PEARSON MARITIME SPATIAL DATASET

Supervision of maritime activities is only limited to monitoring the movement of ships, but also to objects related to the sea area itself, both above, below the surface or on the surface that is not with the sea or the coast.

Maritime spatial datasets are datasets required for location analysis consisting of geographic reference sets including POI, AOI, footprint, boundary, and parcels.

Spatial Datasets represent objects quickly, easily and accurately.

Rich and complete data will help to understand and analyze the situation more comprehensively.

Multi-dimensional data sets have a meaningful interpretation if they are arranged in an appropriate representation technique, thereby explaining metadata information and describing relationships between databases.

Spatial datasets can be used to :

- Planning
- Monitoring
- Analysis

The Pearson Maritime Spatial Dataset provides a complete and ready-to-use data set to include information on country geography & demographics, infrastructure, asset economics, above-ground & below-sea assets, event/event records.

Some examples of data on the use of spatial data include:

- Boundaries
  Supervision of waters requires territorial boundaries ranging from EEZ boundaries, territories and other territorial boundaries regulated by international conventions and local regulations of each country.

- Asset
  Reliable detection of both large Class A as well as smaller Class B vessels

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Each installation is geocoded, classified by domain and type, and linked to country, unit, and equipment operator, allowing you to quickly understand the capabilities in your chosen location

- Maritime security and safety incidents.
  Recording of events based on open-source data from online media collected to provide a historical view of the trend of events or phenomena occurring at a particular location and time. Incidents can be in the form of accidents, piracy, illegal fishing, pollution (oil spills), and others.

- Weather & Meteorology.
  The potential of fish is very important to analyze the potential for illegal fishing. Areas rich in fish will become a magnet for fish seekers, both legal and illegal. Combination with machine learning technology that is used to predict the behavior of illegal fishing/transshipment actors in potential fish areas

Innov Digi
65 Chulia Street, Level 46, Suite 3918
OCBC Centre, Singapore 049513
marketing@innovdigi.com
+65 6670 6698

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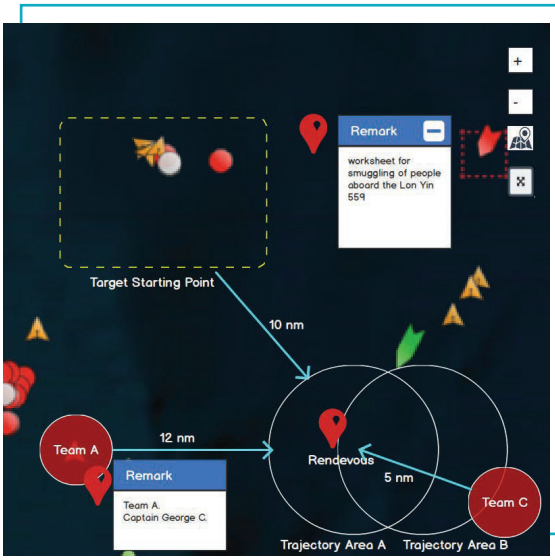
PEARSONLIVE MARITIME OPERATION

Conducting operations in water / sea areas, law enforcement or government agencies generally involve several parties such as intelligence analysts, managerial levels, operations teams, and leaders as decision makers. The intelligence analyst team is tasked with gathering as much information as possible, and conducting analysis to become comprehensive information to be followed up by officials at the higher-level officials. If the information is valid enough, it will be followed up by the operations team that will carry out the pursuit / capture of the target. In an operational activity that involves many parties, it is very important to work in a single platform, facilitating the team on duty in the field to get accurate direction from the leader.

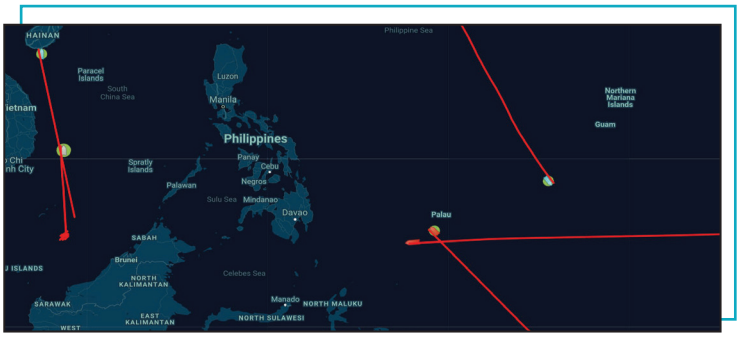
Pearsonlive provides a complete set of tools and datasets starting from the reconnaissance, analysis and collaboration process between the parties in charge of operations



At the time of operation the user can easily map target areas, mark positions, measure distances, make annotations and share specifically in accordance with the functions of team members.

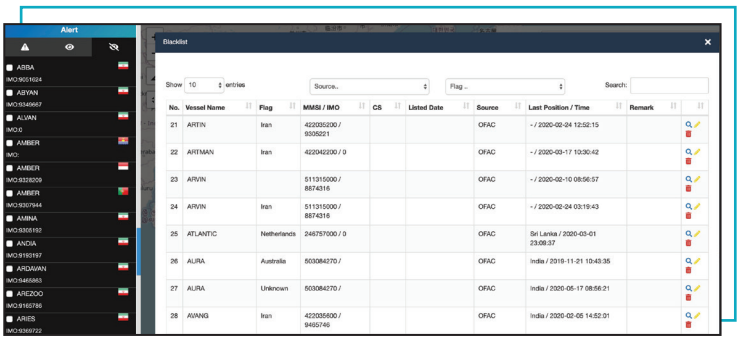
Watch list

The target ships placed on the watch list will be monitored continuously for their movements. Various alerts are provided and can be applied so that if the target ship meets certain conditions it can be escalated to the analyst. Watch list can be applied to more than 1 target ship (multiple) within the past 90 days.



Blacklist / Grey List

In addition this module is also equipped with information on banned (blacklisted) or detention (gray list) ships. Detention can be marked on a ship because it does not meet the compliance standards of the PSC or related to incidents. This historical record can be used to monitor the level of risk of ships sailing in the area of operation under control. Data sources are always updated



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