

Chart SAR 1 constitutes the plan of MID search and rescue regions

States within the region should establish and/or maintain rescue co-ordination centres (RCCs) or rescue sub-centres (RSCs) on a 24-hour basis, and ensure continual availability of search and rescue (SAR) facilities listed in Table SAR 1.

[LIM/MID (COM/MET/RAC), Rec. 3/9]

Co-ordination with maritime SAR authorities and IMO.

To ensure compatibility between aeronautical and maritime search and rescue regions (SRRs), aeronautical search and rescue (SAR) authorities in States should maintain close liaison with their maritime counterparts and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

[LIM/MID (COM/MET/RAC), Rec.3/4]

Continuous provision of SAR facilities.

States, when necessary, should take urgent action to ensure the continuous provision of search and rescue (SAR) facilities in accordance with the Regional Air Navigation Plan Publications.

[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/6]

Capacity of rescue units and associated facilities

[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/5]

States should:

- a) take due account of the large size and passenger-carrying capacity of commercial aircraft operating within their area of responsibility, and of the possibility of aircraft ditching in water near airports, in planning for search and rescue (SAR) and emergency care facilities; and
- b) be encouraged to provide and use for SAR, wherever practicable, helicopters equipped with suitable winching equipment.

Satellite-aided search and rescue

[LIM/MID (COM/MET/RAC), Rec. 3/6]

States should:

- a) take appropriate action to reduce the number of false alarms on 121.5/243 MHz caused by inadvertent activation of

emergency transmitters and eliminate unauthorized use of those frequencies;

- b) encourage the early introduction of emergency locator transmitters (ELTs) transmitting on 406 MHz and establish a register of such ELTs;
- c) make available information as to how ELT registration information can be obtained rapidly by rescue co-ordination centres (RCCs) of other States; and
- d) provide to ICAO a search and rescue (SAR) point of contact (SPOC) for inclusion in Table SAR 1 of the respective Air Navigation Plan (ANP).

SAR escort service

[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/24]

States should provide search and rescue (SAR) escort service to aircraft in difficulties.

Assistance in establishing SAR services

[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/11]

States requesting assistance in establishing or improving search and rescue (SAR) services should first endeavour to satisfy the following basic requirements:

- a) a rescue co-ordination centre/rescue sub-centre (RCC/RSC) location (which could be an air traffic control unit);
- b) a designated RCC Chief, knowledgeable in air traffic control and trained in the planning of searches and the co-ordination of SAR missions;
- c) personnel to be trained to serve as SAR mission co-ordinator;
- d) adequate staff for 24-hour operation of the RCC; and
- e) appropriate RCC material and equipment.

Use of 2182 kHz in emergency communications

SAR aircraft to be used in maritime areas should be equipped to permit communications on 2182 kHz.

[LIM/MID (COM/MET/RAC), Rec. 3/14]

States are encouraged to develop pre-search procedures, whereby ships equipped with 2182 kHz can be requested to guard that frequency, so as to enable SAR aircraft operating over the areas in which they are sailing to enter into direct and immediate communication with them whenever this is considered necessary.

Note.C Such pre-search procedures might be included in the detailed SAR plans required by Annex 12, 4.2. 1. [LIM/MID (COM/MET/RAC), Rec. 3/15]

Communications between aircraft and ships

[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/12 a)]

States should develop procedures to be included in the detailed search and rescue (SAR) plans which enable civil aircraft and SAR aircraft to enter rapidly into communications with ships when necessary.

Search and rescue operations

Communications for survivors

[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/13]

States should encourage operators to carry means for survivors to communicate with aircraft on 121.5 MHz.

Carriage of survival radio equipment

[LIM/MID (COM/MET/RAC), Rec. 3/16]

The provisions of Annex 6, Part I, 6.6, shall apply for flights as prescribed in the relevant Aeronautical Information Publications (AIP), over the following designated land areas:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

Ship reporting systems

States should:

- a) through their maritime authorities, encourage ships to participate in an appropriate ship reporting system for search and rescue (SAR); and
- b) record information on the position of ships at sea and disseminate such information to SAR authorities of other States requesting it, to facilitate response to cases of distress.

[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/16 a) and b)]

Rescue co-ordination centre (RCC) and rescue sub-centre (RSC) plans of operation should provide guidance on how information from available ship reporting systems can be obtained.
[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/16 c)]

Note.C The Automatic Mutual-assistance Vessel Rescue (AMVER) system is a world-wide ship reporting system for SAR, operated by the United States Coast Guard. Any RCC can obtain information about ships in the vicinity of a distress by contacting any RCC of the United States Coast Guard.

- a) States recording information on the position of selected merchant or other ships at sea in the maritime expanses should disseminate, on request, such information to other States in this area; and
- b) States concerned which are not presently participating in a merchant ship reporting system should be encouraged to join one of the existing systems or to develop their own system.
[LIM/MID (COM/MET/RAC), Rec. /17]

SAR exercises

States, which introduce a search and rescue (SAR) organization, handle relatively few actual SAR cases, or need to co-ordinate SAR operations with neighbouring States, should use SAR exercises to improve proficiency and procedures.
[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/17]

Note.C Exercises may be conducted on three levels: communications exercises; co-ordination exercises (without involving SAR units); and field exercises (involving actual SAR unit deployment).

SAR training

[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/18]

States should be encouraged to:

- a) arrange for regular high quality search and rescue (SAR) training for its rescue co-ordination centre personnel, nationally or regionally, as part of its aeronautical training or maritime SAR schools;

- b) grant scholarships to SAR personnel as necessary to enable them to attend a SAR training course; and
- c) make use of the ICAO TRAINAIR course development methodology to assist in the production of standardized training packages in the field of SAR.

Note.C The ICAO TRAINAIR programme provides for an effective means of analysing and determining skills required, creates training objectives by setting standards for job performance and produces material-dependent courseware.

Co-operation between States

[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/9]

To promote greater efficiency and economy in the provision and use of available search and rescue (SAR) facilities, States providing SAR services in adjacent search and rescue regions (SRRs) should enter into formal arrangements for mutual assistance in order to:

- a) help meet and exceed the minimum requirements specified in Table SAR 1 at minimal cost;
- b) ensure full SRR coverage;
- c) provide for technical and operational SAR co-operation and co-ordination;
- d) establish common SAR procedures, where practicable;
- e) conduct joint training and exercises, as appropriate, to maximize proficiency; and
- f) promote effective liaison between air traffic services and RCC personnel within and between the States involved.

Note.C SAR agreements are particularly important for border areas where concerns for sovereignty and saving lives must be balanced, high sea areas, and inhospitable areas where rapid response is essential to successful SAR operations.

State processes to improve the SAR system

[ASIA/PAC/3, Rec. 7/15]

States, when undertaking the continued improvement in the provision of search and rescue (SAR) services, should consider the following:

- a) the establishment of a national SAR co-ordinating committee to improve inter-agency co-operation, information exchange and development of national SAR policies and procedures; and
- b) nationally or in co-operation with neighbouring States, development of:
 - 1) SAR manuals;
 - 2) SAR plans and agreements for co-operation, co-ordination and the effective use of all available SAR resources;
 - 3) rescue co-ordination centre/rescue sub-centre (RCC/RSC) plans of operation and other operational documents;
 - 4) SAR training capability, especially for search planners, SAR mission co-ordinators and on-scene commanders; and
 - 5) organizational and operational working relationships; and
- c) effective use of relevant international documents.

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