

Future of Maritime Autonomy:

Cybersecurity, Trust and Mariner's Situation Awareness

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Maritime Remote Operations



Source: (Kon, 2022)

- Remote operations reliant on **digital data**.
- The issue and the importance of the **human element** specially for remote operations (IMO MSC.1/Circ.1638).
- **New operational risks** are introduced.
- Misalignment between organisations innovation strategies to their **machine operator** work processes to achieve fully **autonomous ships**.



Source: (Mtiinstruments, 2022)

Automation Conundrum or “Human-in-the loop”

Maritime Remote Operations Challenges



Situational Awareness

Reliant on information gathered from digital data



Cyber Security

Reliant on security of information gathered from digital data



Trust

Confidence in digital data for decision-making



Roles and Responsibilities

Implications when having the command of the ship remotely



Training

Competences for remote operated vessel

Methodology

Data Collection



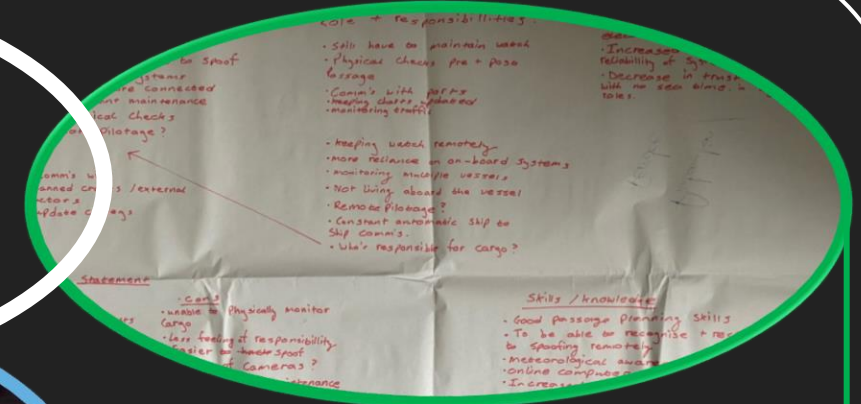
Maritime Cyber Awareness Questionnaire

- Divided into two parts:
 - **Quantitative:** maritime cyber awareness questions
 - **Qualitative:** opinions or details
- After this **maritime cyber lecture** (3 hours duration).



Full Bridge Cyber-attack Simulation Exercises

- Two 20-minute simulation exercises:
- **GPS drift** (300m every 2 min) in a Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS).
 - **Loss of rudder and engine** control in inbound passage to port.



Future of Remote Operation Tabletop Exercises

- **Five questions** referred to IMO degrees of autonomy 2-4.
- **50 minutes tabletop** discussion.
- Groups of 5-6 people.

Participants:
60 Navigational students

Findings

01. SA Challenges for Remote Operations



04. Roles and Responsibilities in Remote Operations

02. Cyber Security Affecting SA



- 75% agreed that training needed to stop a cyber-attack.
- New skills needed for remote operations.
- Gaps in perception can be mitigated with awareness training and cultural changes.
- New, or amendments to, regulations (such as ISM Code and STCW).

03. Trust in Autonomous Systems



05. Remote Operation Training

Conclusion



Situational Awareness

New skills for remote operations



Cyber Security

Information validation for digital data



Trust

Reduce overconfidence in information given by digital aids



Roles and Responsibilities

Balanced between human-in-the-loop and control-centre design



Training

New/amendments regulations and guidelines

Limitations and Future Research

Experienced
Group

01

Different
Backgrounds

02

Engage with
More Mature
Sectors

03

Specialised Crew
Training

04

Balance Between
Safety of
Operations and
Commercial
Benefits

Vague Crew
Training

04

Sector
Infancy

03

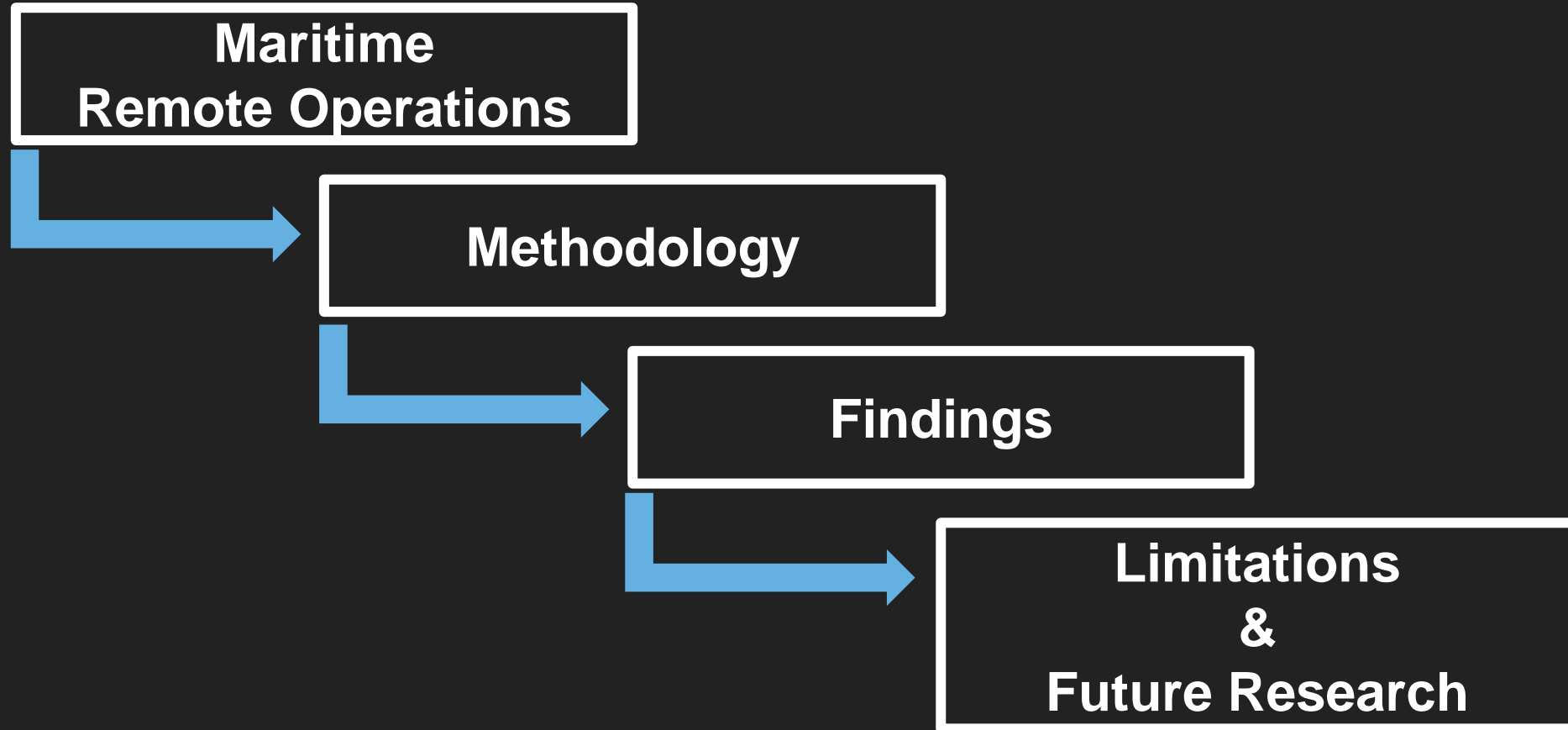
Low Diversity

02

Lack of
Experience

01

Summary





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Thank You! Any Questions?

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