CF6-5.3 the 6<sup>th</sup> Co-Operation Forum 7-8 October 2013, Bali, Indonesia

Kuta

7 October 2013

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BIMCO's views on E-Navigation and its Relation to Safe Passage in the SOMS

#### **Today's presentation**

**BIMCO** 

- Background
- Pros and cons of e-navigation seen from an owner's viewpoint
- Traffic control not really an option
- Commercial possibilities of e-navigation
- Items requiring further consideration

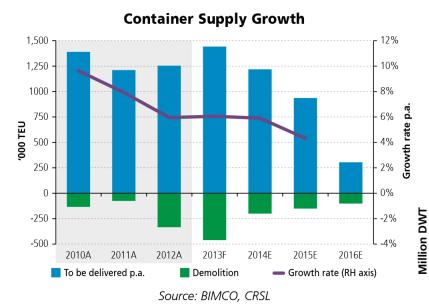


E-Navigation would help reduce navigational accidents, errors and failures by developing standards for an accurate and cost effective system that would make a major contribution to the IMO's agenda of safe, secure and efficient shipping on clean oceans.

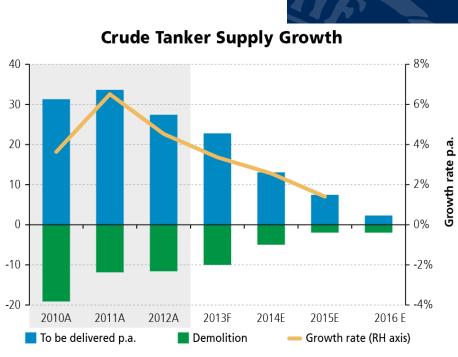


### More traffic and larger vessels in the SOMS





A is actual. F is forecast. E is estimate which will change if new orders are placed. The supply growth for 2013-2016 contains existing orders only and is estimated under the assumptions that the scheduled deliveries fall short by 10% due to various reasons and 15% of the remaining vessels on order are delayed/postponed.



#### Source: BIMCO, CRSL

A is actual. F is forecast. E is estimate which will change if new orders are placed. The supply growth for 2013-2016 contains existing orders only and is estimated under the assumptions that the scheduled deliveries fall short by 10% due to various reasons and 20% of the remaining vessels on order are delayed/postponed.

#### **Possibilities in e-navigation**



- Need for more user friendly orientated data solutions onboard and ashore to enhance safety of navigation, and to reduce the risk of user misunderstandings and confusion. (S1: Improved, harmonized and user friendly design and S2: means for standardized and automated reporting
- Navigational and communications instruments could become more reliable
- Improve the Man/Machine Interface to reduce accidents, incidents and human failure (S1: Improved, harmonized and user friendly design and S3: Improved reliability resilience and integrity of bridge equipment and navigation information)



#### **Possibilities in e-navigation**



- Simplify the work load of the officer of the watch (S2: means for standardized and automated reporting and S4: iintegration and presentation of available information in graphical displays received via communication equipment
- Improved ship/shore information exchanges S2: means for standardized and automated reporting and S9: improved communication of VTS Service Portfolio.



### **Risks of of e-navigation**



- Driven from shore side to influence the navigation due to increasing demands for safer maritime traffic and stricter security measures
- Risk of removing the responsibility for safe navigation from the master to the shore-side
- Risk that it will only end up being a busines case opportunity for manufacturers of new navigational and communication systems
- Risk of mixing safety related issues with commercial matters



#### Traffic control (as in aviation) does not function at sea



- A ship control tower cannot obtain a full picture:
  - The screen ashore will not spot the nonradar detectable objects like canoes, small fishing vessel and pleasure craft
  - Shore side will not have the full picture of the prevailing sea and weather conditions and its possible impact on a particular ship, so shoreside instructions may cause damage to cargo and ship
- Traffic circulation in approaching areas create new risks (you cannot separate ships by altitude)







- The need for more reliable instruments might call for redundancy measures and this will be a cost issue both for owners and shore
- Only necessary information should be transmitted just in time to avoid information overload on board and ashore (standardised and specific)



#### Where does BIMCO want enavigation to go?



- There is a need for improved systems both ashore and on board the ships, however there is a cost element so existing systems should be the starting point
- E-navigation should solely focus on the positive and valuable services (as mentioned above) aiming at making life easier for the operators
- We do not need e-navigation as a means for traffic control or management from ashore until safety and liability issues are thoroughly addressed and solved



# **Possibilities e-navigation in the SOMS**



- Shore and ship communicate less as data can be relayed automatically (reduces cost of communication and the adminstrative burden)
- Slots for port turnarounds driven by ETA concepts (can reduce fuel consumption and ships emissions and port congestion generally)
- Deepdraught vessels can be more effective with realtime tidal information (also more effective shipping generally)
- Better information services from shore regarding difficult parts of passage



## The following issues need to be adressed

- **BIMCO**
- Cost of transmitting electronic documentation and data needs to be calculated
- The ship data sent to shore could create data protection problems e.g. when relayed to other receiptients
- How to ensure that the information exchanged is reliable and safe







### Thank you Questions?