









Setting the AEGIS scene

- Technical innovations
 - Ship design (autonomy and remote pilotage)
 - Cargo handling (on-board and at dock)
 - Digital connectivity
 - Low-emission propulsion systems
- Governance is about decision-making
 - The problem of regime fragmentation in waterborne transport
 - Examples from AEGIS
- Key to successful governance









Governance in four dimensions

Resources and power (financial, knowledge skills)

- mobilisation and deployment of resources (financial, knowledge, skills)
- division of resources between these actors affecting power and influence

the rules of the game (formal, informal)

- formal rules (fixed in legal texts and documents)
- informal rules as dos and don'ts of a political culture

- individuals or organizations involved
- coalition as a cooperation of these actors to achieve shared objectives

the actors and their coalitions involved

Discourses (norms, values, and definitions)

 norms, values, definitions of problems and approaches to solutions as shaped by the views and narratives of the actors involved











Regime fragmentation















Governance

Governance capacity
(Actors' ability to
cooperate to solve
collective problems)



Institutional capacity

(Policy arrangement enabling actors' cooperation for problem solving)

Governance performance

(Collective problem solving among actors involved in terms of process and impacts)

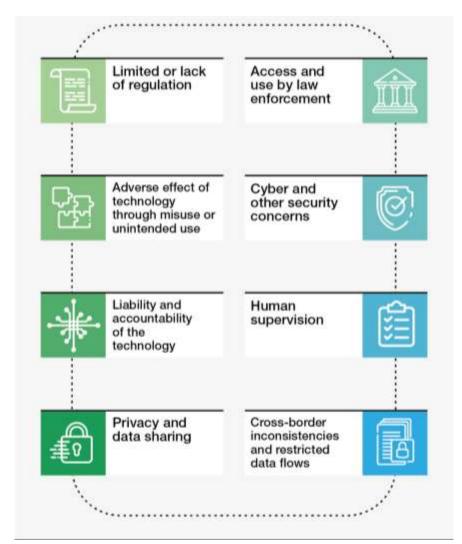








Technology governance gaps













Examples from AEGIS

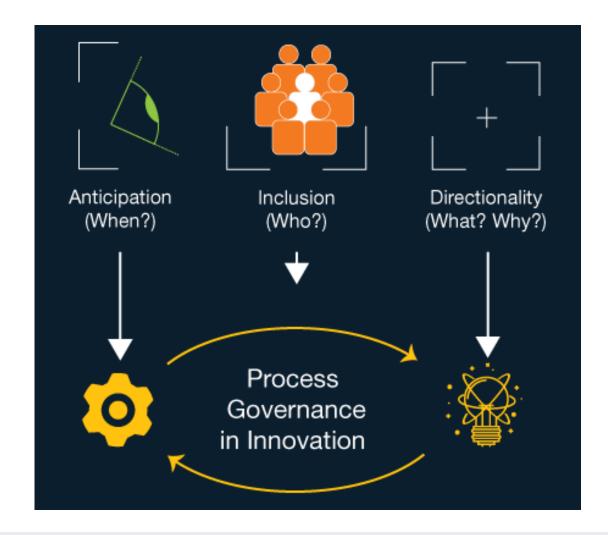
- Dependency on global rules for international transport (e.g. IMO)
- Infrastructural adaptation for autonomous operations (bridges, locks)
- Customs reporting for intra-EU maritime journeys
- Lack of clarity on how to insure autonomous vessels
- Economic incentives to road users
- Regulatory changes are not high in the agenda at national level
- Lack of integration between modalities (e.g.
- Residents may oppose increased port-operations and navigation
- Funding for infrastructure development shows path dependency towards less flexible solutions







What needs to be done?













Key to success



- Partnerships: industry driven codes of good practice become the guiding standard, temporarily replacing the need for new law
- Agility: local derogations on general rules and bilateral international agreements allow the deployment of new ships before global consensus
- Incentives: focus on policy priority of shifting cargo from road to sea to design fiscal and economic policy around transport corridors
- Participation: include road and rail operators in the policy-making on waterborne transport, as they also collaborate in the last mile
- R&D: integrate inputs from publicly-funded scientific projects into policy-making processes





