

### Innovation – Moving to Outcomes

### Ports: Risk and Change

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# *"The future is already here. It's just not very evenly distributed."*

William Gibson (author, futurist)

# Outline

- What is risk?
- Examples of marine risks
- Common factors in marine incidents
- Trends affecting marine industry?
- When will ships start using other fuels?
- When will ships move to electric propulsion?
- Why will ships become autonomous?
- When will ships will become autonomous?
- How will autonomous ships affect the nature of seaborne traffic?
- How will these changes affect New Zealand ports?



#### ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management:

Risk is the effect of uncertainty on objectives.

### Maritime Risks



### Human Factors

- Why are humans at the core of all these incidents?
- Humans are at the centre of the marine safety system



### Shipping – Forces for Change



### Shipping – Responses





Container





Bulk carrier/General cargo





Tanker (Crude)





# Why Go Autonomous?

- 1. Cost.
- 2. Risk.
- 3. Safety.



# What will Autonomous Shipping Be Like?



# Where is autonomous shipping at?

#### US Navy's Anti-Submarine Drone Ship Sailed Autonomously From San Diego to Hawaii and Back

The *Sea Hunter* became the first ship to successfully autonomously navigate from San Diego to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and back.

Image Credit: DARPA

By Franz-Stefan Gady February 06, 2019



### **Electric Propulsion**



### **Drivers for Autonomous Vessels**

#### Pro:

- SOLAS safety of life at sea
- Lower risk
- Savings in crew space and build costs (5%) Cons:
- No crew to take action if something goes wrong
- Need more reliability (e.g. twin propulsion, better fuel, = higher cost)
- No insurance premium reduction (initially)

### Effects of Autonomous Vessels

Personal predictions:

- Autonomous vessels will follow dynamic courses using wind assisted propulsion
- Electric propulsion will become more common and will be required to access some ports
- Current hub and spoke shipping model will give way to pointto-point services, arresting trend towards larger vessels (Boeing 787 vs Airbus A380)
- Once lower risk is demonstrated, safety and wreck removal costs will become key drivers of change
- Crewed cargo ships will come to be seen as a hazard due to "erratic" behavior and will eventually be banned
- Once a tipping point is reached, change will come quickly

### Effects on NZ Ports?

- Risk of wreck removal liability: additional caution in risk management
- Pressure groups against any encroachment of marine space
- Point-to-point may mean reduced need to extend size and depth of berths
- Additional capacity may need to come from more berths, not larger
- Automation at port tied in with automation on ships interoperable or Mac vs Windows?
- Increase in point to point may relieve consolidation pressure on ports.
- Internal NZ rationale for maintaining ports (c.f. Oamaru).
- Shore power supplies required?

### A revolution in the making

Shipping is at the eye of another revolution:

- Oars to sails
- Wood to steel hulls
- Sail to steam
- Paddle to screw propulsion
- Coal to oil
- General cargo to containers
- Each of these revolutions had one main dimension.
- The current forces of change upon the global shipping industry are both strong and multi-dimensional.
- Creates many threats and many opportunities
- Risk management

### **Evolution or Revolution?**

A complete overturn of the marine fuel landscape is not realistic in just over 16 years what we see is an evolution rather than a revolution

### The pace of revolution

- Usually slower than pundits initially imagine But:
- Effects are often more profound than initially thought

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### **Questions and Comments?**

