd</p> <p>Explosions, thought to be caused by limpet mines, ripped holes in both sides of the Israeli-owned vehicle carrier, the <i>MV Helios Ray</i>, just above the waterline in the Gulf of Oman, on its route from Saudi Arabia to Singapore. Iran denied Israeli allegations at the U.N.; however, a hardline Iranian media outlet, <i>Kayhan</i>, confirmed that Iran had attacked the ship, claiming the cargo vessel was a “military ship belonging to the Israeli army,” and thus a “legitimate target.”</p>
	<p>U.S.S. Winston Churchill Interdiction Date: February 10, 2021</p> <p>70 nautical miles east of the coast of Somalia, the <i>U.S.S. Winston Churchill</i> intercepted a suspected weapons transfer (pictured to the left) between two small <i>dhow</i>s. The <i>Shu'ai dhow</i> was not carrying any cargo and was released after being interdicted, but the second vessel, a <i>Jelbut dhow</i>, was carrying 3,752 Type 56-1 assault rifles, 198 PKM-pattern general-purpose machine guns, components for 82 DShK heavy machine guns, 50 AM-50 Sayyad rifles, and 90 rocket propelled grenade (RPG)-7 launchers, according to the U.N. panel of experts on Yemen.</p> <p>Navigational devices on board the <i>Jelbut dhow</i> confirmed information from an unspecified U.N. member state that the crew received the weapons at the Jask port in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Iran denied any links to the seized arms.</p>



MT Hankuk Chemi Incident
Date: January 5, 2021
Shipper: Taikun Shipping Co Ltd

Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Guards Corps (IRGC) [seized](#) a South Korean-flagged chemical tanker, the *MT Hankuk Chemi*, in the Strait of Hormuz, detained its crew, and demanded the release of 7 billion dollars of Iranian funds in South Korean banks frozen because of U.S. sanctions. In April 2021, 4 months after Iran seized the ship, [Iran freed it](#) after South Korea promised to try to secure the release of the frozen funds.



BW Rhine Incident
Date: December 14, 2020
Shipper: Hafina Pools Pte Ltd

An explosive-laden boat [struck](#) the Singapore-flagged *BW Rhine* as it was discharging oil at Saudi Arabia's Jeddah port, causing a fire that the 20-member crew extinguished. The Iranian-backed Houthi rebels in Yemen did not claim responsibility for the attack, but the Saudi-led military coalition blamed them for the attack.



MT Agrari Incident
Date: November 25, 2020
Shipper: TMS Tankers Ltd

The Maltese-flagged, Greek-operated *MT Agrari* [struck a mine](#), which exploded and damaged the oil tanker, in the Red Sea, near Shuqaiq, Saudi Arabia. Agrari's operator, TMS Tankers Ltd., reported that no one on board was injured.

The Iranian-backed Houthis did not respond to a request for comment, but they are thought to be responsible for laying the mines in an effort to target Saudi Arabia. A few days prior, the Saudi coalition [reported](#) that it had destroyed five Iranian-made mines in the Bab al-Mandeb Strait, 363 miles south of Shuqaiq.



Iran Seizes Panama-Flagged Vessel

Date: November 20, 2020

Iran [seized](#) a Panama-flagged vessel allegedly smuggling 300,000 liters of fuel and detained the ship's 10 crewmembers. Iran's semi-official news agency, *Fars*, broke the story but did not provide details on the vessel.



Iran Supplied Ammonium Nitrate to Hezbollah Through Beirut Port: Report

Date: August 20, 2020

A German newspaper, *Die Welt*, [cited](#) western security officials as confirming the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps' Quds Force (IRGC-QF) sold 670 tons of ammonium nitrate to Hezbollah for 72,000 dollars in 2013 and shipped it to the Beirut port. In August 2020, the same explosive material [ignited](#) at the Beirut port, devastating the city and killing over 150 people.



U.A.E.-Flagged Vessel Incident

Date: August 20, 2020

Iran [seized](#) a U.A.E.-flagged ship allegedly violating its territorial waters after U.A.E. coast guards killed two Iranian fishermen and seized their ship, according to Iran's Foreign Ministry. Iran summoned the U.A.E. charge d'affaires in Tehran to demand the release of the detained boat and the surviving fishermen. Iran's foreign ministry then released [a statement](#) saying that the Iranian boat and its crew had been released.



MT Wila Incident
Date: August 12, 2020
Shipper: IMS SA

In a blatant violation of international law, an Iranian Navy Sea King helicopter [hovered](#) over the Liberia-flagged *MT Wila*, an oil tanker, and armed Iranian forces slid down ropes onto the vessel in the Strait of Hormuz. A Liberian firm named Bandit Shipping Co. owned the vessel at the time of this incident.

Coalition Task Force (CTF)—an operational arm of a consortium of countries, including the U.S. and the U.K, known as the International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC), whose aim is to maintain maritime security in the Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, and Red Sea—[dispatched](#) a ship to monitor the situation.

A U.S. military official [said](#) that Iranian forces held the tanker for five hours before releasing it.



Then-Secretary of State Calls on U.N. Security Council to Extend Arms Embargo on Iran
Date: July 8, 2020

Then-Secretary of State Mike Pompeo revealed that the U.S. Navy interdicted a weapons shipment destined for the Houthis in Yemen. He [explained](#) before the U.N. Security Council that 200 rocket-propelled grenades, 1,700 assault rifles, 21 surface-to-air and land attack missiles, several anti-tank missiles and other advanced weaponry were found in violation of the U.N. Arms Embargo, which was set to expire in October 2020 under the terms of the 2015 Iran nuclear deal known as the JCPOA. Russia and China, which both have veto power over U.N. Security Council resolutions, signaled their opposition to the extension of the arms embargo.



MT Gulf Sky Incident

Date: July 5, 2020

The Dominica-flagged *MT Gulf Sky*, an oil tanker sought by the U.S. for circumventing U.S. sanctions, was [hijacked](#) off the coast of the U.A.E. Satellite photos later revealed that the vessel was positioned in Iranian waters, near the port city of Bandar Abbas.

In May, the U.S. Justice Department [filed](#) criminal charges against two Iranians for trying to launder 12 million dollars through a series of front companies to purchase the vessel, then named *MT Nautica*. Soon thereafter the vessel took on Iranian oil at Kharg Island to sell abroad.

Court documents alleged that the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds Force, the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), and the National Iranian Tanker Company (NITC) were involved in the money laundering scheme.



Top Iranian Military Official Threatens U.S. Navy

Date: April 23, 2020

Major General Hossein Salami, head of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), [said](#) that Iran would destroy American warships if they threaten Iranian vessels in the Persian Gulf.



U.S. Navy Ships Encounter the IRGCN

Date: April 15, 2020

Eleven Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) vessels [circled](#) six U.S. Navy vessels conducting training operations in international waters. The U.S. crews issued multiple warnings via radio, horns, and long-range acoustic noise-making devices. After one hour, the IRGCN vessels dispersed. Then U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo [explained](#) that these provocative and unprofessional maneuvers constituted a "violation of international law."

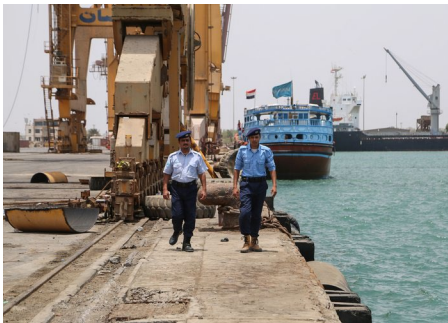


SC Taipei Incident

Date: April 14, 2020

Shipper: SC Shipping Singapore Pte Ltd

Armed Iranian authorities [boarded](#) a Hong Kong-flagged vessel, the *SC Taipei*, in international waters and redirected it into Iranian waters. The incident took place near the Strait of Hormuz, through which over a third of the world's seaborne oil passes. Iranian authorities inspected the vessel on suspicion that it was going to load smuggled products and then released it



Port of Hodeidah Weapons Smuggling

Date: February 21, 2020

The IRGC smuggled weapons used by Houthi militias in Yemen to attack Saudi Arabia through the strategic port of Hodeidah, [said recent intelligence](#). The increasingly sophisticated weapons included ballistic missiles, drones and booby-trapped vessels, according to Arab Coalition spokesperson Colonel Turki al-Maliki.



U.S.S. Normandy Interdiction

Date: February 9, 2020

A team from the *U.S.S. Normandy* [discovered](#) a cache of advanced Iranian-made weapons (150 anti-tank guided missiles and three 358 surface-to-air missiles) and weapons components (thermal rifles scopes) aboard a stateless *dhow* in the Arabian sea. The U.S. Navy vessel was conducting routine maritime security operations when it came across the ship, said [U.S. Central Command \(CENTCOM\)](#), which added that the interdiction fits "a consistent historical pattern of vessels being used to transfer weapons to the Houthis in Yemen" in violation of a U.N. weapons ban on the Houthis.



U.S.S. Forrest Sherman Interdiction

Date: November 25, 2019

A team from the *U.S.S. Forrest Sherman* boarded a *dhow* (pictured to the left) in the Arabian Sea assessed to be en route to Yemen, and [discovered](#) 21 anti-tank guided missiles, five Iranian-made 358 surface-to-air missiles, thermal scopes, 13,000 blasting caps, and components for a 351 land attack cruise missile. After inspection of the seized weapons and components, it was determined that they were Iranian-made.



Iran Seizes Foreign Vessels

Date: September 16, 2019

The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) [took control](#) of an unnamed vessel in the Strait of Hormuz, allegedly smuggling 66,000 gallons of diesel fuel on its way to the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.). The vessel was impounded near Iran's Greater Tunb island in the Persian Gulf, and the crew was handed over to Hormozgan authorities. The seizure [took place](#) a few days after a major attack on a Saudi oil installation, for which the U.S. [blamed](#) Iran, and the Houthis claimed responsibility.

Claiming to repossess smuggled oil, Iran seized foreign vessels on [July 18](#), [August 4](#), [September 7](#), and [December 30](#).



Weapons Shipments via Beirut Port

Date: July 23, 2019

At a U.N. Security Council briefing, Israel [claimed](#) that Iran's Islamic Revolution Guard Corps' Quds Force had been using civilian firms and maritime channels to supply weapons to Hezbollah via Beirut's seaport for the past year.

Israel's U.N. ambassador Danny Danon – who made the claim – did not detail the types of weapons Iran smuggled through Beirut's seaport, or the names of the companies involved. Hezbollah Secretary-General Hassan Nasrallah [denied](#) Israel's claims.



Stena Impero Incident
Date: July 19, 2019
Shipper: Stena Bulk AB

Iran [captured](#) two tankers in the Strait of Hormuz, said U.S. officials. The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) claimed that it had seized a British-flagged oil tanker, *Stena Impero*, because it was violating “international regulations,” but denied seizing the *Mesdar*, a Liberian-flagged tanker that the U.S. alleged was also seized.

Stena Impero, owned by the Swedish company, Stena Bulk, could have been seized in retaliation for action taken against an Iranian tanker by the U.K. Royal Marines weeks before, though Tehran [denied](#) such allegation. The ship was [released](#) in September 2019 from the Iranian Bandar Abbas port.





Mesdar Incident
Date: July 19, 2019
Shipper: Sonatrach Petroleum Corp




The Iranians [denied](#) seizing the Liberian-flagged *Mesdar*, an oil tanker owned by a U.K.-based company, in the Strait of Hormuz, weeks after an Iranian official [vowed retaliation](#) for the British navy’s seizure of an Iranian tanker in Gibraltar for violating E.U. sanctions. The Iranians claimed that the *Mesdar* was merely stopped and warned of “safety and environmental issues.” The *Mesdar* was then allowed to continue on its journey.





U.S.S. Boxer Incident
Date: July 18, 2019

In an act of self-defense, the U.S. Navy downed an Iranian drone in the Strait of Hormuz, [said](#) former President Donald Trump. The unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) came within 1,000 yards of the *U.S.S. Boxer*, a distance which Pentagon spokesman Jonathan Hoffman referred to as a “threatening range.” This incident took place just under a month after Iran shot down a U.S. surveillance drone which it claimed was flying in its airspace. Iran denied Trump’s assertion, and

	<p>released video footage purportedly showing the drone in flight after it was allegedly shot down.</p>
 <p>The image shows the oil tanker ship RIAH, a Panama-flagged vessel, at sea. The ship's name 'RIAH' and 'PANAMA' are visible on the hull. It is a large, dark-hulled tanker with a white superstructure.</p>	<p>Riah Incident Date July 13, 2019 Shipper: Mouj Al Bahar General Trading</p> <p>U.S. officials suspect Iran seized the Panama-flagged <i>Riah</i>, an oil tanker that disappeared near Iranian waters after its transponder was switched off. The ship's last known location was the Qashm Islands, where the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) has a navy base.</p> <p>The Supreme Leader of Iran Ali Khamenei's statement that Iran would retaliate for a British seizure of an Iranian supertanker in Gibraltar earlier in July added to the suspicion. British authorities seized the tanker, <i>Grace 1</i>, on the assumption it was transporting oil to the Assad regime in Syria in contravention of E.U. sanctions.</p> <p>On July 18, Iranian state television quoted an IRGC official saying that the paramilitary had seized a tanker earlier in the month on grounds that it was smuggling Iranian fuel, though he did not identify the ship. A semi-official Iranian news agency later quoted a defense official saying that it was the <i>Riah</i> that was towed for repairs in Iran; and on July 27, Iran released nine of the twelve Indian crew members that were detained.</p>
 <p>The image shows the oil tanker ship BRITISH HERITAGE, a BP-owned vessel, at sea. The ship's name 'BRITISH HERITAGE' is visible on the hull. It is a large, dark-hulled tanker with a white superstructure.</p>	<p>British Heritage Incident Date: July 11, 2019 Shipper: BP Shipping Ltd</p> <p>Armed boats of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) approached the BP-owned <i>British Heritage</i> oil tanker in the Strait of Hormuz and ordered it into Iranian waters, but they were deterred by a British Royal Navy frigate, the <i>HMS Montrose</i>, which was escorting the tanker. The <i>HMS Montrose</i> pointed its guns at the IRGCN boats and warned them over radio, at which point they dispersed. A U.S. Navy aircraft carrier filmed the incident, but the IRGCN denied that it occurred. Iran's then foreign minister,</p>

	<p>Mohammad Zarif, dismissed the situation as “worthless” and intended to “create tension.”</p>
	<p>Gibraltar Incident Date: July 5, 2019</p> <p>British Royal Marines impounded an Iranian supertanker – <i>Grace 1</i> – off the coast of Gibraltar, suspecting it was attempting to smuggle two million barrels of Iranian oil to Syria’s Assad regime, in violation of EU sanctions on Damascus. The ship – which was renamed <i>Adrian Darya-1</i> – was eventually released, and appears to have continued on to deliver its cargo to Syria, despite Iran promising not to do so as a precondition for the vessel’s release.</p>
	<p>Strait of Hormuz U.S. Drone Incident Date: June 20, 2019</p> <p>Iran shot down a U.S. military drone flying in international airspace over the Strait of Hormuz, according to U.S. officials. The U.S. pointed to a different set of coordinates as to the location of the drone when it was shot down than Iran, which said “the intruding American spy drone” had entered Iranian territory.</p> <p>Iran’s Tasnim news agency said that the drone was shot down by a Khordad-3 medium-range air defense missile.</p>
	<p>Gulf of Oman Incident Date: June 13, 2019 Shippers: Kokuka Sangyo Co Ltd and Frontline Ltd</p> <p>U.S. Intelligence officials determined that Iran was responsible for explosions that severely damaged two oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman – the <i>Kokuka Courageous</i> and the <i>Front Altair</i> – based on evidence of the weapons used, expertise and resources required, and similarity to other Iranian attacks on shipping vessels.</p> <p>U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) released a video showing an IRGC patrol ship pulling up</p>

	<p>alongside one of the damaged vessels after the explosions to remove unexploded limpet mines, presumably to cover up their involvement in the attack.</p>
	<p>Fujairah Incident Date: May 12, 2019 Shipper: Bahri</p> <p>Iran was suspected of sabotaging four commercial vessels outside the Strait of Hormuz. The U.A.E. identified the ships as two crude oil tankers owned by the Saudi shipping firm Bahri; a UAE-flagged fuel bunker barge; and a Norwegian-registered and owned oil tanker. An Iranian lawmaker blamed “saboteurs from a third country,” while a U.S. official familiar with U.S. intelligence said that the attacks “fit [Iranian] M.O. [modus operandi].”</p> <p>Former U.S. National Security Advisor and current UANI advisor John Bolton said that the attacks were “almost certainly” carried out by Iran. The attacks were thought to be Iranian retaliation for the U.S.’s decision in 2019 to end the waiver program that allowed some countries to import limited quantities of Iranian oil without facing U.S. sanctions.</p>
	<p>Shahr E Kord Incident Date: April 28, 2019</p> <p>UN-backed Libyan Government of National Accord (GNA) officials seized an Iranian ship – sanctioned by the U.S. and E.U. – off the coast of Misrata in western Libya.</p> <p>A spokesman for the Libyan National Army, opposed to the GNA, claimed the ship was carrying 144 containers of weapons destined for “terrorists.” The ship departed from Bulgaria the prior week, with Misrata as its final destination.</p> <p>The <i>Shahr E Kord</i> is owned by Iran’s Islamic Revolution Guard Corps (IRGC).</p>



U.S.S. John C. Stennis Incident

Date: December 21, 2018

Thirty Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) vessels [shadowed](#) the U.S. aircraft carrier *U.S.S. John C. Stennis* and its strike group in the Strait of Hormuz, at one point launching rockets away from the aircraft carrier and flying a drone nearby.

The U.S. aircraft carrier was abiding by international law, as the Strait of Hormuz is viewed as an international transit route, despite the fact that it is within the territorial waters of Iran and Oman. Iran on multiple occasions has threatened to shut down this narrow passageway, through which over a third of seaborne oil flows.



U.S.S. Essex Incident

Date: October 26, 2018

Six boats under the command of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) [trailed](#) the *U.S.S. Essex* in the Persian Gulf, two of which came within 300 yards of the American warship.

General Joseph Votel, who was on the U.S. vessel at the time of the incident, [said](#) to reporters that the Iranian maneuvers were commonplace and did not rise to the level of “unsafe and unprofessional” activity. Nevertheless, the Iranians appeared to photograph the *U.S.S. Essex*, and a U.S. official aboard the ship said that Iranian personnel had threatened to shoot down a naval helicopter flying off the *U.S.S. Essex*.



Jizan Port Incident

Date: September 30, 2018

Claiming retaliation for Saudi airstrikes in Yemen, the Iranian-backed Houthi rebels [launched](#) an explosives-laden remote-controlled boat at the Saudi Jizan port. The Royal Saudi Navy detected, intercepted, and destroyed the boats, which caused only minimal damage, [said](#) Saudi coalition spokesman Colonel Turki al-Maliki.

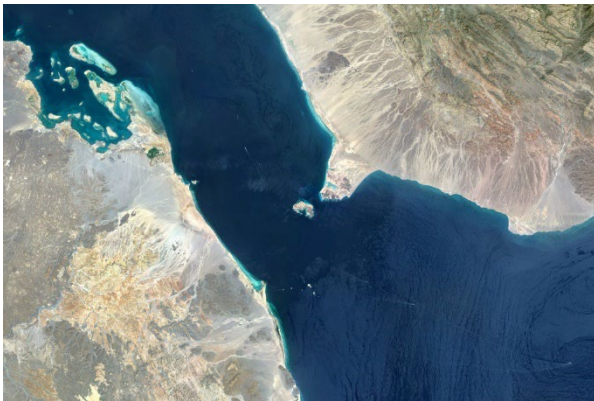


U.S.S. Jason Dunham Incident

Date: August 27, 2018

The U.S.S. Jason Dunham [intercepted](#) two ships [smuggling](#) weapons in the [Gulf](#) of Aden, off the coast of Somalia. The next morning, a security team from the Dunham [boarded](#) one of the ships – which was not registered to any nation – and found a weapons cache of hundreds of green plastic bags, each containing 3-4 brand new Ak-47 rifles. In all, it seized 2,521 Ak47s.

The U.S. and [United Nations](#) suspected that Iran was behind the weapons shipment, which originated in Somalia, and the rifles were intended for Houthi rebels in Yemen.



The Bab el-Mandeb Strait Incident

Date: July 26, 2018

Houthi rebels [attacked](#) two unnamed Saudi oil tankers in the Red Sea. In response, Saudi Arabia temporarily halted all oil shipments through the strategic Bab el-Mandeb Strait, said Saudi Arabia’s energy minister, causing global oil prices to increase by 0.6 percent.



Houthi Missile Attack on Saudi Tanker

Date: April 3, 2018

In retaliation for Saudi airstrikes in Yemen, Iran-backed Houthi rebels [carried out a missile strike](#) on an unnamed Saudi oil tanker west of Yemen’s Hodeidah port. A Saudi coalition spokesman did not disclose precisely the extent of the damage, but [said](#) that the vessel continued its course northward, escorted by a Saudi coalition warship.



Iranian Warplane Incident

Date: January 22, 2018

Iranian Rear Admiral Mahmoud Mousavi [claimed](#) that Iranian warplanes had deterred “coalition vessels” that were allegedly encroaching on Iranian training exercises in the Persian Gulf to monitor the activity. He said that an Iranian drone identified the vessels approaching the Iranian ships before Iranian planes were ordered to fly over. It was unclear whether the incident had actually happened.



Red Sea Incident

Date: January 10, 2018

The Saudi Arabia-led coalition fighting in Yemen [reportedly](#) destroyed a Houthi explosives-laden boat headed toward a Saudi oil tanker in the Red Sea near the port of Hodeidah.



U.S.S. Nimitz Drone Incident

Date: August 14, 2017

Flying without navigational lights on in violation of international mandates, an Iranian QOM-1 drone closed in on a U.S. aircraft carrier, the *U.S.S. Nimitz*, in the central Persian Gulf, [according](#) to the U.S. Navy. The drone’s behavior was “unsafe and unprofessional” not only because it did not have its lights on, but because it came within 1,000 feet of the U.S. carrier.



U.S. Super Hornet Incident

Date: August 8, 2017

Despite repeated warnings via radio call to stay clear of the F/A 18-E fighter jet, which is assigned to the *U.S.S. Nimitz* aircraft carrier, an Iranian QOM-1 drone [flew in close proximity](#) to it while it was preparing to land after conducting flight operations in airspace above the central Arabian Gulf. As a result of the “unsafe and unprofessional actions,” which constituted a violation of international maritime laws and customs, the F/A 18-E had to swerve out of the way to avoid a collision, [said](#) a statement by U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM).



U.S.S. Nimitz Helicopter Incident

Date: July 29, 2017

A U.S. helicopter attached to the *U.S.S. Nimitz* identified several rocket-bearing Iranian vessels approaching a formation of U.S. ships at a high rate of speed. In response to the threat, the helicopter [fired warning flares](#) at the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) vessels in what the U.S. Navy described as a “safe and professional” reaction. The vessels then halted their movement toward the U.S. aircraft carrier and dispersed.




Following the incident, the IRGC [issued](#) a statement referring to the flare as “provocative and unprofessional,” and denied that its ships were approaching the U.S. Navy vessel.





U.S.S. Thunderbolt Incident

Date: July 25, 2017

The *U.S.S. Thunderbolt* was engaged in coalition exercises when [an Iranian ship came within 150 yards of it](#) in what the U.S. Navy referred to as an “unsafe and unprofessional interaction.” The Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps claimed that the U.S. vessel moved toward its ships to “instigate and frighten its crew.” During the interaction, the *Thunderbolt* sounded five short blasts of its horn, an internationally-recognized warning signal, before firing warning shots. After

	<p>the warning shots, the Iranian vessel halted its movement toward the U.S. vessel.</p>
 <p>Image credit: istockphoto.com/GBlakeley</p>	<p>Iranian Laser Incident Date: June 14, 2017</p> <p>Iranian personnel aboard a boat shined a laser at a U.S. Marine helicopter in flight over the Strait of Hormuz in what was deemed by the U.S. Navy as “unsafe and unprofessional” behavior that threatened to impair the vision of the helicopter operator using night-vision goggles.</p> <p>Unlike the usual harassment of U.S. military assets at sea, this time it was carried out by the regular Iranian Navy, not the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN).</p>
 <p>ReetMon Tracking the world's ships</p>	<p>USNS <i>Invincible</i> Incident Date: March 6, 2017</p> <p>Fast moving Iranian boats, thought to belong to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN), approached the <i>USNS Invincible</i> while transiting with three British Royal Navy vessels through the Strait of Hormuz. U.S. officials said that the Iranian vessels stopped in front of the U.S. and British ships approximately 600 yards out, forcing them to change course to avoid a collision. Another Iranian ship sought to insert itself in between the U.S. and British ships. No warning shots or flares were fired in response to the Iranian provocations.</p>
	<p>Al-Madinah Incident Date: February 6, 2017</p> <p>A Houthi skiff loaded with explosives rammed into a Saudi Al-Madinah class warship in the Bab el-Mandeb strait, exploding and killing two Saudi sailors and wounding three others. The Saudi press agency said that there were a total of three explosives-laden boats that approached the Saudi frigate, but that two of them had been repelled.</p> <p>The U.S. Navy later determined that the bomb boats were remote-control operated. Given the technological sophistication of the unmanned</p>

	<p>vessels, the U.S. Navy suspects that Iran was involved.</p>
	<p>U.S.S. Mahan Incident Date: January 9, 2017</p> <p>Four Iranian speedboats fast approached the <i>U.S.S. Mahan</i> destroyer in international waters in the Strait of Hormuz, with deck-mounted weapons, manned. The speedboats came within 900 yards of the U.S. ship before it issued numerous warnings by way of radio calls, flares, and other signals. A U.S. Navy helicopter dropped smoke grenades, and finally, the <i>U.S.S. Mahan</i> fired warning shots from a .50 caliber machine gun to stave off the threat. The Iranian boats then stopped their approach.</p>
	<p>U.S.S. Mason Incident (#2) Date: October 12, 2016</p> <p>The <i>U.S.S. Mason</i> came under missile fire for a second time in three days, days after the U.S. Navy carried out retaliatory strikes against Houthi radar systems in retaliation for the October 9th attacks. A senior U.S. administration official said that there was “no doubt” the Houthis were behind the attacks, though the group’s motivation was not publicly reported at the time.</p> <p>A day after the second attacks, former Senator John McCain stated that Iran likely provided the missiles used in the attack. Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps’ Quds Force (IRGC-QF) or Lebanese Hezbollah were suspected of providing the Houthis with the training, technical, and targeting support, and may have been involved in directing the attacks.</p>



U.S.S. Mason Incident (#1)

Date: October 9, 2016

The U.S. Navy [detected](#) two missile launches from Houthi-controlled territory at the U.S. guided-missile destroyer, the *U.S.S. Mason*, in the Red Sea, just north of the Bab al-Mandeb Strait. It was not clear at the time whether the defensive missile fired from the *U.S.S. Mason* in response to the Houthi attack prevented a direct hit on the ship, but the Houthi missiles [failed to hit the ship](#).

The U.S. did not return fire, and it was not immediately clear whether it would take retaliatory measures. After action reports [suggest](#) that the U.S. Navy intercepted one of the missiles, and struck Houthi radar systems used in targeting the U.S. Navy vessel.



HSV-2 Swift Incident

Date: October 2, 2016

Iranian-backed Yemeni Houthi forces [attacked](#) a U.A.E. civilian vessel, the *Swift*, in the Red Sea in what U.A.E. officials called an act of "terrorism." The ship [sustained](#) heavy damage (pictured to the left), but the U.A.E. reported that no one was injured.

U.S. defense officials said that the ship was subsequently towed to Eritrea, and that the U.S. Navy had [deployed](#) vessels to the area where the attack occurred. The Houthis issued a statement claiming that its missiles destroyed a U.A.E. military ship advancing toward the Red Sea port of al-Mokha.

The *Swift* was [reportedly](#) carrying aid and medical equipment for the U.A.E. Army when it was targeted by the anti-ship missile.



U.S.S. Firebolt Incident
Date: September 4, 2016

An Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) vessel came within 100 yards of the *U.S.S. Firebolt* as it was transiting the central Persian Gulf, [forcing](#) the ship to change course. It was unclear at the time of the reporting whether the U.S. vessel took any additional measures in response to the close encounter.



U.S.S. Squall Incident
Date: August 25, 2016



Three Iranian vessels [sped](#) toward the *U.S.S. Squall* and the *U.S.S. Tempest* as they were underway in the Arabian Gulf. Despite repeated auditory and visual warnings issued by U.S. Navy servicemen, the Iranian speedboats continued on their course, and came within 600 yards before veering away.

After this incident, an Iranian Naser-class fast-attack craft came within 200 yards of the *U.S.S. Tempest*, at which point the U.S. Navy vessel fired three flares in an attempt to warn the Iranians and deescalate the situation; but the Iranians stayed their course. The *U.S.S. Squall* then [fired](#) warning shots, at which point the Iranian vessels dispersed, only to harass another U.S. Navy vessel present in the area, the *U.S.S. Stout*, which maneuvered out of the way of the approaching Iranian boats.



U.S.S. Nitze Incident
Date: August 24, 2016

A U.S. defense official [said](#) that four Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) vessels did not respond to repeated radio communications or flares as they attempted to conduct a “high-speed intercept” of the *U.S.S. Nitze*. The *U.S.S. Nitze* was transiting international waters near the Strait of Hormuz, when the Iranian ships began to harass it. It was unclear whether the actions were

	<p>carried out by rogue commanders in the IRGC or directed by senior officials in Tehran.</p>
	<p>Adris Dhow Date: March 28, 2016</p> <p>The U.S.S. <i>Sirocco</i> Navy ship boarded a dhow, the <i>Adris</i>, which was transiting international waters in the vicinity of the Gulf of Oman.</p> <p>This resulted in the discovery of a large weapons cache aboard the vessel. The United States concluded that the arms had originated in Iran and the ship was likely bound for Yemen. The arms seized were found to be identical to those previously seized by France, which the United Nations had concluded were of Iranian origin.</p> <p>After examination of the weapons and analysis of information provided, the Secretariat confirmed that the weapons seized were of Iranian origin and were shipped from Iran.</p>
	<p>French Incident Date: March 20, 2016</p> <p>Sailors from the French Navy ship <i>FS Provence</i> intercepted a <i>dhow</i> off the coast of Oman. French government sources state the <i>dhow</i> was destined for Somalia.</p> <p>After examination of the weapons and analysis of information provided, the Secretariat confirmed that the weapons seized were of Iranian origin and were shipped from Iran.</p> <p>The U.S. Navy accessed that the arms originated in Iran, and U.S. military sources say the shipment was likely intended for Houthi rebels in Yemen.</p>



Australian Incident

Date: February 28, 2016

The February 2016, Australia's *HMAS Darwin* [intercepted](#) the *Samerr*, a small fishing vessel found to be carrying a total of 2,197 weapons, including 100 [Iranian](#)-manufactured RPG-7-pattern rocket launchers. Coordinates entered into the *dhow's* GPS navigation system revealed that it was bound for the port of Caluula, [Somalia](#).

Following the [release](#) of the ship, Iran said the ship was detained because of a legal dispute between the Danish company chartering it, Maersk, and a private Iranian firm.



Menburt Cedar Incident

Date: February 16, 2016

Saudi-led coalition forces intercepted the *Menburt Cedar* en route to Yemen's port of Hodeidah from Djibouti, and escorted the cargo ship to Saudi Arabia's Jizan port for inspection. In the presence of international observers, Saudi authorities [discovered](#) military communication equipment and other hardware disguised as medical devices in containers that originated from the Bandar Abbas port in southern Iran.







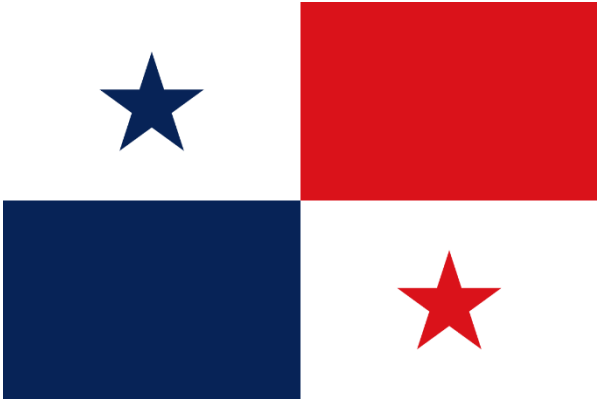

U.S. Navy Boats Seized by Iran

Date: January 12-13, 2016

A small U.S. Navy riverine vessel on a training mission in the Persian Gulf experienced technical difficulties and drifted into Iranian waters, at which point the Iranian coast guard [captured two U.S. Navy vessels](#) and detained their crews on the Farsi Island. It was unclear whether the sailors, conducting routine exercises in accordance with international law, had been captured before straying into Iranian territory.

A day later, Iran freed the ten American sailors that it had detained. Former Secretary of State John Kerry issued a [Tweet](#) asserting that the release of the sailors evidenced successful diplomacy. He [issued a statement](#) expressing "his

	<p>gratitude to Iranian authorities for their cooperation.”</p>
	<p>U.S.S. Harry Truman Incident Date: January 12, 2016</p> <p>An Iranian drone flew over the <i>U.S.S. Harry Truman</i> and the French <i>Charles de Gaulle</i> aircraft carriers operating in international waters in the Persian Gulf. The U.S. Navy described the drone’s behavior as “abnormal and unprofessional.” In response, the <i>Truman</i> launched a Navy helicopter to assess the threat and determined that the drone was not weaponized.</p> <p>Iran’s semi-official <i>Fars News Agency</i> reported that, in addition to the surveillance drone, an Iranian submarine was also deployed near the U.S. aircraft carrier on an intelligence gathering mission.</p>
	<p>Saudi Incident Date: September 30, 2016</p> <p>Saudi-led coalition forces announced the seizure of an Iranian fishing boat carrying weapons bound for Houthi militias in Yemen.</p> <p>The coalition said the boat contained 18 anti-armor Concourse shells, 54 anti-tank shells, shell battery kits, firing guidance systems, launchers, and binocular batteries. Fourteen Iranian sailors were also detained on the boat, which was seized off the coast of southern Oman.</p>
	<p>Australian Incident Date: September 24, 2015</p> <p>In September 2015, an Iranian registered <i>dhow</i> en route from Chabahar port in Iran was interdicted by the Australian naval vessel <i>HMAS Melbourne</i> while carrying cargo primarily composed of 75 anti-tank missiles bound for Somalia.</p> <p>The master of the <i>FV Nasir</i>, the interdicted vessel, was in contact with known arms dealers with links to a former pirate, Isse Mohamoud</p>

	<p>Yusuf, and the leader of the ISIL faction in Somalia, Abdulqadir Mumin.</p>
	<p>Maersk Tigris Incident Date: April 28, 2015 Shipper: Maersk A/S</p> <p>IRGC patrol vessels ordered the <i>Maersk Tigris</i>, a Marshall Islands-flagged cargo vessel, to stop as it was underway in the Strait of Hormuz on its way into the Persian Gulf. The patrol boats then fired warning shots across the container ship's bridge and was boarded by members of the IRGC Navy.</p> <p>The ship was then escorted by Iranian patrol boats to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas.</p>
	<p>Israeli Interception Date: March 5, 2014</p> <p>The Panamanian-flagged cargo vessel, <i>Klos-C</i>, was interdicted in the Red Sea by Israeli naval authorities. Cargo found aboard the vessel included 40 M-302 rockets, 181 120-mm mortars, and approximately 400,000 rounds of ammunition. The cargo was concealed in shipping containers among bags of cement.</p> <p>According to Israeli authorities, 100 containers, including those containing the armaments, were loaded onto the vessel in the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas.</p>
	<p>Bahrain Incident Date: December 28-29, 2013</p> <p>Bahrain's Coast Guard and police jointly intercepted a vessel in Bahraini coastal waters, seizing assorted explosive materials, including what was described as Iranian-produced bombs.</p>



Jihan Dhow
Date: January 23, 2013

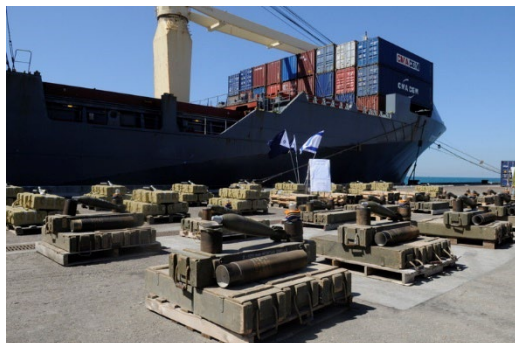
Yemeni [authorities](#) seized an Iranian dhow, the *Jihan*, off the coast of Yemen. The dhow was carrying a large cache of weapons, [including](#) surface-to-air missiles, being smuggled from Iran to insurgents in Yemen.



Atlantic Cruiser Incident
Date: April 2012
Shipper: Bockstiegel C.E.G. Bulk Chartering

In April 2012, the *Atlantic Cruiser*, a German-owned ship [allegedly carrying Iranian military equipment bound for Syria](#), was halted in the Mediterranean. Defectors in the Syrian government apparatus tipped off authorities about the weapons cargo.

The ship had been chartered by a Ukrainian company called White Whale Shipping and was [bound for Tartus, Syria](#).



Victoria Incident
Date: March 2011
Shipper: CMA CGM

In March 2011, Israeli forces intercepted the vessel *Victoria* in international waters in the Mediterranean, stating that it was carrying weapons by Iran via Syria. According to Israeli officials, the arms shipments [included](#) 60 millimeter and 120 millimeter mortar shells and between two and four Chinese-made C-704 shore-to-sea missiles. Israel says the ultimate destination of the cargo was the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip.

The vessel was chartered by French container shipper CMA CGM. In a statement, [CMA CGM said](#), "The ship's manifests do not show any cargo in contravention [of] international regulations, and we do not have any more information at this stage."



Unnamed Vessel

Date: February 21, 2011

An Iranian fishing vessel was seized by Yemeni authorities seven kilometers from the coast of Hadramawt governorate after it pursued a Yemeni fisherman in Yemeni territorial waters.

[An investigation](#) by Yemeni authorities showed that the vessel carried a shipment of weapons comprising 900 Iranian-made anti-tank and anti-helicopter rockets intended for Houthi rebels.



Nigeria Incident

Date: October 2010

Shipper: CMA CGM

On October 26, 2010, Nigerian authorities [seized 13 shipping containers](#) carrying illegal Iranian weaponry at Lagos' Apapa Port. The containers included 107 mm artillery rockets [Katyushas], explosives and rifle ammunition. The arms were to be shipped next to Gambia, with the final destination of the cargo possibly the Gaza Strip

The *MV CMA CGM Everest* originally picked up the containers from the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas. CMA CGM says it was a victim of a false cargo declaration, claiming the weapons were shipped in packages labeled as "glass wool and pallets of stone" and that the Iranian shipper "does not appear on any forbidden persons listing."

In November, Nigeria [reported the seizure](#) of the illegal arms shipment to the UN Security Council, accusing Iran of violating UN Resolution 1929. The resolution bans Iran from "supplying, selling or transferring directly or indirectly from its territory or by its nationals... any arms or related material." Two Nigeria-based members of the Quds Force, an elite unit of the IRGC, were implicated in the arms shipment.



Singapore Incident

Date: September 30, 2010

Shipper: Zhejiang Bainianyin Industry & Trade Co., Ltd

Aluminum powder [from](#) North Korea that could be used to make solid propellant for missiles was seized on a ship in Singapore harbor. The ship, the *STX Patraikos*, was en route to Bandar Abbas, Iran, from Ningbo, China, when it was stopped by Singaporean authorities.



Italy Explosives Seizure

Date: September 2010

Shipper: MSC

In September 2010, Italian police [seized](#) 7 tons of RDX explosives from an MSC-owned ship in the port of Gioia Tauro. Italian police believe the explosives, which were hidden behind sacks of powdered milk, were in indirect transport from Iran to Syria.



Francop Affair

Date: November 2009

Shipper: Francop Schiffahrts GmbH

On November 4, 2009, Israeli commandos boarded the *MV Francop* near the coast of Cyprus. The ship was full of weapons from Iran [destined](#) for Hezbollah in Lebanon or Syria. The cargo included more than 300 tons of weaponry, including "thousands of medium-range 107- and 122-millimeter rockets, armor-piercing artillery, hand grenades and ammunition for Kalashnikov rifles."

The *MV Francop* is owned by the German company Francop Schiffahrts GmbH & Co and was operated by United Feeder Services, a Cypriot company. The ship is now operated by the Dutch company BG Freight Line BV.



Mahan 1 Dhow
Date: October 25, 2009

The Yemeni Navy [seized](#) in Yemeni territorial waters an Iranian vessel named *Mahan 1*. According to Yemeni authorities, among the crew were 5 Iranians. The First Instance Court of Sana'a convicted the crew of the *Mahan 1* of smuggling arms from Iran to Yemen.



Suez Incident
Date: October 12, 2009
Shipper: Leonhardt & Blumberg

In October 2009 U.S. soldiers [boarded](#) the German *Hansa India* in the Suez Canal and seized a weapons cache. Seven containers contained 7.62mm ammunition and the eight enclosed cartridges suitable for the manufacture of additional rounds.

"Investigators suspect that the arms were part of an Iranian shipment bound for either the Syrian army or for Hezbollah, the militant Islamist group. US officials have pointed out that the delivery is in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1747, which prohibits arms shipments either into or out of Iran."


The ship is owned by Leonhardt & Blumberg, a Hamburg-based shipping company. According to Leonhardt & Blumberg, the ship has been under charter for years to the state-owned shipping company Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines.



UAE Incident
Date: July 2009
Shipper: CMA CGM

In July 2009, the UAE [seized](#) a shipment of weapons from North Korea destined for Iran. The shipment was made in violation of UN Security Council Resolution 1874 which bans all North Korean Arms exports.

The weapons, which included RPGs, detonators, ammunition, and rocket propellant, were shipped

	<p>by a Bahamian-flagged ANL-Australia vessel, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of French container shipper CMA CGM.</p> <p>The weapons were exported by Italian company Otim, which had the cargo listed as oil drilling equipment.</p>
	<p>Cyprus Incident Date: January 19, 2009 Shipper: Murmansk Shipping Co (Subsidiary of Lukoil JSC)</p> <p>In January 2009, the U.S. stopped and boarded the <i>MV Monchegorsk</i>, a Russian-owned, Cypriot-flagged vessel chartered by the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines. The ship, bound for Syria, was found to be carrying weapons in violation of the UN Security Council’s ban on Iran exporting arms.</p> <p>The ship was detained in Cyprus, where local authorities confiscated and impounded 98 barrels of munitions that contained 3,300 cases of high explosives as well as shell casings and primers.</p> <p>On July 11, 2011, those stored Iranian munitions accidentally exploded (pictured) at a Cypriot naval base, killing 12 people in Cyprus’ worst peacetime military accident.</p>