



LEVERAGING SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS AT SEA AND AT PORT

May 2, 2023



What is IUU Fishing?

Illegal Fishing

 In violation of international & domestic laws/obligations.

Unreported Fishing

Unreported and misreported catch

Unregulated Fishing

- Areas outside application of RFMOs / flag state not / party to fora / fish stocks not covered by CMMs
- Costs the global economy up to \$23B annually
- Accounts for up to 30% of all fishing activity
 worldwide
- 10 26 million tonnes of fish annually
- *"Dark" Vessels: Those vessels which extinguish their location transmitters in order to evade detection, a practice most frequently conducted by perpetrators of illegal fishing and other illicit activities.*

C&P FASE Dash-8 actively engaged in counter-IUU-F Operations in 2021





Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Pêches et Océans Canada

Stemming the Flow of Illegal Shark Catch into International Trade through Heightened Efforts to Combat IUU Fishing at Sea and at Port

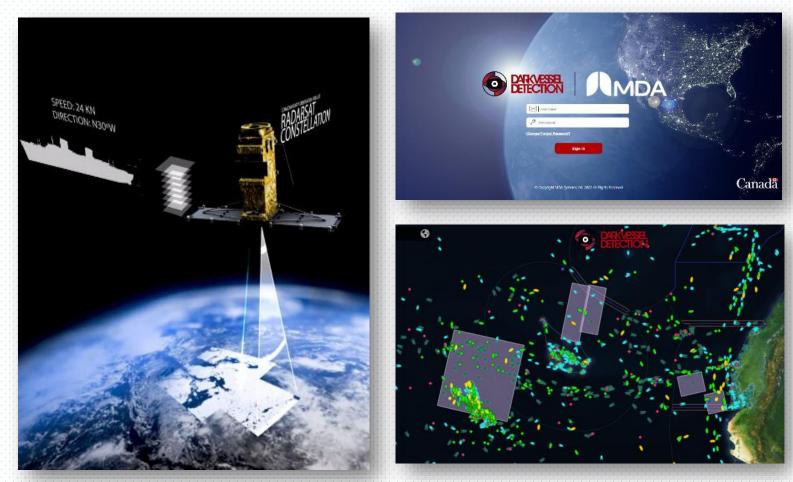
- Internationally, DFO has deployed fishery officers to support ship-based inspections during multilateral operations in the Pacific and Atlantic, and conduct aerial surveillance operations on the high seas to detect shark finning practices.
- **DFO's Dark Vessel Detection** platform permits heightened surveillance of illegal fishing activities at sea, thereby enabling partner countries to more efficiently deploy patrol assets and improve in-port targeting of vessels which may be illegally fishing and landing shark.





Canada's Dark Vessel Detection (DVD) Program

- Government of Canada program, developed in partnership with contractor MDA Ltd., that uses satellite data to identify vessels that extinguish location transponders (AIS/VMS) – 'Dark Vessels'
- Layered approach to near real-time surveillance – leverages Canada's RadarSat Constellation Mission (RCM) and various commercial satellite data sources.
- DFO C&P International Enforcement Program is supporting international partners with access to DVD to support counter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) operations.







SAR

RADARSAT Constellation

S-AIS

VMS

Sources:

Voluntary Signals

Sources (AIS):

• Spire Maritime

exactEarth)

(formerly

Mission (RCM)

RADARSAT 2
ICEYE

Data Types

Sources (VMS):

Various



RF



MMSI 548946000 IMO 9761231 Call Sign DUIN Туре Cargo Vessel Length 180 meters Width 30 meters

Sources: IHS Fairplay

Vessel details



Data

- - - 1 1 1 1 1

Sources:

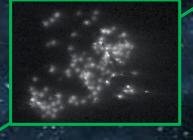
UnseenLabs

Hawkeye360 **KLEOS**

Sources: Openweathermap.org
 (Wind Speed and Direction, Cloud Cover, Precipitation, Sea surface temp) Environmental



Sources: NASA/NOAA





Optical

VIIRs

Sources: • MAXAR Blacksky ٠ Satellogic



Government of Canada Gouvernement du Canada





Radarsat 2 / RCM - Use Case

| ~ | AI | S |
|---|----|---|
| | | |

| , | AIS vessel, orientation known |
|---|---------------------------------|
| • | AIS vessel, orientation unknown |

✓ VMS

| A | VMS vessel, orientation known |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| ٠ | VMS vessel, orientation unknown |

∽ sar

| A | Unidentified SAR target, orientation known |
|---|---|
| • | Unidentified SAR target, orientation ambiguous |
| • | Unidentified SAR target, orientation unknown |
| A | Unidentified SAR (RCM) target, orientation known |
| • | Unidentified SAR (RCM) target, orientation ambiguous |
| • | Unidentified SAR (RCM) target, orientation unknown |
| A | Associated SAR target, orientation known |
| • | Associated SAR target, orientation ambiguous |
| • | Associated SAR target, orientation unknown |

Canada

| | RSAT2 Ship | Detection | _ • × |
|---|--|---|-------|
| • | Lat/Long Time Age Speed Heading Length Width Detection Conf. Orientation Conf. | <u>-4.211880 * / -92.904800 *</u> <u>2022-08-22 00:40:21</u> 21 hours ago - 157 / 337 * 122 meters 12 meters 0.1 0.98 | |
| | N | | |

-

RCM Detection

10nm

| <u>-4.210700 ° / -92.901700 °</u> |
|-----------------------------------|
| <u>2022-08-22 00:39:23</u> |
| 21 hours ago |
| 15.2 kn ± - |
| 30 / 210 ° |
| 89 meters |
| |
| |
| |



Ecuadorian EEZ



Radio Frequency (RF) signal mapping

- Used to identify and geolocate RF signals of interest (SOIs), within an error ellipse / circle.
- Offers broad area detection day/night coverage cloud penetration

VHF (HE360 only) 30MHz-300MHz 49 VHF Marine Communications Channels, includes AIS

S-Band (Both providers) 3GHz

Marine Navigation Radars, used especially when in rain or fog as well as for identification and tracking

X-Band (Both providers) 8GHz-12GHz

Marine Navigation Radars used for a sharper image and better resolution (and smaller antenna).

L-Band (HE360 only) 1GHz-2GHz

L-Band Mobile Satellite devices (phones, data), FADs Can not detect Iridium devices (US GovOnly)











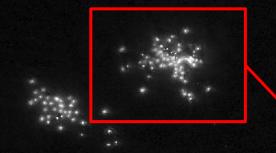








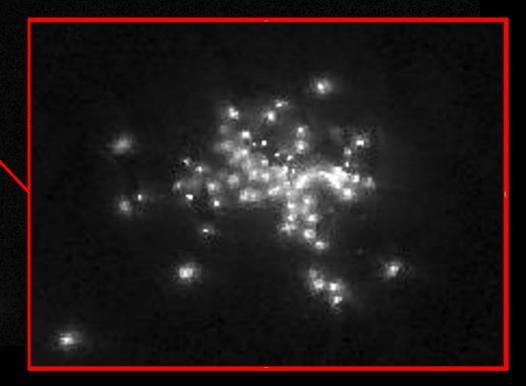
Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS)



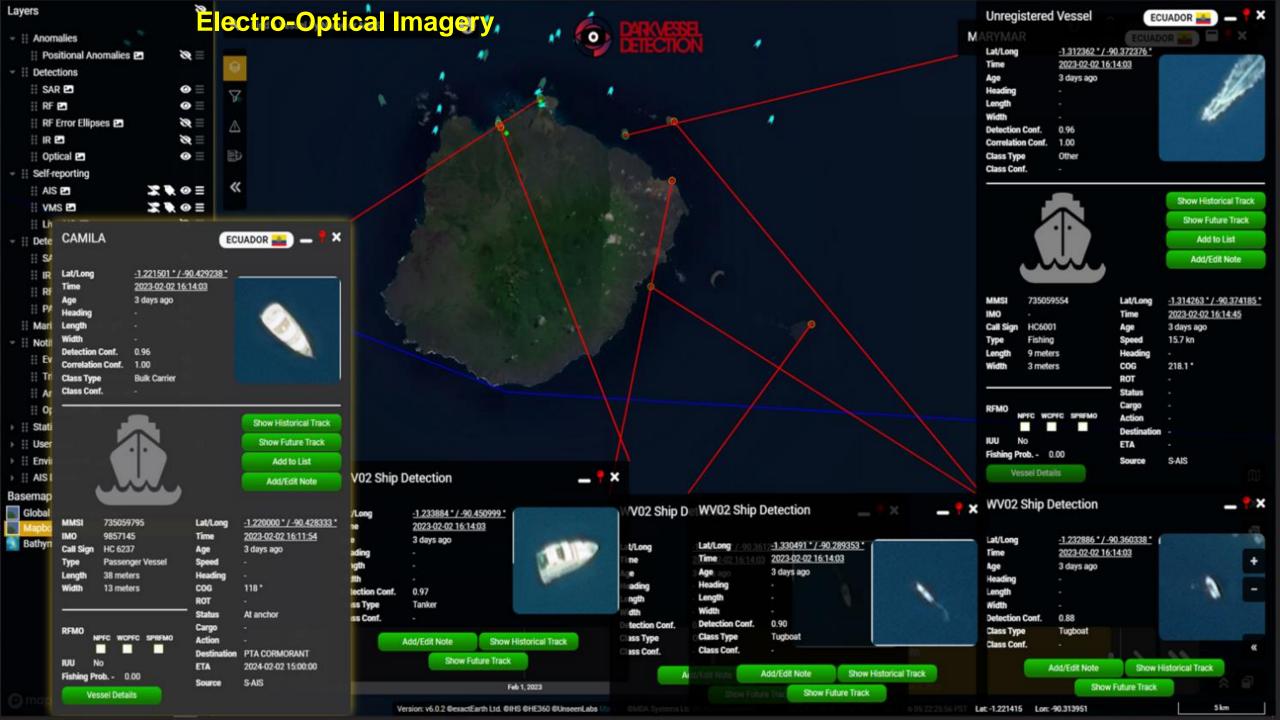
- Sensitive optical sensor collects <u>visible</u> and <u>infrared</u> images
- Onboard two satellites:
 - NASA/NOAA SNPP
 - NOAA-20 / Joint Polar-Orbiting Partnership
- Detects light emitted from the water at night

Technical Specifications:

| Orbit | 830km, 1:30pm r synchronous, pol | nean local solar time. sun- ar |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Repeat Cycle | 16 days | G alàpagos |
| Swath Dimensions | 3000km, nearly global coverage every day | |
| Spatial Resolution | 750m | |
| Wavebands | 9 visible/NIR bands plus day/night pan band 8 mid-IR 4 LW IR | |
| Duration | 7 year | |

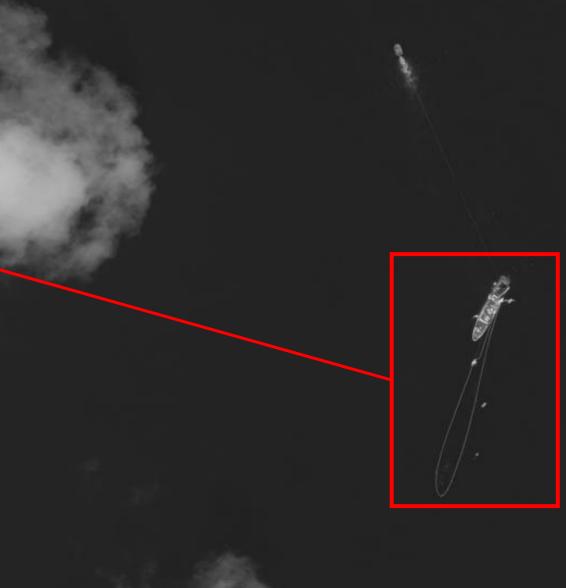


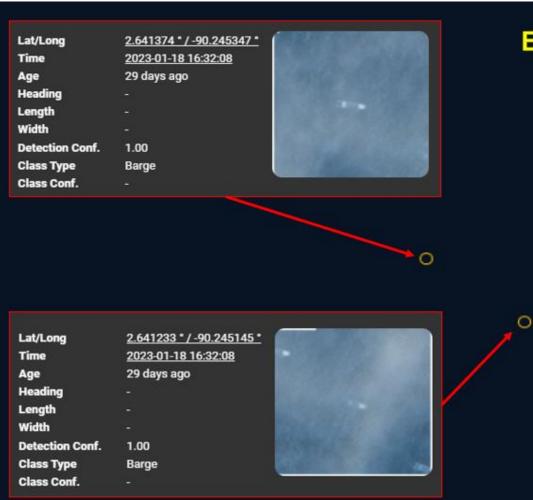






Electro-Optical Imagery





| Lat/Long | 2.641041 * / -90.244954 * | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------|
| Time | 2023-01-18 16:32:08 | |
| Age | 29 days ago | |
| Heading | | |
| Length | | |
| Width | | 1000 |
| Detection Conf. | 0.64 | |
| Class Type | Barge | |
| Class Conf. | | |
| | | |

Electro-Optical Imagery

0

| Lat/Long | 2.640854 ° / -90.244812 ° |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Time | 2023-01-18 16:32:08 |
| Age | 29 days ago |
| Heading | |
| Length | |
| Width | <u>12</u> |
| Detection Conf. | 0.82 |
| Correlation Conf. | 1.00 |
| Class Type | Barge |
| Class Conf. | |



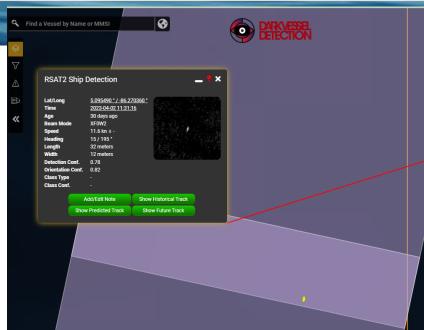
Satellite SAR for Maritime Surveillance

Key Missions:

- Large Area Maritime Domain Awareness
 - Fill intelligence gaps in <u>remote</u> regions where other assets are scarce
- Efficient Tasking or Cueing of Patrol Assets
- Specific Area of Interest Monitoring
 - Use higher resolution modes over distinct areas to get more <u>detailed</u> picture of ship activity

Strengths:

- Find all vessels, including non-emitting ships ("Dark targets")
- Weather / Lighting independent imaging
- Unclassified sources allow sharing of data with coalition/partners
- Regular access to denied or remote territories







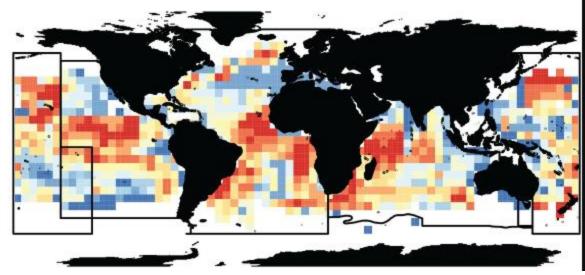
Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Pêches et Océans Canada

Benefits of Remote Satellite Surveillance Towards Combatting Illegal Fishing Practices of Shark

- Provides maritime and fisheries authorities with ٠ heightened maritime domain awareness in order to identify and monitor illegal fishing activities.
- Certain modalities, such as EO, are delivering higher ٠ resolution images that may enable prosecutions of illegal fishing based on satellite imagery.
- Permits monitoring of higher-risk shark corridors and • fisheries most at risk to catch shark, and can support risk-based and targeted deployment of enforcement assets, as well as contribute to vessel targeting to improve port state inspection activities during catch offload.
- Delivers a capability to monitor "dark" fishing and • transshipment activities.

Shark catch



Sources: Burns et al. 2023 (above)/Oliver et al. 2015 (below)

