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High Seas Vessels Authorisation Record (HSVAR)
and towards a global girectory of high seas fishing vessels

**Exchange of data with the contracting Parties to
the Compliance Agreement and with the RFBs
Scenarios**

Management Summary	

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Exchange of data with the contracting Parties to the Compliance Agreement and with the RFBs Scenarios

TAB-1

Contracting parties	FAO (HSVAR)
Records entered for the first time	
1. The list of vessels authorised to fish on the high seas, of one of the countries that has ratified the Compliance Agreement, is sent to FAO, for the first time.	<p>Each record is checked separately. The data for each vessel is checked for consistency, if this data appears to be consistent and no duplicate record is found, then the record is inserted into the HSVAR database. An HSVAR_ID is assigned to all the new entered vessels.</p> <p>This ID is transmitted to the party.</p> <p>If data is not consistent (some of the mandatory information is missing, the vessel has the same identifying codes as another vessel e.g. same call sign, or the record is a duplicate etc.) the problematic data is sent back to the originating country asking them to double check these records. If a positive response is received, these records are inserted in the DB and the same procedure used for consistent vessels, described above, is followed. If no solution is found the duplicate records or the ones with missing data could be flagged with a specific code</p>
2. The above records are transmitted with the IMO number	<p>The database is first checked to see that no previous record has the same IMO number. If this is the case, also the other identifying codes are used to check that this vessel is unique in the database. At this point the record is inserted into the database with its IMO number. This situation is signalled in the database, as information obtained from the source. If during the various checking operations there should be suspects that the vessel is already in the database (same IMO number but other vessel identifiers not identical, or the opposite) this vessel would be treated as above (non consistent data)</p>
3. Records are transmitted without the IMO number	<p>Analytical work is done to check whether the record is in Lloyd's Maritime database. This work consists in comparing one by one the records of each country, the fields compared are: name; year of build, call sign, if necessary also physical identifiers can be compared (the procedure needs to be automated so as to make it more efficient and</p>

Exchange of data with the Regional Fishery Bodies Scenarios

An extension of HSVAR database will be accessible to the Regional Fishery Bodies. Exchange of information between FAO and the Regional Fishery Bodies is envisaged.

The following scenarios' descriptions have been elaborated considering the flow of information from FAO to the RFBs: **FAO forwards the HSVAR database to the RFBs, requesting them to test the records against their databases.** This process is repeated for each RFB

According to the outcome of the matching process, the RFBs should take the following actions:

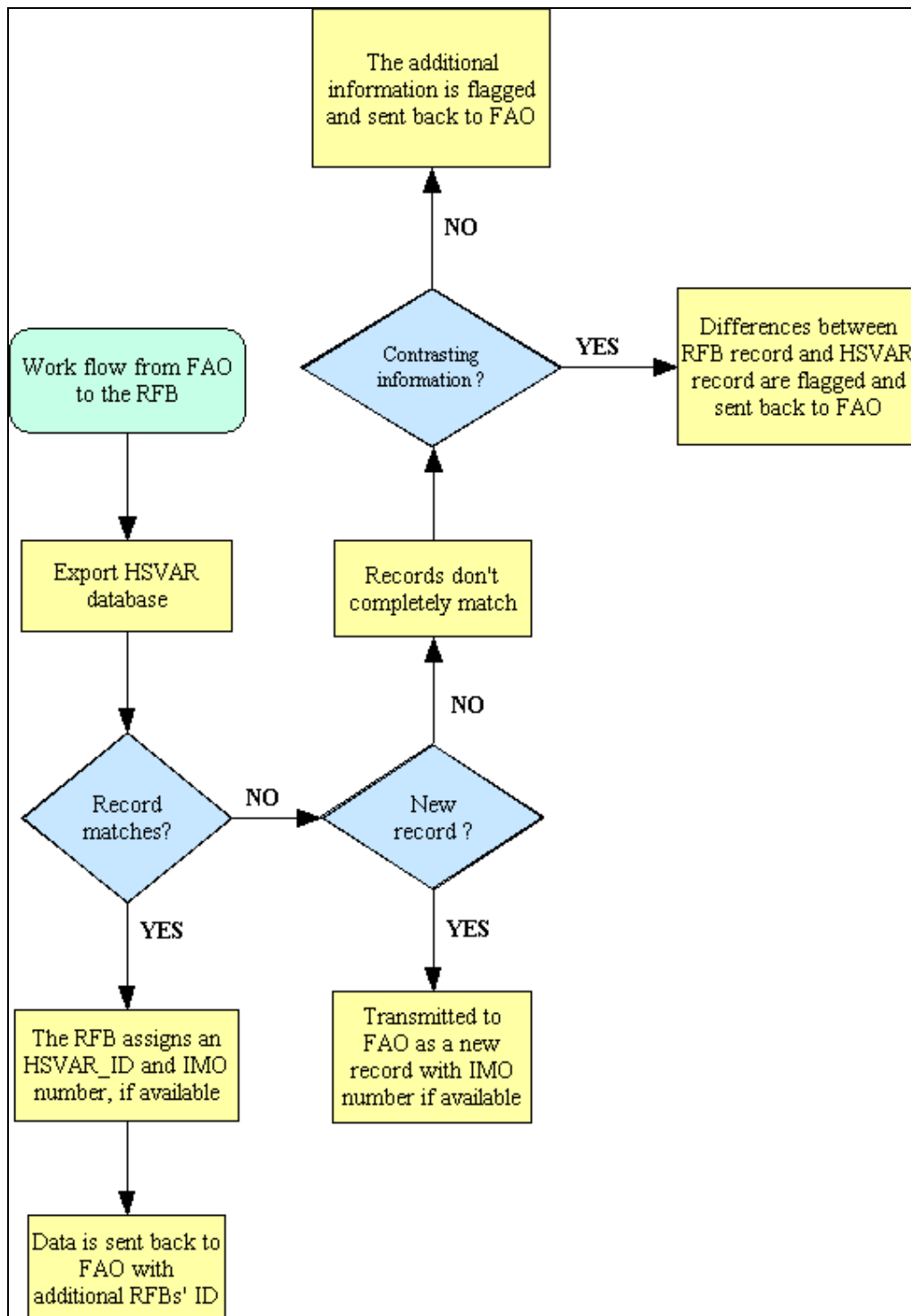
TAB-2

Regional Fishery Bodies	FAO (HSVAR)
<p>A. Records that match. If a record matches, the RFB ideally could add the HSVAR_ID field and the IMO Number field, if available and if not already in their database, so as to simplify exchange of data. The RFB should add the RFB_ID to these records and then forward them back to FAO.</p>	<p>A. FAO updates the HSVAR database by adding the RFB_ID (a field contained in the Vessel Report. The Vessel Report contains descriptive elements of the vessel which can be subject to change). Each time FAO receives a feedback from one of the RFB it should cross check the information deriving from the different RFBs looking for duplications. Any new observation of an existing record is registered in the vessel report</p>
<p>B.1 Records that don't completely match. Records that match considering some elements but are different for others. The RFB should flag the discrepancies reported by FAO or correct their data. The RFB should also decide whether to assign the HSVAR_ID. These records, with the inconsistencies highlighted or corrected, could be forwarded back to FAO</p>	<p>B.1 FAO should take note of these differences. The inconsistencies should be sent back to the flag country, requesting them to check these records.). Each time FAO receives a feedback from one of the RFB it should cross check the information deriving from the different RFBs looking for duplications.</p>
<p>B.2 Records that don't completely match. Records for which the RFB has additional, useful information compared to the one contained in HSVAR, or the other way round. In the first case these records are forwarded back to FAO together with the useful information. In the second case the RFB could add this information to its database</p>	<p>B.2 FAO should add this information in HSVAR database indicating the source of the information, inserting also the RFB_ID. Each time FAO receives a feedback from one of the FRB it should cross check the information deriving from the different RFBs looking for duplications.</p>
<p>C Records that don't match (New records) Records contained in the RFB database but not in HSVAR. Ideally the RFB could check whether the vessels have an IMO number.</p>	<p>C</p>

<p>C.1 IMO number available: the record is transmitted to FAO as a new record</p>	<p>C.1 The record is integrated in FAO Database as a new record. This vessel will be assigned the RFB_ID a “Non HSVAR_ID” and IMO will be inserted, indicating the source.</p>
<p>C.2 No IMO number available. The record is transmitted to FAO as a new record</p>	<p>C.2 FAO checks for the IMO number, matching the record with the Lloyd’s Maritime database. If an IMO number is matched to the record, back to scenario C.1. If no IMO number is assigned, the RFB_ID and a NON-HSVAR_ID are assigned, indicating the source. Vessels having no HSVAR or IMO number should be regularly checked for duplication, comparing the records submitted by the different RFBs. Comparisons are based on local identifiers, name, flag etc.</p>
<p>C*. Records that don’t match Records contained in the HSVAR database but new to the RFB database. The RFB could consider storing the information on HSVAR_ID records in a separate file.</p>	<p>D.</p>

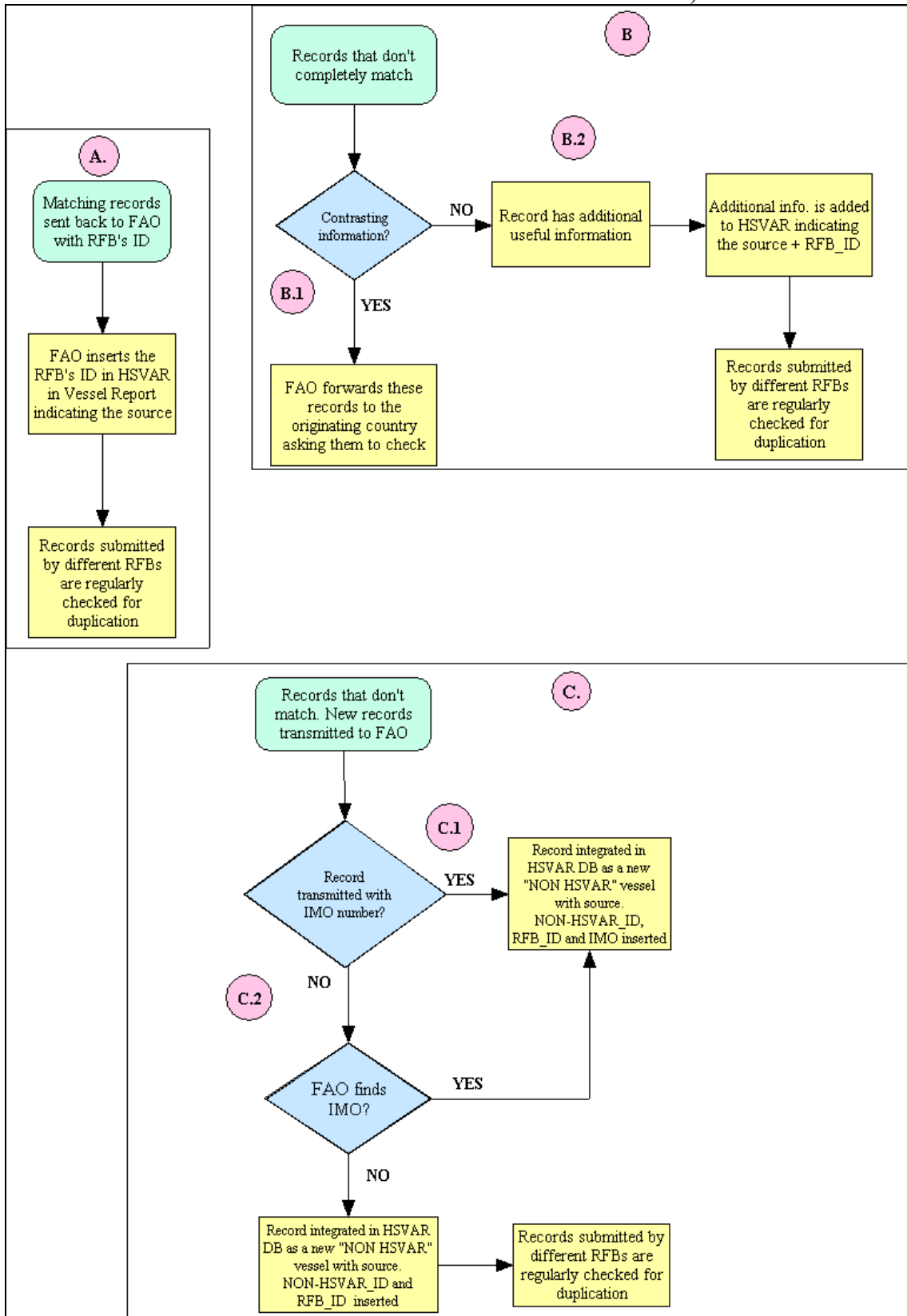
Flowchart describing the work flow from FAO to the RFBs

(FAO sends for the first time HSVAR database to the RFBs. This flowchart intends to describe the first column of **TAB-2**)



Flowcharts describing the work flow from the RFBs back to FAO

(After the above operations the RFBs send the HSVAR database back to FAO. This flowchart intends to describe the second column of **TAB-2**)



Update of the HSVAR database (first and following updates)

(Regularly the contracting countries should send their updated lists of vessels authorized to fish on the high seas)

Scenarios

TAB-3

Contracting parties	FAO (HSVAR)
<i>a. The list of all vessels authorized to fish on the high seas, of one of the countries, is re-transmitted to FAO</i>	The data is checked to see whether there have been any changes from the first entry. New vessels added, changes in the existing vessels and deletion from the national registry etc.
<i>Each record is checked and the following are the situations that may be encountered</i>	
D. The record has not changed The record supplied has not undergone any changes since the previous update	The record stays unchanged. A new report is created containing only the date of the latest update and the source.
E. The record has changed (changes in vessel report) Any of the following changes should be reported to FAO: Name, Port of Call, Registration Number, Owner, Operator and all the vessel features listed in the proposed DTD	Changes are recorded into the HSVAR DB. Old data is stored into vessel report.
E.1 The record has changed (changes in vessel registry status) ▪ a. The vessel has withdrawn from fishing activity giving the reason	This information is stored into the vessel registry status
▪ b. The vessel has been sold to another country party to the Agreement (change of flag) (registry status)	The country selling and the one buying should inform FAO. In this situation the importance of the HSVAR_ID is highlighted, the vessel could, in fact, be recognized if this code is kept with the rest of its documentation. If the vessel already had an IMO number, this should also be kept with the vessel's documentation. If the vessel did not have an IMO number, back to scenario 3 (in TAB-1) (the new owner could decide to register with Lloyds)
▪ c. The vessel has been sold to another country not party to the Agreement	The country selling should inform FAO of the country where the vessel has been sold to. This information is stored into registry status indicating the country purchasing the vessel and the new registry status of the vessel. If the vessel has an IMO number its destiny can be followed, thanks also to the collaboration with the RFBs
▪ d. The vessel's authorization to fish on the high seas has been withdrawn because the vessel has infringed international rules (which)	This information appears in the vessel registry status and in the vessel's infringements
F. New vessel is submitted by the country.	Back to scenario 1,2,3 (in TAB-1)
G. After all records from a party have been	A note is sent to the country asking to check

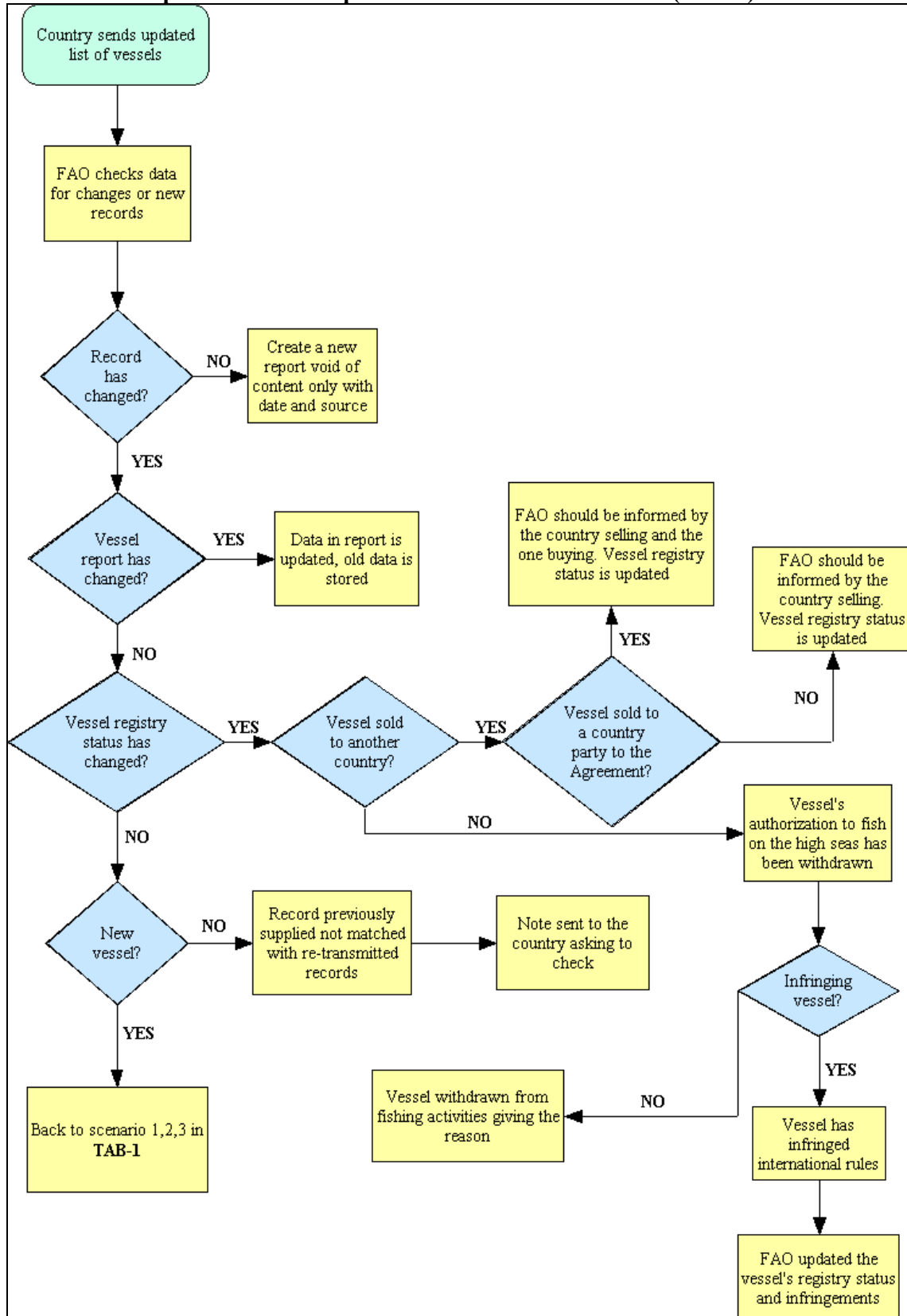
processed a record previously supplied has undergone no matching against retransmitted records	whether this is a mistake or alternatively requesting the reason of deletion of the record from the country's database of vessels authorized to fish on the high seas
<i>b. Alternatively each time a vessel, contained in the national registry, undergoes any of the above modifications these are immediately transmitted to FAO by the contracting party.</i>	In this case the updating of the DB would be continuous. Any change would be recorded in vessel report and the observation date would be updated each time

At this stage HSVAR database contains also information regarding the records contained in the RFBs databases, these records are recognizable in the database because they have a RFB_ID and some of them also have a NON-HSVAR_ID. These records could be affected by the changes occurring in the HSVAR database. These are the following situations that FAO could be faced with:

TAB-4

FAO (HSVAR)
<p>4. RFB_ID and NON-HSVAR_ID records could match new HSVAR records FAO could match the new HSVAR records against the RFB_ID and NON-HSVAR_ID records. Any matching vessel would have being assigned a HSVAR_ID that would then be forwarded to the interested RFB</p>
<p>5. Changes in HSVAR records might affect RFB_ID records At regular frequencies any of the changes listed in TAB-3 (E., E.1, a, b, c, d), which affect vessels that are part of the RFBs databases, should be forwarded to the RFB concerned.</p>

Flowchart describing the updating of HSVAR database each time the contracting parties send the updated list of authorized vessels (TAB 3)



Exchange of data with the Regional Fishery Bodies Following updating cycles Scenarios

The scenarios' descriptions that follow are based on the same schema as above: FAO, with a yearly periodicity, sends to the each RFB the whole updated HSVAR database. HSVAR database now contains not only HSVAR records but also records from the various RFBs. Matching the updated HSVAR database with one of the RFB's databases the following situations could be encountered. (The same scenarios are repeated for each RFB)

TAB-5

Regional Fishery Body	FAO (HSVAR)
<p>HSVAR database now contains not only HSVAR vessels but also vessels from the concerned RFB and the other RFBs. The RFB could add to those records, that in the first exchange of data where classified by FAO as NON-HSVAR, the NON-HSVAR_ID.</p>	
<p>H. New HSVAR and/or RFB records The same scenarios described in TAB-2 (A, B.1, B.2, C. C.1, C.2, C*) will occur for each new vessel entered in the meantime in HSVAR database as well as for each new vessel inserted in the concerned RFB database. The new RFB records are then forwarded back to FAO, together with the RFB_ID.</p>	<p>FAO will process the new data-information following the same schema described in TAB-3</p>
<p>I. NON-HSVAR records from other RFB HSVAR database now contains records from different RFBs, highlighted in the database as NON-HSVAR records with a NON-HSVAR_ID. Each RFB receiving the updated HSVAR could check that their own records are not in other RFB databases. These NON-HSVAR records registered in other RFBs could be stored in the concerned RFB database indicating the originating RFB</p>	
<p>I.1 Duplicate NON-HSVAR records from other RFBs Vessels from different RFBs could be identical. The RFBs should integrate the same NON-HSVAR_ID</p>	

<p>J.1 Changes in NON-HSVAR records Includes the records that were in the RFB’s database but not in HSVAR and were therefore assigned a NON-HSVAR_ID. These records may have undergone some changes or they may not be in the RFB database anymore. Ideally the RFBs could highlight these changes and submit them to FAO</p>	<p>FAO should update the database accordingly: indicating the various changes or that the vessel is no longer active. The old information would be stored in the field “Vessel Report”</p>
<p>J.2 Changes in NON-HSVAR records A NON-HSVAR vessel may in the meantime have become a vessel authorized to fish on the high seas by one of the contracting parties to the Compliance Agreement, thus an HSVAR_ID would have been assigned by FAO. The RFB is encouraged to follow the same procedure as indicated in TAB-2 for HSVAR records.</p>	<p>FAO would store the old information, including the NON-HSVAR_ID in ‘Vessel Report’.</p>
<p>K. Changes in HSVAR or RFB_ID records HSVAR or (RFB_ID) records may have changed and the decision resulting in such changes should be documented.</p>	

Following updating cycles in the exchange of data with the RFBs (TAB 5)

