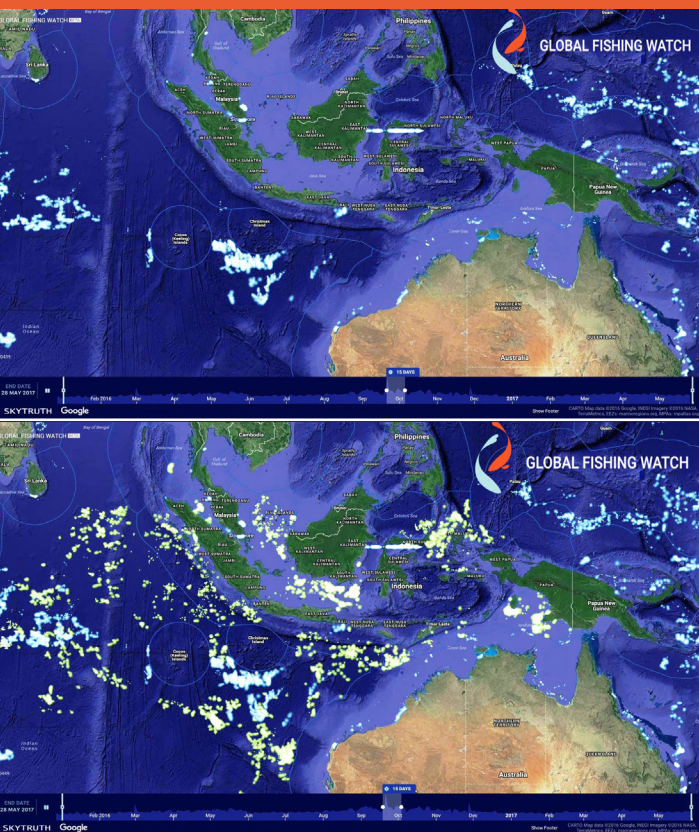


## Increasing Transparency

Governments have the power to massively increase transparency at sea. Oceana is working with governments around the world to scale up the number of vessels visible to the public for free through Global Fishing Watch by advocating for increased AIS requirements and securing commitments from countries to publish their private Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) data.

Indonesia was the first country to publish its VMS data, which fills in the gaps in fishing activity in the region, as seen below in green.



Comparison of before and after Indonesia added its VMS data to Global Fishing Watch's mapping platform.

Peru has also publicly committed to publish its VMS data. Oceana is calling on other countries to follow the leadership of Indonesia and Peru to increase transparency by adding their vessel tracking data to the mapping platform. With more data, everyone has a more complete view of commercial fishing activities worldwide.

To stop illegal fishing, we need to see beyond our shores. **Transparency is the solution.**

*Oceana advocates for increased transparency worldwide to help protect and restore the world's oceans. Transparency can protect our oceans when combined with effective policies, extensive monitoring and strong enforcement.*

With **increased transparency**, we can see beyond the horizon and address the threats facing our oceans.

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\*Any and all references to "fishing activity" should be understood in the context of Global Fishing Watch's fishing detection algorithm, which is a best effort to determine "apparent fishing activity" based on vessel speed and direction data from the Automatic Identification System (AIS) collected via satellites and terrestrial receivers. As AIS data varies in completeness, accuracy and quality, it is possible that some fishing activity is not identified and conversely, that some fishing activity identified is not fishing. For these reasons, Global Fishing Watch qualifies all designations of vessel fishing activity, including synonyms of the term "fishing activity", such as "fishing" or "fishing effort", as "apparent", rather than certain. Any/all Global Fishing Watch information about "apparent fishing activity" should be considered an estimate and must be relied upon solely at your own risk. Global Fishing Watch is taking steps to make sure fishing activity designations are as accurate as possible.

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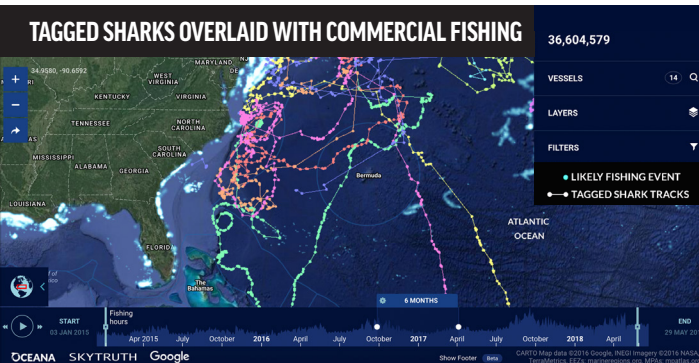


# Monitoring Fishing Activities

Global Fishing Watch's mapping platform increases the transparency of commercial fishing activities\* worldwide, empowering Oceana and others to expose problems that were once out of sight, far from our coasts. By harnessing cutting-edge technology, the platform allows anyone in the world to view or download data and investigate global fishing activity in near real-time, for free. Oceana analysts proactively monitor and investigate commercial fishing activities, shining a light on suspicious activities at sea. Oceana's global leaders use the platform to monitor fishing trends, investigate unusual activities and advocate for increased transparency to protect the world's oceans. Oceana, a founding partner of Global Fishing Watch along with SkyTruth and Google, has collaborated with researchers, scientists and other NGOs on reports and investigations that are empowered by Global Fishing Watch data.

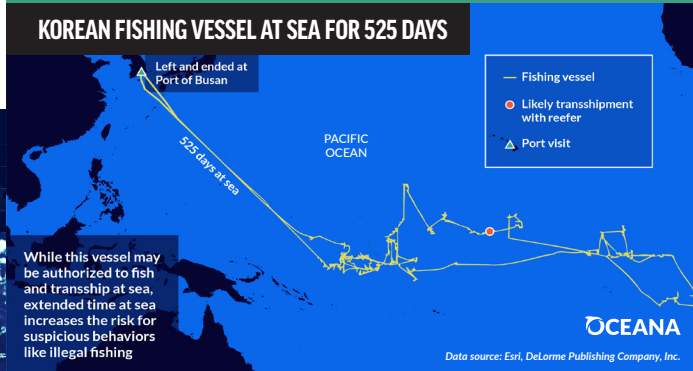


Oceana also works with researchers to overlay data from tagged marine wildlife on the Global Fishing Watch map, demonstrating a cutting-edge approach to studying the impacts of commercial fishing activities on these animals. Oceana will expand this initiative, collaborating with other researchers who use telemetry to study marine wildlife.



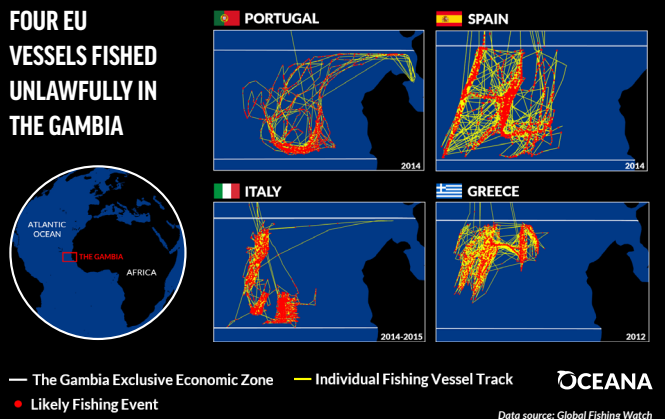
# Suspected Vessel Rendezvous

Vessel rendezvous at sea, or transshipping, enables fishing vessels to remain at sea for extended periods of time by transferring seafood, fuel or supplies to refrigerated cargo vessels. While transshipping can be legal in many cases, it also can facilitate the laundering of illegally caught fish, especially on the high seas and in waters surrounding developing and small island nations with insufficient resources to police their waters. By avoiding scrutiny at port, bad actors can conceal suspicious activities like illegal fishing, human rights abuses and seafood fraud. Below is an example of a Korean fishing vessel at sea for 525 days after likely transshipping with a refrigerated cargo vessel.



# Unlawful Fishing

Oceana documented unlawful fishing activities, authorized by four European countries, in the waters of The Gambia and Equatorial Guinea between April 2012 and August 2015. Using data from Global Fishing Watch, Oceana found that Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain awarded private fishing authorizations, which granted individual vessels access to these waters in contravention of European Union (EU) law. EU countries cannot legally issue permits for their vessels to fish in the waters of nations with dormant fishing agreements such as The Gambia and Equatorial Guinea.



# Avoiding Detection

A common but potentially unscrupulous practice is for vessel operators to turn off their Automatic Identification System (AIS) or "go dark" to public maritime tracking systems. Some vessel operators may choose to hide from public view for legitimate reasons, like hiding from pirates. But disabling AIS can jeopardize the safety of a vessel and its crew, possibly putting them at a higher risk of colliding with another vessel. This behavior may indicate that a vessel is intentionally avoiding detection to hide suspicious or illegal fishing activities, such as fishing in protected areas, transferring illegally caught fish to another vessel, entering a country's waters without authorization, or violating other fisheries laws.

Oceana has discovered examples of vessels that appeared to turn off their public tracking systems in locations around the world that raise questions. For example, a Panamanian commercial fishing vessel seemed to disappear on the west side of the Galápagos Marine Reserve, reappearing after 15 days on the east side of the reserve, where it headed straight for the Port of Manta in Ecuador. Only local artisanal fishermen can fish in a portion of the reserve and all industrial fishing is prohibited throughout. Going invisible to public tracking systems does not mean that this vessel entered or fished within the boundaries of the marine reserve, but it raises questions and warrants further investigation.

Oceana is urging governments to require all commercial fishing vessels to be equipped with and continually transmit tamper-resistant AIS technology.

