

River Information Services

December 2017

Topics

- I. Introduction into RIS
- II. RIS national (e.g. in Germany)
- III. Corridor approach



I. RIS Definition

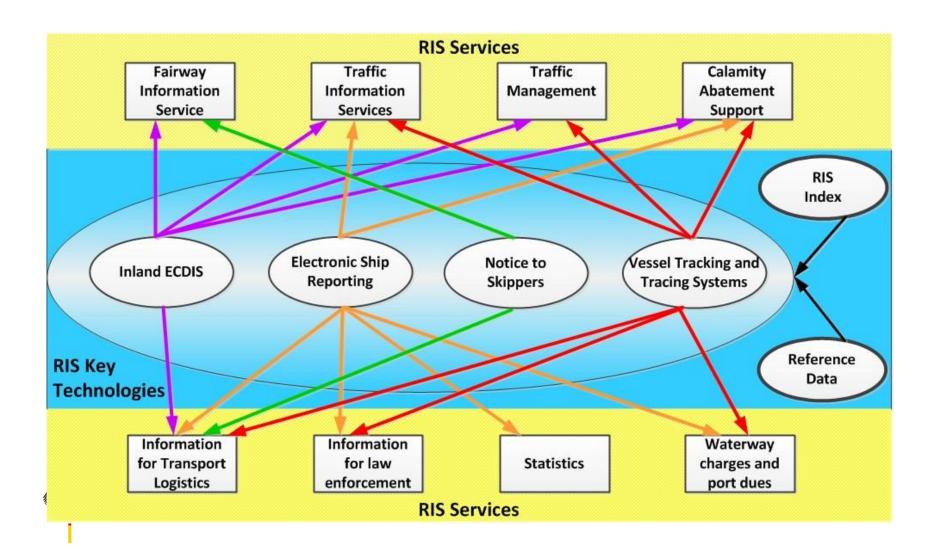
River Information Services

- mean harmonised information services to support *traffic* and *transport* management in inland navigation, including, wherever technical feasible, interfaces to *other transport* modes.
- aim at enhancing safety, efficiency and environmental friendliness of waterway transport
- aim at utilising the inland waterways to their fullest extent

Rivers in the context of RIS include all waterways and ports; all inland waterways of the Member States of class IV and above which are linked by a waterway of class IV or above to a waterway of class IV or above of another Member State, including the ports on such waterways as referred to in Decision No 1346/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 amending Decision No 1692/96/EC as regards seaports, inland ports and intermodal terminals as well as project No 8 in Annex III (3). For the purposes of this Directive, the Classification of European Inland Waterways set out in UNECE Resolution No 30 of 12 November 1992 shall apply.

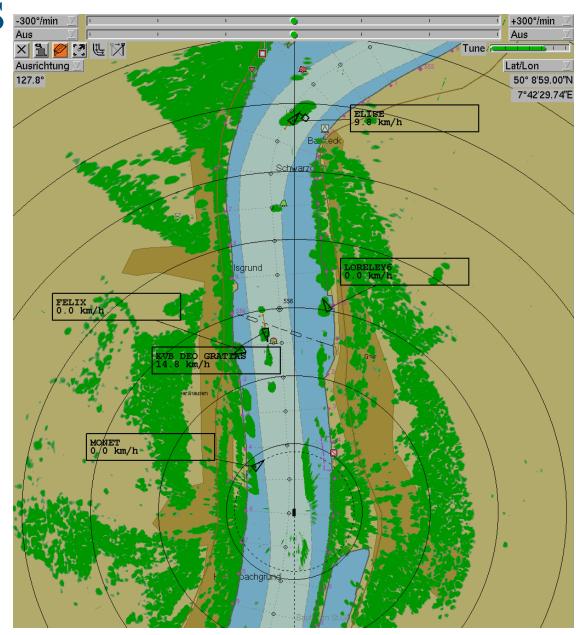


I. RIS key technologies and RIS Services



I. Inland ECDIS -300°/min

Navigation Mode





I. Inland ECDIS

Information Mode





I. AIS dataset

Privacy related data!

Vessel's static and voyage related data:

- (Unique) European Number of (vessel) Identification (ENI)
- User Identifier (Maritime Mobile Service Identity)
- UN ECE Rec-28 vessel and convoy type
- Length and beam in decimeter accuracy
- Position
- Velocity
- •



I. Application Specific Messages

Specified ASMs:

- Water level message (from shore)
- Vertical bridge clearance message (from shore)
- ETA message (from vessel)
- RTA message (from shore)
- Signal lights message (from shore)
- Specified safety related message (from shore)



I. Electronic Reporting

- Web/email based application for the electronic reporting of
 - Voyage information
 - Some cargo information
 - Passenger information
- Unambiguous, language independent
- Cross border exchange of reports
- Privacy related and economic sensitive data!



I. Legal Basis for RIS

Legal Frame	Technical Guidelines	Technical Specifications
Directive 2005/44/EC RIS Directive	CR EC/414/2007 concerning the technical guidelines for the planning, implementation and operational use of RIS (based on PIANC RIS Guidelines)	CR EC/415/2007 concerning the technical specifications for vessel tracking & tracing system (Inland AIS)
7 Sept 2005 on harmonised		CR EC/416/2007 concerning the technical specifications for Notices to Skippers (NtS)
river information services (RIS) on		CR EC/164/2010 defining the technical specifications for electronic ship reporting (ERI)
inland waterways in the Community		CR EC/909/2013 defining the technical specifications for Inland ECDIS



I. Legal Basis for RIS

- the process of revision already started

Legal Frame	Technical Guidelines	Technical Specifications
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II. RIS in Germany

Maritime waterways

23,000 km²

Federal inland waterways

Total length: 7,300 km
75% rivers
25% canals
class IV and above: 5,100 km
1,300 bridges
315 locks - 428 lock chambers
290 weirs
2 ship canal lifts
2 barrages

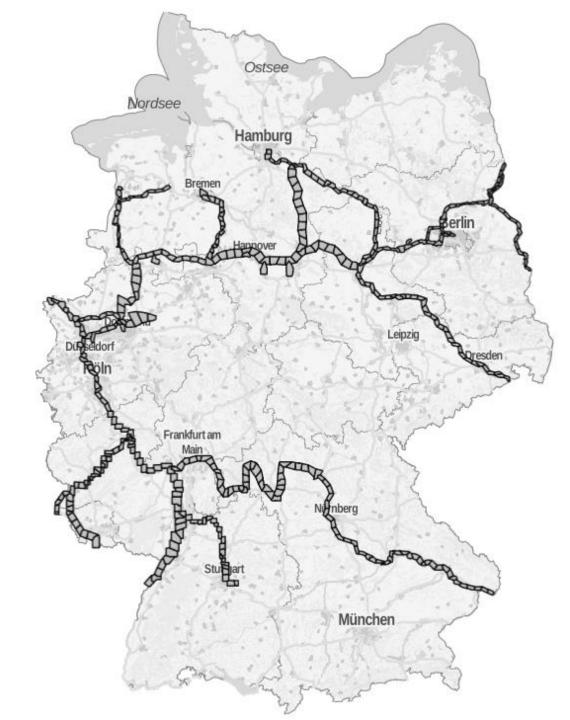
Inland ENCs

full coverage for waterays > class IV according to actual Standard, Edition 2.3





II. Inland ENCs in Germnay



II. AIS in Germany

Legal obligations for carriage and usage of

- AIS: Kiel Canal since 2006
- AIS and ECDIS: Mittelweser since 2010 (operational tests)

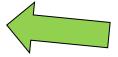




II. AIS in Germany

Legal obligations for carriage and usage of

- AIS: Kiel Canal since 2006
- AIS and ECDIS: Mittelweser since 2010 (operational tests)
- AIS and ECDIS: Rhine since 01.12.2014



- AIS and ECDIS: Mosel since 01.01.2016
- AIS and ECDIS: remaining main waterways since 23.12.2016

on inland vessels in order to support the skippers' navigation



II. AIS in Germany

Inland AIS - Landseitige Ausstattung an Binnenwasserstraßen

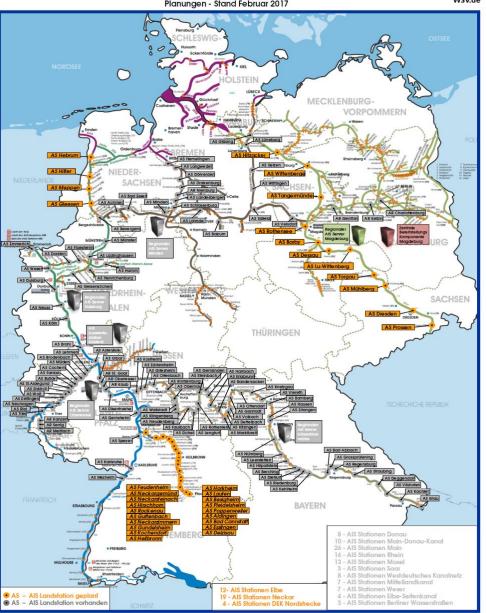
Planungen - Stand Februar 2017



AIS shore based infrastructure

Today coverage of 3750 km of inland waterways

- 130 Inland AIS shore stations
- 10 Repeater stations
- 5 regional Inland AIS centres





II. ERI in Germany

Electronic reporting for CAS

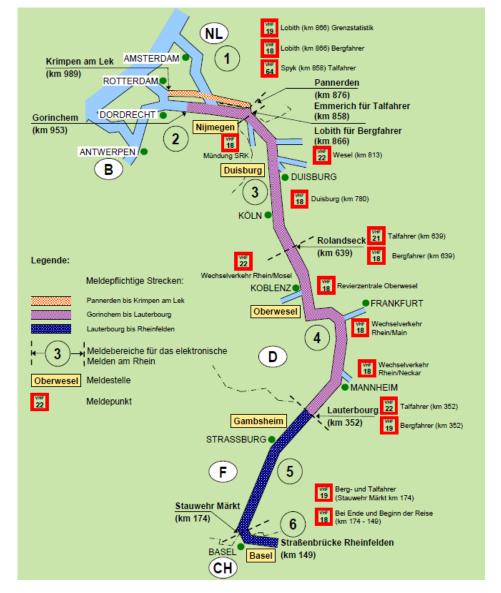
Legal obligation on Rhine since 01.04.2010

ERI data exchange

between DE and NL, LU, FR to reduce skippers' administrative burden

Electronic transport document

In line with ADN chapter 5.4





II. www.ELWIS.de

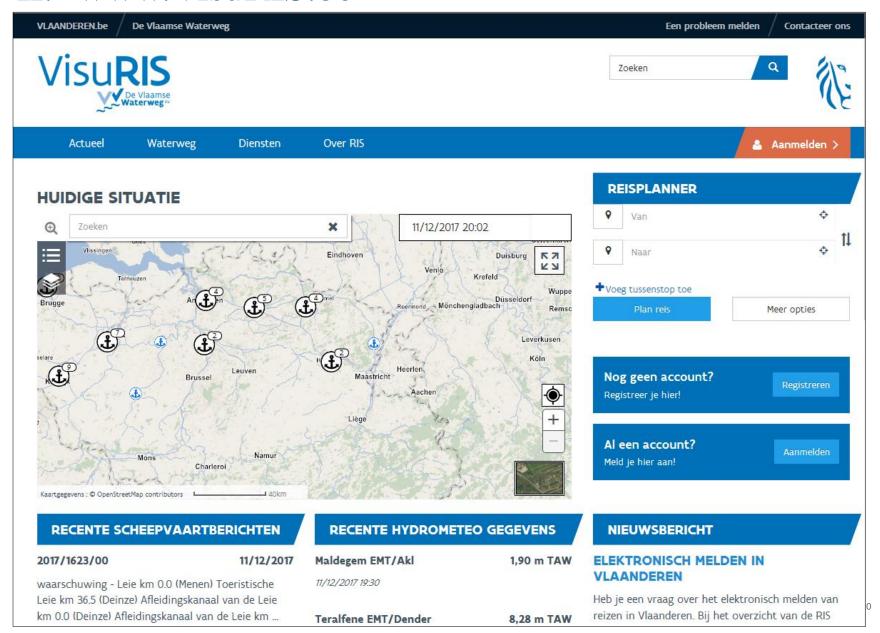


Die Inland-ENC können im offiziellen Inland → ECDIS-Austauschformat (Interner Link) heruntergeladen werden.

Es besteht die Möglichkeit, über > ELWIS-Abo (Interner Link) Informationen zu erhalten, dass neue bzw. geänderte Inland-ENC zur Verfügung stehen.

Für die Anzeige der Inland-ENC ist eine Inland ECDIS-Applikation (> Gerät oder Anwendung (Interner Link)) erforderlich. Diese Inland ECDIS-Applikation ist nicht Umfang der kostenfreien Bereitstellung von Inland-ENC.

II. www.VisuRIS.be



II. RIS national

Member States focus on national implementation

- > National RIS portals
- Different service portfolios
- Complaints regarding
 - limited RIS data exchange across borders
 - lack of compatibility
 - > differences in data quality





III. Corridor approach

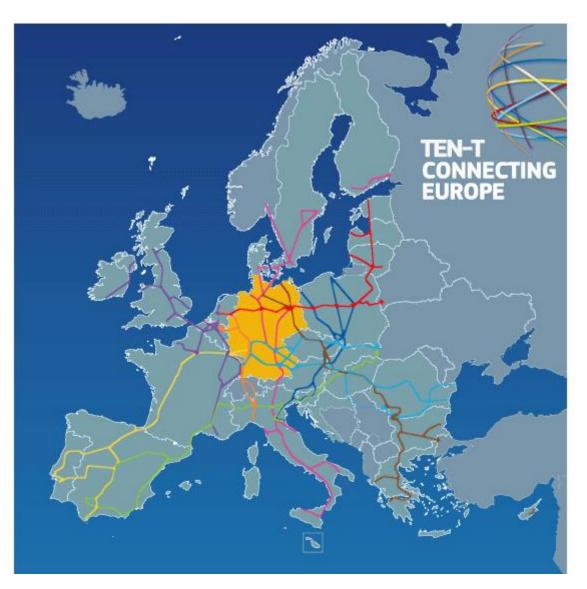
Germany is part of **6 TEN-T corridors**

North Sea-Baltic Orient/East-Med Scandinavian-Mediterranean Rhine-Alpine **Atlantic** Rhine-Danube

NL - LU - FR - AT - CZ - PL







Study on RIS enabled management of the European IWT corridors

- Next step in the deployment of RIS
- 5 countries (NL, BE, LU, AT, DE plus FR as cooperative partner)
- Co-funded by the EU



common understanding:

"Corridor Management is defined as information services among

- waterway authorities mutually
- waterway authorities and waterway users
 and
- Waterway authorities and related logistic partners

in order to optimise use of inland navigation corridors within the network of waterways"



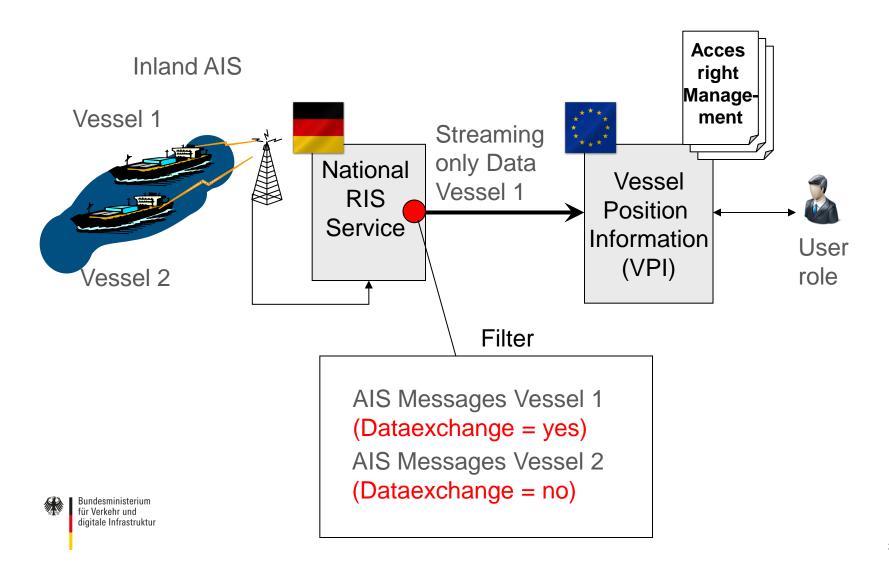
Levels of Corridor Management

- 1. Providing Infrastructure information to enable reliable route planning
- 2. Providing **Traffic Information** for **voyage planning** and for **traffic management**
 - present use of the waterway network (e.g. actual waiting times)
 - predictions where considered reasonable for traffic planning
- 3. Enabling controlled access to **vessels' position and ETAs** to support **transport and deviation management** of the logistic partners



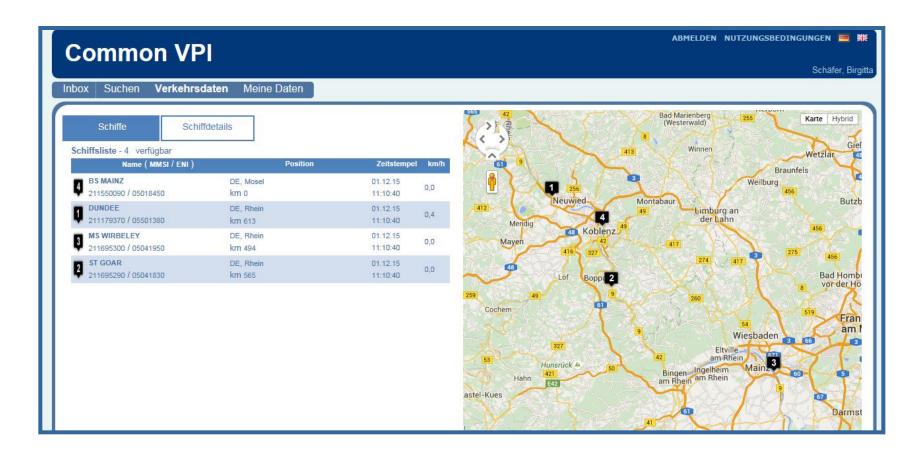
III. Information for transport logistics

CoRISMa pilot 5: vessel position data exchange for logistics



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CoRISMa pilot 5: vessel position data exchange for logistics

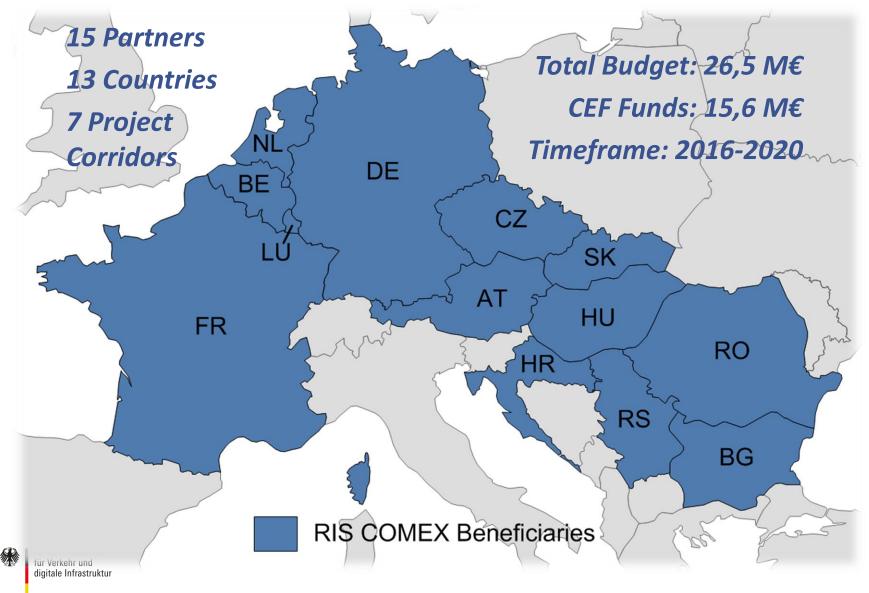




Results

- Agreement on definiton and services
- Agreement on procedure for further action:
 - Define corridors between centres of economy among the riparian states
 - Waterway authorities commonly decide on services according to the requirements of the corridor
- Agreement to implement harmonised RIS accordingly









Harmonised implementation of RIS in defined Corridors

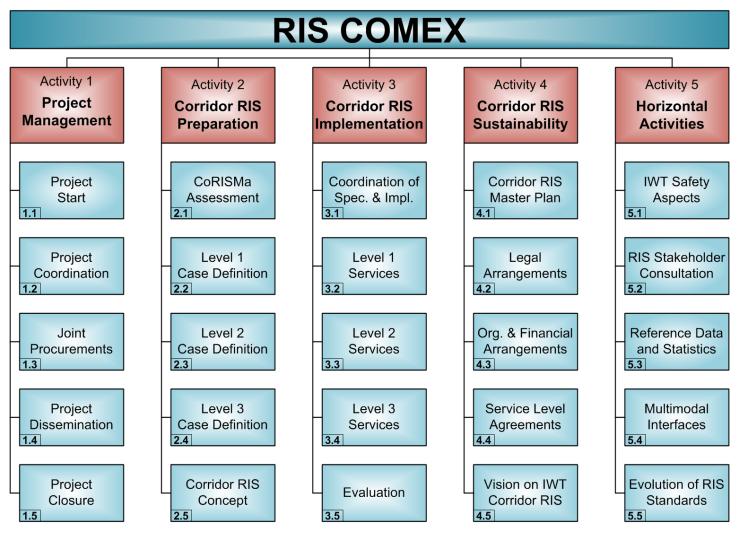
according to the CoRISMa concept and to users' needs*

- evolve RIS from national systems to services on Corridor level
- based on a Corridor RIS Concept
- improve the added value of RIS especially for logistics users
- create a single point of access for the end users
- enable sustainable operation beyond the project



^{*} users' needs are asked in Industry Reference Groups and via questionaires

Work Breakdown Structure





Project Phases **Project Phases** 1.1. Project Start Supporting activities 1.2 Project 2.1. CoRISMa Coordination Assessment 1.3. Joint **Procurements** 4.1. Master Plan COMEX 1.4. Dissemination 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 Case Definitions 4.2. Legal RIS Concept 4.3. Organisation 3.1., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4. and Finance Implementation 4.4. Service Level Agreement 3.5 Evaluation 4.1. Corridor Master Plan 4.5. Vision 1.5 Closure Horizontal activities 5.1. Safety 5.2. Stakeholders 5.3. Reference Data 5.4. Multimodal Interfaces 5.5. RIS Standards

In order to

- make IWT a transparent mode of transport, able to be scheduled and reliably integrated into the logistic chain
- enable best use of the available infrastructure
- Improve efficiency and environmental friendliness
- reduce administrative burdens



