## Nautical Institute 2019 AGM conference, in Hong Kong, 13th June 2019

#### SIMULATION TRAINING

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MARITIME TRAINING CENTRE



#### Brief about Anglo-Eastern

- Around 700 ships
- 28000 seafarers
- Crewing Areas India, Philippines, Eastern Europe,
   China, Myanmar
- Type of Ships All except cruise liners



# Sophisticated INS on board and yet she strands - human error accounts for 80% of accidents





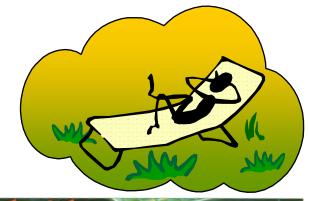


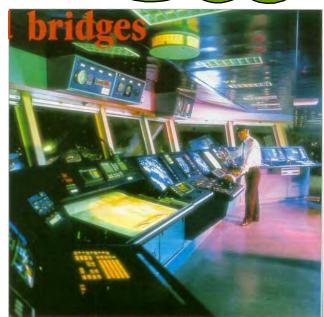
#### **Drawbacks of Automation**

 Automation is so efficient and reliable that it can induce complacency

 Monitoring a system that runs almost perfectly is boring

- Such reliability tends to transform active monitoring into passive monitoring
- Officers tend to check that the automation behaves as intended instead of navigating the ship!







#### Swedish Club Statistics (2013 – 2017)

## Most common causes of collision claims

Lack of situational awareness
Not applicable
Underestimating natural forces (interaction)
Insufficient watch-keeping
The ship losing her manoeuvrability
Failure to set priorities - Lack of action
Collision regulations disregarded
Other

#### Collision - vessel location

15%	<ul><li>Port</li></ul>	26%
4%	<ul> <li>Anchorage area</li> </ul>	20%
3%	Open sea, inside EEZ, 12-200nm	17%
11%	<ul><li>Port approach</li></ul>	13%
6%	<ul> <li>Coastal water, within 12nm</li> </ul>	10%
4%	<ul><li>River</li></ul>	5%
3%	<ul><li>Canal</li></ul>	5%
4%	<ul><li>Other</li></ul>	4%

## Most common causes of contact claims

	Underestimating natural forces (wind, tidal)	28%
	Navigational error from Master/Officer	27%
	Navigational error from pilot	20%
	The ship losing her manoeuvrability	7%
	Losing control of the vessel	6%
	Not applicable	6%
•	Other	6%

## Most common causes of grounding claims

<ul> <li>Navigational error from pilot</li> </ul>	21%
Navigational error from Master/Officer	17%
<ul> <li>The ship losing her manoeuvrability</li> </ul>	16%
<ul> <li>Underestimating natural forces (wind, tidal)</li> </ul>	14%
<ul> <li>Inaccurate charts or nautical publications</li> </ul>	11%
Not applicable	8%
<ul> <li>Losing control of the vessel</li> </ul>	4%
<ul> <li>Manoeuvring to avoid collision with other vesse</li> </ul>	4%
Tidal level miscalculated or ignored	3%
<ul> <li>Speed to low i.e. drifting sideway in channel</li> </ul>	2%

## Study - findings



80%

of maritime accidents were attributable to human error;

**65%** 

of these accidents could be attributed to training shortcomings;

58%

of competencies could be improved by simulator training;



#### **AESM training**

Skill based courses with the use of simulators Customized courses for filling in the 'knowledge gaps' Desired behaviour and best practice **CONSTANT FEEDBACK PROVIDED TO** THE TRAINING CENTRES.



#### Specifications of a Simulator

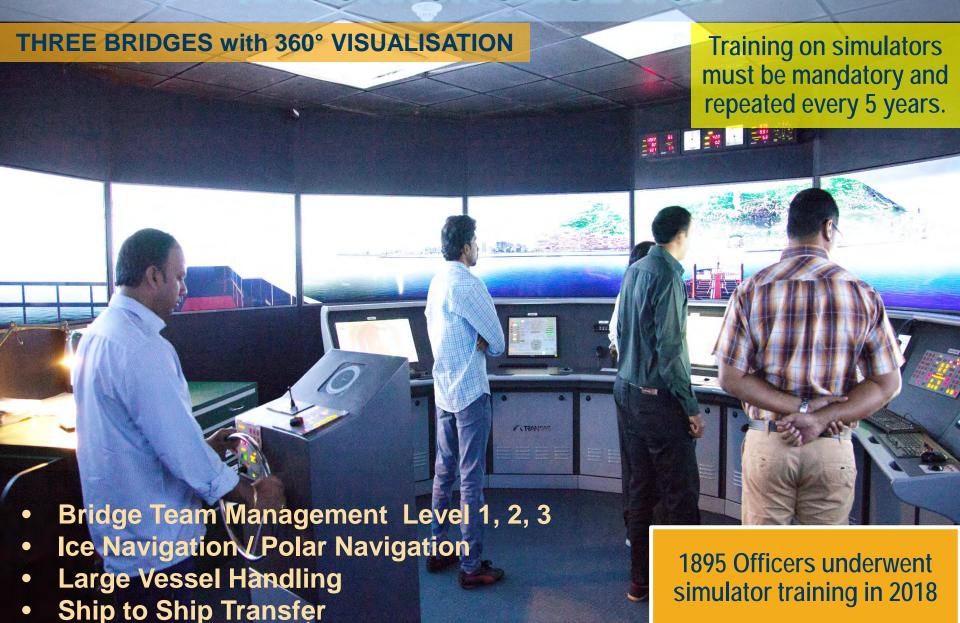
- Depict realism immersive feeling
- Mathematical modelling mimic and logic precision
- Fast computation speed
- High degree of fidelity
- Large library of areas and ship models
- Robust



## **Simulation Training Factors**

- Ship's motion
- Visual information
- Audio information
- Handling information and processing it
- Ship Handling
- Handling instruments
- Teamwork
- Leadership and Decision making

#### **NAVIGATION SIMULATOR**



Navigation Skills Assessment Program (NSAP)



#### **Navigation Command Assessment**

Candidate assessed on Navigational proficiency and Leadership for taking over Command of a ship.

Assessment Report by AEMTC Faculty and psychologist.

Exercises conducted on a 360° Full mission simulator.

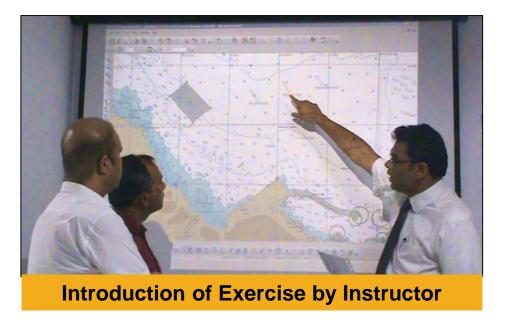
- Approaching Straits from the West and transit TSS, in traffic and moderate visibility
- 2. Approach to anchorage and anchoring at designated anchorage.
- Transiting TSS west to east with traffic. Crossing TSS to Boarding ground pilot station
- 4. Pick up Pilot and enter port channel, Current 2 kts.
- Approaching port in darkness hours.

For each exercises the bridge team consisted of Master, OOW and helmsman.

## #

#### Stage 1 : Planning

- Appraisal
- Planning Route on ECDIS
- ECDIS Safety Settings
- Markings on the Chart
- Calculating UKC





#### Stage 2 : Briefing

- Bridge Team Roles
- Master, OOW, Helmsman, Pilot
- Master Conducts the Briefing



**Briefing by Master to Bridge Team** 

#### **Observations**

- Is the Briefing Crisp and Clear
- Are the likely dangers along the Route discussed
- Were there any Challenges from the team, were challenges invited
- Was the wind / Current, approach speed discussed.



## Stage 3 : Set the Bridge

The Bridge Team is given exactly 15 minutes to set the Instruments

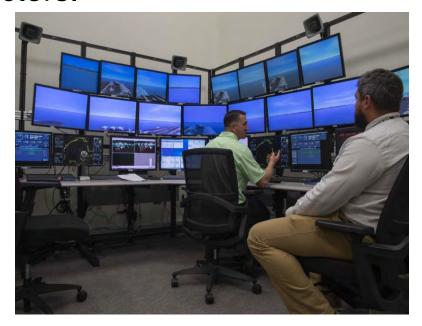
- ECDIS Safety settings
- Radar Range, motion, vectors, off-center, EBL
- AIS Dynamic information
- Echo Sounder Shallow water depth alarm
- GPS Alarms





#### **Peer Review**

'Peer Monitor', is a team member who is a fly on the wall, listening and observing and making notes using the Peer Monitor Evaluation Sheet, on both Technical factors and Behavioural factors.





#### Stage 4 : Execute the Passage







**Behavioural markers** 

Technical and Behavioural Markers



## Stage 5 : Pilot On Board









#### **Failures and Distractions**

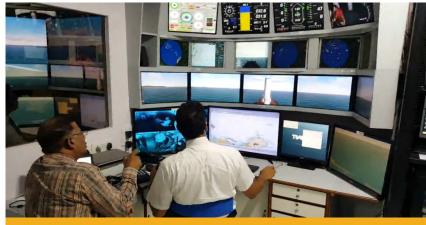




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#### **Assessment**





**Assessor discussing with Operator** 

PARTICIPANT'S ASSESSMENT FORM



**Assessor marking the scores** 

## #

#### Stage 6 : Debriefing

#### **Debriefing by the Assessor**

- Let the peer monitor speak first
- Allow the bridge team members to comment on the exercise and their performance
- The assessor provides his feedback / comments.
- Summarise the Learning points from this exercise
- What can be done better?
- What can you take back to the field?



**Debriefing by Assessor** 



**Debriefing by Assessor** 



#### As we train so shall we respond

