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Overview

Intro to Al

Getting started

Exploration of potential AI uses

Behavior Identification

Satellite Imagery

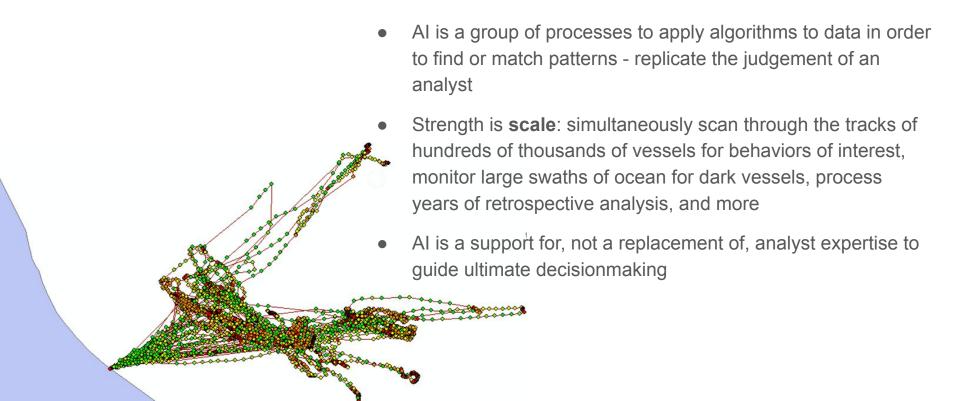
Vessel Characteristics/Type

Fleet Identification

Logbook Digitization

Takeaways and additional discussion topics

What AI can do for you



Useful terms

Artificial Intelligence (AI): A large family of algorithms used to find and make judgements based on patterns in data.

Computer Vision: Algorithms within Al designed to apply to image data. Facial recognition is an example of computer vision.

Time series analysis: Algorithms within Al designed to apply to data with a time dimension. Many forms of behavior identification are examples of this.

Natural Language Processing: Algorithms within Al designed to apply to text. For example, "reading" a news article to automatically identify the subject and tone would be accomplished with natural language processing.

Labeled data: "Correct" examples of the task an Al algorithm should accomplish, usually provided by human analysts. Not all Al requires this, but examples discussed in this presentation would.

Where to start

- Think in terms of "What do I have" and "What do I want to know" ("data" and "question")
- These fundamentally inform each other
- Example 1: If I want to know every vessel who is visiting a particular area and what I
 have is AIS, my ability to answer that question is limited. Imagery or other
 non-voluntary sources should be explored.
- Example 2: I am interested in the behavior/pattern of life of a particular type of or group of vessels - here imagery isn't going to work, because it's very challenging to infer behavior from infrequent data. AIS, VMS, or similar are good here.

Rule of thumb: If an analyst could answer your question with the data you have given years or a lot of resources, it's a good candidate for Al-based analysis.

Al-friendly questions

More structure to your question = better results

When is a vessel doing something illegal?

VS

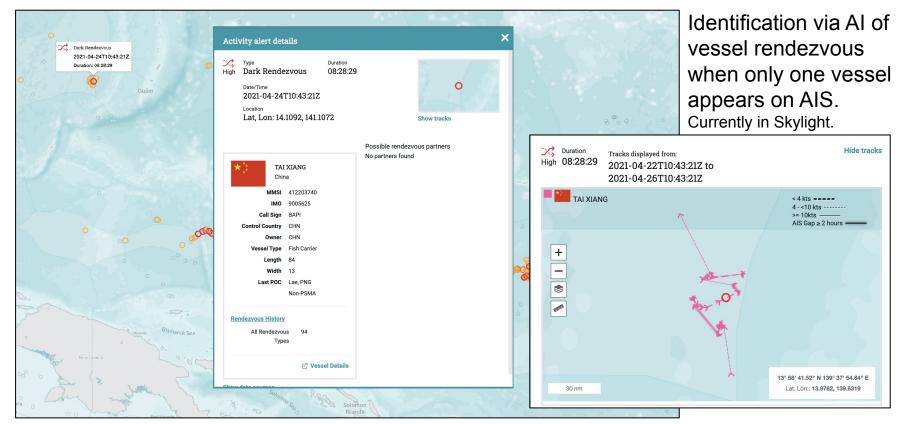
When is a vessel fishing using a particular gear type?

When is a vessel doing something suspicious?

VS

When is a vessel fishing near a restricted area?

Behavior Identification: Dark Rendezvous



Behavior Identification: Marked Fishing Gear

 Identify AIS transponders attached to fishing gear distinctly from transponders on vessels

Identify if attached to gear by metadata and recent behavior

 Filter out two-sided rendezvous and (in the future) identify contribution to fishing effort

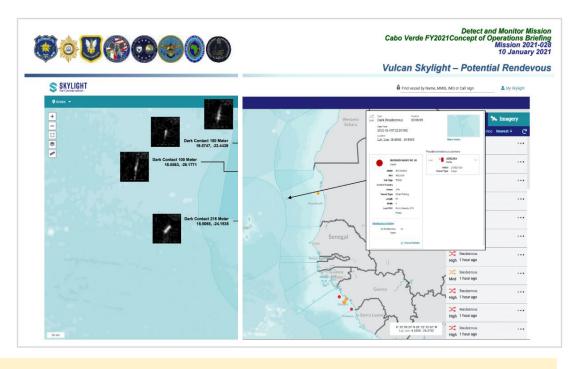
Currently in Skylight.



CASE STUDY: SKYLIGHT USE IN CABO VERDE

Guiding air patrol towards suspicious maneuvers and loitering // Dec - Apr 2021

- Skylight collected satellite radar (SAR) and gave the Cabo Verde Coast Guard and US Navy access to Skylight during the anti-narcotics and -IUUF operation
- When preparing weekly pre-flight briefs, the agencies first checked Skylight for dark rendezvous events and dark detections because of their low density
- Those events were double checked on SeaVision and then made into 'contacts of interest' for the flight.

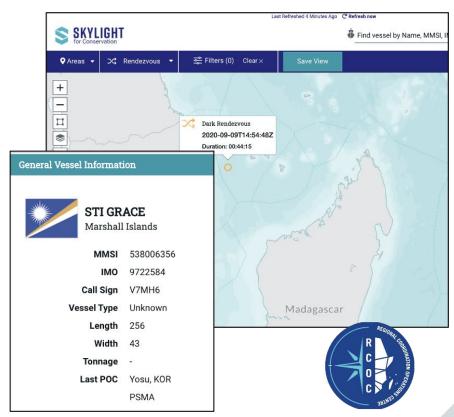


US Navy Africa: "[Dark Rendezvous] events have helped detect subtle changes in the environment, pattern-of-life, and focus... I may know that a contact was idle because I have a view set up in for less than 5 knots, but I don't necessarily have the indication like what the AI pulls out for me... I've found fishing vessels slowing down and picking up their lines, three reefers that were loitering in the area potentially transshipping.. the activity is not always illegal but it interesting and I can make them contacts of interest for the flight."

CASE STUDY: WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN

Detecting large vessels suddenly loitering // Sept 2020 - Ongoing

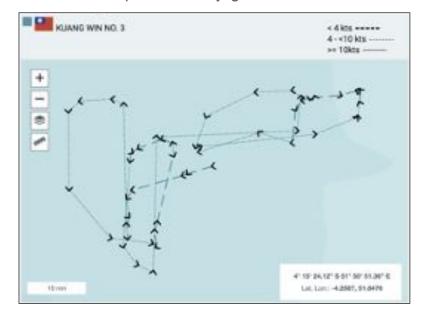
- The Regional Coordination and Operations Centre (Indian Ocean) uses Skylight alerts every day to detect suspicious movements in a region over 7 million km2.
- Dark Rendezvous alerts can identify vessels like M/V STI Grace unexpectedly loitering on their way to port.
- RCOC informed Kenyan authorities to inspect the vessel and the captain managed to prove that he had paused in the area not to clean bilge, but to take instructions from the vessels owner to enter a different port due to piracy concerns.
- RCOC thought the knowledge of these decisions was beneficial to their maritime domain awareness of the area and the deterrence effect was positive: "They know we are watching."

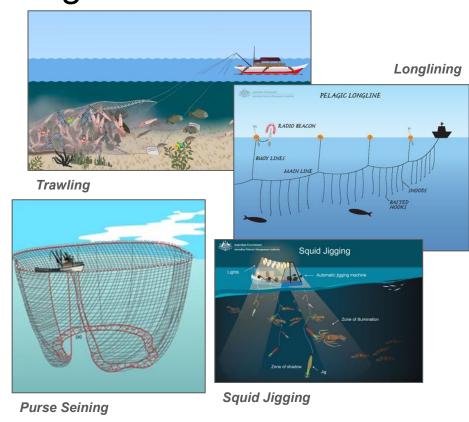


Behavior Identification: Fishing

Using AIS or VMS track data to automatically identify fishing activity, and determine what gear type is in use.

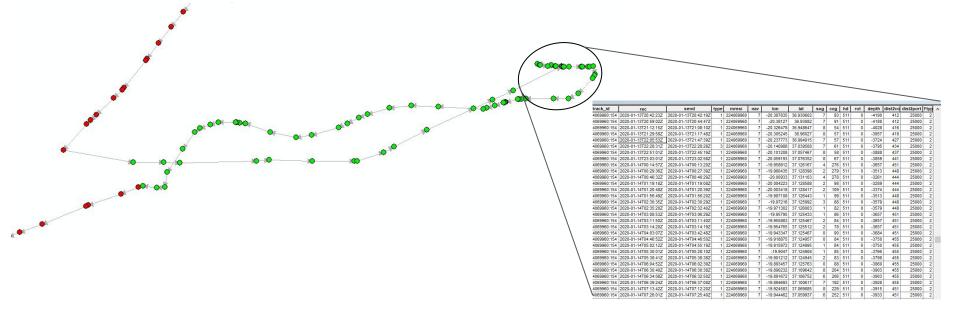
In active development for Skylight.





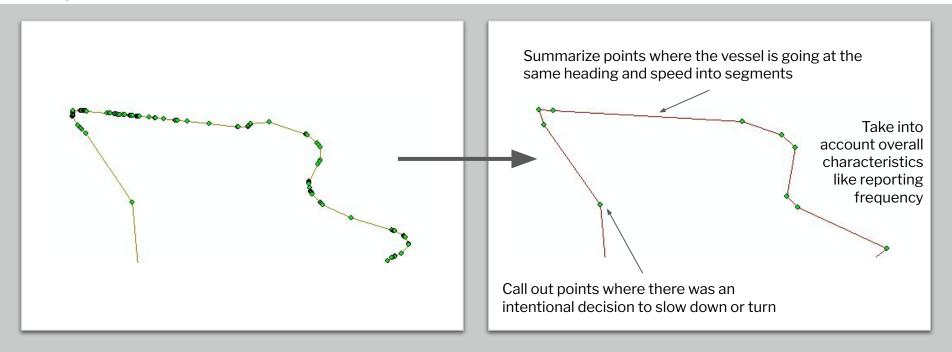
Behavior Identification: Data Considerations

- Model learns from labeled examples to look for more examples
- This is an example track section of a longliner setting and recovering a line
- Green is AIS position points labeled as fishing behavior, red is transiting
- Data for models are just numbers; critical to ask how you are representing



Behavior Identification: Structuring Data

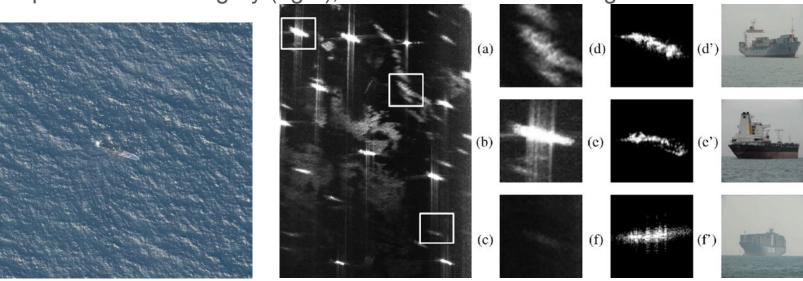
Example of converting raw AIS into an approximation of operator decisions - significant benefits for behavior identification. Just one example of helpful structure



Vessel Detection

- Computer vision application of AI to image processing
- Vessel detection to entire scenes is labor-intensive

 Al can be used to ID vessels in electro-optical imagery (left), synthetic aperture radar imagery (right), and other remote sensing modalities



Hierarchical ship detection and recognition with high-resolution polarimetric synthetic aperture radar imagery, Lang et. al

Vessel Type Classification

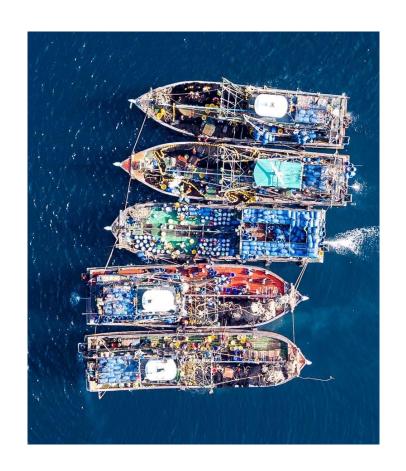
 Documented cases of deception in self-reported vessel type ("pleasure" instead of "fishing" common substitution)

- Often indicative of IUU fishing
- Assignment of probable type of vessel through behavior, freeing from reliance on self-reported information



Fleet Identification

- Automatic association of affiliated or similar vessels
- Enables more effective supply chain analysis and estimation
- Possible data sources can include
 - Naming conventions
 - Behavior association with/resupply by common vessels
 - Ownership information, if known
 - Pattern of life from port visits



Logbook digitization

- Logbook examination critical tool for investigation, particularly looking for IUU fishing
- Paper documents labor-intensive to search through
- Combination of computer vision and natural language processing
- Enables identification of suspicious patterns





Takeaways

- Al's strength is scale
- Al is an augmentation to, not a replacement of, analyst expertise
- Many possible questions addressable with AI tools
- Carefully consider data representation
- Al does better with a more defined and well-represented problem.

Thank you for your interest!

Contact: rosehe@vulcan.com

Discussion questions/additional topics

- 1. How might Al-generated analysis fit into current analyst workflow?
- 2. What problems do you have that AI might be applied to solving?
- 3. Do you have access to any unique data sources not mentioned here that might be good candidates for AI?
- 4. Could labeled data be curated from activities currently undertaken by analysts or regulatory enforcement activities? For example, fisheries observer data?
- 5. How would you validate or act on Al-generated analysis?
- 6. What are concerns you have about using AI?

Thank You