

SAR Capability Matrix (Last Update: 21 November 2014)

	Training	Alerting	Legislative	SAR Committee	SAR Agreements	Relationships	Communications	Quality Control	Civil Military	Resources	SAREX	Library	Computerisation	SAR Programme	Supply Dropping	Special Equipment	SAR aircraft	Navigation	ELTs	COSPAS-SARSAT Alerts	Capability (A) %	
Afghanistan																						
Australia	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A		
Bangladesh	D	B	B	E	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		
Bhutan																						
Brunei	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	E	
Cambodia	B	B	C	B	C	B	C	E	B	C	C	C	D	C	E	E	D	D	E	E	B	
China	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B	C	D	E	A	A	A	A	A	A	E	
Cook Islands	E	D	D	E	E	C	C	C	D	E	D	E	E	E	E	D	D	E	A	E		
DPR Korea	D	B	D	B	E	D	B	B	B	C	D	E	E	E	D	E	C	C	E	E		
Fiji	D	A	C	C	C	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	C	B	D	C	C	C	B	A		
French Polynesia	A	A	A	B	C	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Hong Kong, China	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
India	B	C	C	C	D	C	C	E	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	C	E	A	A		
Indonesia	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	B		
Japan	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Kiribati																						
Lao PDR	C	B	C	B	B	B	B	D	B	B	C	C	C	C	B	D	D	B	D	A		
Macau, China	A	A	A	B	A	-	A	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	A		
Malaysia	A	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D		
Maldives	C	A	C	E	B	A	B	C	A	C	B	B	B	A	C	C	C	A	C	A		
Marshall Islands																						
Micronesia	C	D		E	E	D	C					E		D	D							

APSAR/TF/3
Appendix E to the Report

Mongolia	A	A	B	A	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	D	B	A	B	A	A	
Myanmar	D	E	D	C	E	B	C	C	B	E	E	E	E	E	C	E	B	C	E	E	
Nauru																					
Nepal	B	B	C	D	E	C	C	D	B	D	E	D	E	B	B	C	B	B	B	D	
New Caledonia	C	B	B	B	C	B	A	E	A	C	C	D	E	E	A	B	A	A	A	A	
New Zealand	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Pakistan	A	B	B	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	D	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	
Palau																					
Papua New Guinea	B	A	B	C	B	B	C	C	B	C	C	B	C	C	C	E	E	E	A	E	
Philippines	C	B	A	C	B	C	B	C	C	C	C	D	C	C	D	C	B	A	A	A	
Republic of Korea	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Samoa																					
Solomon Islands																					
Singapore	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Sri Lanka	A	A	A	A	D	B	A	B	A	B	B	A	D	B	B	B	C	B	A	A	
Thailand	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Timor Leste																					
Tonga	C	D	E	E	D	C	C	E	B	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	C	E	A	E	
United States	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Vanuatu																					
Viet Nam	B	B	B	A	B	B	B	C	A	B	C	C	D	C	C	B	B	C	B	B	

A = Fully meets Annex 12 requirements

B = Meets Annex 12 requirements in most areas

C = Meets Annex 12 requirements in some areas

D = Initial implementation

E = Not implemented

Blank = No response

SAR Matrix Element Descriptions

Training: The appropriate level and type of training for SAR coordinator, SAR mission coordinator, on-scene coordinator, and operational facilities. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 3)

Alerting: Fast and reliable means for the rescue coordination center to receive distress alerts. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 2)

Legislative: Statutes and related provisions that establish a legal foundation for establishing a SAR organization and its resources, policies, and procedures. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. I, Chapter 1)

SAR committee: Typically established under a national SAR plan, the SAR coordinating committee is comprised of SAR system stakeholders. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 6 and Appendix J)

Agreements : States should enter into agreements with neighboring States to strengthen SAR cooperation and coordination. (Chapter 3 – *Cooperation*, in both Annex 12 – Search and Rescue, and the International Convention on Maritime SAR)

Relationships: Close cooperation between services and organizations which may contribute to improving SAR service in areas such as operations, planning, training, exercises and research and development.

Communications: Communication capability for receipt of distress alerts and operational coordination among the SAR mission coordinator, the on-scene coordinator and SAR facilities. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 3)

Quality Control: Procedures to focus on improving the quality of SAR services so as to improve results and reduce costs. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 6)

Civil/Military: Close cooperation between the various civilian and military organizations.

Resources: The primary operational facilities made available to the national SAR system by various authorities and arrangements with others. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 5 and Appendix C)

SAR Exercise: Exercise to test and improve operational plans, provide learning experience and improve liaison and coordination skills. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 3; Annex 12, and Annex 14 regarding Airport Emergency Plan)

Library: Quick access to the applicable international, national, and agency SAR publications that provide standards, policy, procedures and guidance.

Computerization: Use of or access to output of various computer resources including databases, computer aids for SAR system management, search planning software, etc. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 2)

SAR programme: National structure to establish, manage and support the provision and coordination of SAR services. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 1)

Supply dropping: Supplies and survival equipment carried by air and maritime SAR facilities to aid survivors and facilitate their rescue, as appropriate. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 2 and Appendix B)

Special equipment: Equipment created for specific rescue scenarios (such as mountain or desert rescue) and equipment typically carried on designated SAR units to support coordination and locating functions as well as special supplies and survival equipment to aid survivors and facilitate their rescue. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 2 and 4)

SAR aircraft: An aircraft provided with specialized equipment suitable for the efficient conduct of SAR missions (Annex 12, Chapter 2 - *Organization*)

Navigation: Suitable means provided within the SAR region to determine position, and the responding SAR facilities have the appropriate equipment on board to determine their position in the SAR region they are likely to operate. (IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 2)

ELT: National regulations for carriage of ELTs, and arrangements for registration of the 406 MHz beacon and rapid access to the beacon registration database. (Annex 6 – Operation of Aircraft and Annex 10 - Aeronautical Telecommunications; and IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 4)

Cospas-Sarsat Distress Alerts: A SAR Point of Contact (SPOC) designated for receipt of Cospas-Sarsat distress data, and arrangements for efficient routing of the distress data to the appropriate SAR authority (the aeronautical emergency locator transmitter ELT), maritime emergency position-indicating beacon (EPIRB), and personal locator beacon (PLB)). (Annex 12, paragraph 3.2.5 and Section 2.4; and, IAMSAR Manual Vol. 1, Chapter 4)