Challenges of Japanese Ports

Ports and Harbours Bureau, MLIT

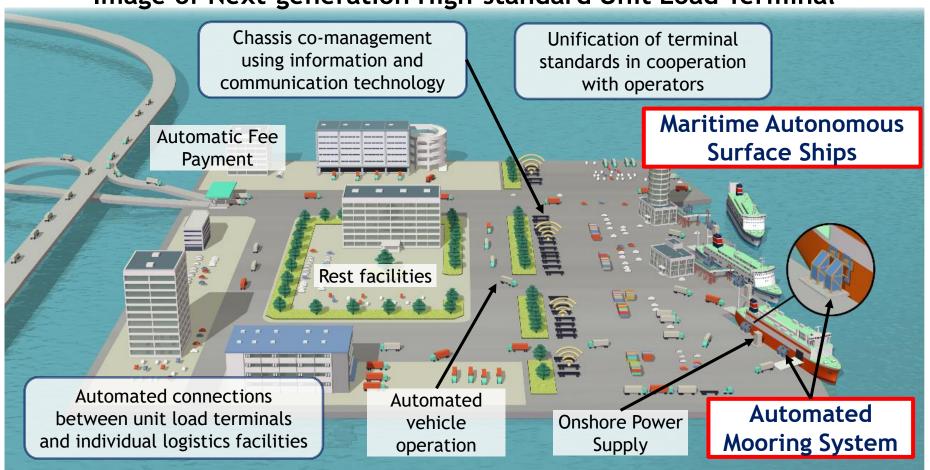


Medium- and Long-term Port Policy; "PORT 2030"



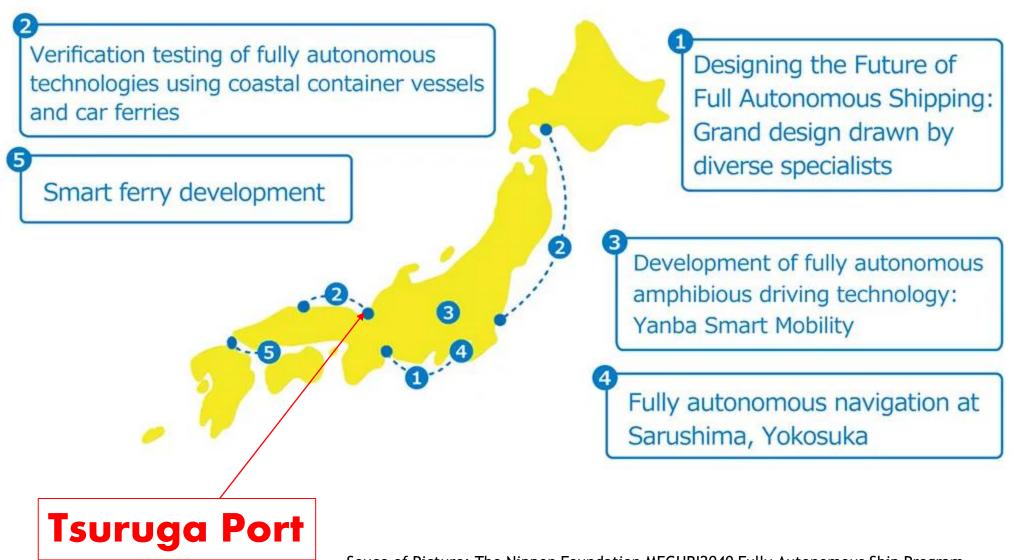
In July 2018, MLIT formulated the "Medium- and Long-term Policy for Ports and Harbors: PORT2030," which outlines the role ports should play in the development of Japan's economy and industry and in improving the quality of people's lives, and the direction of port policies that should be promoted in particular, looking to the future around the year 2030.

Image of Next-generation High-standard Unit Load Terminal



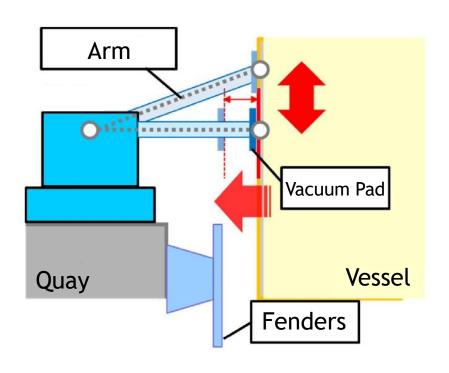
Autonomous Ships Project in Japan

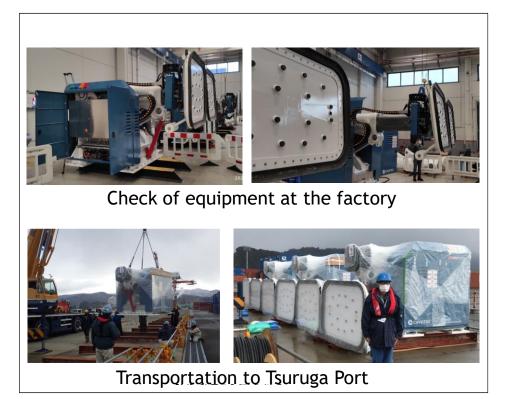




Underlying Technology - Automated Mooring System

- MLIT conducted accuracy verification, focusing on individual elemental technologies for which needs are high and feasibility is high.
- For example, MLIT demonstrate an automatic mooring system at Tsuruga Port.

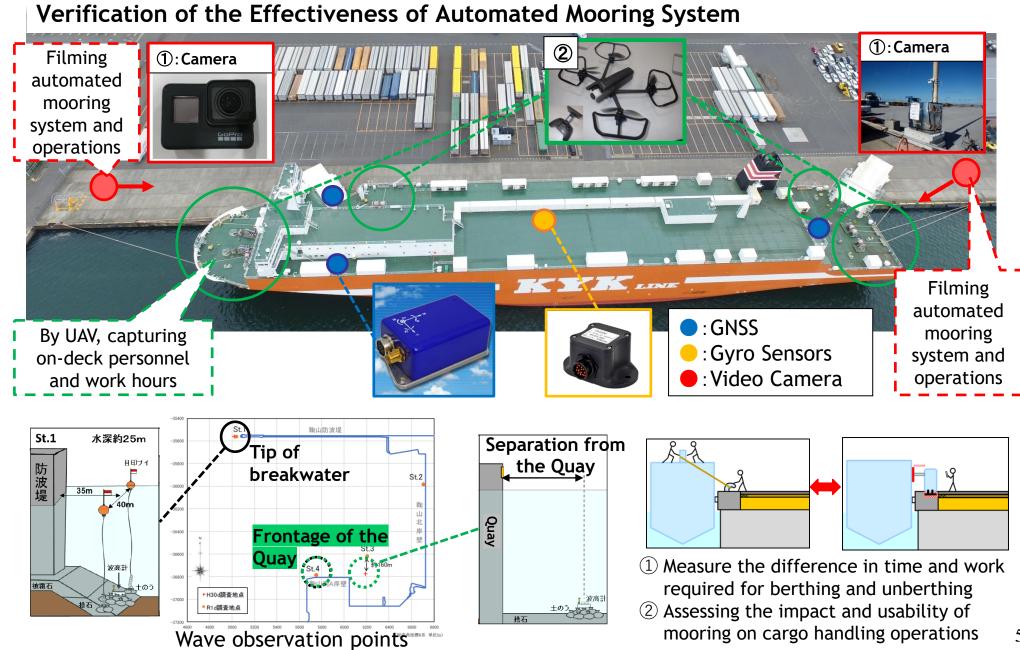




Underlying Technology - Automated Mooring System Till



Underlying Technology - Automated Mooring System



Challenges at Ports and Harbors in Japan



- MLIT, based on the trend of technological development of autonomous navigation of ships, plan to strategically address the following issues.
 - testing how the autonomous ship will combine with automated mooring,
 - studying the necessary improvement of port facilities and its technical standards, and
 - studying the rules for port entry and exit in cooperation with related organizations.

Note; Specified in the basic policy based on Article 3-2 of Ports and Harbors Act

MLIT would like to receive information on the port side conditions required for the port call of MASS (e.g., calmness of the port, strength of fenders, equipment to be installed on the quay side such as cameras, etc.).

Thank you for your kind attention!

