

The Sensor: Unfamiliar waters: Navigating autonomous vessels' potential and perils

July 29, 2019

Autonomous technology is advancing in every sector and in many ways the maritime industry may well be viewed by some as being ahead of the pack. From crewless ships to autonomous loading and offloading, there has been a steady increase in the use of autonomous technology on commercial vessels. Like any disruptive technology, however, autonomous vessels present their fair share of challenges.

One of the biggest challenges is staying on the right side of the law. It is unclear how autonomous vessels could comply with some of the current applicable legislation, particularly that which goes beyond the safe operation of the vessel. For example, under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), masters of vessels sailing under the flag of signatory states must assist those in distress at sea. An autonomous vessel may be able to pilot itself around obstacles, but will it be able to identify someone in distress? What mechanisms would or should it have to assist such a person? The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) may also require an update. SOLAS includes minimum crewing requirements, which likely have to be adapted, as they were not drafted with crewless ships in mind.

Other concerns include the legal implications for insurers in the absence of updated legislation that can address issues surrounding liability. A safer voyage is one of the purported benefits of autonomous vessels, however, it is worth noting that although there may be statistics regarding how many maritime casualties result from human action or omission, there is no way to quantify how many potential incidents have been averted because of a crew's intervention. In addition, autonomous vessels could be more susceptible to cyber hacking and pirate/terrorist take over. Loss of jobs is also no small matter as these technologies will disrupt the lives and careers of the thousands of seafarers employed in the industry.

In September 2018, Transport Canada invited members of the maritime industry (including BLG) to a workshop on Maritime Autonomous Surface Ships (MASS) and provided some insight into their plans for regulating autonomous ships in Canada. They received concerns and comments from members across the industry, including seafarers. Legal and technological perspectives were also included. The most common requests heard from industry members were:



- if regulatory changes are to be made, representatives from all parts of the shipping chain should be involved in developing those changes;
- there should be a mechanism in place whereby regulatory changes can adapt swiftly to the changing landscape, or the Canadian maritime industry risks falling behind the rest of the world;
- Canada's harsh environment should be considered when developing the regulations such that the practicality of international agreements is not hampered; and
- within the limits of existing regulations, it would be beneficial to grant local
 exemptions or permits to allow testing or operation of autonomous and
 semiautonomous vessels in local waters or specific navigational areas within
 Canadian waters such that testing can occur before international agreements are
 agreed to and adopted.

Transport Canada is aiming to have draft regulations ready by 2020 to coincide with the timing of the International Maritime Organization's scoping effort. Although it is difficult to predict how the future of autonomous vessels will unfold, it certainly will be an interesting voyage to watch.

By

Robin Squires, Martin Abadi, Sarah Sweet

Expertise

International Trade & Investment, Transportation, Autonomous Vehicles, China, India, Japan, Korea, Latin America & the Caribbean, United Kingdom and Europe, United States

BLG | Canada's Law Firm

As the largest, truly full-service Canadian law firm, Borden Ladner Gervais LLP (BLG) delivers practical legal advice for domestic and international clients across more practices and industries than any Canadian firm. With over 725 lawyers, intellectual property agents and other professionals, BLG serves the legal needs of businesses and institutions across Canada and beyond – from M&A and capital markets, to disputes, financing, and trademark & patent registration.

blg.com

BLG Offices

Calgary

Centennial Place, East Tower 520 3rd Avenue S.W. Calgary, AB, Canada T2P 0R3

T 403.232.9500 F 403.266.1395

Ottawa

World Exchange Plaza 100 Queen Street Ottawa, ON, Canada K1P 1J9

T 613.237.5160 F 613.230.8842

Vancouver

1200 Waterfront Centre 200 Burrard Street Vancouver, BC, Canada V7X 1T2

T 604.687.5744 F 604.687.1415



Montréal

1000 De La Gauchetière Street West

Suite 900

Montréal, QC, Canada

H3B 5H4

T 514.954.2555 F 514.879.9015 Toronto

Bay Adelaide Centre, East Tower 22 Adelaide Street West Toronto, ON, Canada M5H 4E3

T 416.367.6000 F 416.367.6749

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to constitute legal advice, a complete statement of the law, or an opinion on any subject. No one should act upon it or refrain from acting without a thorough examination of the law after the facts of a specific situation are considered. You are urged to consult your legal adviser in cases of specific questions or concerns. BLG does not warrant or guarantee the accuracy, currency or completeness of this publication. No part of this publication may be reproduced without prior written permission of Borden Ladner Gervais LLP. If this publication was sent to you by BLG and you do not wish to receive further publications from BLG, you may ask to remove your contact information from our mailing lists by emailing unsubscribe@blg.com or manage your subscription preferences at blg.com/MyPreferences. If you feel you have received this message in error please contact communications@blg.com. BLG's privacy policy for publications may be found at blg.com/en/privacy.

© 2025 Borden Ladner Gervais LLP. Borden Ladner Gervais LLP is an Ontario Limited Liability Partnership.