

## **SEAPAC-Kingfisher Monitoring Briefing**

Area of Interest (AOI):	Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea
Analysis Period:	01Jan2020 - 30Jun2020
Positional Sources:	VMS, AIS
Submitted To:	SEAPAC-Kingfisher Holdings Ltd.
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## **Vessel Activity Summary**

During the 6-month period from January 2020 through to June 2020, OceanMind carried out fisheries compliance monitoring of 14 Thai-flagged fishing vessels that regularly supply to SEAPAC-Kingfisher Holdings Ltd and agreed to be monitored under this programme.

In total, OceanMind provided SEAPAC-Kingfisher Holdings Ltd 6 monthly monitoring reports documenting the activity of vessels supplying SEAPAC-Kingfisher. The purpose of the monitoring is to identify any potential illegal activity by these vessels that can then be further investigated by the Department of Fisheries and to provide SEAPAC-Kingfisher with recommendations to follow-up with vessel owners and operators. During the 6-month monitoring period all Potential Non-Compliances (PNCs) found from VMS monitoring of purse seine fishing vessels supplying tuna were reported and have been investigated by Thailand-DOF and SEAPAC-Kingfisher and acceptable, therefore all the PNCs in notification reports have been settled and are considered closed.



It was also found that 3 of the 14 fishing vessels fished more than the originally assigned maximum days at sea, however the DOF confirmed these vessels received additional days at-sea and therefore this activity was fully compliant.

The 14 vessels monitored under this program are grouped into two fleets and are listed below in tables 2 and 3. The majority of fishing trips made by these vessels flagged no major compliance issues resulting in both fleets showing very high levels of compliance. Most of the PNCs were due to technical difficulties from VMS units, which were investigated and if confirmed defective VMS units were replaced. Where appropriate, the OceanMind monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) advisor working in the Department of Fisheries (DOF) supported further investigations of these vessels, including review of vessel logbooks to determine if there was evidence of non-compliant activity.

The monitoring programme has proven to be successful in close cooperation with both SEAPAC-Kingfisher and the Thai Department of Fisheries and the monitored vessels showed a good level of cooperation. The overall trend suggests the fleet's compliance with fisheries regulations has increased through time since monitoring began in 2017.

The Thai fisheries regulation compliance issues identified by OceanMind can be classified into 3 event categories explained in the table below, describing each risk category and summarising cases identified and risk management.



Event Category	Event Description	Monitoring Summary
Possible fishing inside a Marine National Park	The vessel showed behaviour that indicates possible fishing activity inside a Marine National Park	Events identified - 0
	Referral to the National Parks Department was recommended.	Vessels involved - 0
Possible fishing inside a Coastal Closed Area	The vessel showed behaviour that indicates possible fishing activity inside a Coastal Closed Area	Events identified - 5
	Further investigation of logbooks and PIPO records was recommended.	Vessels involved - 4
VMS Gaps	Gaps in VMS transmissions of over 2 hours	Events identified - 15
	Reporting of these events directly to the DOF and VMS unit upgrades were recommended	Vessels involved - 11

Table 1 - Thai fisheries regulation compliance issues identified between 01Jan2020 – 30Jun2020



## **Fishing Vessels of Interest**

Fleet 1

A total of 10 fishing vessels were analysed during the monitoring period.

Fishing Vessel ID	Fishing Ground	Compliance Record – Risks repeatedly identified and reported to SEAPAC-Kingfisher	# Port visits July to December 2019	Number of maximum fishing days used between January to June
<sup>1</sup> 1	Gulf of Thailand	One report with gaps in VMS transmission	5	73
2	Gulf of Thailand	One report with gaps in VMS transmission	8	51
3	Gulf of Thailand	One report with gaps in VMS transmission	10	72
4	Gulf of Thailand	One report of fishing in a closed area	9	76
5	Gulf of Thailand	One report with gaps in VMS transmission	13	76
6	Gulf of Thailand	Two reports with gaps in VMS transmission; One report of fishing in a closed area	11	53
7	Gulf of Thailand	One report with gaps in VMS transmission; One report of fishing in a closed area	10	55

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The vessel with ID 1 was removed from fleet 1 on 01Mar2020



8	Gulf of Thailand	One report with gaps in VMS transmission	8	86
9	Gulf of Thailand	None	10	68
10	Gulf of Thailand	One report with gaps in VMS transmission	11	80

<sup>\*</sup>Number of fishing days is calculated as number of days the vessel is out of port. This is the same method used by the Department of Fisheries

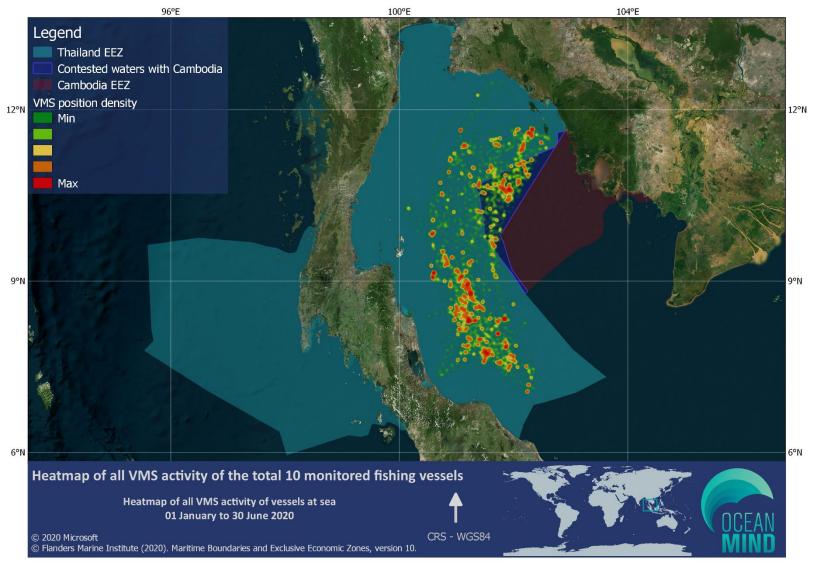
Table 2 - Fleet 1 summary of the 6 months monitoring activity from January 2020 to June 2020

The vessels with IDs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 repeatedly fished in contested areas. This behaviour likely complies with Thai regulations however, it is worth noting for future monitoring which vessels regularly operate in this area. The vessels with IDs 4, 6, and 7 were observed possibly fishing inside the Coastal Closed Area. It is recommended to confirm which boundary lines the captains are using and their awareness of the Coastal Closed Areas.

Below is a heatmap of all VMS activity of all vessels part of this fleet, showing only days at sea transmissions during the monitoring period between 01 January to 30 June 2020.



01Jan2020 - 30Jun2020





A total of 4 fishing vessels were analysed during the monitoring period.

Fishing Vessel ID	Fishing Ground	Compliance Record – Risks repeatedly identified and reported to SEAPAC-Kingfisher	# Port visits July to December 2019	Number of maximum fishing days used between January to June
<sup>2</sup> 11	Gulf of Thailand	Three reports with gaps in VMS transmission	1	0
12	Gulf of Thailand	One report with gaps in VMS transmission; Two report of fishing in a closed area	16	69
13	Gulf of Thailand	None	8	67
14	Gulf of Thailand	One report with gaps in VMS transmission	11	44

<sup>\*</sup>Number of fishing days is calculated as number of days the vessel is out of port. This is the same method used by the Department of Fisheries

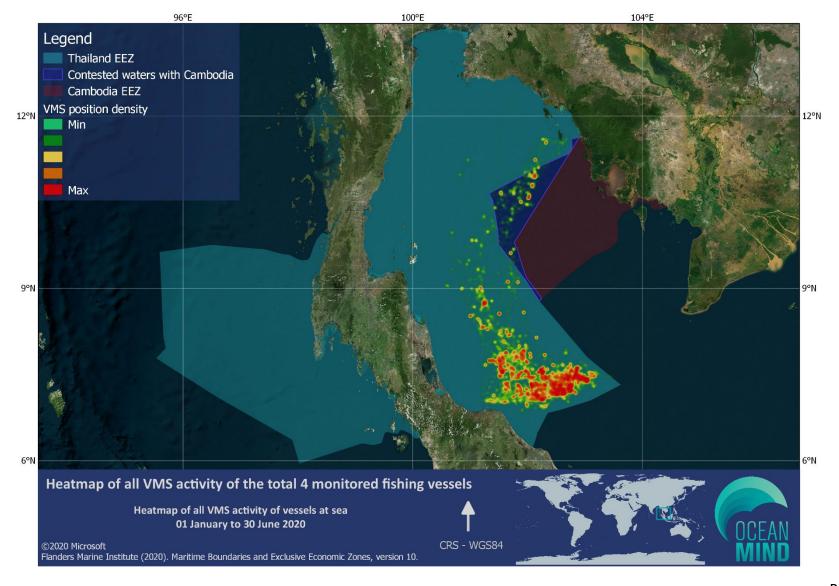
Table 3 - Fleet 2 summary of the 6 months monitoring activity from January 2020 to June 2020

The vessels with IDs 12 and 14 repeatedly fished in contested areas. This behaviour likely complies with Thai regulations however, it is worth noting for future monitoring which vessels regularly operate in this area. The vessel with ID 12, was observed possibly fishing inside the Coastal Closed Area. It is recommended to confirm which boundary lines the captains are using and their awareness of the Coastal Closed Areas. The vessel with ID 11 did not leave Pattani River for the duration of this analysis period and its last fishing activity was observed on 12Nov2019.

Below is the heatmap of all VMS activity of the vessels part of this fleet, showing only days at sea transmissions during the monitoring period between 01 January to 30 June 2020.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The vessel with ID 11 did not leave Pattani River port during this analysis period







## Vessel days at sea

Days at sea were calculated using a similar methodology to the one that the Department of Fisheries (DOF) uses based on port-in/port-out (PIPO) declarations; a fishing trip starts 3 hours after the vessel leaves port and stops 3 hours before the vessel enters port. The number of hours in an individual fishing trip were calculated and rounded up or down to the nearest day for each trip. This calculation gives a conservative estimate of days at sea because OceanMind calculates when a vessel is no longer in port using VMS positional data, rather than when the vessel declared to Port Out or Port In to the PIPO. Therefore, the following days at sea are likely an underestimation of those of the DOF would produce. In addition, the maximum number of consecutive days at sea for a single trip under Thai regulations is 30 and none of the vessels that supply SEAPAC-Kingfisher appear to fish for more than 30 consecutive days.

The two graphs below to show the total number of days at sea by Thai-flagged fishing vessels that currently supply SEAPAC-Kingfisher (Fleet 1 and 2) using VMS positional data compared with the total allowance of days at sea. Figure 1 shows the fishing vessels' total number of days at sea from 01Apr2019 – 31Mar2020, as the Thailand fishing year runs from April to March. Figure 2 shows the fishing vessels' total number of days at sea from 01Jan2020 – 01Jun2020 for this period's 6-month analysis.

This analysis shows that for the period between April 2019 and March 2020 three out of the fourteen fishing vessels fished more than the maximum days at sea allowed for fishing vessels operating in the Gulf of Thailand (255 days). However, this incident was relayed to Thailand-DOF and they confirmed that in January 2020 the maximum days at sea allowed was increased to a total of 365 days. Therefore, this incident is compliant with the Thailand-DOF legislations. PIPO also permit vessels to trade days at sea so the final allowance may vary, and this could be compliant with the terms of their fishing license providing the trade was authorised by the DOF.





Figure 1 - Total number of days at sea between 01Apr2019 – 31Mar2020 of Thai-flagged fishing vessels that currently supply SEAPAC-Kingfisher (Fleet 1 and 2)

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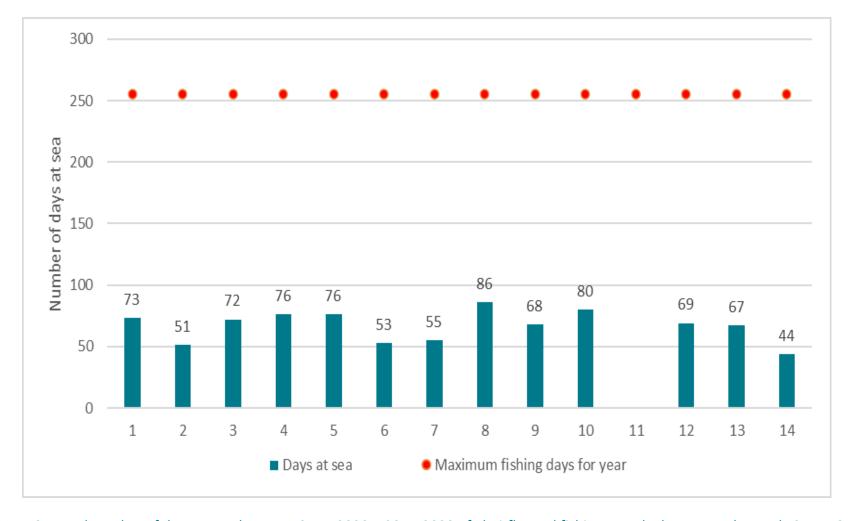


Figure 2 - Total number of days at sea between 01Jan2020 – 30Jun2020 of Thai-flagged fishing vessels that currently supply SEAPAC-Kingfisher (Fleet 1 and 2)





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