

National Academies of Sciences Marine Board – Spring Meeting

Unmanned Surface Vessels – Legal Perspective



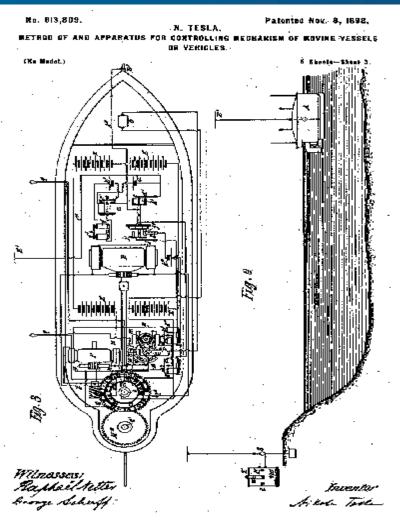
Washington, DC

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The information contained herein is abridged and summarized from numerous sources, the accuracy and completeness of which cannot be assured. This should not be construed as legal advice or opinion and is not a substitute for the advice of counsel.

Nikola Tesla: November 8th, 1898 patent for "Method of and apparatus for controlling mechanism of moving vessels or vehicles"



Courtesy of: U.S. Patent office, http://www.mcnikolatesla.hr/wp-content/uploads/bsk-pdf-manager/89_00613809.PDF



Levels of Automation in Navigation

- Manual navigation of merchant ships
- Automatic Course Steering (Autopilot)
- Decision-support
- Remotely operated navigation
- Remote monitoring
- Partial autonomy
- Fully autonomous







Legal Landscape

- Courts have not considered USV issues
- References to USV in U.S. cases (past 5 yrs): 0
- Implications:
 - No clear guidance from the courts
 - Existing cases provide imperfect analogies



Key Legal Instruments

- International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS)
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)
- International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW)
- Other maritime laws, rules and conventions as applicable



What is a Vessel or Ship? No universally accepted definition

- 1 U.S.C. §3: "Every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water."
- COLREGS: "Every description of watercraft, including non-displacement craft and seaplanes, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water."
- SUA Convention (ship=any vessel, floating craft)
- MARPOL (ship=any vessel, floating craft)



Key Legal Considerations

- "Vessel" definitions
- Minimum Manning requirements
- Watchkeeping
- Rendering assistance
- Master or Person-in-charge
- "Seafarer"
- Piracy
- Environmental response



Key Legal Considerations – cont.

- Navigation Rules
 - Look-out
 - Lights and Shapes Requirements
 - Sound and Light Signals
- Collision Prevention
 - Determine the Risk of Collision
 - Actions to Avoid Collision

- Design if requires manually operated
- Products Liability



Limitation Of Liability: The Legal Regime

- Shipowner's Limitation of Liability Act
- Vessel owner may limit its liability in a maritime casualty (cargo damage, collision, personal injury or death) to the post-casualty value of the vessel, plus pending freight.



Limitation Of Liability: The Legal Regime

- Accident must be outside owners "privity or knowledge."
 - Negligence not that of a corporate officer, manager or superintendent
- Owner must demonstrate:
 - No prior knowledge of unseaworthiness
 - The exercise of reasonable diligence
- "An owner must avail himself of whatever means of knowledge are reasonably necessary to prevent conditions likely to cause losses."



Industry Organizations











- Navigation Safety Advisory Counsel (NAVSAC)
- UK Maritime Automomous Systems Regulation Working Group (MASRWG)
- EU Safety and Regulations for European Unmanned Maritime Systems (SARUMS)

Navigation Safety Advisory Council (NAVSAC)

Resolution 16-01

(Supersedes Resolution #13-05)

(Introduced as Task Statement #15-01)

Unmanned Maritime Systems Best Practices

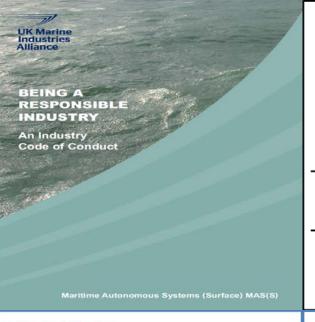


Working togeth for a safer world

Cyber-enabled ships

ShipRight procedure – autonomous ships

First edition, July 2016







THE MARITIME AUTONOMOUS SURFACE SHIPS CODE OF PRACTICE

A Voluntary Code



Additional Design Procedures

LR Code for Unmanned Marine Systems

February 2017



Working together for a safer world



MSC 98/20/2 27 February 2017 Original: ENGLISH

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WORK PROGRAMME

Maritime Autonomous Surface Ships Proposal for a regulatory scoping exercise

Submitted by Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States

SUMMARY

Executive summary:

The use of Maritime Autonomous Surface Ships (MASS) creates the need for a regulatory framework for such ships and their interaction and co-existence with manned ships. This document invites the Committee to undertake a regulatory scoping exercise to establish the extent of the need to amend the regulatory framework to enable the safe, secure and environmental operation of MASS within the existing IMO instruments.

existing IMO instrum

Strategic direction: 5.2 and 5.4

MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

98th session Agenda item 20

High-level action: 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.4 and 5.4.1

Output: No related provisions

Action to be taken: Paragraph 25

Related document: MSC 95/INF.20



Trondheimsfjord

- Extensive area in Northern Norway designated as an official test bed for autonomous shipping
- Collaborative: government and industry
- No other such test sites of this kind in the

world (commercial shipping)



Industry questions

- Persistent surveillance with video and radar feedback to a land base
- Launch and recover an aerial drone via an unmanned vessel
- Launch and control an ROV from an unmanned vessel
- Guidance on use approval COTP? CGHQ?



Industry challenges

- Definitions uniformity
- Practical application
- Standards common and equivalent
- Domestic and International agreement
- Legal case law undeveloped
- Education and raising awareness
- Lack of designated testing site
- Insurance Coverage
- Cybersecurity



Questions?





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