

### **OVERVIEW**















Introduction

Autonomous vessels

Legal framework

Legal challenges

Other challenges

Recommendations

**Key Takeaways** 



















### Introduction

- 'Autonomous' vs 'unmanned'
- IMO four degrees
  - 1. Automated processes and decision support
  - 2. Remotely controlled with seafarers on board
  - 3. Remotely controlled without seafarers on board
  - 4. Fully autonomous

















## Introduction

"A ship, which to a varying degree, can operate independent from human interaction"

(Maritime Safety Committee)







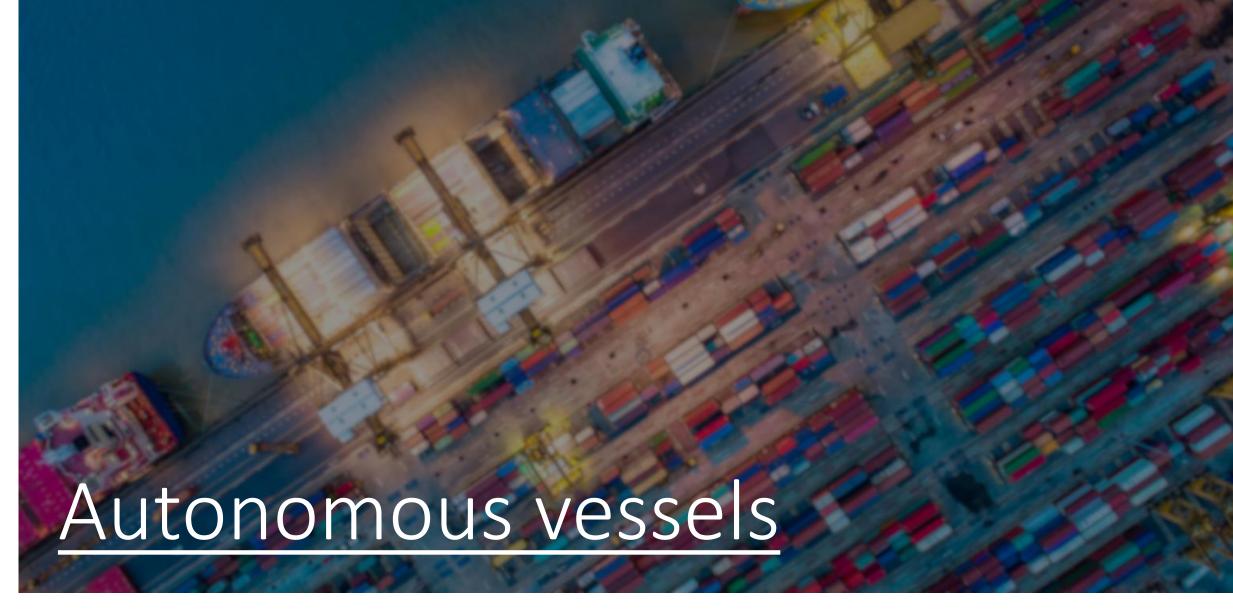






























### History of autonomous vessels

2000 1970 1980 1990 2020 2010 Ships and shipping of tomorrow - Rolf Schonknecht Japanese Intelligent Ship Project 2011 2012 2013 2019 2010 2014 2015 2020 2016 2017 2018

Korean autonomous unmanned surface vessel for maritime survey and surveillance

EU project - Maritime unmanned navigation through intelligence in networks

REVOLT

Norway – autonomous unmanned vehicles systems

Royce-Rolls – Advanced Autonomous Waterborne Application Initiative

Lloyds Register: cyber enabled ships

Autonomous Ocean Transport System

World's first remotely operated commercial vessel

Hull to hull project

Korea – first trial manned ships on sea

Cyber-enabled ships in Lloyd's Register

Massterly

IMO's first steps autonomous shipping

**DNV GL guidelines** 

Japan tugboat test







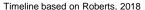












### Need for autonomous vessels

### Four main drivers:

- Work environment
- Increased safety
- Reduction of emissions
- Cost reduction

















### Autonomous vessels on inland waters

- Efficiency
- Shortage skippers
- New job profiles
- New opportunities
- European Green Deal







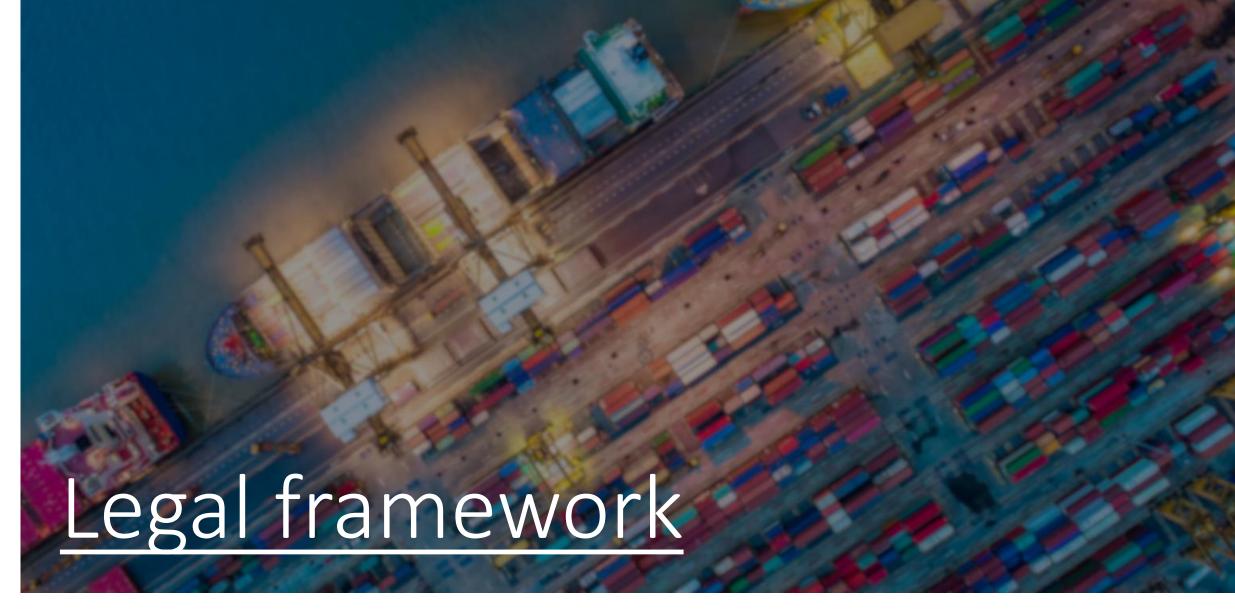




























# Legal framework

International framework	Belgium	Flanders	Wallonia
<ul> <li>1910 Collision Convention</li> <li>1952 Brussels Civil Jurisdiction Convention</li> <li>COLREG</li> <li>CEVNI</li> <li>UNECE</li> <li>Salvage Convention</li> <li>CMNI</li> <li>AND</li> <li>CLNI</li> <li>ES-TRIN</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Royal Decree of October 25<sup>th</sup> 1935</li> <li>Royal Decree of September 24<sup>th</sup> 2006</li> <li>Royal Decree of March 9<sup>th</sup> 2007</li> <li>Belgian Shipping Code</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Royal Decree of September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1992 (police regulation)</li> <li>Royal Decree of September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1992 (Shipping Code)</li> <li>Law of March 15<sup>th</sup> 2022</li> <li>Decree of July 6<sup>th</sup> 2012</li> <li>Decision of the Flemish Government of May 21<sup>st</sup> 2021</li> <li>Decree of April 26<sup>th</sup> 2019</li> <li>Collective Decree</li> </ul>	





































### **Scholars**

- Liability
- Master's role
- On board crew
- Response to emergencies
- Insurance

















### International legislation

#### Force majeure

#### **Pilots**

Master's duty to render assistance

#### **Good seamanship**

Proper look out by sight and hearing

**Boatmaster** 

Crew

On board documents

**Seaworthiness** 

**Ship standards** 

### "Master's duty to render assistance"

- → Personal obligation master
- → Assist without endangering ship, crew, passengers...
- → Degree 4?
- → Notification?

















## National legislation

Captain	Mandatory crew
"on board"	→ Certain number
	→ To guarantee safety
Documents	→ Safety without crew?
Good seamanship	
Mandatory crew	
Access to the vessel	
Direct communication	

















### National legislation

**Report infrastructure** 

Communication

"listen and watch"

**Captain and crew** 

**Diverting and signalling** 

Registration

Art. 19 §1 De waterwegbeheerder of het havenbedrijf kan toelating geven voor het uitvoeren, binnen het gebied dat de waterwegbeheerder of het havenbedrijf beheert, van experimenteren of pilootprojecten, waaronder het uitvoeren van proefreizen, waarbij gebruik wordt gemaakt van innovatieve systemen. Dergelijke systemen omvatten onder meer geautomatiseerde systemen in vaartuigen of aan wal [...]



































# Other challenges

- Safety
- Connectivity
- Infrastructure
- Human behaviour
- Costs







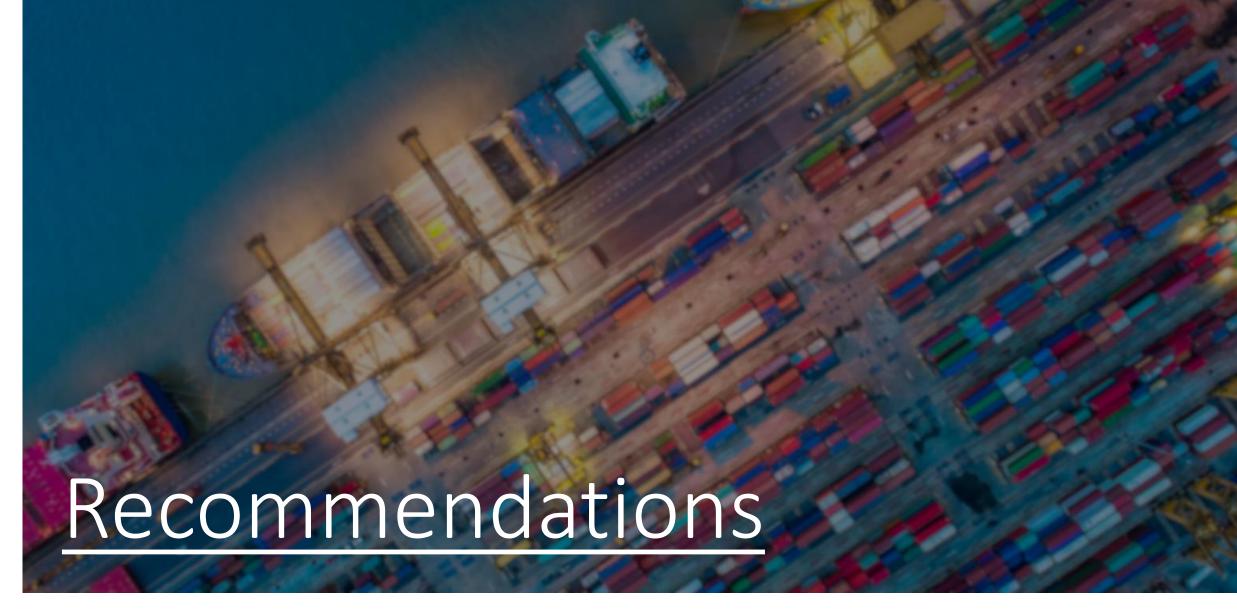




























### Recommendations

- 1. Create a legal framework
- Define the concept 'autonomous shipping'
- 3. Captain and crew on shore
- 4. Create a legal framework regarding liability
- 5. Improve communication
- 6. Emergencies
- 7. Digital documents
- 8. Technical requirements







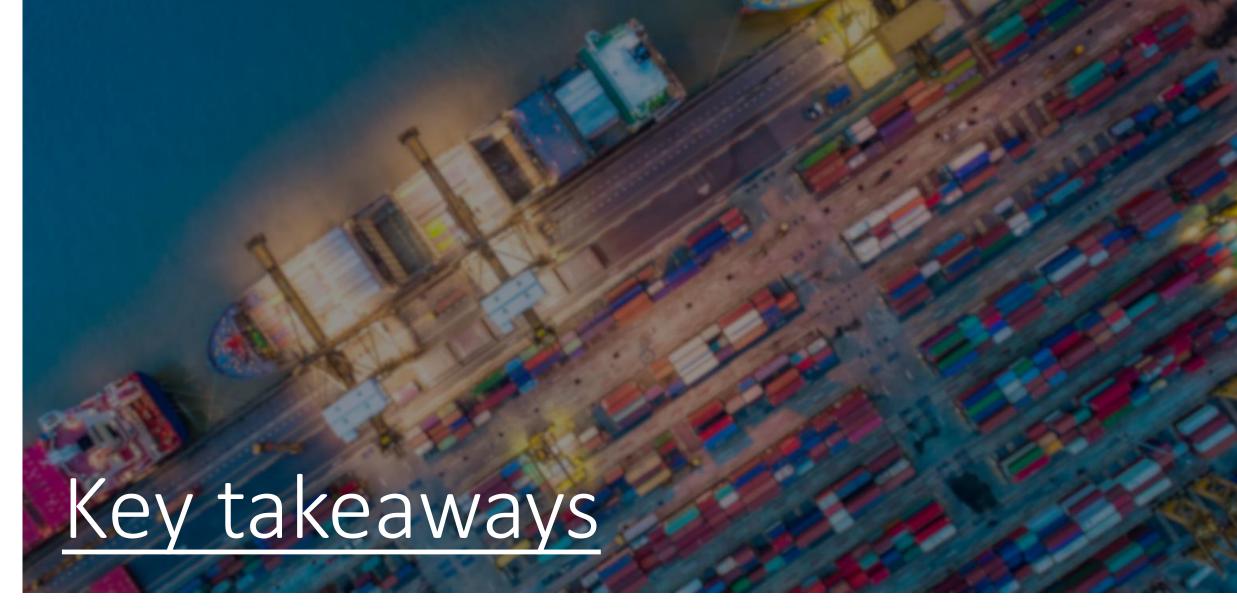




























## Key takeaways

- Flanders as frontrunner
- Abundance applicable rules
- Advantages
  - Skipper shortage
  - Increased safety
  - Reduction of emissions
  - Cost reduction
- Issue: vessels of the 4<sup>th</sup> degree

































