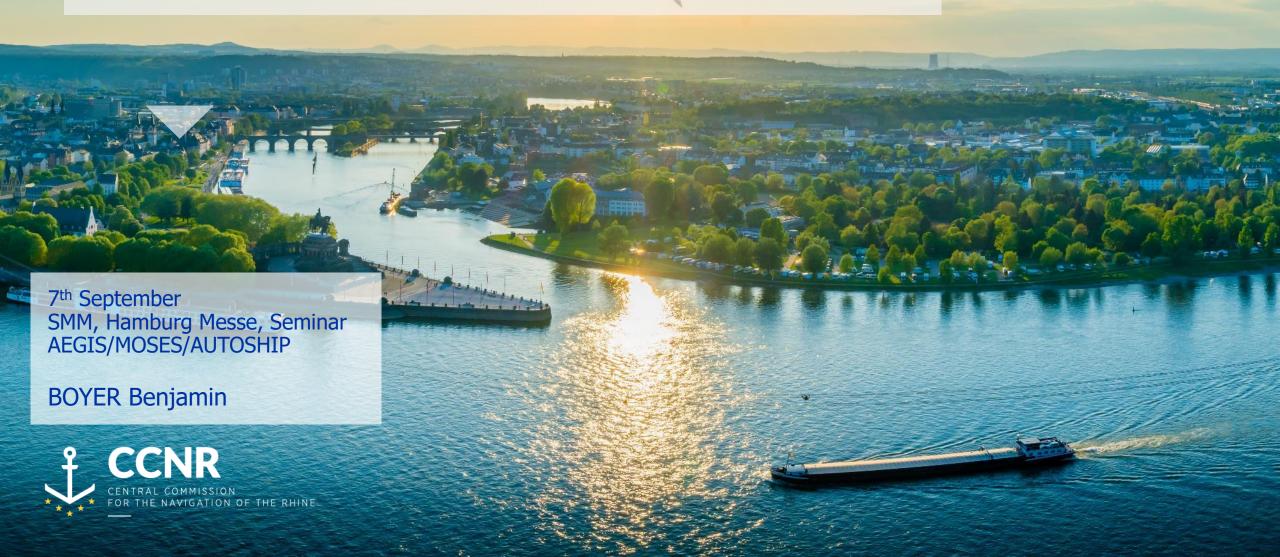
AUTOMATION OF INLAND WATERWAY VESSELS

Vision of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine



The organisation CCNR

- » Oldest international organisation in operation (1815)
- » 5 Member States, 11 Observer States
- Cooperation with other international organisations, such as EU and UNECE and intense participation of industry
- » Governs navigation on the Rhine
- CCNR activities in three roles: regulatory authority, European cooperation beyond Rhine, analysis and knowledge center
- » Binding regulations from Basel to the sea
 - » Police/operational rules
 - » Vessel technical requirements
 - » Crew (qualification and manning)
- Other competencies relating to infrastructure, economics, legal issues and dangerous goods



The Rhine waterway

- Some two thirds of IWT in EU (330 million tons/year, 2 million TEU/year, > 50% international freight in corridor)
- » 300 vessels/day on the lower Rhine
- » Probably most innovative inland navigation fleet worldwide



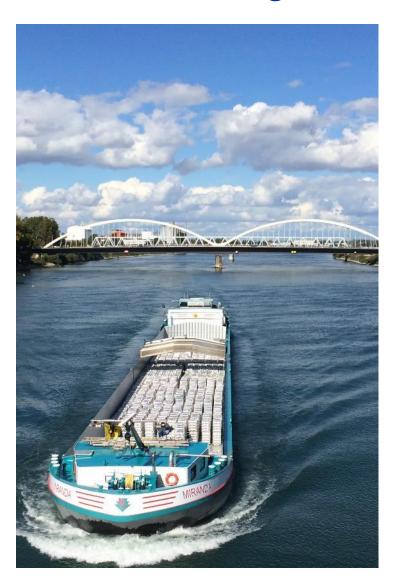




Specificities

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of inland navigation transport



- Relatively small size of the European IWT market:
 - » 15,500 vessels overall in European fleet and new constructions = 100 / year (cargo and passenger)
 - » Rhine fleet: 63%, Danube fleet: 22%, other European: 15%
 - » Solutions designed solely for IWT often not commercially viable
- » Ageing fleet and long lifetime of vessels (> 50 years is "standard")
- » Navigation in confined surroundings (transiting of locks, fluctuating water levels, bridge clearances, vessel manoeuvrability)
 - » Very different from those of maritime navigation
- » Inland navigation not regulated by IMO and flag principle
 - » National, European and international framework
 - » For instance, EU and CCNR refer to the same CESNI standards in their respective legal frameworks

Vision



Mannheim Declaration (2018): Ministers in charge of transport of the CCNR Member States called for:

"promoting the development of digitalisation, automation and other modern technologies in order to contribute to the competitiveness, safety and sustainable development of inland navigation".

- » Automation implies a profound transformation of inland navigation
 - » New opportunities and challenges
 - » Improving competitiveness and promoting modal shift
 - » Guaranteeing an at least equivalent level of safety
- » First international definition of automation levels in inland navigation (2018) - Update underway
 - » Better consideration of technical innovations and crew-related aspects
 - » Clearer difference between automation and remote control
- » Pilot project inventory (36 projects, incl. AEGIS and Autoship)
 - » automation.ccr-zkr.org

Ļ	Niveau	Désignation	Conduite du bâtiment (manœuvre, propulsion, timonerie,)	Surveillance et réaction à l'environnement navigationnel	Réalisation de secours des tàches de navigation dynamiques
LE CONDUCTEUR RÉALISEUNE PARTIEOU DES TÂCHISDE NAVIGATION DYNAMIQUES	0	PAS D'AUTOMATISATION			
		la realisation permanente par le conducteur humain de tous les aspects des tâches de new getion dynamiques, même lorsqu'e les sont appuyées par des systemes d'alerte ou d'intervent on	U	U	O
		Ex. navigation à l'aide de l'estrilation radar			
		ASSISTANCE POUR LA GOUVERNE			
		Is real settion or "Condition du contratte d'un système de gouverne autoinatise, utilissan, certaines in or nations son l'environneme "Invavigationne" et par, antidiuprincipe que le conducteur humain assume tous les autres appects des facres de narigation dynamiques	O.	O	0
		Ex regulateur de vitesse de givation. Ex tracipilot (système de suivi de trajectoire pour les baleaux de navigation intérieure suivant des lignes de guidage crédéfinies).			
	2	AUTOMATISATION PARTIELLE			A
		la realisation en fonction du conceste d'un système de naviget on automatisée à la fois gour les commandes de gouverne et de propulsion, utilisant certaines informations sur l'emeronne ment insettable me et certain tidu principe que le conducteur humain assume tous les autres appects des tables de may gotten dynamiques.	0 🖶	U 🖶	
		AUTOMATISATION CONDITIONNELLE			
LESYSTÈME RÉALISE L'ENSEMBLE DESTÀCHES DE NAVIGATION DYNAMIQUES (LORSQU'IL EST ACTIVÉ)	3	la réalisation <u>cominus</u> et en fonction du contexte, par un système de nevigation automatisée, de <u>toutes</u> es trânes de nargation cypamiques <u>y comprés féritement des collisions</u> , en portant du principe que le conducteur humain réagra de manière a opropriée aux cemandes d'intervention et aux célétilances du système.			0
	4	AUTOMATISATION AVANCÉE			
		is its listifion continue at an fonction du contexte, par un système de in vigation automatisse, de bolles les tièmes de nariget in onysaming des le <u>installisation de secours sans partir du</u> principe que le conducteur numan rélégire à une de naries d'internations.	点	虚	
		Ex. bătrnent excioles sur une section de canal entre deux éctuses successives (environnement bien consul), mus le système d'automotisation n'est pas en mesure de gérer seul le passage des douses (nécessitant une intervention numeine).	Aud	Aud	and
		AUTONOME = AUTOMATISATION COMPLÈTE		_	
	5	la réalisation cominue et i <u>nconditionnelle</u> par un système de navigation automatisée, de touter, les tâmes de navigation dynamiques et la réalisation de secours sans partir du principe que le conducteur humain réagilla à une demande d'intervention			

Vision (2022)

First steps

- Design and implement an international procedure for the approval and monitoring of pilot projects on the Rhine
 - » define the application file and process
 - » collect insights for the future adaptation of regulations
 - » inspire CCNR Member States to examine projects on their national waterways or transnational projects and thus contribute to harmonisation on an international scale
- Develop requirements and/or recommendations for intelligent assistance systems for levels 1, 2 and 3 (i.e. a human will react appropriately to requests for assistance or in the event of system failure, either on site or remotely)
- » Develop the framework conditions to allow the automated navigation of remotely operated vessels.
- » Identify gaps and obstacles to automated navigation in existing regulations

Holistic approach

» Operational rules regulations, communication (shore/vessel-vessel/vessel), crew qualification and composition, vessel technical requirements, infrastructure, legal issues (liability, data protection), cyber security



Key messages



Dedicated regulatory framework for inland navigation (IMO rules do not apply)

Desirable evolution of regulations

- » legal certainty has a strong influence on investment in new technologies (reduces the risks for the shipowner who invests) and stimulates a structuration of the market,
- » ease the acceptance of new technologies by limiting safety/environmental issues

Vision relying on pilot projects

- » open to pilot automated vessels on the busiest inland waterway in Europe
- » strong synergies with technologies developed for the maritime sector

Close monitoring of the development in maritime sector

(development of goal-based provisions in MASS code)

and similar scoping exercise

(identification of barriers or gaps in the existing inland waterway regulations)

Major importance of research and pilot projects

such as Autoship or AEGIS, to feed in the regulatory activities



THANK YOU very much for your attention!

Any questions?
For more information, check out our website:
automation.ccr-zkr.org

=> Summary of the CCNR's vision to support the harmonised development of automated navigation (only one page to read)



