



International Civil Aviation Organization

**Fifteenth Meeting of APANPIRG ATM/AIS/SAR Sub Group
(ATM/AIS/SAR/SG/15)**

Bangkok, Thailand, 25 -29 July 2005

**Agenda Item 3: Review and progress the tasks assigned to the ATM/AIS/SAR/SG by
APANPIRG**

THE NATIONAL SAR AGENCY OF INDONESIA

(Presented by SAR Agency of Indonesia)

Summary

This paper prepares the information on the activities, system communication and organization of SAR Agency of Indonesia also agreement between SAR Agency of Indonesia with other SAR Agency of adjacent country.

1. Introduction

1.1 Since 1972, to comply with IMO and ICAO Regulation, Indonesia has established the National SAR Agency called Badan SAR Nasional and shorted as BASARNAS under the Ministry of Communication. The National SAR Agency has been assigned for 3 (three) main functions :

1. To Conduct SAR Operation in connection with flight Accidents.
2. To Conduct SAR Operation in connection with Shipping Accidents.
3. To be involved in natural disaster relief and other accidents.

all those assignments have something to do with the loss of human beings and materials or the possibility of their loss.

1.2 Symbol and address of SAR Agency of Indonesia

The logo of the National SAR Agency of Indonesia (BASARNAS) is a circular emblem. It features a yellow background with a green border. Inside the circle, there is a red and white striped banner with the word 'SAR' in red. Below the banner, the word 'NASIONAL' is written in red. The entire emblem is surrounded by a green border with the text 'BADAN SAR NASIONAL' in white.	THE NATIONAL SAR AGENCY OF INDONESIA BADAN SAR NASIONAL	
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1.3 The National SAR Agency operates 6 SAR Offices Type A equal to RCC (Jakarta, Surabaya, Ujung Pandang, Medan, Denpasar, and Biak), and 18 SAR offices Type B equal to the RSC (Banda Aceh, Padang, Pekanbaru, Palembang, Tanjung Pinang, Pontianak, Balikpapan, Banjarmasin, Semarang, Kendari, Kupang, Ambon, Manado, Jayapura, Sorong, Merauke, and Timika).

1.4 As required by Annex 12 of ICAO, the establishment of RCC is based on the FIR of each country. Indonesia has two FIRs, Jakarta and Makassar, but it establishes six RCCs for the job of the National SAR Agency not only cover flight accident but also shipping one. Regarding the width of the coastal area to cover, it is needed more than two RCCs.

1.5 In performing its jobs, the National SAR Agency can use all SAR facilities available at the Government organizations (Civilian and Military), NGOs and others besides its own SAR facilities, especially for Initial Action throughout Indonesian territory.

1.6 Recently, the National SAR Agency plans to build a SAR Rapid Deployment unit to develop the Initial Action to make it more powerful. At present, the National SAR Agency is equipped by Helicopters, Rescue Boats, Sea Riders, Rescue Trucks, Rescue Jeep/Car, Survival and Rescue equipments.



2. SAR Communication System

2.1 To establish communication between Head Office and SAR Offices or inter- SAR Offices, the National SAR Agency uses telecommunication media like telephone, facsimile and Radio Communication (HF and VHF). For AFTN, it is under progress and it will possibly be operational next year.

2.2 For early detection, Indonesia becomes a member of Cospas-Sarsat as ground segment provider by operating Local User Terminal (LUT) Jakarta and Indonesian Mission Control Center (IDMCC). This system is used to detect ELT, EPIRB and PLB.

3. **Border Agreements**

3.1 Indonesia has established Cooperation and Coordination with internal SAR potencies, which are useful to search and rescue, and cooperation with neighbouring countries. Based on the ASEAN Agreement on the facilitation of search for aircraft/ships in distress and survivors to aircraft/ship accidents and in complying with ICAO/IMO on SAR Convention, there are bilateral agreements between states in the region, they are :

3.1.1 Indonesia-Malaysia

Agreement for the Facilitation of Search for Ships in Distress and Rescue of survivors of ship Accident, signed in Kuala Lumpur on 15th May 1975. Operational Letter of Agreement for the Provision of Search and Rescue Services between the Department of Civil Aviation of Malaysia and the National SAR Agency of Communication Department of Indonesia, the SAREX has been conducted for 29 times.

3.1.2 Indonesia – Singapore

Agreement for the Facilitation of Search for Aircraft in Distress and Rescue of survivors of Aircraft Accident, signed in Singapore on 14 April 1972. Letter of Agreement between the Indonesian SAR Center, Department of Communication of the Republic of Indonesia and the Singapore Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Communication, the SAREX has been conducted for 22 times.

3.1.3 Indonesia – Philippines

Operational letter of Agreement for the Provisions of Search and Rescue Service between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Republic of Philippines, signed in Jakarta on 26 August 1986.

3.1.4 Indonesia – Australia

Agreement on the Coordination of SAR Services between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and Government of Australia, the SAREX has been conducted for 10 times.

3.1.5 Indonesia - United States of America

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the United States of America on Maritime Search and Rescue, the SAREX has been conducted for 5 times.

3.1.6 Indonesia - Papua New Guinea

The JBC MOU Between two countries was signed in 1990 at Port Moresby PNG.

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