



Regulatory Development & Risk Based Approval

REGULATORY & INTEGRITY – KONGSBERG MARITIME

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Kongsberg Maritime

Technology-driven integrator and systems provider to the maritime industry

At a glance

NOK 26bn
revenue

>30000
vessels with our
solutions onboard

~8000
employees

Delivering the systems of tomorrow...

Present across the value chain, combining advanced engineering with deep domain knowledge of maritime operations



Uniquely positioned through a broad offering and system integration across the value chain

... tailored to the needs of today's fleet

Integrating the next-generation maritime technology and delivering future-proof solutions for all types of vessels



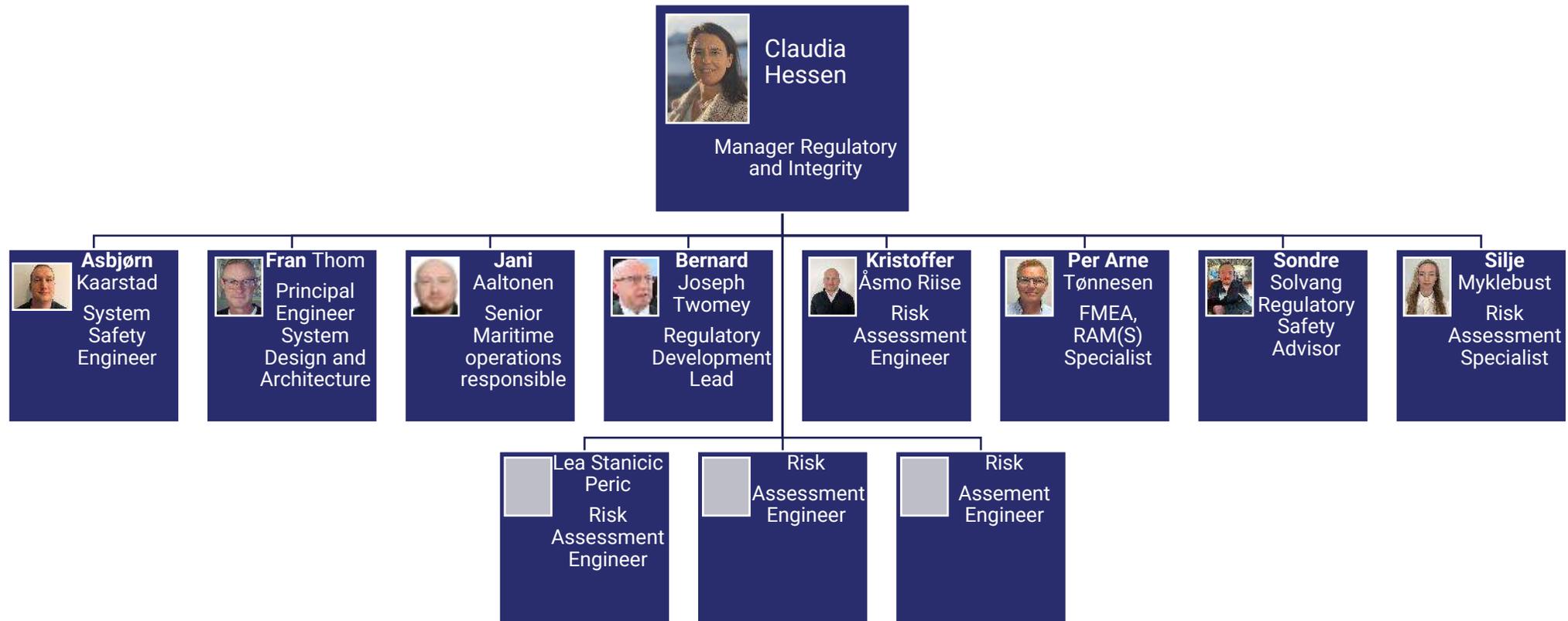
Designing and equipping the world's vessels, with ~1/3 of today's fleet using Kongsberg Maritime's solutions



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Who Are We?



Agenda

Regulatory Development

- Regulations vs. Rules
- Shaping Maritime Regulations
- Regulatory Compliance
- Key Achievements

Risk Based Approval

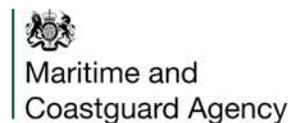
- Methodology
- Analysis and Verification
- Key Achievements

Regulations vs. Rules

<p>Direct Regulations - <i>this tells people what they have to do and are enforceable by law and enforced by regulatory agencies with appropriate powers.</i></p>	<p>Legal sanctions if not complied with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts of Parliament • associated statutory instruments • International Conventions • EU measures 	
<p>Rules, guidance, best practice – <i>do not have the force of law but can include certification processes attached to them</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government bodies, • NGO's • International Standards such as ISO, IEEE which sets out expectations – maybe specified in the contract for certification. 	

Regulatory Development

- With the wide involvement we have the possibility to influence future regulations at national and international level. This places KM in a unique position within the maritime sector.
- With the competence collected in R&I we have the ability to **anticipate, interpret** and **influence** the **regulatory landscape** that will shape KM's future products and strategy.



Shaping Maritime Regulations

Why influence IMO?

- Ensure regulations are achievable and evidence based
- Align new requirements with KM's technological capabilities
- Protect KM's commercial interest and credibility

How we influence

- Active participation with key flag states
- Engagement with recognised NGO's and industry bodies
- Providing direct advisory input to regulatory organisations

Regulatory Compliance

- Regulatory Working Group ensures **regulatory compliance** with national and regional laws for **safe, secure, efficient** and **environmentally sound shipping**, covering everything from ship construction and pollution prevention to security.
- Ensure that we participate in rule hearing and that rule changes are implemented in KM



Key Achievements

Prevented onerous requirements entering the MASS Code that would have had a significant financial impact on our business. (Minimum Risk Condition to Fall-Back States). A Minimum Risk Condition would result in the maritime sector having more stringent requirements to that of the aero, nuclear, medical, rail and automotive sectors.

Removed requirements that were unachievable. (Real Time changes to Timely), and ambiguous language open to interpretation by individual flag states.

Influencing amendments to the UK Primary Legislation making the UK MASS market more attractive to MASS Customers.

Informed the UK-NSO on future skills force through the SMI.

Established recognition as world leaders in the development of regulations applicable to MASS.

Provide expert advice and act as advisors to Norway, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Liberia, Marshall Islands along with CESA (EU), CIMAC, OneSea, IMarEST, IET, ISO, NI, IMPA.

Support academic collaboration in Norway (NTNU) and the UK (York, Strathclyde, Cranfield, UCL, Swansea and Cambridge)



Going Forward

- Ensure we have a single point of contact for all regulatory engagement
- Continue to actively engage with the regulatory authorities at national and international level in the development of maritime regulations
- Ensure that jurisdictional variations are captured and their implications on KM's services are fully understood

Risk Based Approval



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Approval Without Prescriptive Rules?



Shift to Risk-Based Assessments

In the absence of clear rules, authorities use risk-based methods to evaluate autonomous maritime systems and ensure safety.

Performance-Based Standards

Instead of rigid checklists, performance-based criteria assess how well systems meet safety and operational goals.

Collaborative Approach

Industry, regulators, and technology experts work together to approve innovations and maintain safety in autonomous vessels.



Risk based approval

Flag states and classification societies employ structured risk management methodologies, as described in IMO MSC.1/Circ.1455, to evaluate and approve autonomous vessels and systems.

Under Circ. 1455, the approval pathway requires a systematic identification, assessment, and mitigation of hazards—typically through methods such as HAZID (Hazard Identification), FMEA (Failure Modes and Effects Analysis), and other qualitative or quantitative risk analyses.

- NMA RSV 12-2020 and DNV CG-0264 are guidelines for approving and safely operating autonomous and remotely controlled vessels, based on the risk management framework in IMO Circ. 1455.



Risk Methodology – Hazard Identification (HAZID)



Product safety risk classification		Product risk classification severity (PR)					
RED - Intolerable: Product safety risk is not accepted and must be reduced.		Very low (10-100)	Low (100-1000)	Medium (1000-10000)	High (10000-100000)	Very high (100000-1000000)	Extreme (1000000-10000000)
YELLOW - Tolerable: Product safety risk can be tolerated provided all AMPs related to it are in place.		ACCEPTABLE					
GREEN - Broadly acceptable: Product safety risk can be accepted. There is no general requirement to detect it but the risk is to be kept.		UNACCEPTABLE					
Preparation definition	Actual frequency	Actual probability of occurrence during 10 ⁷ h	Consequence	Severity	Major	Minor	Very minor
1 day to occur repeatedly or a condition during 10 ⁷ h	Highly probable	> 10 ⁻¹	Very high	Very high	High	Medium	Low
1 day to occur once or a condition during 10 ⁷ h	Probable	10 ⁻² - 10 ⁻¹	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low
1 day to occur once or a condition during 10 ⁷ h	Medium	10 ⁻³ - 10 ⁻²	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
1 day to occur once or a condition during 10 ⁷ h	Low	10 ⁻⁴ - 10 ⁻³	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
1 day to occur once or a condition during 10 ⁷ h	Very low	10 ⁻⁵ - 10 ⁻⁴	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low
1 day to occur once or a condition during 10 ⁷ h	Acceptable	10 ⁻⁶ - 10 ⁻⁵	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
1 day to occur once or a condition during 10 ⁷ h	Highly acceptable	10 ⁻⁷ - 10 ⁻⁶	Highly acceptable	Highly acceptable	Highly acceptable	Highly acceptable	Highly acceptable
1 day to occur once or a condition during 10 ⁷ h	Acceptable	< 10 ⁻⁷	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable

Systematic Hazard Recognition

HAZID provides a structured approach for identifying potential hazards in various industrial activities and operations.

Multidisciplinary Team Approach

HAZID engages experts from different fields to brainstorm and analyze potential risk scenarios together.

Improving Safety and Compliance

Outcomes from HAZID guide organizations to implement controls, elevate safety standards, and achieve regulatory compliance.



Risk Methodology – Failure Modes & Effect (Criticality) Analysis (FME(C)A)

Systematic Risk Assessment

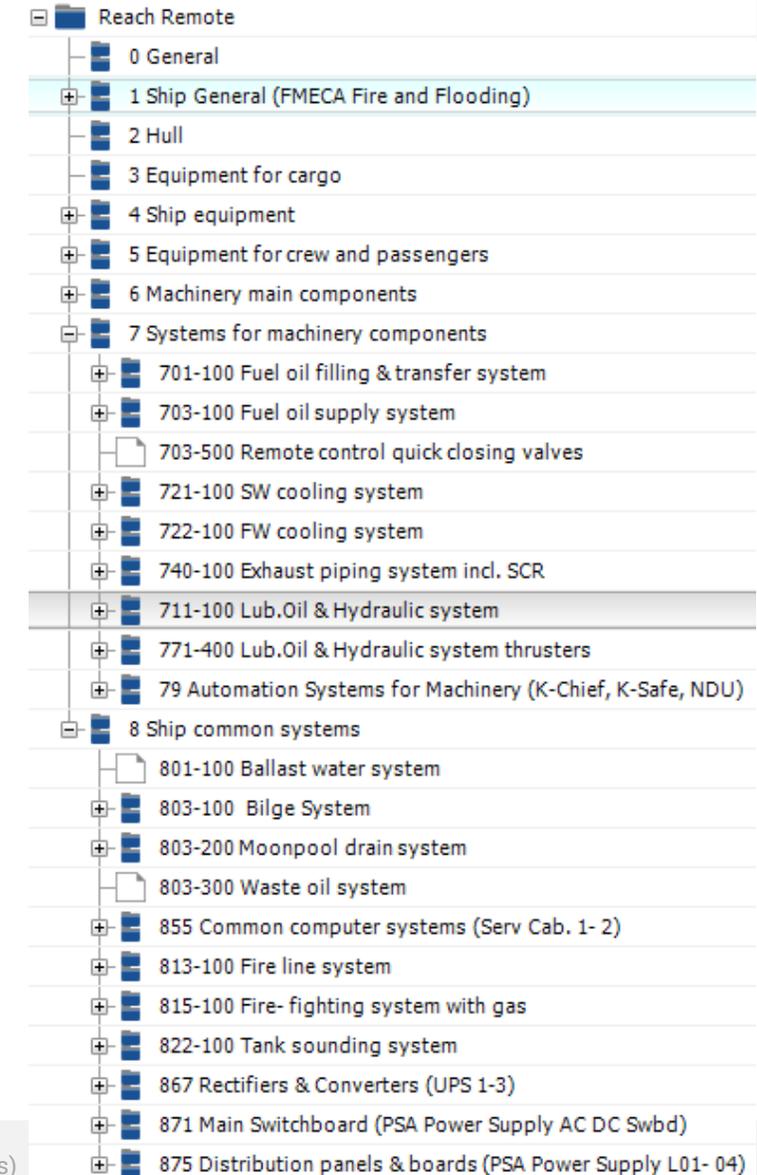
FMEA provides a structured approach to identifying and evaluating potential failure modes in products or processes.

Causes and Effects Evaluation

The methodology focuses on assessing the causes and effects of failures to understand their impact and likelihood.

Prioritizing Mitigation Actions

FMEA helps organizations prioritize corrective actions to address the most critical risks, enhancing reliability and safety.

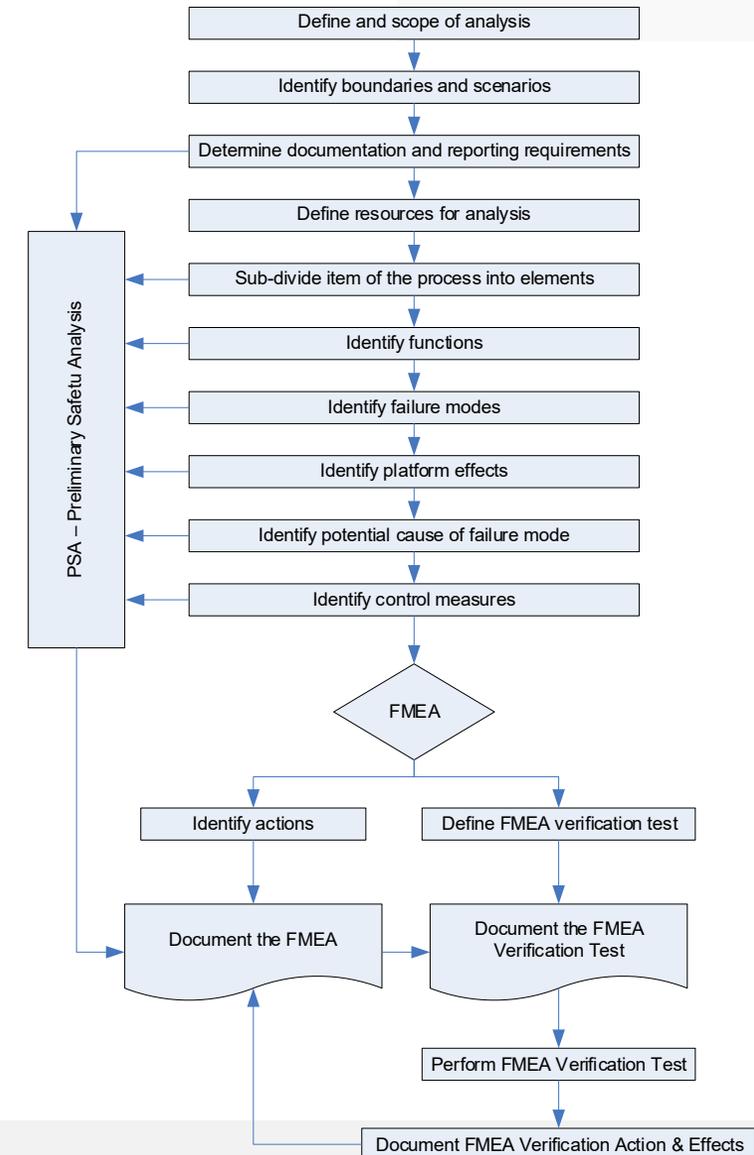


- Reach Remote
 - 0 General
 - 1 Ship General (FMECA Fire and Flooding)
 - 2 Hull
 - 3 Equipment for cargo
 - 4 Ship equipment
 - 5 Equipment for crew and passengers
 - 6 Machinery main components
 - 7 Systems for machinery components
 - 701-100 Fuel oil filling & transfer system
 - 703-100 Fuel oil supply system
 - 703-500 Remote control quick closing valves
 - 721-100 SW cooling system
 - 722-100 FW cooling system
 - 740-100 Exhaust piping system incl. SCR
 - 711-100 Lub.Oil & Hydraulic system
 - 771-400 Lub.Oil & Hydraulic system thrusters
 - 79 Automation Systems for Machinery (K-Chief, K-Safe, NDU)
 - 8 Ship common systems
 - 801-100 Ballast water system
 - 803-100 Bilge System
 - 803-200 Moonpool drain system
 - 803-300 Waste oil system
 - 855 Common computer systems (Serv Cab. 1- 2)
 - 813-100 Fire line system
 - 815-100 Fire- fighting system with gas
 - 822-100 Tank sounding system
 - 867 Rectifiers & Converters (UPS 1-3)
 - 871 Main Switchboard (PSA Power Supply AC DC Swbd)
 - 875 Distribution panels & boards (PSA Power Supply L01- 04)



Risk Methodology – FME(C)A

- Turning Insights Into Actions
- Supporting Regulatory Approval
- Building Confidence Across Stakeholders
- Enabling Continuous Improvement



FME(C)A Verification

FMEA Verification Testing

1. Confirms FMEA predictions in real-world conditions
2. Bridges theory and actual system performance
3. Ensures failure modes behave as predicted
4. Verifies control measures function properly
5. Identifies further mitigations for discrepancies
6. Used in KM verification programs and proving trials
7. Proves FMEA validity and system operability



Success 2025 –ASKO/ YARA

Breakthroughs in Remote & Autonomous Operations

ASKO/ YARA BIRKELAND

- Achieved successful IAT and DNV testing for MARIT, THERESE and YARA Birkeland with no show-stoppers, enabling progression to operational readiness.
- Secured DNV/NMA approval for 1:3 remote engineering monitoring & control, marking a world-first capability at this vessel scale.



Success 2025 – Reach Remote

Breakthroughs in Remote & Autonomous Operations

Reach Remote

- Delivery of Reach Remote 1 & 2
- Completed IAT and DNV testing for Reach Remote vessels and supported successful “removal of assisting vessel” concept validation through hazard identification and testing.
- *As of today, Reach Remote 1 is operating in the North Sea, with vessel control located in Horten, and ROV control in Haugesund*
- *Reach Remote 2 is operating in Offshore Australia with Vessel and ROV ROC in Perth.*





Thank you



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