

## SEAPAC-Kingfisher Monitoring Briefing

<b>Area of Interest (AOI):</b>	Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea
<b>Analysis Period:</b>	01Jul2020 – 31Dec2020
<b>Positional Sources:</b>	VMS, AIS
<b>Submitted To:</b>	SEAPAC-Kingfisher Holdings Ltd.
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### Vessel Activity Summary

During the 6-month period from 01 July 2020 through to 31 December 2020, OceanMind carried out fisheries compliance monitoring of 9 Thai-flagged fishing vessels that regularly supply to SEAPAC-Kingfisher Holdings Ltd and agreed to be monitored under this programme.

The purpose of this monitoring program 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

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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 all the PNCs found have been settled and are considered closed.

The 9 vessels monitored under this program are grouped into one fleet and are listed below in Table 2. The majority of fishing trips made by these vessels flagged no major compliance issues resulting in the fleet showing very high levels of compliance. 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	<p>The vessel showed behaviour that indicates possible fishing activity inside a Marine National Park</p> <p>Referral to the National Parks Department was recommended.</p>	<p>Events identified - 0</p> <p>Vessels involved - 0</p>
Possible fishing inside a Coastal Closed Area	<p>The vessel showed behaviour that indicates possible fishing activity inside a Coastal Closed Area</p> <p>Further investigation of logbooks and PIPO records was recommended.</p>	<p>Events identified - 0</p> <p>Vessels involved - 0</p>
VMS Gaps	<p>Gaps in VMS transmissions of over 6 hours while in port</p> <p>Reporting of these events directly to the DOF and VMS unit upgrades were recommended</p>	<p>Events identified - 3</p> <p>Vessels involved - 2</p>

*Table 1 - Thai fisheries regulation compliance issues identified between 01Jul2020 – 31Dec2020*

## Fishing Vessels of Interest

### Fleet 1

A total of 9 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	Number of fishing days used between April to September (half fishing year)
1	Gulf of Thailand	None	16	133
2	Gulf of Thailand	None	6	119
3	Gulf of Thailand	None	6	128
4	Gulf of Thailand	None	13	102
5	Gulf of Thailand	None	7	120
6	Gulf of Thailand	One observed gap in VMS transmission	4	120
7	Gulf of Thailand	None	8	151
8	Gulf of Thailand	Two observed gaps in VMS transmission	3	117
9	Gulf of Thailand	None	7	104

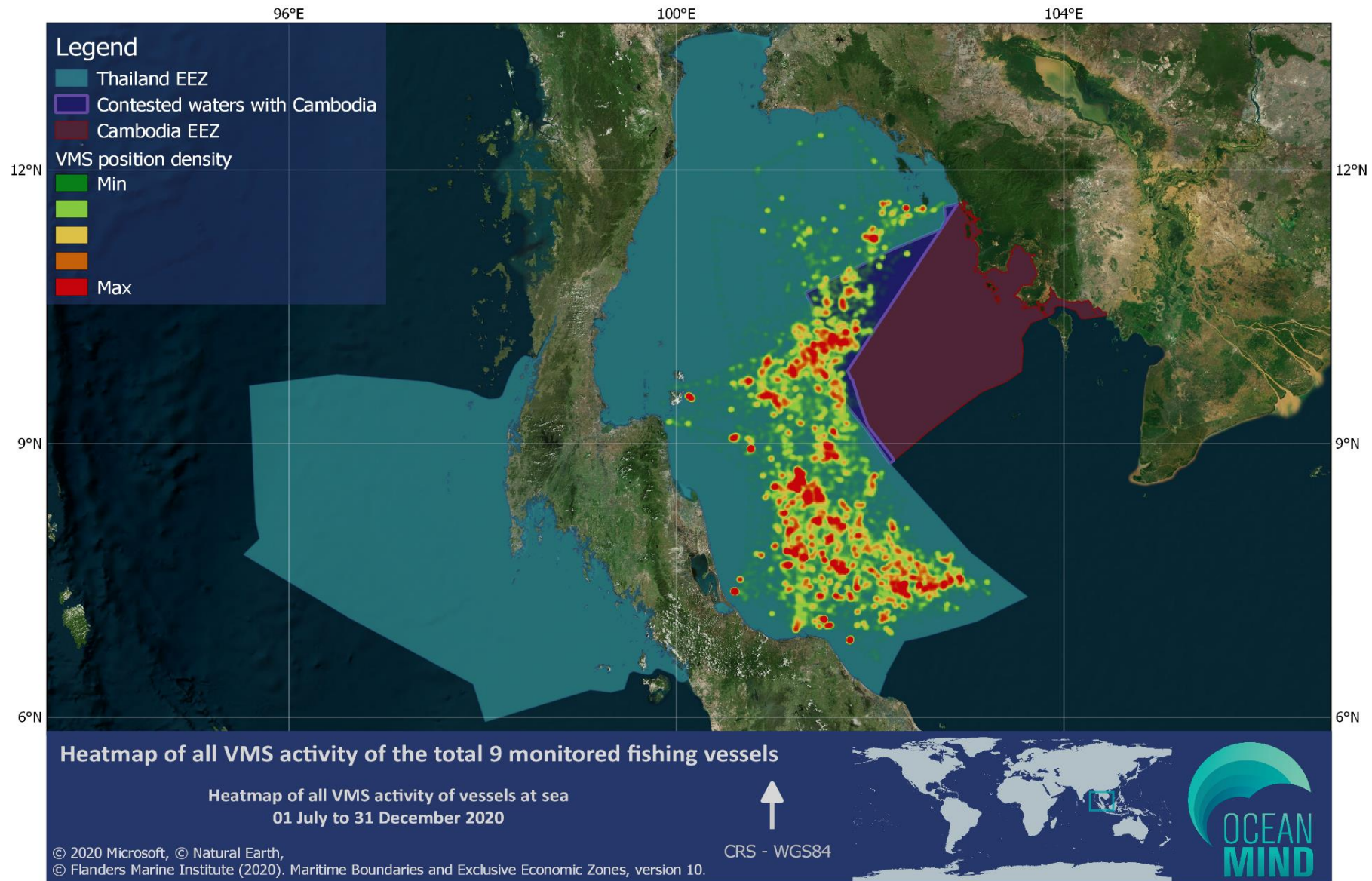
\*Number of fishing days is calculated as number of days the vessel is out of port. This is the same method used by the Department of Fisheries

*Table 2 - Fleet 1 summary of the 6 months monitoring activity from 01Jul2020 – 31Dec2020*

Eight out of the nine vessels: vessels with IDs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 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. It is recommended to confirm which boundary lines the captains are using and their awareness of the EEZ boundaries.

None of the vessels were observed fishing inside the Coastal Closed Areas during this period of analysis.

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 July 2020 to 31 December 2020.





## 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 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 graph below shows the total number of days at sea by Thai-flagged fishing vessels that currently supply SEAPAC-Kingfisher 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 – 30Sep2020, half of the Thailand fishing year which runs from 01<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March.

This analysis shows that for the period between 01 April 2020 and 30 September 2020, three out of the nine fishing vessels fished more than half of the maximum days at sea allowed for fishing vessels operating in the Gulf of Thailand (255 days). PIPO also permit the vessels to trade days at sea so the final allowance may vary.

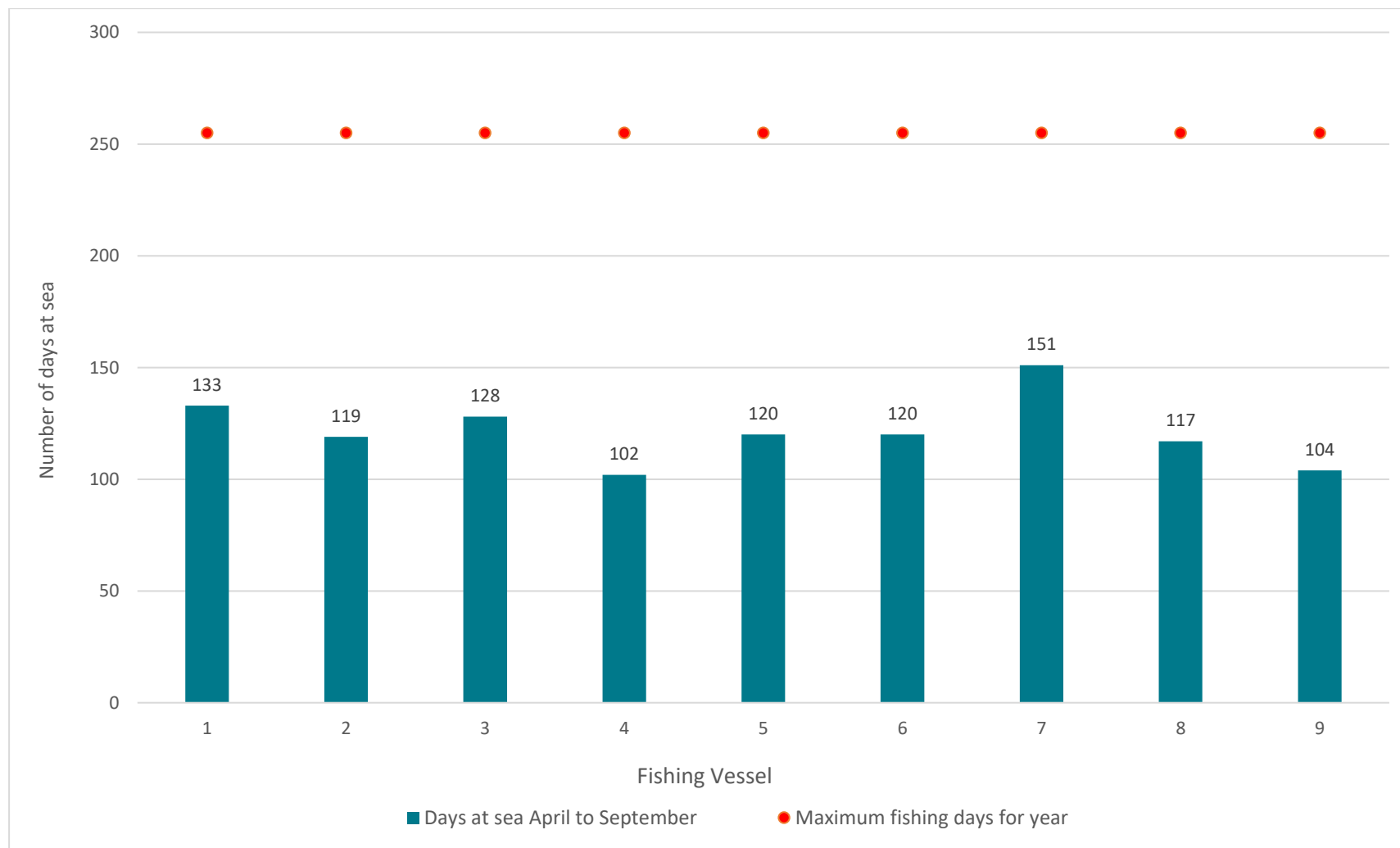


Figure 1 - Total number of days at sea between 01Apr2020 – 30Sep2020 of Thai-flagged fishing vessels that currently supply SEAPAC-Kingfisher