

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION



**REPORT OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE ASIA/PACIFIC REGIONAL
SEARCH AND RESCUE TASK FORCE (APSAR/TF/4)**

Bangkok, Thailand, 06-10 July 2015

The views expressed in this Report should be taken as those of the
Meeting and not the Organization

Approved by the Meeting
and published by the ICAO Asia and Pacific Office, Bangkok

APSAR/TF/4
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INTRODUCTION

Meeting

1.1 The Fourth Meeting of the Asia/Pacific Regional Search and Rescue Task Force (APSAR/TF/4) was held from 06 to 10 July 2015 at Bangkok, Thailand.

1.2 Prior to the APSAR/TF/4 meeting an International SAR Exercise (SAREX) Planning Workshop was conducted with moderation by ICAO HQ (Agenda Item 7 provides additional details).

Attendance

2.1 The meeting was attended by 44 participants from Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Hong Kong China, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, U.S.A., Viet Nam, Cospas-Sarsat, IATA, IFALPA, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and ICAO. A list of participants is at **Appendix A** to this report.

Officers & Secretariat

3.1 Mr. Scott Constable, Principal Advisor, Aeronautical SAR Policy, Joint Rescue Coordination Centre Australia (JRCC), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) chaired the meeting.

3.2 Mr. Len Wicks, Regional Officer ATM, ICAO Asia and Pacific Office, was the Secretary for the meeting. Mr. Mike Barton, Aeronautical SAR Technical Expert, Airspace Management and Optimization Section (AMO) ICAO HQ assisted with Secretariat duties during the meeting.

Opening of the Meeting

4.1 On behalf of Mr. Arun Mishra, Regional Director of the ICAO Asia and Pacific Office, Mr. Len Wicks welcomed everyone to the APSAR/TF/4 meeting. The Chair, Mr. Scott Constable, opened the meeting and noted the welcome attendance of a great blend of SAR expertise in attendance amongst the delegates from the aeronautical and maritime, and civil and military SAR areas which greatly assists the meeting in its efforts to harmonise efforts from those areas.

4.2 The APSAR/TF/4 was honoured to receive a keynote address from the President of the Air Navigation Commission, Mr. Farid Zizi, who led a delegation of Commissioners and was accompanied by the Director of the Air Navigation Bureau, Mr. Stephen Creamer. It was noted that the ICAO Air Navigation Commission was taking a keen interest in the work of the APSAR/TF and would be reviewing the meeting's final report and regional SAR plan for potential use in other ICAO regions.

4.3 Japan kindly provided a demonstration of their Internet-based SAR coordination system, which was initially developed to share information between Japanese organizations.

Documentation and Working Language

5.1 The working language of the meeting and all documentation was English. A total of 14 Working Papers (WP) and six Information Papers (IP) were considered by the meeting. A list of papers is included at **Appendix B** to this report.

Draft Conclusions, Draft Decisions and Decisions – Definition

6.1 The APSAR/TF recorded its actions in the form of Draft Conclusions, Draft Decisions and Decisions within the following definitions:

- a) **Draft Conclusions** deal with matters that, according to APANPIRG terms of reference, require the attention of States, or action by the ICAO in accordance with established procedures;
- b) **Draft Decisions** deal with the matters of concern only to APANPIRG and its contributory bodies; and
- c) **Decisions** of the APSAR/TF that relate solely to matters dealing with the internal working arrangements of APSAR/TF.

List of Decisions and Draft Conclusions/Decisions

7.1 List of Draft Conclusions

Draft Conclusion APSAR/TF/4-1: APANPIRG SAR Deficiencies

That, the ATM/AIS/SAR List of Deficiencies is updated in accordance with **Appendix G to the Report**.

Draft Conclusion APSAR/TF/4-2 Asia/Pacific SAR Plan

That, regarding the Asia/Pacific Search and Rescue (SAR) Plan Version 1.0 attached as **Appendix H to the Report**, ICAO be requested to:

- a) make the SAR Plan available on the ICAO Asia/Pacific Regional Office web site;
- b) reference the SAR Plan within the Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM Plan;
- c) add the following elements to the Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM monitoring and reporting scheme:
 - SAR Regulatory and Coordination Mechanisms;
 - SAR Facilities and Assets;
 - SAR Information;
 - SAR Improvement; and
- d) conduct Asia/Pacific SAR Planning and Implementation Seminars/ Workshops for Asia/Pacific States.

Draft Conclusion APSAR/TF/4-3: State SAR Planning

That, States should be urged to:

- a) review Version 1.0 of the Asia/Pacific SAR Plan and utilise the SAR Plan to develop planning for State implementation of applicable SAR elements;
- b) ensure relevant decision-makers are briefed on the SAR Plan;
- c) submit the first SAR Plan Seamless ATM monitoring information to the ICAO Regional Office by 01 March 2016; and
- d) where possible, participate and contribute to SAR Plan system collaborative training and research initiatives.

7.2 List of Draft Decisions

Draft Decision APSAR/TF/4-4 Asia/Pacific SAR Workgroup

That, the Asia/Pacific Search and Rescue (SAR) Task Force be disestablished and an Asia/Pacific SAR Workgroup (APSAR/WG) be established in accordance with the Terms of Reference at **Appendix K to the Report**.

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REPORT ON AGENDA ITEMS

Agenda Item 1: Adoption of Agenda

Adoption of Agenda (WP01)

1.1 The provisional agenda was adopted by the meeting and IP01 (List of Working Papers) was noted.

Agenda Item 2: Review Outcomes of Related Meetings

Related Meeting Outcomes (WP02)

2.1 ICAO presented information related to SAR from the following meetings:

- a) Second Meeting of the APANPIRG Air Traffic Management Sub-Group (ATM/SG/2, Hong Kong, China, 04 to 08 August 2014);
- b) Twenty Fifth Meeting of the Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group (APANPIRG/25, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 08 to 12 September 2014);
- c) Fifty First Conference of Directors General of Civil Aviation, Asia and Pacific Regions (DGCA/51, 24 to 26 November 2014).

2.2 ATM/SG/2 was informed of the Federal Aviation Administration's use of Human Factors analysis in the development and operations of Air Traffic Management (ATM) systems. The paper addressed research on human performance, safety analysis, and system optimization through human factors engineering, and identified the importance of incorporating the human component throughout system development life cycle, which resulted in the following APANPIRG Conclusion:

Conclusion APANPIRG/25-11: Human Performance Initiatives

That, ICAO be urged to:

- a) conduct an Asia/Pacific human performance seminar/workshop for optimal Air Traffic Control (ATC) and Search and Rescue (SAR) operational safety and efficiency; and*
- b) review the human performance provisions in the Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM Plan.*

2.3 It was expected that the ATM/SG/3 (3-7 August 2015, Bangkok) would hold a mini-seminar on this subject, supported by the United States. If a proposed SAREX goes ahead (13-16 October 2015, Hong Kong, China), then the first day would be set aside for the conduct of an Asia/Pacific SAR Human Performance Seminar/Workshop, which would incorporate material from the ATM/SG/3 mini-seminar and in addition, other human performance aspects that we need to stress (such as training) in the Asia/Pacific SAR Plan.

2.4 APANPIRG/25 had noted that included with the 18 Aviation System Block Upgrade (ASBU) ANRFs was a SAR Air Navigation Report Form (ANRF, **Appendix C**), which was intended to be submitted to APANPIRG/26 in 2015.

2.5 The following elements from the ANRF were intended to form four new Seamless ATM Plan elements under its Asia/Pacific monitoring and reporting scheme:

- SAR Regulatory and Coordination Mechanisms;
- SAR Facilities and Assets;
- SAR Information; and
- SAR Improvement.

2.6 The following electronic Air Navigation Plan (eANP) SAR elements in **Table 1** were presented for the APSAR/TF/4's review, consideration and discussion as required:

Reference	Detail	APSAR/TF/4 WP
Vol. I, Part VI	SAR Special Regional Requirements, if any	Attachment B
Vol. I, Part VI	Table SAR I-1 Search and Rescue Regions	Attachment C
Vol. II, Part VI	SAR Special Regional Facility Requirements, if any	Attachment B
Vol. II, Part VI	Table SAR II-1 Search and Rescue Facilities	Attachment D

Table 1: SAR Air Navigation Plan (eANP) Elements

2.7 The IMO noted that, whilst agreement on the delimitation of SRRs by the parties concerned were encouraged in order to avoid the overlap or gap of the SRRs, the decision on the declaration on individual State's definition of the SRR rested with the Government concerned. The facility to upload such information would be provided in a website facility at the COMSAR module of the Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS, <https://gisis.imo.org>), much the same as the aeronautical SRRs were currently. The APSAR/TF/4 noted that the change in the status of SRR designation to one whereby the Council approved the eANP Vol I amendment may require a consequential change to Annex 12 to reflect this:

2.2.1 Contracting States shall delineate the search and rescue regions within which they will provide search and rescue services. Such regions shall not overlap and neighbouring regions shall be contiguous.

Second RASG-APAC Coordination Meeting Outcomes (IP05)

2.8 The Second APANPIRG- Regional Aviation Safety Group (RASG)-APAC Coordination Meeting was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 11 May 2015. The meeting was attended by the APANPIRG Chair, RASG Chair and Vice Chair, APRAST Co- Chairs, and Secretariat.

2.9 Regarding the regulatory oversight for the effective implementation of Performance-based Navigation (PBN) - Recommendation 1/1 of the High Level Safety Conference (HLSC 2015), the APSAR/TF/4 noted that under *Recommendation 1/2 – Global Flight Tracking*, APANPIRG would be responsible for SAR training exercises and the RASG would be responsible for interaction between Annex 12 – *Search and Rescue* and Annex 13- *Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation*. Moreover, the RASG's Accident Investigation Group (AIG) would coordinate with the APSAR/TF for any necessary support.

Agenda Item 3: Global Update

Global SAR Update (WP03)

3.1 WP03 provided a briefing on matters related to the global progress of SAR improvement and SAR standards development. Of particular note to the APSAR/TF were the following issues:

- a) the High Level Safety Conference (HLSC) 2015 recommendations regarding global flight tracking and SAR to develop a Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (GADSS) for flight tracking, SAR activities and retrieval of Cockpit Voice Recorders (CVRs) and Flight Data Recorders (FDRs) data;
- b) as recommended by the HLSC, the ICAO Secretariat was working to implement a regime of Regional SAREXs over the coming two years and beyond;
- c) ICAO was reviewing Annex 12 — *Search and Rescue* and Annex 13 — *Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation* to clarify the relevant provisions, including the interaction between the SAR phase and the investigation phase;
- d) the evolving Medium Earth Orbit SAR (MEOSAR) system and the development of specifications for Next Generation Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) Beacons; and
- e) the JWG focus this year would change from amendment to the IAMSAR Manual to issues associated with the GADSS, NATII and SAR deficiencies. The JWG Chair encouraged States to raise global issues for submission to the next meeting in Trenton, Canada, 14-18 September 2015.

GADSS and SAR (IP04)

3.2 Australia presented an overview of the proposed GADSS Concept of Operation (CONOPS) and information on the SAR components that formed a major part of this system. IP04 was supported by a PowerPoint presentation and the latest version of the GADSS CONOPS (Version 5.0) was made available to the meeting.

3.3 The meeting noted that the GADSS was enabled by System Wide Information Management (SWIM) and an Information Repository Service, and consisted of the following main system components:

- a) an aircraft Tracking System that provided a four dimensional position of individual aircraft at least every 15 minutes (but in abnormal situations, the system triggered an alert and increased the reporting rate of the aircraft's position to at least once per minute); and
- b) Autonomous Distress Tracking System (ADT), in the event of a distress situation which can be activated on-board, manually, or from a ground station; and
- c) Flight Data Recovery in the event of an accident to help locate the aircraft wreckage with an automatically deployable flight recorder or an alternative solution such as streaming technology.

3.4 SWIM consisted of standards, infrastructure and governance enabling the management of ATM related information and its exchange between qualified parties via interoperable services. The Information Repository Service was intended to assist with correlation of an aircraft position with the applicable ATS unit and Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC) areas of responsibility together with their points of contact.

3.5 The CONOPS stated that the effectiveness of the current alerting of SAR services should be increased by addressing a number of key improvement areas and by developing and implementing a globally integrated system, the GADSS, which addressed all phases of flight under all circumstances including distress. The system was intended to maintain an up-to-date record of aircraft progress and, in case of a forced landing or ditching, provide the location of the aircraft and recoverable flight data. The APSAR/TF Chair noted that the GADSS would have an effect on RCCs, especially the need to improve RCCs systems to support GADSS. The meeting noted that it was important for States to remain engaged and contribute to the development of the SAR elements in the GADSS concept.

3.6 The meeting noted that of the 32 potential improvement areas within the ConOps, seven were directly attributable to the SAR system with a further six related to distress beacon/ELT equipage, use and procedures. These were:

- a) improvement by States to ensure Aeronautical SRRs were aligned with FIRs;
- b) improvement by States to ensure Aeronautical Search and Rescue regions were always aligned with maritime SRRs.;
- c) improved compliance by States with ICAO Annex 12 obligations;
- d) improved ability for RCCs to quickly determine the actual geographic air traffic picture within its area of responsibility.;
- e) improved understanding of responsibilities and coordination for the transition between Annex 12 to Annex 13;
- f) increased experience in using SAR procedures preventing decreased proficiency when required.;
- g) improvement and definition of the co-ordination of In-Flight Emergency Response;
- h) reduction in the reliance on ELT to identify accident site locations (refer paragraph 3.16);
- i) improvement in the (timely) activation of ELTs;
- j) ensure operators are meeting the 406 MHz ELT equipage requirement;
- k) ensure existing Emergency and Abnormal operating procedures maximise the potential of the ELT to perform effectively and provide a distress signal;
- l) improvement in the overall registration of 406 MHz ELTs; and
- m) improvement in the carriage of 406 MHz survival ELTs for overwater operations.

3.7 Other key improvement areas directly relate to the effectiveness of the SAR system were:

- a) improvement of current ATS alerting and coordination practices;
- b) sharing of data between Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSPs);
- c) civil/military coordination and information sharing;
- d) non-reliance on HF radio for remote and oceanic flights;
- e) publication of a worldwide chart of all RCCs and SRRs;
- f) consolidated global list of ATS Centre/Unit, RCC and aircraft operator contacts;
- g) improved ground communication capabilities;
- h) improved English language proficiency; and
- i) emergency procedures drills.

Normal Aircraft Tracking Implementation Initiative Update (WP04)

3.8 WP04 provided an update on the progress of the GADSS-related Normal Aircraft Tracking Implementation Initiative (NATII). This programme was expected to be trialled mainly in oceanic airspace within the Asia/Pacific Region, and a report provided by 31 August 2015. A presentation described the initiative, which included (but was not limited to) aircraft operator flight monitoring, ATS, SAR and civil/military cooperation.

Status and Developments in Cospas-Sarsat (WP05)

3.9 Cospas-Sarsat provided a status report on the Cospas-Sarsat (Cosmicheskaya Sistema Poiska Avaryinyh Sudov Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking) System, including system operations, significant developments, space and ground segments, beacons, false alerts and results of Mission Control Centre (MCC) - SAR Point of Contact (SPOC) communication tests.

3.10 In 2014 provisional statistics indicate that Cospas-Sarsat alert data assisted in 703 distress incidents and 2,104 persons were rescued. ELTs remained a significantly disproportionate contributor to false alerts compared to maritime Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB). This appears to be due to training and information issues for cockpit crews and maintenance personnel, who activate beacons for testing without realizing that all transmitted alert signals are treated as real.

3.11 In part as a result of incidents where ELTs fail to transmit a burst before destruction in fire or submersion in water, the delay for the beacon's first-burst transmission was being reduced from 50 seconds to three seconds in the next generation of beacons. However, without proper training of cockpit crews and maintenance personnel, this could lead to an increase in false aviation-related alerts.

3.12 There were approximately 1.6 million 406-MHz beacons in use worldwide at the end of 2014, an approximate 9.5% increase from the prior year. ELTs represented approximately 25,000 units of new production in the year (13.3% of all 406 MHz beacon production). Approximately 9,000 of those were 'Location Protocol' beacons with the ability to transmit location information from a local source (such as a built-in GNSS receiver).

3.13 Cospas-Sarsat recalled that they operated the International 406 MHz Beacon Registration Database (IBRD, www.406registration.com) which was freely available to users with no access to national registration facilities. As at 1 December 2014, there were 48,341 beacons registered in the IBRD (38,991 at 1 August 2013) from 132 Administrations. On average 326 SAR users per month logged into the IBRD to search for beacon registration information. India asked if any States had regulations for the mandatory update of beacon data if the beacon was transferred (the USA was an example).

3.14 APSAR/TF/4 noted that as at 26 June 2015, five Low Earth Orbit SAR (LEOSAR) spacecraft were in operation. There were also seven geosynchronous SAR (GEOSAR) satellites operating at full operational capability: two Indian, two U.S., two Eumetsat, and one Russian geostationary satellite. Russia's Louch-5A remained under test at position 167°E, with New Zealand, the United States and Australia supporting Russia in evaluating the Louch GEOSAR performance, with an aim of commissioning the satellite into the GEOSAR constellation. As at 26 June 2015, 53 Low Earth Orbit Local User Terminals (LEOLUTs), 23 geosynchronous Local User Terminals (GEOLUTs) and 31 MCCs were in operation.

3.15 Tests showed that about 25% of all tested SPOCs remain insufficiently responsive or non-responsive. The majority of less responsive SPOCs were from the African region. However, many Asia/Pacific administrations region indicated a deficiency with respect to Cospas-Sarsat alert facilities and procedures in the SAR Capability Matrix.

3.16 Cospas-Sarsat recalled that the HLSC agreed that regional SAR training exercises related to abnormal flight behaviour could serve as a means to maintain proficiency on seldom-used emergency procedures and also provide feedback to further develop the GADSS in the future. If undertaken, this effort could assist in the matter of non-responsive SPOCs.

3.17 Future enhancements to System operations continued to focus primarily on development of technical specifications for second-generation beacons and the next generation space system, MEOSAR. Specifically, these developments were anticipated to provide improved ELT performance and utility with in-flight activation capabilities, including potentially remote activation by ground command, and high velocity aircraft tracking planned for availability with next generation ELTs by 2019. MEOSAR development continued, following the 2013 commencement of the MEOSAR Phase I technical tests.

3.18 The MEOSAR constellation currently included three operational L-band satellites (Glonass-K1, and Galileo IOV-3 and IOV-4) and 17 GPS II satellites carrying experimental repeaters with an S-band downlink used by Cospas-Sarsat. Singapore asked if the Initial Operational Capability (IOC) was on target for January 2017. Cospas-Sarsat confirmed that there was a significant resolve within Cospas-Sarsat to have IOC by early 2017.

3.19 It was reported that Galileo IOV-4 had been taken out of service following a problem that rendered it unable to use two frequencies [that may have been caused by a defective antenna]. The future disposition of this spacecraft was uncertain. The first two fully operational Galileo satellites carrying L-band SAR payloads were launched on 22 August, however a launch anomaly occurred and the operational capability of these satellites remained under review.

3.20 In late November one of these satellites (FM-1) was successfully moved into a higher orbit with sufficient fuel to operate for 12 years. A similar orbital manoeuvre was executed for the second (FM-2) and concluded in March 2015. Satellites FM-3 and FM-4 were launched successfully on 27 March 2015.

3.21 The USA planned to carry Canadian-supplied L-band SAR repeaters on 24 GPS satellites beginning with the launch of the ninth GPS Block III satellite, anticipated for deployment as early as 2020.

3.22 The following Asia/Pacific States have announced the planned implementation of an operational MEOSAR ground segment: Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand and Pakistan.

3.23 Bangladesh enquired if Cospas-Sarsat membership was mandatory. Cospas-Sarsat confirmed that it was not mandatory but encouraged; however it noted that in any case alerts were provided to over 200 States and territories, including those that were not Cospas-Sarsat members.

Agenda Item 4: Asia/Pacific and inter-regional SAR planning, coordination and cooperation

Asia/Pacific SAR Status (WP06)

4.1 An analysis of the 35 Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP) SAR-related Protocol Questions (PQs) in June 2015 indicated an overall Effective Implementation (EI) of only **50.7%** for the Asia/Pacific Region. When analysed for the 35 Asia/Pacific States and administrations [that the USOAP programme had evaluated], 14 SAR-related questions indicated EIs below 50% that should be the focus of priority correction action plans (**Figure 1**):

- 23% - PQ 7.517 (SAR coordination with neighbouring States);
- 29% - PQ 7.505 (effective SAR safety oversight);
- 31% - PQ 7.495 (SAR inspectorate training programme);
- 34% - PQs 7.497, 7.501 (SAR inspectorate periodic training plan and OJT);
- 40% - PQs 7.499, 7.545 (SAR inspectorate training implemented; and SAR personnel regular training and appropriate SAR exercises arranged);
- 43% - PQ 7.507 (elimination of deficiencies identified by SAR inspectors);
- 46% - PQs 7.493, 7.533 (SAR inspector minimum qualifications and experience and RCC and RSC training programme); and
- 49% - PQs 7.487, 7.489, 7.491, 7.503 (sufficient SAR safety oversight staff, functions and responsibilities of the SAR inspectorate, SAR inspector job descriptions and SAR inspectorate training records system).

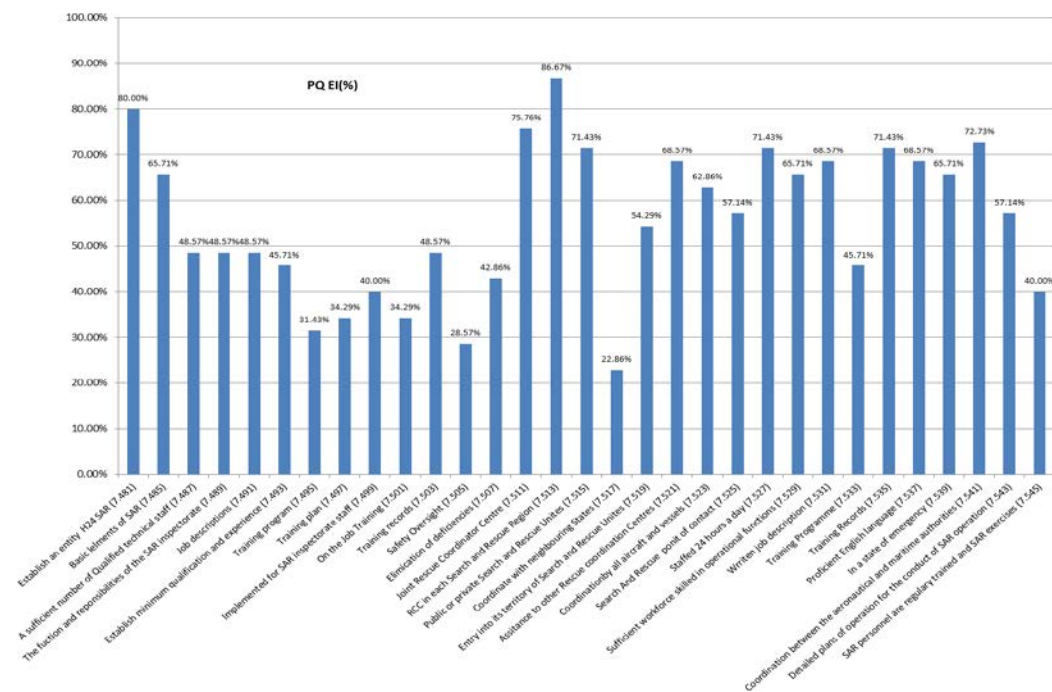


Figure 1: APAC USOAP CMA SAR PQ Compliance (average: 50.7%)

4.2 From this analysis, it appeared that the major areas of weakness is in areas of coordination with adjacent States, effective SAR oversight, and training of both SAR inspectors and staff that provide the SAR services. Therefore, regarding coordination with other States, a focus on the minimisation of barriers associated with the efficient cross-border coordination of SRU (such as pre-arranged approval) and other RCC coordination mechanisms was vital.

4.3 In addition, there was a need for improved systemic approaches (possibly on a sub-regional or regional basis) to training for both SAR inspectors and personnel responsible for the provision of SAR services, including the regular organisation of effective SAREX that actually test systems and personnel.

4.4 Finally, many States appeared to have unclear regulatory oversight of SAR services, due in part to a lack of certification and independent SAR regulation. It was recognised that many States had SAR services provided by a non-aeronautical entity (such as a maritime safety authority), so there may be some legal difficulties in developing a SAR inspectorate oversight system within the aeronautical system (i.e.: the Civil Aviation Authority of the State concerned). In this case, the State needed to demonstrate an independent safety oversight and compliance mechanism of the SAR services. States with low EI (below 50%) within the priority group of 14 PQs analysed were:

- 0% - Bangladesh, Bhutan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Cambodia, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Viet Nam, Samoa,
- 7% - India, Nepal, Papua New Guinea;
- 14% - Indonesia, Philippines;
- 21% - New Zealand;
- 35% - Myanmar, Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and
- 43% - Fiji, Maldives.

4.5 The APSAR/TF/4 recognised that the PQ results were difficult to reconcile with the reality of challenges faced by many States, which had a priority to provide basic SAR services. The meeting was concerned that the imposition of a SAR inspectorate could reduce specialist SAR staff resources from States that were hard pressed to provide enough personnel for the provision of SAR services.

4.6 The meeting recognised that while an independent regulatory oversight was necessary, the PQs intimated that SAR inspectors needed to be SAR experts, and were a separate inspectorate to other ANS inspectorates then this appeared to be an onerous situation. APSAR/TF/4 recognised that the task of regulatory inspection for any ANS field (e.g.: ATC, AIS, MET, etc.) did not require the inspector to be an expert in the field itself but rather, it was necessary for inspectors to be experts in regulatory inspection skills, which were generic. Thus a generic ANS inspectorate could mean that inspectors could be utilised in an efficient manner and not draw too many resources away from the primary service functions such as SAR.

4.7 The current List of SAR Agreements is presented in **Appendix D**.

4.8 A SAR Agreement Matrix is provided in **Appendix E**.

4.9 The SAR Capability Matrix Table is appended as **Appendix F**.

4.10 **Figure 2** provides the updated overview for APSAR/TF/4. Five administrations had notified of substantial improvements in SAR capability in the past year: Bangladesh, Indonesia, New Caledonia, Pakistan and Viet Nam.

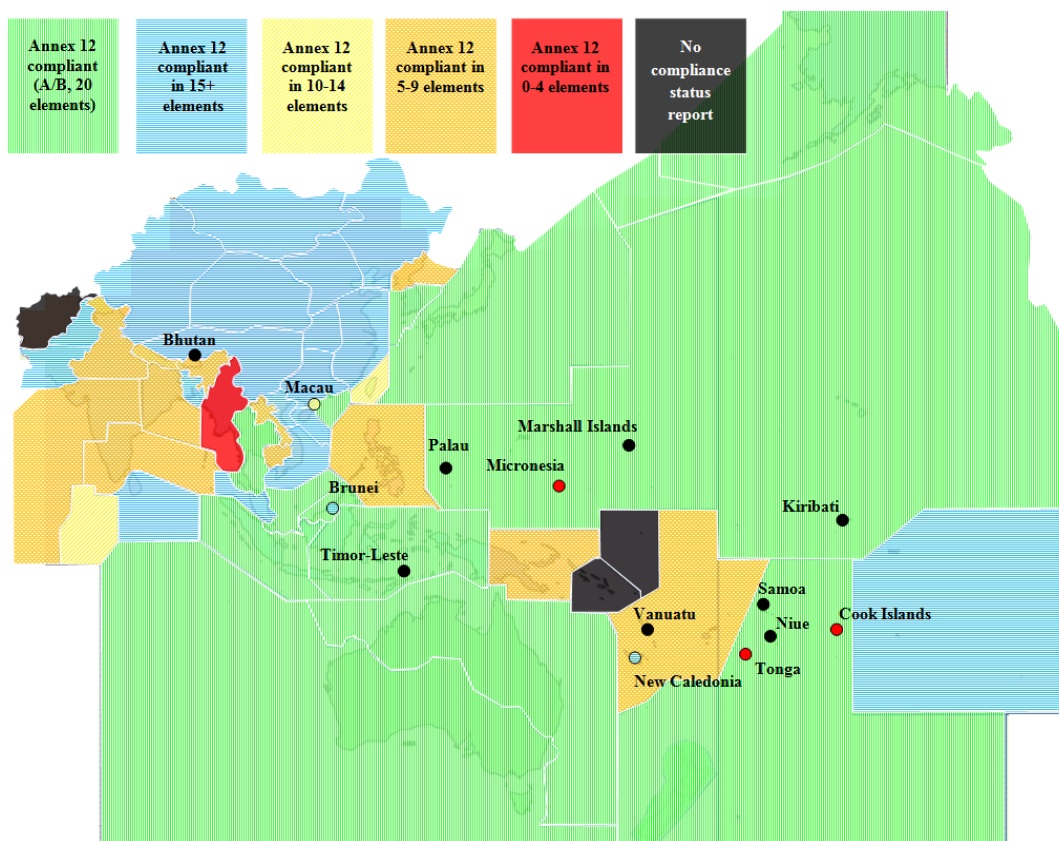


Figure 2: APSAR/TF/4 Asia/Pacific Regional SAR Overview

4.11 This data indicated that only seven Asia/Pacific administrations had a high level of Annex 12 compliance in all twenty assessed elements (Australia, Hong Kong China, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Singapore and the United States of America).

4.12 The analysis indicated significant Annex 12 compliance weaknesses remained in the South Asia area (where Sri Lanka reported a decrease in SAR capability) and the Southwest Pacific (improvements had been noted in Fiji since APSAR/TF/2). In addition, there were parts of Southeast Asia and East Asia that indicated a need for compliance improvement.

4.13 The APSAR/TF/4 meeting acknowledged the appraisal made by Sri Lanka that had resulted in a reduced capability score. ICAO noted that integrity and honesty in self-appraisal was crucial to ensure that a State recognised its areas of improvement and applied resources to remedy this. The meeting appreciated Sri Lanka's efforts in this regard.

4.14 In summary, the Asia/Pacific still appears to have made only marginal progress in the past two years in the SAR area since the APSAR/TF/1 was held. There remained significant risk of poor SAR responses unless major changes, including increased resources and effort, were applied to this important area of safety. It is expected that the combination of notifying States to APANPIRG for remedial action, the development of sub-regional SAR capacity-building projects and the Asia/Pacific SAR Plan would provide the impetus for dramatic improvement by 2016.

4.15 The overall SAR capability ranking of Asia/Pacific States (using a metric of 5% for an A and 4% for a B as assessed in the SAR Capability Matrix) is indicated in **Figure 2**:

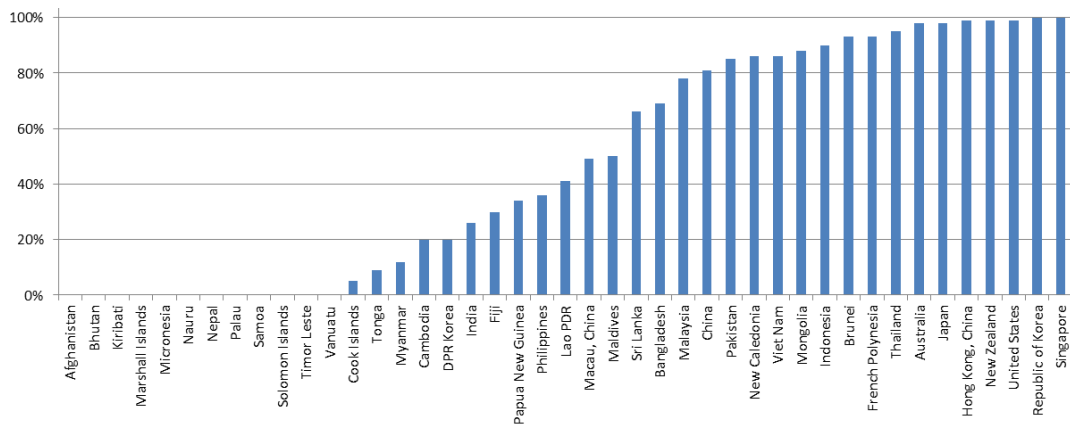


Figure 2: Asia/Pacific SAR Capability Ranking

4.16 APANPIRG/25 noted that there would be a number of States proposed for remedial action in the area of SAR capability (**Appendix G**). States and administrations should review and discuss the complete list of SAR compliance deficiencies proposed for APANPIRG/26’s attention as follows: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, DPR Korea, Fiji, India, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Macau China, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Caledonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga and Vanuatu.

4.17 The APSAR/TF/4 meeting agreed to the proposed APANPIRG SAR Deficiencies in accordance with the following Draft Conclusion and appended as follows for consideration by the ATM/SG and APANPIRG:

Draft Conclusion APSAR/TF/4-1: APANPIRG SAR Deficiencies

That, the ATM/AIS/SAR List of Deficiencies is updated in accordance with **Appendix G to the Report**.

SAR Coordination System Update (WP07)

4.18 WP07 provided an update of the Japanese SAR coordination system, which had been improved since March 2015 with an Internet-based ability to share information. With this improvement, organizations were able to monitor SAR information directly from anywhere in the world, and the headquarters of organisations can communicate with related personnel by using other new functions of the system such as ‘video conference’ and ‘chat’.

4.19 Japan kindly provided a live demonstration of the system at the ICAO Regional Office so APSAR/TF/4 participants could view the system.

Proposal for Revising Current SAR LOAs (WP08)

4.20 Viet Nam presented a brief update on SAR Letter of Agreements (LOAs) between the Civil Aviation Authority of Viet Nam (CAAV) and the civil aviation administrations in neighbouring States. In March 1997, Viet Nam signed the 1972 Agreement for the Facilitation of Search for aircraft in distress and the Rescue of survivors of aircraft accidents amongst Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) States.

- 4.21 In addition, Viet Nam noted that they currently had SAR LOA with:
- a) Singapore (30 July 1996);
 - b) Philippines (20 September 1996);
 - c) Lao People's Democratic Republic (14 January 1998, revised 30 March 2009); and
 - d) Kingdom of Cambodia (6 February 1999, revised 23 March 2009).

4.22 Viet Nam highlighted the need for new SAR LOAs where required to improve SAR coordination between neighbouring States, and that existing SAR LOAs should be frequently reviewed. In Malaysia's case, a new SAR LOA might be necessary with Viet Nam. The APSAR/TF encouraged participants to utilise the opportunity in order to conduct side meetings to facilitate the update of SAR agreements. It was noted that Malaysia and Viet Nam were to discuss progressing a SAR LOA during the APSAR/TF/4 meeting. Singapore requested that Viet Nam writes to them officially to note the specific parts of the LOA to be discussed.

Brief on Viet Nam's Aeronautical SAR System (IP02)

4.23 IP02 provided a brief overview of the aeronautical SAR system in Viet Nam. CAAV had been actively cooperating and coordinating with other civil aviation administrations to develop and sign LOAs for provision of SAR assistance, as well as to facilitate close SAR coordination activities.

Indonesia-Singapore SAREX (IP03)

4.24 Indonesia and Singapore paper presented information on the successful conduct of the 32nd Joint Indonesia-Singapore SAREX codenamed SAREX INDOPURA XXXII/2014 on 08 October 2014. ASEAN Member States were invited to participate in the SAREX as observers (two representatives from the Philippines attended). Indonesia and Singapore had been conducting joint SAREX annually since 1982, involving the National SAR Agency of Indonesia, BASARNAS and Singapore Rescue Coordination Centre involving the various SAR Offices and SAR Posts located within Indonesia.

4.25 For INDOPURA XXXII/2014, BASARNAS provided two SAR helicopters for air search and one Catamaran and a rescue boat for surface search. The Singapore Air Force provided one SAR helicopter and one Fokker 50 for air search and a Singapore Navy Patrol Vessel for surface search. No electronic signals were used in this exercise and all SAR assets involved conducted a visual search.

4.26 The SAREX subject was a Fokker 27, from Matak Island to Halim Airport in Indonesia, with the pilot reporting MAYDAY due to fire on the left engine. Singapore ATC immediately declared a DETRESFA at 0155 UTC (BASARNAS deployed the search target on the day of the SAREX at the location of the distress at 0200 UTC). Diplomatic clearance was requested through BASARNAS at time 0240 UTC. The clearance was obtained at 0300 UTC from BASARNAS for Singapore Search and Rescue Units (SRUs) to operate within Indonesia's territorial waters.

4.27 By 0245 UTC, two SRUs (catamaran and rescue boat) from Batam SAR Post were launched. By 0400 UTC, there were five SRUs from both Indonesia and Singapore conducting a search. The FK50 from Singapore Air Force assumed the role of the On Scene Coordinator (OSC) providing communication links between Singapore RCC and all the SRUs at both search areas. At 0430 UTC, a Singapore Air Force helicopter reported sighting the search object.

4.28 A SAREX de-brief was held and recommendations were considered for the next SAREX. The 33rd Joint Indonesia-Singapore Search and Rescue Exercise (SAREX INDOPURA XXXIII/2015) will be held on 26 August 2015 involving the Tanjung Pinang SAR Office.

4.29 The meeting noted that the SAREX involved a realistic search, was part of regular testing and improved cross-boundary facilitation so these were all positive aspects. In responding to a question about the lessons learnt, Singapore noted that radio contact had been lost with one of the SRUs, so it was necessary to pay as much attention to the SRUs as it was to the search. In addition, SAR Mission Coordinators (SMCs) needed to provide accurate and verified information to media, and also provide regular briefs to RCC personnel.

4.30 APSAR/TF/4 agreed that, where practical, it was always good practice to include observers from other Asia/Pacific or adjoining States when SAREX were being conducted, so that lessons could be shared. Singapore thanked Indonesia for their facilitation of the SAREX.

Indian Ocean SAR Capability Partnership Program Update (IP06)

4.31 Australia provided an update on progress of the recently established program between Australia, the Maldives, Mauritius and Sri Lanka to improve and enhance regional SAR capability in the central Indian Ocean area, the Search and Rescue Capability Partnership Program (SCPP). The Australian Government was providing approximately AUD3 million to fund this program from January 2015 and June 2017.

4.32 In January/February 2015 an assessment was conducted of the Maldives, Mauritius and Sri Lanka SAR systems coordinated by the Search and Rescue division of the Australia Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA). The National Self-Assessment on Search and Rescue checklist from the IAMSAR Manual, Appendix H, was used as a basis to guide these activities. Each of the three countries completed their own self-assessments using this checklist which was then used to help guide the AMSA teams who travelled to each country to conduct on-site assessments.

4.33 Recommendations include providing assistance with the development of different elements, or the enhancement of existing elements, in broad areas such as SAR system governance, SAR Agreements, ARCC and MRCC coordination, procedures and documentation, SAR system/information technology support, training, mobile SAR unit set-up, SAR exercises and safety education. The recommendations also include examining the merits of a JRCC model.

4.34 On behalf of Mauritius and the Maldives, Sri Lanka thanked Australia for their assistance to enhance the SAR capability in aeronautical and maritime environments of the three Indian Ocean nations, which was greatly appreciated.

Agenda Item 5: Asia/Pacific Regional SAR Plan

Benefits to the SAR System of States Assisting Other States (WP09)

5.1 New Zealand provided WP09, which contained examples of how both the donor nations and recipient nations could benefit from assistance provided by States. New Zealand thanked Australia for assistance in preparing the paper. The United States emphasised that assistance could also be provided to improve provision of shared resources such as search planning operational information (computing of search area, weather, ship reporting data, etc.).

5.2 The IMO emphasised the possible assistance that IMO may be able to provide to IMO member States through their Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) to support activities for improvements in maritime SAR and also those member States' effort in the harmonization of aeronautical SAR systems with maritime sector through their Fund. States were invited by IMO to express their needs in the IMO's Country Maritime Profile in their online GISIS system for consideration in their future ITCP activities.

5.3 The meeting agreed that the information in this paper would be useful to include as an example for other 'champion' States in the Draft Asia/Pacific SAR Plan as an Appendix. The Chair encouraged other regional States with the capacity to assist their less developed neighbours to consider similar sub-regional initiatives.

Draft Asia Pacific SAR Plan (WP10)

5.4 ICAO presented information on the development of the Asia/Pacific SAR Plan (Appendix H), including the latest draft for consideration by the APSAR/TF. The draft SAR Plan was extensively reviewed by the meeting over the course of two days of discussion. One of the key points discussed was the status of SAR agreements. It was agreed that a SAR agreement could be in the form of 'Letter of Agreement' (LOA) or a Memorandum of Understanding or other acceptable term indicating a lower form of arrangement for operational matters between SAR service providers (such as RCCs and/or RSCs) or a more formal agreement for arrangements between governments concerned.

5.5 In accordance with the TOR, the following Draft Conclusion was agreed for consideration by the ATM/SG/3 and APANPIRG/26:

Draft Conclusion APSAR/TF/4-2 Asia/Pacific SAR Plan

That, regarding the Asia/Pacific Search and Rescue (SAR) Plan Version 1.0 attached as **Appendix H to the Report**, ICAO be requested to:

- a) make the SAR Plan available on the ICAO Asia/Pacific Regional Office web site;
- b) reference the SAR Plan within the Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM Plan;
- c) add the following elements to the Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM monitoring and reporting scheme:
 - SAR Regulatory and Coordination Mechanisms;
 - SAR Facilities and Assets;
 - SAR Information;
 - SAR Improvement; and
- d) conduct Asia/Pacific SAR Planning and Implementation Seminars/ Workshops for Asia/Pacific States.

Draft Conclusion APSAR/TF/4-3: State SAR Planning

That, States should be urged to:

- a) review Version 1.0 of the Asia/Pacific SAR Plan and utilise the SAR Plan to develop planning for State implementation of applicable SAR elements;
- b) ensure relevant decision-makers are briefed on the SAR Plan;
- c) submit the first SAR Plan Seamless ATM monitoring information to the ICAO Regional Office by 01 March 2016; and
- d) where possible, participate and contribute to SAR Plan system collaborative training and research initiatives.

5.6 The APSAR/TF/4 expressed its appreciation to Sri Lanka for its initial drafting of three RCC/SAR agency job description templates and agreed that a Small Working Group of Sri Lanka, USA, Australia and ICAO would review and refine these for inclusion into the SAR Plan.

Agenda Item 6: APSAR/TF Task List

Task List (WP11)

6.1 The meeting developed the task list, which is included as **Appendix I** to this report.

Agenda Item 7: Any Other Business

SAREX Planning Workshop

7.1 The meeting discussed various suggestions for planning and conducting a regional SAREX. There was general consensus that sub-regional SAREXs were more realistically achievable and that SAREXs could be simple tabletop and communications type exercises ranging to larger exercises involving deployed SRUs searching for targets.

7.2 It was also agreed by the meeting that where SAREXs were planned within the region that host States consider inviting other States, which did not necessarily need to be neighbouring States, to observe the SAREX as an opportunity to build experience and share in lessons learned.

7.3 Hong Kong, China was expecting to hold a SAREX in October 2015, and there was therefore an opportunity for other Asia/Pacific States to observe this as part of a regional SAREX experience. A SAREX Planning Workshop was held on Monday 06 July 2015 before the APSAR/TF/4 meeting. The objective was to:

- organise an ICAO human performance seminar/workshop and SAR Plan implementation activity that would precede the SAREX observation; and
- consider the best means to conduct the regional SAREX experience.

7.4 The meeting thanked ICAO HQ for supporting Asia/Pacific regional SAR efforts such as the SAR Planning exercise with the presence of the Aeronautical SAR Technical Expert, AMO.

SAR Contact List (WP12)

7.5 The Secretariat requested States and Organizations to update the SAR Contact List provided in WP12. The SAR Contact List is provided at **Appendix J**.

Agenda Item 8: Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

Asia/Pacific Regional SAR Forums (WP13)

8.1 The United States provided an overview of some of the forums within the Asia/Pacific region which are currently discussing SAR matters and should be read in conjunction with APSAR/TF/4/WP14. Asia/Pacific States are encouraged to present their views to these forums and to consider these forums as a means to support the ICAO Bangkok Regional Office SAR activities.

8.2 Asia/Pacific forums currently handling SAR matters included:

- a) ASEAN: In 2014 this ten nation group was in the process of developing its draft comprehensive aeronautical and maritime SAR agreement;
- b) ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF): A total of 27 nations including the ten ASEAN nations, which was composed mainly of ministry of foreign affairs specialists and subject matter experts for topics presented (<http://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/>);
- c) Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC): a regional intergovernmental organization, which had finalised a regional SAR agreement, which was now open for signature (www.spc.int/); and
- d) Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP): composed of academia and prior government experts, which served as a ‘think tank’ for the ARF (but which did not include many SAR experts), (<http://www.cscap.org/>).

8.3 The meeting noted it was desirable for bodies such as these to share information and collaborate on SAR issues.

APSAR/TF – Next Steps? (WP14)

8.4 WP14 noted that the APSAR/TF/4 was expected to be its final session. The United States emphasised that ICAO Bangkok Regional Office had limited resources, but discussion should be held to decide possible next steps to ensure momentum was maintained to improve SAR capability and capacity throughout the Asia/Pacific region.

8.5 The APSAR/TF/4 discussed the merits of either strengthening the SAR presence at the ATM/SG (and not continuing with a specialist SAR group), or taking advantage of the greater awareness of SAR and the improvements brought by the APSAR/TF by establishing a SAR Workgroup as an APANPIRG contributing body. Noting the emphasis that the ICAO Council had expressed with regard to the importance of SAR development work globally and the Council’s acknowledgement of the significant progress and leadership provided by the Asia/Pacific region through the APSAR/TF, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Sri Lanka, India, Singapore, Malaysia, the USA and the IMO supported the suggestion to establish an ICAO Regional SAR Workgroup.

8.6 The following Draft Decision was agreed by the APSAR/TF, for consideration by the ATM/SG/3 and APANPIRG/26:

Draft Decision APSAR/TF/4-4 Asia/Pacific SAR Workgroup

That, the Asia/Pacific Search and Rescue (SAR) Task Force be disestablished and an Asia/Pacific SAR Workgroup (APSAR/WG) be established in accordance with the Terms of Reference at **Appendix K to the Report**.

Closing of the Meeting

9.1 The United States acknowledged the presence of the two IMO representatives in support of the collaborative efforts with ICAO to harmonise aeronautical and maritime SAR areas.

9.2 In closing the meeting, the Chairman summarised the positive progress that had been achieved by the meeting, thanked the meeting participants for their contributions and expressed the desire that the significant regional momentum that had now been built regarding SAR matters during the APSAR/TF's tenure would be maintained.

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List of Participants

	Name	Title/Organization	TEL/FAX/E-MAIL
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14.	SRI LANKA (1)		

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LIST OF WORKING PAPERS (WPs) AND INFORMATION PAPERS (IPs)

WORKING PAPERS

NUMBER	AGENDA	TITLE	PRESENTED BY
WP01	1	Provisional Agenda	Secretariat
WP02	2	Related Meeting Outcomes	Secretariat
WP03	3	Global SAR Update	Secretariat
WP04	3	Normal Tracking Implementation Initiative (NATII) Update	Secretariat
WP05	3	Status and Developments in Cospas-Sarsat	Cospas-Sarsat
WP06	4	Asia/Pacific Regional SAR Status	Secretariat
WP07	4	SAR Coordination System Update	Japan
WP08	4	Proposal for Revising Current SAR LOAs	Viet Nam
WP09	5	Benefits to the SAR System of States Assisting Other States	New Zealand
WP10	5	Draft Asia/Pacific SAR Plan	Secretariat
WP11	6	APSAR/TF Task List	Secretariat
WP12	7	SAR Contact List	Secretariat
WP13	7	Asia/Pacific Regional SAR Forums	USA
WP14	8	APSAR/TF – Next Steps?	USA

INFORMATION PAPERS

NUMBER	AGENDA	TITLE	PRESENTED BY
IP01	-	List of Working Papers (WPs) and Information Papers (IPs)	Secretariat
IP02	4	Brief on Viet Nam's Aeronautical SAR System	Viet Nam
IP03	4	Indonesia-Singapore SAREX	Indonesia Singapore
IP04	3	GADSS and SAR	Australia
IP05	2	Second RASG-APAC Coordination Meeting Outcomes	Secretariat
IP06	4	Indian Ocean SAR Capability Partnership Program Update	Australia

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1. AIR NAVIGATION REPORT FORM (ANRF)

APAC Regional Planning

2. REGIONAL/NATIONAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE – Module B0-SAR: Improved Safety and Efficiency through the initial application of Regional SAR Initiatives					
Performance Improvement Area 2: Globally Interoperable Systems and Data					

3. ASBU B0-SAR: Impact on Main Key Performance Areas (KPA)					
	Access & Equity	Capacity	Efficiency	Environment	Safety
Applicable	N	N	Y	Y	Y

4. ASBU B0-SAR: Planning Targets and Implementation Progress	
5. Elements	6. Targets and implementation progress (Ground and Air)
SAR Regulatory and Coordination Mechanisms	November 2018: All States should develop statutes and related provisions for a SAR organization and its framework, resources, policies and procedures, including a State SAR Plan, international SAR agreements and SAR exercises (SAREX).
SAR Facilities and Assets	November 2018: All States should establish Rescue Coordination Centres (RCCs) of sufficient size with facilities, tools, and access to SAR Units (SRU) commensurate with the State’s responsibilities, or delegate the function as appropriate (all States should investigate the feasibility of establishing Joint Rescue Coordination Centres (JRCCs) and implement where beneficial).
SAR Information	November 2018: All States should establish a centralised SAR information source, which includes data supporting the Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP), SAR Library, 24 hour Contacts database of SAR facilities, assets and lists of SRUs.
SAR Improvement	November 2018: All States should implement Quality Assurance (QA) programmes that include continuous improvement and audit processes, gap and safety/quality indicator analysis, and SAR promotion activities.

7. ASBU B0-SAR: Implementation Challenges				
Elements	Implementation Area			
	Ground System Implementation	Avionics Implementation	Procedures Availability	Operational Approvals
SAR Regulatory and Coordination Mechanisms	NA	NA	Legislative restrictions and legal problems enacting SAR agreements. Lack of political support.	NA



7. ASBU B0-SAR: Implementation Challenges				
Elements	Implementation Area			
	Ground System Implementation	Avionics Implementation	Procedures Availability	Operational Approvals
SAR Facilities and Assets	Lack of resources to establish appropriate facilities and SRUs. Cospas-Sarsat facilities or sharing access with other States.	Lack of appropriate communications and direction-finding equipment.	Lack of local, State and regional agreements between agencies to facilitate sharing of SAR resources, including SRUs.	Lack of Civil/Military SAR cooperation, including use of military facilities and SRUs.
SAR Information	Lack of computers and software	NA	Lack of established information support processes.	NA
SAR Improvement	NA	NA	Lack of regional and local training of RCC staff and SRUs. Lack of QA and improvement plans and procedures.	NA

8. ASBU B0-SAR: Performance Monitoring and Measurement	
8A. ASBU B0-SAR: Implementation Monitoring	
Elements	Performance Indicators/Supporting Metrics
SAR Regulatory and Coordination Mechanisms	Indicators: Percentage of States implementing SAR regulatory and coordination mechanisms Supporting metric: Number of States implementing SAR regulatory and coordination mechanisms
SAR Facilities and Assets	Indicators: Percentage of States establishing SAR facilities and assets Supporting metric: Number of States establishing SAR facilities and assets
SAR Information	Indicators: Percentage of States implementing SAR information systems Supporting metric: Number of States implementing SAR information systems
SAR Improvement	Indicators: Percentage of States implementing SAR improvement programmes Supporting metric: Number of States implementing SAR improvement programmes



ASBU B0-SAR: Performance Monitoring and Measurement	
8 B. ASBU B0-SAR: Performance Monitoring	
Key Performance Areas	Metrics (if not indicate qualitative benefits)
Access & Equity	NA
Capacity	NA
Efficiency	Benefit: enhanced sharing of SRUs and information leading to more efficient responses that involve less time searching.
Environment	Benefit: reduced emissions as a result of reduced fuel burn of airborne, maritime and land based SRUs.
Safety	Benefit: quicker response times to safety of life events, with better information providing SAR Mission Coordinators the opportunity to better match the SRU with the emergency requirement. Improved civil/military cooperation.

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SAR AGREEMENTS

Updated: 10 July 2015

DATE	STATES	REMARKS
14 April 1972	ASEAN States - Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand	Multilateral agreement
March 1997	ASEAN - Viet Nam	Viet Nam accession to 1972 ASEAN Agreement (as above)
August/Sept. 2004	Australia/Fiji	
November 1990	Australia / Indonesia	Updated 5 April 2004
April 2006	Australia / Maldives	Letter of Arrangement
2 April 2009	Australia / New Zealand	Notified 2013
February 2001	Australia / Papua New Guinea	
29 July 1999	Australia / New Caledonia	Maritime Arrangement for SAR Cooperation
8 October 1998	Australia / Solomon Islands	SAR Arrangement
29 April 2014	Australia/Sri Lanka	SAR Arrangement
16 December 1998	Brunei Darussalam / Malaysia	
	Bhutan / India	
February 1999	Cambodia / Viet Nam	
1 June 2009	Chile / New Zealand	SAR services coordination
16 May 2007	China / Republic of Korea	
notified 2003	China / United States	
Signed 25 Oct 2013	China/Mongolia	
6 March 2012	Cook Islands / New Zealand	Notified 2012
notified July 2007	French Polynesia (Tahiti) / New Zealand	Final draft agreement being considered by FP authorities
notified January 2013	French Polynesia (Tahiti) / United States	Draft agreement being considered by FP authorities
June 1982	Indonesia / Singapore	
1990	Indonesia / Papua New Guinea	JBC MOU signed
25 August 1986	Indonesia / Philippines	
1988, July 2006	Indonesia / United States	SAR Services Agreement
17 March 2010	Japan/Philippines	SAR Agreement
30 April 2008	Japan / Republic of Korea	
1986	Japan / United States	
1998	Lao PDR / Vietnam	LOA for provision of assistance
05 March 2013	Lao PDR/Myanmar	
29 August 1985	Malaysia / Indonesia	
9 December 1985	Malaysia / Philippines	
11 August 1984	Malaysia / Singapore	
9 September 1985	Malaysia / Thailand	
25 June 2014	Maldives/Sri Lanka	
notified 2003	Marshall Islands / United States	
notified 2003	Micronesia / United States	
11 April 2008	Mongolia/Russian Federation	
22 May 2002	New Caledonia / New Zealand	
notified July 2007	New Zealand/Niue	Government aid agreement
20 August 2003	New Zealand / Samoa	Notified 2005

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DATE	STATES	REMARKS
Notified July 2007	New Zealand/Tokelau	Government aid agreement
17 June 2005	New Zealand / Tonga	
16 April 2003	New Zealand / United States	
26 November 2002	Palau / United States	
July 1996	Philippines / Singapore	
20 September 1996	Philippines / Viet Nam	
September 1985	Singapore / Thailand	Updated July 1996
July 1996	Singapore / Viet Nam	
March 2009	Viet Nam / Lao PDR	
March 2009	Viet Nam / Cambodia	

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SAR Capability Matrix (Last Update: 01 July 2015)

	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=5, B=4) %
Afghanistan																					0
Australia	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	98
Bangladesh	D	B	B	E	C	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	C	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	69
Bhutan																					0
Brunei	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	E	93
Cambodia	B	B	C	B	C	B	C	E	B	C	C	C	D	C	E	E	D	D	E	B	20
China	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B	C	D	E	A	A	A	A	A	E	81
Cook Islands	E	D	D	E	E	C	C	C	D	E	D	E	E	E	E	D	D	E	A	E	5
DPR Korea	D	B	D	B	E	D	B	B	B	C	D	E	E	E	D	E	C	C	E	E	20
Fiji	D	A	C	C	C	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	C	B	D	C	C	C	B	A	30
French Polynesia	A	A	A	B	C	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	93
Hong Kong, China	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	99
India	B	C	C	C	D	C	C	E	C	C	C	C	C	B	B	B	C	E	A	A	26
Indonesia	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	90
Japan	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	98
Kiribati																					0
Lao PDR	C	B	C	B	B	B	B	D	B	B	C	C	C	C	B	D	D	B	D	A	41
Macau, China	A	A	A	B	A	-	A	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	A	A	49
Malaysia	A	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	78
Maldives	C	A	C	E	B	A	B	C	A	C	B	B	B	A	C	C	C	A	C	A	50
Marshall Islands																					0
Micronesia	C	D		E	E	D	C					E		D	D						0

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Mongolia	A	A	B	A	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	D	B	A	B	A	A	88
Myanmar	D	E	D	C	E	B	C	C	B	E	E	E	E	E	C	E	B	C	E	E	12
Nauru																					0
Nepal	B	B	C	D	E	C	C	D	B	D	E	D	E	B	B	C	B	B	B	D	32
New Caledonia	A	B	B	B	C	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	B	E	A	B	A	A	A	A	86
New Zealand	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	99
Pakistan	A	B	B	A	C	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	D	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	85
Palau																					0
Papua New Guinea	B	A	B	C	B	B	C	C	B	C	C	B	C	C	C	E	E	E	A	E	34
Philippines	C	B	A	C	B	C	B	C	C	C	C	D	C	C	D	C	B	A	A	A	36
Republic of Korea	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	100
Samoa																					0
Solomon Islands																					0
Singapore	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	100
Sri Lanka	C	B	B	C	B	B	A	B	A	B	B	A	D	D	B	B	C	A	A	A	66
Thailand	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	95
Timor Leste																					0
Tonga	C	D	E	E	D	C	C	E	B	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	C	E	A	E	9
United States	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	99
Vanuatu																					0
Viet Nam	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	C	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	86
	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	

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)

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ATM/AIS/SAR Deficiencies List (Abbreviated)

Identification		Deficiencies			Corrective Action			
Requirements	States/ facilities	Description	Date first reported	Remarks	Description	Executing body	Target date for completion	Priority for action**
Requirements of Annex 12	Afghanistan	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015	SAR Capability (no data)		Afghanistan	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Bhutan	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015	SAR Capability (no data)		Bhutan	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Cambodia	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015	SAR Capability (14 of 20)		Cambodia	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Cook Islands	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015	SAR Capability (19 of 20)		Cook Islands	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	DPR Korea	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (15 of 20 elements non- compliant)	DPR Korea	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Fiji	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (13 of 20 elements non- compliant)	Fiji	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	India	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (14 of 20 elements non- compliant)	India	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Kiribati	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (no data)	Kiribati	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Lao PDR	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (10 of 20 elements non- compliant)	Lao PDR	2016	U

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Identification		Deficiencies			Corrective Action			
Requirements	States/ facilities	Description	Date first reported	Remarks	Description	Executing body	Target date for completion	Priority for action**
Requirements of Annex 12	Macau, China	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (10 of 20 elements non- compliant)	Macau, China	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Maldives	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (9 of 20 elements non- compliant)	Maldives	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Marshall Islands	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (no data elements non- compliant)	Marshall Islands	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Micronesia	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (20 of 20 elements non- compliant)	Micronesia	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Myanmar	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (17 of 20 elements non- compliant)	Myanmar	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Nauru	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (no data elements non- compliant)	Nauru	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Nepal	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (12 of 20 elements non- compliant)	Nepal	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	New Caledonia	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (8 of 20 elements non- compliant)	New Caledonia	2016	U

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Identification		Deficiencies			Corrective Action			
Requirements	States/ facilities	Description	Date first reported	Remarks	Description	Executing body	Target date for completion	Priority for action**
Requirements of Annex 12	Palau	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (no data)	Palau	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Papua New Guinea	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (11 of 20 elements non- compliant)	Papua New Guinea	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Philippines	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (12 of 20 elements non- compliant)	Philippines	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Samoa	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (no data elements non- compliant)	Samoa	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Solomon Islands	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (no data)	Solomon Islands	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Timor Leste	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (no data)	Timor Leste	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Tonga	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (18 of 20 elements non- compliant)	Tonga	2016	U
Requirements of Annex 12	Vanuatu	SAR Capability Matrix	6/07/2015		SAR Capability (no data)	Vanuatu	2016	U

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

D R A F T



ASIA/PACIFIC SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR) PLAN

DRAFT Version 1.0, September 2015

This Plan was developed by the Asia/Pacific Search and Rescue Task Force
(APSAR/TF)

Approved by APANPIRG/26 and published by the
ICAO Asia and Pacific Office, Bangkok

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SCOPE OF THE PLAN

Plan Structure

1.1 The Asia/Pacific Search and Rescue (SAR) Plan (hereinafter referred to as the 'Plan') references different levels. At the higher level are global requirements established by the ICAO Annex 12 to the ICAO Convention on International Civil Aviation (ICAO Doc 7300). Global guidance material is provided by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and ICAO's joint publication, the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual. Beneath this is regional planning guidance primarily provided by this Plan and other regional guidance material, in order to enable States to define the goals and means of meeting objectives for State planning towards improving State SAR System capability, such as Regional Air Navigation Plan (RANP, ICAO Doc 9673) objectives.

1.2 The global air navigation perspective is guided mainly by the *Global Air Navigation Plan* (GANP, Doc 9750), the *Global ATM Operational Concept* (Doc 9854) and the *Global Aviation Safety Plan* (GASP).

1.3 The scope of the Plan is the identification of:

- the current status of SAR preparedness of Asia/Pacific Region States and State SAR arrangements; and
- recommendations for SAR planning and preparedness enhancements, in terms of compliance with Annex 12 of the ICAO Convention, IAMSAR Manual guidance, and accepted best international practice.

1.4 References in the Plan to 'States' are intended to include Special Administrative Regions and territories.

Plan Review

1.5 As an iterative process, the Plan requires regular updating to keep current with changes in ICAO Annexes and guidance material, the IAMSAR manual, regional aviation activity, developments in the Air Traffic Management (ATM) system, new technology, political considerations, human performance and lessons learned from actual SAR responses. Plan updates should also focus on the SAR system being an important component of an integrated regional and global air navigation system. It is intended that APANPIRG and its contributory bodies conduct a complete review every three years from 2019 (or a shorter period determined by APANPIRG) of the Plan to align with the review cycle of the GANP and the IAMSAR Manual. The review should be guided by a consultative process involving States and relevant International Organisations such as the IMO and other technical bodies.

OBJECTIVES

Introduction

2.1 Asia/Pacific States who are signatories to the Chicago Convention accept the responsibility for the provision of SAR services per the requirements of its Annex 12 - Search and Rescue. Increases in both aviation and maritime traffic throughout the Asia/Pacific region places additional importance on the ability for States to be adequately prepared for potentially increased demand for aeronautical and maritime SAR services.

2.2 The world's citizens, who frequently fly over or sail through the Asia/Pacific, expect a timely and adequate SAR response to be provided should it be required. States in the region need to be adequately prepared for the provision of efficient and effective SAR services. To assist in achieving this, it is essential for States to cooperate, collaborate and in some cases assist with resources to neighbouring and sub-regional RCCs.

2.3 ICAO Regional Office maintains a record, as reported to ICAO by the States themselves, of the status of individual State SAR compliance against Annex 12 requirements. There are significant variations in the level of State SAR capability across the region with significant gaps requiring urgent action, especially in oceanic areas. A number of States have not reported their status at all to ICAO. The ICAO Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme – Continuous Monitoring Approach (USOAP-CMA) also provides a useful tool to States to self-assess their individual SAR system status.

2.4 There is a high risk of negative consequences to a State which does not provide an adequate SAR response to an aircraft or vessel in distress. The primary concern is the higher probability for loss of lives which may have been saved. The ability for news to spread rapidly in today's technologically connected world also provides the opportunity for a poor or ineffective SAR response to quickly reach a global audience resulting in damage to that State's reputation internationally and potential economic loss to sensitive State industries such as tourism and transport. However, the benefits of an effective and reliable SAR service to States offers many advantages. Besides reduction of loss of life and human suffering, other advantages include the following aspects.

- a) Safer and more secure environment for aviation and maritime related industries, commerce, recreation and travel. Increased safety may promote use and enjoyment of aviation and maritime environments, tourism and economic development. This is especially true when the SAR system is associated with programmes aimed at preventing or reducing the effects of mishaps, sometimes referred to as "Preventative SAR."
- b) Availability of SAR resources often provides the initial response and relief capabilities critical to saving lives in the early stages of natural and man-made disasters. SAR services offer an integral part of local, national and regional emergency management systems.
- c) Well performed SAR operations can provide positive publicity about situations which may otherwise be viewed negatively. This can lead to improved public confidence in that State's reputation and commitment to providing a safe environment, leading to increased confidence to conduct activities beneficial to that State's economy.
- d) As SAR is a relatively non-controversial and humanitarian mission, it provides an excellent opportunity to enhance cooperation and communication in general between States and organisations, not only for SAR. It can also foster better working relationships between States and organisations at the local, national and international levels, including civil/military cooperation.

2.5 In 2014 Malaysia Airlines flight MH370, a Boeing 777 with 239 persons on board, disappeared when flying from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to Beijing, China, and Air Asia QZ8501 was lost on a flight from Surabaya to Singapore. The MH370 event resulted in probably the largest and most expensive search response for a missing aircraft in human history. Together with Air France flight AF447, which crashed into the Atlantic Ocean in 2009, these tragedies have highlighted vulnerabilities in the current air navigation system, including the SAR system, which have hampered timely identification and localisation of aircraft in distress, hindering effective response efforts. ICAO is taking measures to assist with addressing these vulnerabilities through the Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System (GADSS) concept; however this also requires improvements in global SAR capability.

2.6 The Plan is designed to address both civil and military SAR authorities and has been developed in consultation with Asia/Pacific States, SAR administrations and relevant International Organisations. States should consult with stakeholders nationally, regionally and internationally as appropriate and determine actions in order to commit to achieving the objectives of this Plan in order to meet the minimum SAR service requirements in accordance with ICAO Annex 12. It is noted that where a State is unable to meet minimum SAR Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) of ICAO Annex 12, Article 38 to the ICAO Convention requires notification to ICAO of the differences between its own practice and that established by the international standards.

2.7 States should aim to meet their obligations progressively in a strategically structured and planned manner with improvement goals set for short term, medium term and long term implementation. It may be more productive to make gains in small steps commencing with measures that are more easily achievable in the short term and have a minimal cost, progressing to measures which will take longer to implement over the medium to long term. Short term measures that may be implemented relatively easily include the establishment of a national SAR Committee and ensuring SAR Agreements are in place with neighbouring States allowing for seamless cross-border transit of search assets engaged in SAR activity. A SAR agreement can be in the form of 'Letter of Agreement' (LOA) or a Memorandum of Understanding or other acceptable term indicating a lower form of arrangement for operational matters between SAR service providers (such as RCCs and/or RSCs) or a more formal agreement for arrangements between governments concerned.

2.8 All States are encouraged to use the guidance provided within this Plan as a way forward, thus ensuring a timely, well-coordinated response to any SAR incident within their area of responsibility, or during cooperative responses involving more than one Search and Rescue Region (SRR).

Plan Objective

2.9 The objective of this SAR Plan is to provide a framework to assist Asia/Pacific States to meet their SAR needs and obligations accepted under the Convention on International Civil Aviation and for the harmonised and interoperable delivery of both aeronautical and maritime SAR services within the region, and across other ICAO regional boundaries, where practicable.

2.10 The Plan is to be consistent with the SARPs of ICAO Annex 12 - Search and Rescue, and aligned where appropriate with the SAR technical and operational standards and guidance of the IMO.

2.11 The Plan recognizes that ICAO serves as the forum for the implementation of practical and achievable measures to improve SAR services for international civil aviation. The Plan also recognizes that the IMO provides a similar forum for SAR services to maritime shipping.

2.12 Both ICAO and IMO share the same goal of ensuring that SAR services are available globally wherever people sail or fly. The SAR services that ICAO and IMO promote are complementary and offer tangible opportunities to derive mutually beneficial efficiencies for both the aviation and maritime transportation SAR systems globally, regionally and nationally.

2.13 The objective of this Plan includes encouraging States to take advantage of such efficiencies. States should, where practicable, align their SAR systems with the guidance provided by the IAMSAR Manual, which also provides the benefit for standardised SAR coordination between RCCs and across SRR lines of delineation.

2.14 State SAR plans describe how SAR services will be provided, organized and supported in order for States to meet their obligations under the relevant Conventions. Search and Rescue Coordinators (SC) and SAR managers oversee and implement these plans. National SAR plans should be signed by all Government agencies which can provide or support SAR services. These agencies should all be represented on the State's Search and Rescue Coordinating Committee (SCC), which oversees these plans.

Note: The SC should not be confused with the operational nature of the SAR Mission Coordinator (SMC). The primary purpose of the national SC is to enable a whole-of-government approach to make efficient and effective use of a State's capabilities for SAR.

Plan Development

2.15 The Plan was developed as part of a suite of Asia/Pacific air navigation plans, including the Seamless ATM Plan, the Air Traffic Flow Management (ATFM) Framework, and the Regional ATM Contingency Plan, so the Plan should not be considered in isolation.

2.16 The Plan is expected to provide guidelines and recommendations for Asia/Pacific States to consider for the enhancement and improvement of national, sub-regional and regional SAR capability including:

- a) compliance with Annex 12 SARPs;
- b) identification and addressing of deficiencies in SAR capability;
- c) continuous and coherent development of SAR capability;
- d) harmonisation of aeronautical and maritime SAR services;
- e) civil/military cooperation and coordination (including SAR response, information sharing and use of airspace);
- f) remote oceanic SAR response capability (including provision for Mass Rescue Operations (MRO));
- g) establishment and review of arrangements between neighbouring States to expeditiously facilitate SAR coordination, operations and cooperation across regional boundaries including contingency procedures;
- h) facilitation of the implementation of SAR systems and services including the establishment of JRCCs where suitable and practicable;
- i) supporting the sharing of SAR information, data and expertise;
- j) integration with ATM systems and future ATS developments, where appropriate;
- k) monitoring of outcomes from APANPIRG Sub-Groups, other ICAO Region SAR groups, ICAO/IMO Joint Working Group on Harmonisation of Aeronautical and Maritime SAR (JWG) and related forums for issues that may affect the Plan;
- l) facilitation of a continuous reporting mechanism of State SAR capability, Annex 12 compliance and SAR performance data to the APAC Regional Office through the APANPIRG Air Traffic Management Sub-Group (ATM/SG);
- m) implementation of a SAR System Improvement and Assessment measures, including Safety Management System, Quality Assurance programme and risk assessment;

- n) coordinating the introduction of new technology affecting the regional SAR system;
- o) sharing future research and development concepts;
- p) seeking efficiencies, through the coordination and facilitation of concurrent regional SAR meetings, seminars, workshops and exercises, including joint ICAO and IMO, and sub-regional forums where practicable; and
- q) conducting efficient SAR Exercises (SAREXs) that identify improvements and latent problems.

2.17 The Plan elements should be periodically reviewed by APANPIRG to ensure that they remain relevant to the SAR system, particularly for new technology developments and alignment with other relevant global SAR plans.

DRAFT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

3.1 ICAO reported the following statistics regarding global civil aviation in 2014:

- 3.3 billion passengers;
- 50 million tonnes of freight;
- over 1 000 scheduled airlines; and
- 26,700 aircraft in service.

3.2 The Asia/Pacific region was the world's largest air transport market in 2014, with a 32 per cent share in terms of world Revenue Passenger Kilometres (RPKs).

3.3 Maritime traffic in the Asia/Pacific region is also increasing and whilst IMO assists the Parties to the Maritime SAR Convention, particularly their implementation related to the provision of maritime SAR services, the demand for aeronautical SAR services which frequently support responses to maritime SAR incidents is also likely to rise.

3.4 Asia/Pacific States who are signatories to the Chicago Convention accept the responsibility for the provision of SAR services per the requirements of Annex 12 - Search and Rescue. Increases in both aviation and maritime traffic throughout the Asia/Pacific region places additional importance on the ability for States to be adequately prepared for potentially increased demand for aeronautical and maritime SAR services.

3.5 Considering that many of the Asia/Pacific States have the challenging responsibility for providing a SAR service over vast and remote areas, including three of the world's five oceans, the importance for States with oceanic SAR responsibility to cooperate, collaborate and share resources with their neighbouring and regional/sub-regional RCCs is essential.

3.6 High-level support might be necessary from regional bodies that can effectively support the Plan's implementation, such as the:

- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF);
- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC);
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC);
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC); and
- Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).

SAR System Funding

3.7 The level of funding provided for effective SAR systems is a matter of concern for all senior decision-makers. The resources should be sufficient to develop and/or maintain the required SAR service per their obligations as signatories to the relevant aeronautical and maritime SAR conventions. This may require the development of business cases to governments outlining where additional funding is required.

3.8 Such business cases should include consideration of amendments to existing State SAR arrangements which may provide more efficient delivery of the SAR service by better utilisation of existing resources (for example by establishing Joint RCCs (JRCCs), or additional funding sources where required (for example charging a levy to aircraft operators for providing the SAR service or seeking company sponsorship for SRUs).

Joint Rescue Coordination Centres (JRCCs)

3.9 Where practicable, States are encouraged to examine the potential benefits that may be derived by the establishment of JRCCs to incorporate the aeronautical and maritime SAR activities and/or facilities of ARCCs/ARSCs and MRCC/MRSCs. JRCCs have the potential to not only provide a more effective SAR service to both the aeronautical and maritime industries, but also offer potential financial efficiencies by releasing funds for improvements in other SAR areas.

Note: Where JRCCs are not practicable, development of facilities and procedures which provide and/or enhance effective SAR coordination and collaboration between the ARCCs and MRCCs in support of each other, to provide an efficient and integrated State SAR system for both aeronautical and maritime SAR incident response.

3.10 Where practicable, the JRCC evaluation may consider consolidation of two or more different State RCCs into single sub-regional JRCCs:

Note: a single sub-regional JRCC may be established in partnership with a group of States and serve as a 24 hour nodal JRCC supported by Joint Rescue Sub-Centres (JRSCs) of the other partner States which may not necessarily need to be manned 24 hours but could be activated when required.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADS-B	Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast
ADS-C	Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Contract
ANSP	Air Navigation Service Provider
APANPIRG	Asia/Pacific Air Navigation Planning and Implementation Regional Group
ARCC	Aeronautical Rescue Coordination Centre
ARSC	Aeronautical Rescue Sub-Centre
A/SMCs	
ASPOCS	Administrative Single Point of Contact for SAR
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATM	Air Traffic Management
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COSPAS-SARSAT	C osmicheskaya S istema P oiska A varynyh S udov-Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking
GADSS	Global Aeronautical Distress and Safety System
GLONASS	GLObal NAVigation Satellite System
IAMSAR	International Aeronautical and Maritime SAR (Manual)
JRCC	Joint (aeronautical and maritime) Rescue Coordination Centre
JRSC	Joint Rescue Sub-Centre
JWG	ICAO/IMO Joint Working Group on the Harmonisation of Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre
MRSC	Maritime Rescue Sub-Centre
RCC	Rescue Coordination Centre
RPAS	Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARPs	Standards and Recommended Practices
SC	Search and Rescue Coordinator
SCC	Search and Rescue Coordinating Committee
SMC	Search and Rescue Mission Coordinator
SOLAS	International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
SPOC	SAR Point of Contact
SRR	Search and Rescue Region
SRU	Search and Rescue Unit

TO BE COMPLETED ON FINAL EDIT AFTER ATM/SG/3

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Improvement Drivers

5.1 The ICAO USOAP-CMA focuses on a State's capability in providing safety oversight by assessing whether the State has effectively and consistently implemented the critical elements of a safety oversight system and determining the State's level of implementation of ICAO's safety –related SARPs, including Annex 12 Search and Rescue, and associated procedures and guidance material.

5.2 ICAO APAC Regional Office maintains an Air Navigation Deficiencies List. This list is based on the uniform methodology for identification, assessment and reporting of such deficiencies as described in Part V of the APANPIRG Procedural Handbook. By identifying and addressing specific deficiencies, APANPIRG and its Sub-groups facilitate the development and implementation of action plans by States to resolve identified deficiencies, where necessary.

5.3 The ANS Deficiency information had been populated into the ICAO iSTARS (Integrated Safety Trend Analysis and Reporting System) database and was accessible through the ICAO Secure Portal. The intention is to merge this data with the CMA Data, and manage the deficiencies using a single web-based process.

Asia/Pacific SAR System Monitoring

5.4 Significant Annex 12 compliance weaknesses had been identified within the Asia/Pacific region based upon information provided (and in many cases not provided) by States to the ICAO Regional Office. This regional information status of the SAR capability and SAR agreements was recorded in tables made available to APANPIRG, which was expected to be enhanced with the integration of SAR elements into the Seamless ATM on-line monitoring system.

Recent ICAO SAR Initiatives

5.5 The tragedies of Malaysia Airlines flight MH370 in 2014 and Air France flight AF447 in 2009 had highlighted vulnerabilities in the current air navigation system which had hampered timely identification and location of aircraft in distress, particularly remote oceanic areas. This had significantly hindered effective SAR efforts and recovery operations.

5.6 As part of the response to the Conclusions and Recommendations from the ICAO Multi-disciplinary Meeting on Global Tracking, ICAO developed a Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for a GADSS. The implementation of this target concept will have implications for the provision of services such as air traffic control, SAR and accident investigation. It contained a large number of measures targeting improvements in SAR system response integrated within the wider ATM and aircraft/airline operations systems.

5.7 The CONOPS noted that the effectiveness of the current alerting and SAR services should be increased by addressing a number of key improvement areas. The ICAO GADSS CONOPS also included aspects which potentially involve use of different distress systems, including for example 406 MHz ELTs and the Cospas-Sarsat system as part of the proposed GADSS solution.

Cospas-Sarsat System

5.8 Cospas-Sarsat had been developing two major enhancements to its distress-alerting System of value to all System users, including the aviation industry. One is the introduction over the period of approximately 2016 to 2018, and beyond, of a new space-segment architecture based primarily on Medium-altitude Earth Orbit Search and Rescue (MEOSAR) payloads aboard the European Commission's Galileo system, the Russian Federation's GLOBal Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS) and the United States' Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites.

5.9 This architecture would permit determination of a distress incident location (independent of any location data transmitted in the beacon message) beginning with the first burst from the distress beacon. This could mean near real-time and very frequent delivery of distress alerts.

5.10 The SAR/Galileo space segment would also provide a Return Link Service (RLS) that, among other possible future uses, would provide an acknowledgment back to the beacon to confirm when the distress message has been received.

5.11 The other major development was the completion in the next couple of years of specifications for the next generation of 406 MHz distress beacons, including ELTs. This new generation of beacons should further improve speed and accuracy in locating an activated distress beacon. The period from beacon activation to first transmission was expected to be reduced from 50 seconds to three seconds. The specification would consider in-flight activation of ELTs when certain flight parameters were exceeded. The RLS was also being considered as part of the GADSS Concept, being a means of remotely activating an ELT in the case of an unresponsive or uncooperative cockpit.

5.12 States needed to continue to ensure that aviators were aware that 121.5 MHz beacons cannot be detected by the global Cospas-Sarsat System and were only intended as a final homing signal for 406 MHz beacons.

5.13 States also need to ensure the critical requirement to provide for a suitable, clear and simple means for aircraft owners to register and keep updated their 406 MHz distress beacon details.

Note: information on beacon registration is at: <http://www.cospas-sarsat.int/en/beacons-pro/beacon-regulations-pro/ibrd-user-information-for-professionals>).

5.14 Entries in the beacon register should be available to both aeronautical and maritime RCCs on a 24 hour basis (Annex 12 – *Search and Rescue* refers, although Annex 10 establishes the registration requirement). States should note that Annex 12 should be read in conjunction with elements of the following ICAO Annexes:

Annex 6 – Operation of Aircraft;

Annex 10 – Aeronautical Telecommunications;

Annex 11 – Air Traffic Services; and

Annex 14 – Aerodromes.

CURRENT SITUATION

Global Situation

6.1 The ICAO USOAP Report of audit results, 3rd Edition, April 2005 to August 2010 revealed a number of SAR deficiencies during the audits of 165 Member States:

- 38% of States had not laid down provisions for entry into their territory of SAR units (SRU) of other States for the purpose of search for the site of aircraft accidents and rescuing survivors;
- 44% of States had not developed a detailed plan on operation for the conduct of SAR operations within their respective Search and Rescue Regions (SRRs); and
- 67% of States had not established the necessary coordination of their SAR organisations with those of neighbouring States, including the conclusion of bi-lateral SAR agreements in order to coordinate SAR operations; and
- regarding RCCs –
 - i. about 40% of States had not developed job descriptions for their technical staff;
 - ii. 45% did not ensure that RCC personnel using radiotelephony communications were proficient in the use of the English language; and
 - iii. about 56% of States do not regularly train their SAR personnel, and nor did they conduct SAREXs.

Asia/Pacific SAR Analysis

6.2 The last decade has seen a steady increase in air traffic in the Asia/Pacific Region. Maritime traffic is also increasing, adding further urgency to ensure that States with oceanic SAR responsibilities in the region meet the requirements of both ICAO and IMO for the provision of aviation and maritime SAR services.

6.3 An analysis of the 35 USOAP Protocol Questions (PQs) in June 2015 that involved SAR (7.182, 7.184, 7.481, 7.483, 7.485, 7.487, 7.489, 7.491, 7.493, 7.494, 7.495, 7.497, 7.499, 7.501, 7.503, 7.505, 7.507, 7.511, 7.513, 7.515, 7.517, 7.519, 7.521, 7.523, 7.525, 7.527, 7.529, 7.531, 7.533, 7.535, 7.537, 7.539, 7.541, 7.543, 7.545) resulted in an overall Effective Implementation (EI) of 50.68% for the Asia/Pacific Region. When analysed for 35 Asia/Pacific States and administrations, 14 SAR-related questions indicated EIs of below 50% (**Figure 1** refers):

- 23% - PQ 7.517 (SAR coordination with neighbouring States);
- 29% - PQ 7.505 (effective SAR safety oversight);
- 31% - PQ 7.495 (SAR inspectorate training programme);
- 34% - PQs 7.497, 7.501 (SAR inspectorate periodic training plan and OJT);
- 40% - PQs 7.499, 7.545 (SAR inspectorate training implemented; and SAR personnel regular training and appropriate SAR exercises arranged);
- 43% - PQ 7.507 (elimination of deficiencies identified by SAR inspectors);
- 46% - PQs 7.493, 7.533 (SAR inspector minimum qualifications and experience and RCC and RSC training programme); and
- 49% - PQs 7.487, 7.489, 7.491, 7.503 (sufficient SAR safety oversight staff, functions and responsibilities of the SAR inspectorate, SAR inspector job descriptions and SAR inspectorate training records system).

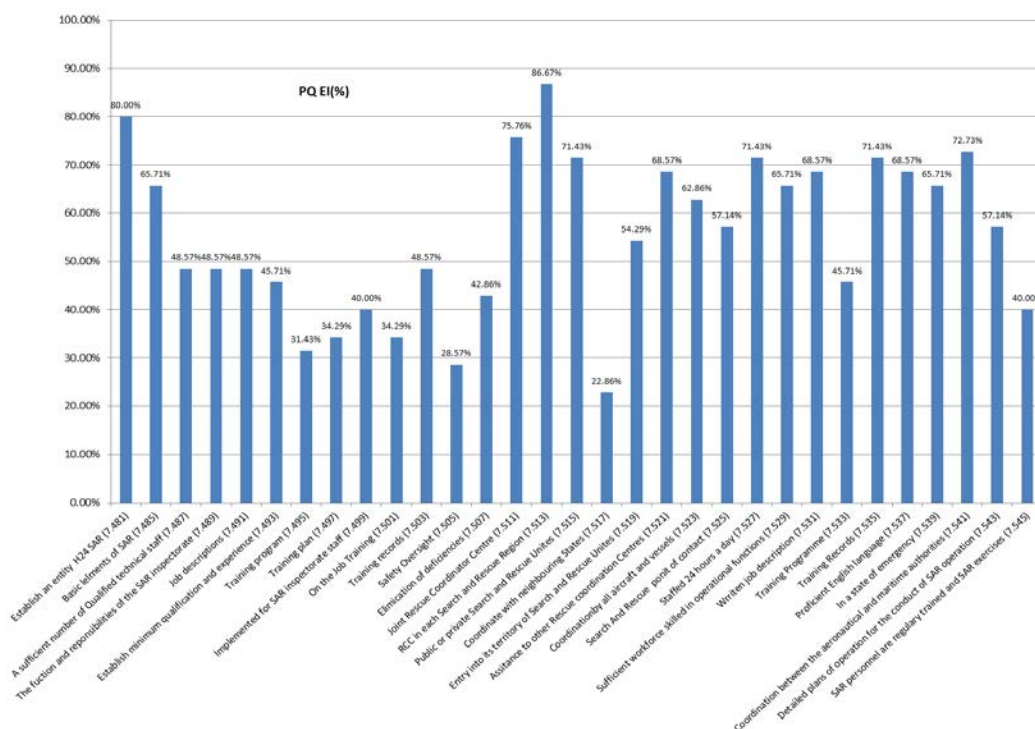


Figure 1: SAR-related questions indicated EIs of below 50% (as at June 2015)

6.4 From this analysis, it appeared that the major areas of weakness is in coordination with adjacent States, effective SAR oversight, and training of SAR staff that provide the SAR services. Therefore, a focus on the minimisation of barriers associated with the efficient cross-border coordination of SRU (such as pre-arranged approval) and other coordination mechanisms, including updates of SAR agreements (whatever their form) was vital. Finally, there was a need for improved systemic approaches to training for both SAR inspectors and personnel responsible for the provision of SAR services, including the regular organisation of effective SAR exercises that test systems and personnel. It should be noted that the training of SAR inspectors did not require SAR-specific technical training, but was more focused on effective audit and inspection techniques, etc.

6.5 The 2015 SAR/TF/4 analysis indicated significant Annex 12 compliance weaknesses remained in the South Asia area and the Southwest Pacific. In addition, there were parts of Southeast Asia and East Asia that indicated a need for compliance improvement.

6.6 The overall SAR capability ranking of Asia/Pacific States (using a metric of 5% for an A = full Annex 12 compliance as advised by the State and 4% for a B = meets Annex 12 requirements in most areas) is indicated in Figure 2:

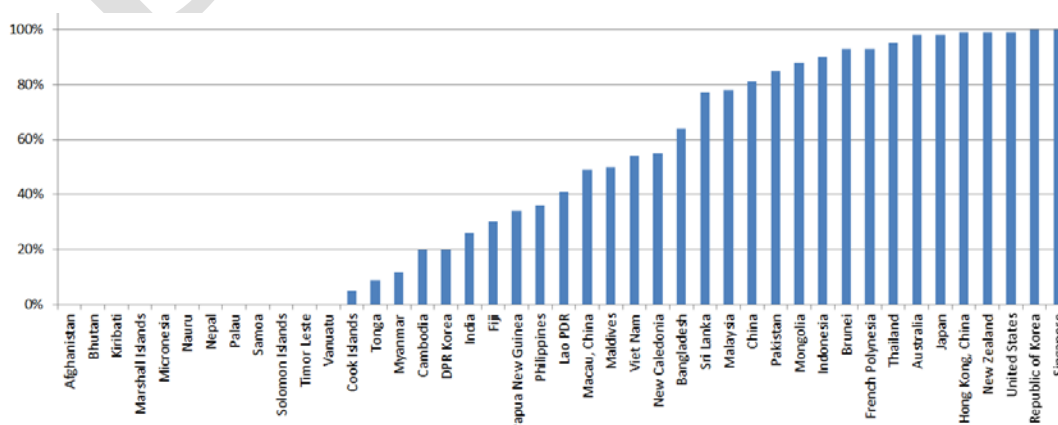


Figure 2: Asia/Pacific SAR Capability Ranking (as at June 2015)

Asia/Pacific SAR Coordination Forums

6.7 The Asia/Pacific Region will benefit from the cooperation and coordination of States and International Organizations involved in the APSAR/TF. After the APSAR/TF completes its tasks, the establishment of permanent joint ICAO/IMO Regional SAR Forums to enable collaboration and cooperation on oceanic SAR matters across the specific oceanic regions and including adjacent ICAO regions should be considered, such as:

- a) Pacific Ocean SAR Forum – including Pacific States of the Asia/Pacific, North American and South American regions;
- b) Indian Ocean SAR Forum – including Indian Ocean States of the Asia/Pacific, South and East African and Middle East regions; and
- c) Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) – an existing forum which could include these matters on its work programme.

6.8 There were several regional initiatives for cooperative support and development already being undertaken in the Asia/Pacific Region to assist with SAR capability enhancement. For example Australia was sponsoring programmes in partnership with Indonesia through the Indonesian Transport Safety Advancement Program (ITSAP) and with the Maldives, Mauritius and Sri Lanka through a SAR Capability Partnership Program (SCPP).

6.9 Such improvement programmes could result from a request by a State needing assistance, ICAO/IMO oversight, the users of the SAR system itself, an audit or following a SAR ‘Go-Team’ visit that identifies weaknesses in the State’s SAR capability (a ‘Go Team’ normally consists of external SAR experts from ICAO/IMO, more advanced ‘champion’ States or external agencies such as Cospas-Sarsat). The programs can be conducted by experts from a ‘champion’ State, or through a cooperative effort by several States or a regional body.

Barriers

6.10 The following potential issues should be considered to ensure they do not become barriers to the achievement of the expected SAR capability:

- a) absence of established appropriate legal framework designating, recognizing, supporting and giving authority to national SAR authorities, RCCs and SMCs;
- b) inadequate funding and equipping of SAR authorities and in particular, resourcing of RCCs;
- c) absence of an appropriate SAR organizational framework;
- d) absence of a national SAR committee;
- e) lack of clarity of responsibilities for each component of the SAR system;
- f) absence of bilateral/multi-lateral/international SAR Agreements;
- g) inadequate civil/military cooperation; and
- h) complacency about, or lack of recognition of, the importance or priority given to SAR.

Global and Regional SAR Issues

6.11 States should monitor outcomes from global and regional ICAO and IMO SAR forums to ensure their State SAR authorities are updated on relevant SAR developments, otherwise State planning may not be synchronized with external international expectations, including users. Such forums may include APANPIRG and its Sub-Groups, other ICAO Region SAR groups, the JWG, ICAO High Level Safety Conferences, etc.

- 6.12 The provision of sufficient resources was critical in a number of areas, including:
- a) Financial-
 - funding for 24 hour RCC facility and staff;
 - funding for use/hire of search and rescue units; and
 - Provision of a suitable administrative process enabling financial support including the ability for SAR authorities to quickly authorise payments required for emergency response aircraft, vessels and supporting logistics such as fuel.
 - b) RCC personnel- a suitable number of trained and skilled staff, supplemented by a pool of trained RCC support staff where appropriate;
 - c) RCC facilities-
 - appropriate RCC facility space;
 - minimum RCC tools (such as current charts, plotting equipment, documentation, etc.);
 - identify and task available SRUs;
 - Aircraft and vessel tracking information including ADS-B, Automatic Identification System, etc.;
 - reliable and rapid H24 communications, and a suitable means to-
 - receive and communicate distress alerts
 - communicate with ATS units, other RCCs/RSCs, Coast Radio Stations, COSPAS-SARSAT Mission Control Centres (MCCs), military units, medical services, meteorological offices, etc.;
 - information technology-
 - RCC workstation computers;
 - Software including basic databases, drift modelling, incident management, etc.;
 - d) Contingency- back-up RCC facility, or arrangement with another RCC as a contingency against inability to operate from the primary RCC due to the need to evacuate or loss of systems, etc.;
 - e) Search and Rescue Units (SRUs)-
 - available and suitable SAR aircraft and crews;
 - funding arrangements/agreements for hiring/payment/sharing of SRUs to permit rapid deployment; and
 - Available and suitable SAR survival equipment for delivery by aircraft to survivors and to assist SAR coordination efforts (e.g.: SAR Datum Buoys, droppable life rafts and survival supplies, etc.);
 - f) Training support-
 - RCC staff – basic and ongoing;
 - SRU crews – pilots, air crew and air observers; and
 - RCC support staff – basic and refresher.

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Preferred SAR Capability Specifications (PSCS)

Note: PSCS are the non-mandatory expectations on all Asia/Pacific Region States to enhance SAR systems in order to meet a minimum level of SAR capability, with a high degree of interoperability and harmonisation, and interoperability with other ATM components such as Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSPs) and aerodrome operators. PSCS were not expected to contravene existing Annex 12 standards.

PSCS (expected implementation by 08 November 2018)

Note: Guidance Material for the implementation and monitoring of PSCS is expected to be developed by APANPIRG to align with the established Asia/Pacific Seamless ATM Implementation Guidance Material.

7.1 Legal Framework and Structure Planning: All States should develop statutes and related provisions that establish or enhance the legal foundation for a State SAR organization and its framework, resources, policies and procedures to, where appropriate to:

- a) ensure that it is party to, and/or aligned with the following Conventions, as applicable –
 - iv. Convention on International Civil Aviation 1944;
 - v. International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979;
 - vi. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974;
 - vii. Convention on the High Seas, 1958; and
 - viii. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982;
- b) unless delegated by written agreement, establish an entity that provides, on a 24-hour basis, SAR services within its territories and designated area of responsibility/SRR;
- c) establish a national SAR committee consisting of civil and where appropriate, military members to enable a whole-of-government approach;
- d) empower SAR Mission Coordinators with the authority to adequately carry out their responsibilities;
- e) establish an Administrative Single Point of Contact for SAR (ASPOCS) for non-urgent, administrative matters, such details to be submitted to the ICAO Regional Office;
- f) conduct studies to check the feasibility for, and develop an implementation plan if practicable, the integration of aviation and maritime SAR activities, and as far as practicable, civil and military activities, including joint training and familiarisation of staff and review of documentation to ensure harmonisation of procedures, and joint exercises;
- g) conduct studies to align, as far as practicable, aeronautical and maritime Search and Rescue Regions (SRRs); and SRRs and Flight Information Regions (FIRs); and
- h) establish a single State SAR Plan that –
 - i. designates the responsible RCC(s), RSC(s) and 24-hour SPOC/ASPOC;
 - ii. describes the relevant SRRs, including the coordinates and geographical chart depiction of the SRR and neighbouring SRRs;

- iii. details the National SAR Committee;
- iv. details the governmental and non-governmental agencies with authority and responsibility for SAR coordination within its territories and designated area of responsibility;
- v. details required and available SAR facilities, personnel, and equipment;
- vi. details the SAR manuals, plans and procedures for national and regional cooperative SAR response arrangements;
- vii. details the SAR personnel training and competency programme, qualification standards, SAR certification if applicable and SAR cooperation training;
- viii. details the SAR agreements required;
- ix. is electronic and accessible on the Internet, such details to be submitted to the ICAO Asia/Pacific Regional Office; and
- x. is monitored by quality assurance processes.

7.2 SAR Standards and Procedures: All States should:

- a) establish aerodrome emergency plans that provide for co-operation and co-ordination with RCCs;
- b) establish SAR agreements with States having adjoining SRRS or FIRs, including trans-regional neighbours (the agreements should include clear responsibilities for overlapping or non-adjointing aeronautical and maritime SRRs);
- c) provide up to date cross-border information on SAR capability (this should be included in bilateral SAR agreements);
- d) pre-arrange procedures for cross-border SAR responses (this should be included in bilateral SAR agreements);
- e) establish contingency procedures for delegation of SAR responsibility where such service is not able to be provided, or in contingency (temporary) circumstances;
- f) establish a program for regular SAREX, which may be a desktop communications exercise, with each alternate SAREX being a full exercise (this expectation may be fulfilled by participating in a sub-regional SAREX that tests the State's SAR system; and
- g) establish RCC plans for response to Mass Rescue Operations (MROs) integrated with national disaster plans; and
- h) establish SAR Alerting procedures which:
 - i. are tested and fully integrated with RCC procedures so that RCCs are rapidly notified of any SAR event 24 hours a day;
 - ii. include procedures for joint aeronautical and maritime distress alert notification, including reliable delivery and acknowledgement of Cospas-Sarsat distress alerts, support and response to both aviation and maritime SAR incidents; and
 - iii. where applicable, include protocols for civil and military support and sharing of information.

SAR Facilities and Resources

7.3 *RCC Facility*: All States should ensure that RCCs are of sufficient size with adequate provision for operational positions designed in accordance with human factors principles (such as human machine interface) for a major search involving civil and military assets where applicable, and facilities such as:

- a) Workstations, telephones (with international access), plotting tables, wall notice/status boards, computer, and communications equipment and systems, briefing/debriefing areas room for storage including incident records and recorders, RCC staff break and rest facilities;
- b) computer resources which may provide support to RCCs with incident management, plotting, search planning, mapping, contact databases, web-based information, etc.;
- c) charts, electronic or paper, which:
 - i. apply to SAR (aeronautical, nautical, topographic and hydrographic);
 - ii. depict SRR, neighbouring SRRs, FIR(s), SAR resources and made available for all relevant aeronautical and maritime RCCs, ATS units, aircraft operators; and
 - iii. provide a means of plotting;
- d) ability to reliably receive and acknowledge distress alerts 24 hours a day;
- e) maritime broadcast facilities;
- f) a means of recording, playback and archiving of communications;
- g) shipping/vessel communications and maritime broadcast facilities such as Coast Radio Stations, RCC radio and satellite communications, marine radio networks;
- h) aircraft communications – via ATS units, aircraft operators, satellite communications or direct between RCC and aircraft;
- i) access to aircraft and ship tracking data, e.g. ADS-B, Automatic Identification System and Long Range Identification and Tracking of Ships (LRIT) allowing rapid identification of potential aircraft and vessels that may divert to assist;
- j) a means of obtaining meteorological information – forecast, present and historical data;
- k) if applicable drift modelling software;
- l) if applicable, ocean data including sea temperature, currents, winds, tides, etc.;
- m) if applicable, SAR Datum Buoys, preferably with satellite tracking capability; and
- n) RCC documentation and reference material such as plans of operation, procedures manuals, guidance material, ICAO and IMO references, SAR agreements; and
- o) Cospas-Sarsat equipment and reference material.

7.4 *Personnel and Training* All States should, where applicable to maintain a 24 hour service:

- a) provide adequate ATC resources (either an ATS supervisor or other staff) that can provide relief within Area Control Centres (ACCs) to allow timely SAR alerts and information to RCCs;
- b) provide sufficient RCC staffing;
- c) provide a sufficient number of trained specialist RCC officers including SMCs and Assistant SMCs (A/SMCs);

- d) provide availability of a pool of RCC support staff who are familiar with RCC operations, but not trained as coordinators, that can assist with the functioning of the RCC during SAR incident response;
- e) develop SAR personnel position descriptions that detail responsibilities and eligibility criteria for recruitment of operational staff;
- f) develop a comprehensive training programme that includes SAR training for:
 - i. RCC SAR Coordinators (SCs) based on a competency-based assessment approach to ensure technical and English language proficiency, cyclical (periodic) instruction that provides continuous training to ensure competency is maintained, and a system for maintaining training records; and
 - ii. SRU staff, including military personnel.
- g) facilitate RCC staff to be proficient in the English language; and
- h) facilitate a programme of regular liaison visits between relevant RCCs, ATC units and airline operating centres in order to understand those organizations, facilities and capabilities (reference Annex 12, paragraph 3.1.9).

7.5 *Oceanic Capability*: Where applicable, States should establish additional oceanic SAR capability as far as practicable to ensure a timely and adequate SAR response is available to all oceanic areas of their SRRs. This may be met through cooperative arrangements with neighbouring States or other RCCs.

7.6 *Search and Rescue Units*: All States should establish capabilities enabling:

- a) availability and deployment of suitably crewed, trained and equipped SRUs (including a pool of air search observers trained in visual search techniques), public and/or private, civil and military, for rapid SAR response;
- b) availability and deployment of SRU craft that may be in use for another primary purpose but made available to RCCs for SAR purposes on an as needed emergency basis (vessels, aircraft and land units);
- c) protocols for civil SAR authorities to request the assistance of military assets, and similarly military SAR authorities to request civil assets;
- d) a communication means and information protocols between the State's Aeronautical and Maritime SAR Authorities;
- e) cooperative use and/or sharing of SAR assets with protocols incorporated within National SAR Plans and bilateral SAR Agreements;
- f) pre-arranged government authority for funding of costs associated with hiring of SRUs, and payment for critical supporting logistics such as fuel, to avoid any delays in response availability;
- g) aircraft with the ability and regulatory approval to safely conduct SAR missions.

Note: guidance material on SAR aircraft capability is found in the IAMSAR.

7.7 *Distress Beacons*: All States should :

- a) where separate ARCCs and MRCCs exist with responsibility for coincident aviation and maritime SRRs, coordinate distress beacon alert procedures to ensure both RCCs are aware of any distress beacon activations within their areas to avoid duplication of response. For example, MRCCs should ensure their procedures alert ARCCs and ATS units to any EPIRB activations;

- b) have a reliable distress beacon registration system that:
 - i) provides a readily-accessible mechanism (preferably one that is available by Internet as well as other conventional means) to enable distress beacon owners to fulfil their obligation to register ELTs, EPIRBs and PLBs, and update the registration data as information changes (e.g., change in ownership);
 - ii) is available to RCCs 24 hours a day and includes up-to-date registration details for all national civil and military ELTs, EPIRBs and PLBs;
- c) take steps (including education) required to prepare for, and to implement changes related to, the introduction of next generation beacons (e.g.: update beacon registration systems to be compatible with new beacon hexadecimal identifications) and the transition to the MEOSAR satellite architecture (e.g.: update local user terminals and mission control centres to properly receive and manage MEOSAR data), in accordance with Cospas-Sarsat specification documents (<http://www.cospas-sarsat.int/en/documents-pro/system-documents>); and
- d) establish an appropriate nationwide means of disposal for old distress beacons.

Note 1: Information on beacon registration is at: <http://www.cospas-sarsat.int/en/beacons-pro/beacon-regulations-pro/ibrd-user-information-for-professionals>.)

Note 2: Incorrect disposal of distress beacons often causes the deployment of scarce and often expensive SAR resources only to have the beacon located as a non-distress event in a rubbish dump or similar location. This also creates the risk of SAR resources being diverted away from a real emergency should it arise at the time. Beacon batteries are hazardous items which should be disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.

7.8 Contingency Facilities: All States should ensure there are established contingency facilities, or when a SAR service is not able to be provided, procedures in place for the temporary delegation of the SAR responsibility to another appropriate national body or State. All States should test their contingency arrangements periodically, but not less than once every six months.

SAR Information

7.9 Provision of Information: All States should ensure the:

- a) establishment of a centralised information source publishing all Asia/Pacific State Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) information as required by ICAO Annex 15 Appendix 1, page APP 1-8 including:
 - i. The agency responsible for providing SAR services;
 - ii. The area of SAR responsibility where SAR services are provided;
 - iii. The type of SAR services and facilities provided including indications where SAR aerial coverage is dependent upon significant deployment of aircraft;
 - iv. SAR agreements;
 - v. The conditions of SAR facility and service availability; and
 - vi. SAR procedures and signals used;
- b) establishment of an Internet-based SAR information sharing system (with security protocols as required and in accordance with the emerging System Wide Information Management – SWIM concept as applicable) to share SAR activity with States and key stakeholders participating in a SAR activity (the information sharing system should include a means of handling media and next of kin enquiries, and recognise the need to avoid premature media statements); and

- c) maximum practicable cooperation between State entities in the provision of accurate and timely information when required, including from military sources except where national security could be adversely affected.

7.10 SAR Facilities and Equipment Lists: All States should develop and maintain a current, comprehensive electronic list of State SAR Facilities, SAR Equipment, and SAR Units (SRUs), including joint or shared facilities and equipment, and provide the Internet link to that list to the ICAO Asia/Pacific Regional Office.

7.11 SAR Library: All States should:

establish a web-based SAR Library, or cooperate by contributing to an Internet-based Asia/Pacific resource (such as www.uscg.mil/nsarc); and

- a) ensure that each RCC and SAR Authority has ready access to a current copy (either electronic or hard copy) of the following reference documents at a minimum:
 - i. ICAO Annex 12;
 - ii. IAMSAR Manual Volumes I, II and II;
 - iii. SOLAS; and
 - iv. Asia/Pacific SAR Plan.

Note: The Asia/Pacific SAR Library hosted by the US Coast Guard contains a list of documents that may be held by RCCs and JRCCs as appropriate. In addition, a list of documents (SAR.7/Circ.12) would be available on the IMO web site at: (<http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Safety/RadioCommunicationsAndSearchAndRescue/SeArchAndRescue/Pages/Default.aspx>).

SAR Improvement

7.12 Search and Rescue Exercises (SAREX): All States should conduct regular SAREX (at least once every two years) to test and evaluate existing coordination procedures, data and information sharing and SAR response arrangements involving:

- a) both aeronautical and maritime SAR authorities including both civil and military agencies as applicable, and related bodies such as Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSPs) and Airline Operations Centres (AOCs);
- b) where appropriate, cross-aeronautical SRR coordination (SAREX should routinely involve SAR authorities of adjacent SRRs, especially if the SAREX area concerned is within 50NM of the adjoining SRR); and
- c) SAREX effectiveness through a post-SAREX review and written report, completed to ensure that deficient areas or latent problems are identified and remedied.

*Note 1: a SAREX template is provided at **Appendix I**.*

Note 2: SAREX should test the SAR system, including unannounced alerts that allow an actual search (whether it is a desktop or a physical operation), to be conducted which will indicate weaknesses in the system. SAREX should not be confused with, or take the form of, simulated crash fire exercises such as for Aerodrome Emergency Procedures that do not have a search component.

Note 3: Real SAR incident responses which include an adequate post-response review and evaluation with lessons learned may replace the need for a SAREX.

7.13 *SAR Quality Assurance*: All States should implement SAR System Improvement and Assessment measures, including Safety Management and Quality Assurance systems, that:

- a) provide performance and safety indicators, including post-incident/accident lessons learned and management reviews (RCC and SAR System Continuous Improvement process), and feedback from RCC staff, SAR system users or SAR stakeholders;
- b) identifies risk and corrective and preventive actions that prevent or minimise risk and the possibility of substandard SAR performance;
- c) establishes an internal quality assurance programme, which includes regular internal audits of the RCC, SAR operations, SAR facilities and procedures that are conducted by trained auditors;
- d) ensures the person responsible for internal quality assurance within the entity responsible for SAR services has direct access to report to the Head of the entity responsible for SAR services on matters of quality assurance; and
- e) where appropriate, provides submissions to the JWG to share lessons learned and experiences with other global States for the continuous improvement of the worldwide SAR system.

Note 1: Resourcing of SAR system audit arrangements could be mitigated by States entering cooperative arrangements, including sub-regional regulation, between States for auditing of each other's SAR systems to share expertise and costs.

Note 2: Provisions of Annex 19 for a Safety Management System (SMS) may apply where a SAR service is provided under the authority of an ATS provider (Annex 19, Chapter 3, 3.1.3 e refers).

Note 3: Peer review, either external or internal, may provide a useful internal quality assurance tool.

7.14 *SAR Management Review*: All States should conduct an annual or more frequent analysis of their current State SAR system to identify specific gaps in capability against the minimum requirements of Annex 12 and the guidelines of the IAMSAR Manual to:

- a) enable the ICAO Asia/Pacific SAR data to be updated to accurately reflect the State's capability;
- b) be informed regarding the availability and capability of SAR services in neighbouring States;
- c) identify SAR research and development programmes, especially those which could be conducted if possible in cooperation with other States;
- d) establish a common set of basic SAR system statistics, which include-
 - i. number of SAR incidents per year;
 - ii. number of lives at risk versus number of lives saved;
 - iii. time from first alert to tasking the SRU;
 - iv. time from first alert to arrival on scene of first SRU; and
 - v. time from first alert to rescue.
- e) plan for any necessary improvements to gradually build and improve capability over time, which would be detailed in the State SAR Plan; and
- f) regularly review and update SAR agreements as appropriate.

Note 1: The National Self-Assessment found in IAMSAR Manual Vol I Appendix H and the ICAO USOAP-CMA Protocol Questions for SAR may assist States with their reviews.

Note 2: The number of incidents should identify the type (e.g.: Cospas-Sarsat alert, ATS alerts, etc.) and outcome of SAR incidents.

7.15 SAR Promotion: All States should conduct SAR promotional programs (e.g. Seminars, Workshops and public safety campaigns) to:

- a) encourage higher SAR preparedness by persons that may require SAR services through public safety campaigns aimed at preventing persons getting into distress situations (i.e.: 'preventative SAR');
- b) ensure the support of government decision-makers for SAR facilities and improvements, in particular adequate funding availability;
- c) assist media to understand SAR operations in order to minimise the need for explanations during SAR responses;
- d) recognise improvement in State SAR systems;
- e) enhance cooperation between SAR services and –
 - i. civil, military and police agencies;
 - ii. ANSPs;
 - iii. aerodrome and port operators;
 - iv. aircraft and shipping operators;
 - v. meteorological agencies;
 - vi. accident investigation agencies;
 - vii. government and non-government agencies affected by SAR operations, in particular large scale national and international responses involving whole of government agencies and
 - viii. other States.

Note: social media may be an effective means of SAR promotion that reduces the workload of SAR staff during major SAR responses.

RESEARCH AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Research and Development

8.1 To develop the tools and systems required to meet foreseeable long-term requirements, there is a need for States to undertake planning and co-operation on SAR matters. This includes major efforts to define concepts, to extend knowledge and invent new solutions to future SAR challenges so these new concepts are selected and applied in an appropriate timely manner. Such efforts could be forged through collaborative partnerships between, States, ANSPs, International Organizations, institutes of higher learning and specialised technical agencies. This concept is consistent with Seamless ATM Principle 36 (*Inter-regional cooperation ('clustering') for the research, development and implementation of ATM projects*), and may manifest itself in joint projects such as:

- ICAO and/or IMO regional SAR training opportunities where provided to assist States that are unable to provide their own SAR training;
- Joint Sub-regional RCCs (ASEAN States in particular may be candidates for a single centre of excellence that brings together civil and military SAR experts from all ASEAN States and provides a single SAR facility that is cost-effective and has a level of resources and facilities that would be difficult for all States to maintain by themselves); and
- Regional online eLearning packages.

Note: Appendix 2 provides a summary of benefits to the SAR System of States assisting other States.

8.2 With the end goal of a globally interoperable SAR system in mind, the region will have to consider planning for a long term supporting concept and infrastructure. The following are possible areas that should be considered for future SAR research and development, in order to promote the maximum possible harmonisation and interoperability of SAR systems:

- a) data sharing such as aircraft and ship tracking information;
- b) automated data link communication to RCCs when an aircraft or ship exceeds a Variable Set Parameter (VSP) in terms of its operating envelope, or activation of an emergency status (could be displayed as a symbol, and the data could include certain operating parameters such as acceleration and altitude for an aircraft) – note the ICAO GADSS includes this concept;
- c) regional Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) SAR capability;
- d) inclusion of the SAR system and RCC access as a component of the new ICAO SWIM concept of operation and implementation;
- e) on-going development of standardised SAR training objectives and advanced training systems, including the use of high fidelity simulators; and
- f) enhanced technology oriented systems to improve SAR system effectiveness.

MILESTONES, TIMELINES, PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

Milestones

9.1 Section 7 (*Performance Improvement Plan*) provides a scheme for the implementation of a collective set of enhancements for a number of elements in the PSCS, effective 08 November 2018 .

9.2 States should commence planning for the various PSCS elements from the approval of this Plan, to ensure a smooth transition by 08 November 2018, and should include consideration of issues such as:

- safety/operational analysis and assessment;
- cost-effectiveness;
- budgetary issues;
- development of operational procedures; and
- training.

9.3 Section 8 (*Research and Future Development*) provides, subject to future agreement by concerned parties, possible SAR improvements beyond 2018 until 2028.

Priorities

9.4 It is a matter for each State to determine priorities in accordance with its own economic, environmental, safety and administrative drivers.

Actions

9.5 This Plan necessitates a number of implementation actions. It is expected that each Asia/Pacific State report progress on each applicable element to APANPIRG. All States should note the importance of SAR status monitoring, which is expected to be conducted as part of the Seamless ATM on-line monitoring. Reporting of implementation progress of SAR elements from this Plan is expected to be conducted by the on-line Seamless ATM Reporting and Monitoring system, using the following categories in accordance with the SAR Air Navigation Reporting Form (ANRF) B0-SAR:

- SAR Regulatory and Coordination Mechanisms ;
- SAR Facilities and Assets;
- SAR Information; and
- SAR Improvement.

9.6 Section 6 (*Current Situation*) provides analysis and major concerns in the region, which should be considered in the formulation of specific State plans.

9.7 SAR Coordination Forums, which are likely to be based on sub-regional development (such as a Pacific Ocean SAR Forum and Indian Ocean SAR Forum) need to be promoted, established and supported to ensure the on-going implementation work and future review of SAR expectations linked to this Plan are conducted.

SAREX

9.8 A program is expected to be established for an annual SAREX in each sub-region (South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia and the Pacific), with every second year being a desktop communications exercise, and alternate years being a full exercise. The SAREX outcomes and lessons learned should be reported to APANPIRG through the ATM Sub-Group.

9.9 The ICAO Asia and Pacific Regional Office was responsible for taking actions that assist the implementation of SAR within its accredited States, in cooperation with the IMO. In addition, the Asia and Pacific Regional Office was responsible for coordinating with adjacent ICAO regional offices on an ad hoc basis or at relevant trans-regional meetings.

DRAFT

APPENDIX 1: WORK PLAN FOR THE **[[JOINT]]** SAREX COORDINATION MEETING

1. OBJECTIVES

State the objectives of the **[joint]** SAREX and what are to be achieved out of the SAREX by all participants.

1.1 The objectives of the **[joint]** SAREX are:

- a) To provide continuation of SAR exercise and improve cooperation between **(participating agencies or State RCC)** and **(participating agencies or State RCC)**.
- b) To provide continuation training for personnel of SAR organisations from both **(participating agencies or State RCC)** and **(participating agencies or State RCC)**
- c) To test the communication facilities and procedures between **(participating agencies or State RCC)** and **(participating agencies or State RCC)**; and
- d) To test and determine the effectiveness of the Search and Rescue Units of **(participating agencies or State RCC)** and **(participating agencies or State RCC)**.

2 DATE AND TIMING OF SAREX

State the agreed date, time and year for the **[joint]** SAREX. Have alternate or contingency plan in the event that the full scale SAREX cannot be conducted due to weather or any unforeseen circumstances. It is recommended that a pre-SAREX brief be conducted to ensure all participants understand their roles and the required actions to be taken. State the agreed time for a pre-SAREX brief to be carried out for all participants and States may conduct simultaneous pre-SAREX brief at their own location for their local participants. For standardization and to avoid confusion, it is recommended that all timing and dates used should be in UTC as there may be difference in time and day for different States. After the SAREX, it is also recommended to conduct a de-brief for all participants.

For example:

- 2.1 Table Top SAREX or A Full Scale Exercise will be held between **(participating agencies or States)** and **(participating agencies or State)** on(date/month/year according to UTC)(day of the week according to UTC) from (time in UTC) to (time in UTC).
- 2.2 In the event of bad weather, the Full Scale SAREX will be converted into a Table Top SAREX. The cut off time will be at (time in UTC).
- 2.3 A Pre-SAREX brief will be held on (day/month/year according to UTC) (day of the week according to UTC) in (location of the pre-SAREX brief) at (time in UTC).
- 2.4 De-Brief will be held on (day/month/year according to UTC) (day of the week according to UTC) in (location of the de-brief) at (time in UTC).

3 SCENARIO

Discussion and development of exercise scenario with participating State or States and agencies involved. Scenario created should be as realistic as possible to simulate close to a real incident. A fictitious flight plan can be included to provide additional information pertaining to the distressed aircraft as required by the RCCs. Using fictitious call signs or airlines for distressed aircraft will avoid complication or confusion especially if it involves the social media.

For example:

- 3.1 At (time in UTC), a chartered(type of aircraft) (callsign of distressed aircraft) departed from (point of departure) to (destination) with (POB). At (time in UTC), aircraft declared “MAY DAY” due to (nature of emergency) at (location in Lat and Long or with reference to a prominent location known to all).
- 3.2 Other information like Pilot-in-command equipment carried on board, colour of aircraft fuselage or tail.

4 PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS OR UNITS

Identify and list all participating agencies or agencies from both States. Agencies should include both government and private. ANSP, Aircraft Investigation Bureau, Airlines etc should be involved in a SAREX as they are directly involved in any real air incident

For example:

- 4.1 From (participating local agencies or States)
- 1) Civil Aviation Authority of
 - 2) Local Air Force
 - 3) Local Navy
 - 4)
 - 5)
- From (the other participating local or States):
- 1) Civil Aviation Authority of
 - 2) Local Air Force
 - 3) Local Navy
 - 5)
 - 6)

5 DEPLOYMENT OF EXERCISE SAR UNITS (SRUs) AND CALLSIGNS

State all the SAR assets that will take part in the SAREX. It is recommended that the callsigns of the SRUs should be pre-fixed with the word “SAREX” to indicate that it is an exercise aircraft or surface vessel. This will not create any confusion between a SAREX and a real incident. Callsign assigned to a particular SAR asset should not be changed and to be used throughout the exercise. Different SAR asset should be assigned with an individual flight number.

5.1 SRUs from (participating State) and their callsigns are as follows:

<u>Type of SRUs</u>	<u>Callsign</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Fokker 50	SAREX 01	Search
C130	SAREX 02	Search
Dolphin Helicopter	SAREX 03	Search and Rescue
.....	SAREX.....
.....	SAREX.....
.....	SAREX.....

5.2 SRUs from (the other participating State) and their callsigns are as follows:

<u>Type of SRUs</u>	<u>Callsign</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Helicopter	SAREX 04	Search and Rescue
Ship	SAREX 05	Search and rescue
.....	SAREX....

6 COMMUNICATIONS

State the agreed radio frequencies to be used in the SAREX. Make communication arrangements between the two RCCs as well as between the RCCs and the SRUs. It is recommended that a communication check be conducted between all parties before the SAREX to ensure serviceability of communication equipment. A standby day may be necessary if the communication check is found not satisfactory or unsuccessful.

6.1 The communications arrangement will be as follows:

a) Between (participating agency or State RCC) and (the other agencies or participating State RCC)

- Primary communication -KHz orMhz or landlines
- Secondary communication -KHz orMhz or landlines
- Standby communication -KHz orMhz or landlines

b) Between(participating agencies or State RCC) and SRUs)

- Primary communication - KHz orMHz
- Secondary communication - KHz orMHz
- Standby communication -KHz orMHz

6.2 A communication test between (participating agency or State RCC) and (the other participating agencies or State RCC) will be conducted prior to the SAREX. The date for the test is on (date/month/year according to UTC) between (time in UTC) to (time in UTC).

6.3 In the case of unsatisfactory communication test, another test will be conducted on (date/month/year according to UTC) between (time in UTC) to (time in UTC)..

6.4 All messages pertaining to the exercise shall be prefixed with the words “SAREX SAREX SAREX”

7 SEARCH OBJECT

In a Full Scale SAREX, States can consider the deployment of a search object to add realism to the exercise. This will enable participating SRUs to practice visual search from air as well as on from the surface of the sea. If the homing capability of the SRUs is desired, a beacon can be placed on the search object for electronic search. Arrangement can be made for the search object to be deployed at the proposed distress location at the activation time of the SAREX. A search object with some significant marking or markings on it will enable easier visual sighting of search target on land or on water.

- 7.1 The search object will be provided by (one of the participating agency or State RCC) and will be deployed at (time in UTC) on(date of the SAREX according to UTC) at the position in which the distressed aircraft is assumed to have crashed.
- 7.2 Search target is marked with..... (bright colour or with the words “SAREX” or some significant marking).

8 ALERTING AND ACTIVATION

State clearly on the alert and activation processes for the SAREX. Decide on which agency or State would initiate the distress phase and notify the other participating agencies or State or States so that [joint] SAR effort can be carried out. In a joint SAREX, if the distressed location is within the area of responsibility of a particular State, the State concern should carry out the alerting and activation phase. The other participating State or States should be notified and [joint] SAR operations can be carried out.

- 8.1 Since the crash will occur in (location or name the State FIR) or area of responsibility, (State concern) RCC will notify (participating State) . Both RCCs will coordinate the SAR Operations.

9 SEARCH AREA

Discuss on how to determine the search area or which State should determine the search area. In a joint SAR effort, the two RCCs can determine their own search areas and agree on a common search area.

- 9.1 The respective Search Mission Coordinators (SMCs) will work out a search area upon receipt of the distress location or crash report.
- 9.2 The two SMCs shall discuss with each other and agree on a common search area.
- 9.3 If there is a great difference between the two search areas, the controlling RCC shall decide on the most probable area and take the necessary action to promulgate the area as a restricted area for SAR operations accordingly.

10 DIPLOMATIC CLEARANCE

In a joint SAREX, make necessary arrangement for the application of Diplomatic Clearance required if State assets may or are required to enter into another State’s territorial airspace or waters. The process for application should be made known or if there is an agreement in place between the two States, then the agreed procedure should be followed. Provide information regarding the SRUs and particulars of the personnel on board. It is recommended that particulars of the SRUs be provided to the State concern prior to the SAREX. This will assist in the Diplomatic Clearance process.

- 10.1 (State) SMC will request to (State) for diplomatic clearance to allow (State's) SRUs to enter (State's) territorial airspace and waters.
- 10.2 To obtain diplomatic clearance for (State's) SRU, (State) SMC shall provide the following particulars:
- a) Registration of SRU
 - b) Type of aircraft or vessel
 - c) Name of Captain/Pilot in Command
 - d) Names of crew on board (not required for sea asset)
 - e) Area of operation
 - f) Date and time of operation
- 10.3 The details of the (State's) SRU shall be provided to (State) one or two weeks before the exercise. Application for diplomatic clearances through the normal channel via the (agency for the process of the Diplomatic Clearance) is advised in order to accelerate the diplomatic clearance process.

11 SEARCH OPERATIONS

Note: Ensure the safe conduct of the SAREX especially with the air assets. It is recommended that there should be one controlling RCC providing instructions to search aircraft prior to entering the search area. It is also recommended that an Air Coordinator be deployed to provide instructions to search aircraft during transit to and fro from the search area as well as within the search area if the RCC personnel have no knowledge of Air Traffic Control.

- 11.1 All SRUs shall report to the controlling RCC or On Scene Coordinator (OSC) prior to entering the Search Area and while conducting search in the Search Area to ensure safety and efficiency in the [joint] SAR effort. All air search assets must observe and adhere to ATC instructions.
- 11.2 Non exercise aircraft shall keep clear of the search area unless clearance has been obtained for these aircraft to transit through.

12 RESCUE OPERATIONS

Note: Discuss on how the rescue operation is to be executed. Agency or States can decide on a simulated rescue operation by taking photographs of the search object once sighted or if actual personnel are deployed at the distressed location as survivors, actual rescue operations can be conducted. Actual rescue operation will provide training for the rescue of survivors from sea or land to hospitals or landing sites. If possible, recover the search object from the land or sea after the exercise, this will help to avoid the search object becoming an obstacle to others on land or sea. If recovering is not possible, make a general broadcast to warn others of the objects.

- 12.1 When the search object is sighted, the SRU shall inform the (State) RCC. The (State) RCC will disseminate the information to all other SRUs.
- 12.2 The SRUs to take photographs of the search object to simulate the rescue of the survivors.
- 12.3 Recovery of the search object will be by (agency that is recovering the search object).

- 12.4 If the search object is unable to be recovered due to sea state or weather, an Urgent Marine Information Broadcast is provided by (maritime agency responsible for the area).

13 EMERGENCY LANDING OF SEARCH AIRCRAFT

Note: In a joint SAREX, make arrangement for search aircraft to land in airport or airfield of another State in the event of an emergency encountered by the search aircraft where immediate landing is required.

- 13.1 (State's) search aircraft will be given permission to land in (name of airport or airfield) if an emergency landing is required.

14 TERMINATION OF SAREX

Note: State the requirements or under what circumstances that will terminate the SAREX. Make arrangement in the event of a real incident that might occur during the SAREX. Consideration can be given to have a code word or words which are understood by all participating agencies and SRUs in the event of a real incident. Once the code word is broadcast to all concern, it will be understood by all participants and the SAREX will be converted into real SAR operations.

- 14.1 The SAREX will be terminated under any one of the following circumstances:

- a) When the all the SRUs have returned to base.
- b) When the time for the SAREX has expired and no search object is sighted.
- c) When there is an actual emergency.

- 14.2 In the case of a real emergency, the exercise will be converted into a real SAR Operations. The code word “NO DUFF NO DUFF” will be broadcast and all agencies to terminate the exercise immediately and prepare and convert it into a real SAR Operations.

15 SAREX De-brief

Note: Conduct of a SAREX de-brief is important as this is where the evaluation process of the exercise is presented by evaluation experts who observed the exercise and observations by people who actually participated in the exercise scenarios. This is the final step to identify weaknesses and development of recommendations for improvement. Agree on a date and venue to conduct a SAREX de-brief to all participants from both States.

- 15.1 SAREX Debrief will be held in on (date/month/year according to UTC) at (time in UTC).

- 15.2 The venue for the SAREX De-brief will be at (name the venue).

16 SAREX CONTROLLERS/EVALUTORS/OBSERVERS

Note: Name the personnel who will be involved in the SAREX as observers, evaluators and controllers. As for evaluators and controllers, they must have expertise in the areas of SAR as they will understand what is to be evaluated and how to control the exercise to maximize the training value.

- 16.1 Personnel involved in the SAREX will be as follows:

From SAREX Controllers/Evaluators/Observers
..... (Agency or State) (name of personnel and their role)

17 INVITATION TO FOREIGN OBSERVERS

Note: Agency or States may consider inviting observers from other agencies or foreign countries or international organizations to attend and observe the SAREX. These personnel can provide valuable feedbacks for improvement to the system. Arrangement to be made as to which State will do the invitation and who should be invited to attend.

17.1 Invitation to foreign observers to observe the SAREX at (state the venue for the observation of the SAREX) will be provided (State that is providing the invitation) on behalf of (the other State).

17.2 The following countries and organizations will be invited to attend:

- a) (name of country or organization)
- b) (name of country or organization)
- c) (name of country or organization)
- d) (name of country or organization)

18 PRESS COVERAGE

Note: If there provision for any press coverage for the SAREX, made the arrangement for drafting of press release.

18.1 If there is a requirement for a [joint] press release on the SAREX to be issued,(Agency or State that will produce the draft) will draft the press release and forward to (the other participating agencies or State) for concurrence.

19 SAREX REPORT

Note: SAREX Report is important as it serve as a permanent record of the exercise. Each element of the exercise is recorded and lesson learnt during the exercise is captured. Make arrangement on who should produce the SAREX Report for dissemination to all participating agencies as well as others who may be interested.

19.1 (Agency or State) will produce the SAREX Report with assistance from (the other participating agencies or State). Photographs will be made available for the SAREX Report.

19.2 A copy of the report will be sent to each of the following countries and International Organizations.

- a) (agency or country or International Organization)
- b) (agency or country or International Organization)

20 VENUE FOR THE NEXT SAREX

Note: It will be good to plan for an annual [joint] SAREX with relevant agencies or neighbouring State or States. State the tentative date and venue if possible for the next SAREX coordination meeting and SAREX.

20.1 The next SAREX Coordination Meeting will be held at (venue) on (date/month/year).

20.2 The next Full Scale SAREX will be held on (date/month/year).

APPENDIX 2: BENEFITS TO THE SAR SYSTEM OF STATES ASSISTING OTHER STATES

APAC States Face Demanding SAR Responsibilities with Few Resources

2.1 Many APAC States have the challenging responsibility of providing SAR services over vast and remote land and oceanic areas and several have few resources available to meet Annex 12 requirements.

Taking A Regional Approach Improves Effectiveness and Efficiency

2.2 To provide an effective and efficient SAR service in the region it is important that States focus not only on meeting their own national obligations, but also take the broader view that their State SAR system is only one part of the wider regional SAR system. States therefore need to cooperate, collaborate and share resources and technical expertise with their neighbouring and regional RCCs, with the more developed SAR States in particular looking for opportunities to assist their lesser developed State neighbours.

When Developed SAR States Support Less Developed Neighbours, Everyone Wins

2.3 Sometimes simple measures can reduce the incidence of SAR operations in a State's Area of Responsibility.

2.4 An example of this is where New Zealand has been regularly requested to send resources to Kiribati, which is not in New Zealand's SRR, to conduct aerial searches for people missing in small vessels at sea. New Zealand recognised that with the provision of basic aids, the number of people going missing at sea could be reduced. The work was completed through an aid program and the benefit was immediate and twofold. There has been a large reduction in the number of people going missing at sea and New Zealand has reduced costs through less aerial searches being required.

2.5 Another example is where Australia has recognised that increasing aircraft and vessel traffic in the north and western areas of its SRR in the Indian Ocean region comes with increased likelihood of more frequent SAR responses in that region. As a result, Australia has commenced a new project in partnership with the Maldives, Mauritius and Sri Lanka to fund and provide technical assistance to improve the SAR capabilities of those countries that will also assist Australia's SAR response obligations in that area of its SRR. Similarly, since 2008 Australia has been providing funding and development assistance to Indonesia to improve SAR capability and cooperation.

2.6 States who aren't compliant with Annex 12 SARP's and who are unable to meet the minimum SAR service requirements could consult and seek assistance from 'champion' States who are compliant and have well developed SAR systems in place.

2.7 Examples of assistance that could be provided by States, International Organisations (such as IMO/ICAO) or multi-lateral initiatives include:

- a) conduct of a SAR Gap Analysis;
- b) advice on the establishment of a SAR organisational framework;
- c) advice for the establishment of a National SAR Committee;
- d) technical assistance in the development of a National SAR Plan;
- e) providing copies of relevant SAR documents to be used as templates;
- f) technical assistance on the establishment of SAR agreements;
- g) technical assistance in the development of RCC position descriptions;
- h) training of SAR personnel;

- i) provision of SRU where appropriate and training of SRU crews;
- j) provision/sharing of computerised SAR tools including incident management systems, databases, maritime drift modelling software, etc.;
- k) establishing data and information sharing agreements between RCCs;
- l) the provision of operational search plan data;
- m) provide advice on how to conduct a SAREX and post-SAREX analysis; and
- n) set up of SAR system publicity and safety awareness campaigns.

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APSAR/TF - TASK LIST

(Last amended APSAR/TF/4, July 2015)

ID	Task Name	Start Date	Expected Finish Date	Resource Names/Remarks
1/1	Review the current status of SAR preparedness of Asia and Pacific Region States.	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/3	Closed, will now be conducted by APSAR/WG if agreed
1/2	Review State SAR Arrangements for commonality with those of neighbouring States to facilitate SAR coordination and cooperation across regional boundaries.	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/3	Closed, will now be conducted by APSAR/WG if agreed
1/3	Monitor outcomes from SAR forums for issues that may affect the APAC Region.	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/3	Closed, will now be conducted by APSAR/WG if agreed
1/4	Analyse contingency procedures in use in other ICAO Regions, and cooperate with other groups which are involved with similar work in adjacent airspaces, in order to achieve harmonized inter-regional solutions.	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/3	Secretariat to circulate to other Regional Offices, Closed, will now be conducted by APSAR/WG if agreed
1/5	Identify areas where SAR planning and preparedness requires improvement in terms of compliance with Annex 12, the IAMSAR Manual and accepted best practice	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/3	Closed, will now be conducted by APSAR/WG if agreed
1/6	Make recommendations for improvement of SAR systems.	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/3	Closed, will now be conducted by APSAR/WG if agreed
1/7	Presentation of Draft Regional SAR Plan to APANPIRG	APSAR/TF/1	Sept 2015	Regional Office Closed
1/8	Conduct of APSAR/TF/1	February 2013	February 2013	Closed
1/9	Conduct of APSAR/TF/2	February 2014	February 2014	Closed
1/10	Conduct of APSAR/TF/3	February 2015	February 2015	Closed
1/11	Palau, Micronesia, Kiribati and Marshall Islands SAR assistance assessment and report to APSAR/TF	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/3	United States. Closed, will now be conducted by APSAR/WG if agreed
1/12	Establishment of an Asia/Pacific SAR web site.	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/3	United States Closed
1/13	Review IAMSAR SAR Committee and SAR Agreement Templates.	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/2	Closed
1/14	Review the status of Doc 9673 SAR material to determine whether some could be contained within the Asia/Pacific Regional SAR Plan, or deleted* due to duplication by SARPs or State AIPs (*requires RANP amendment PfA).	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/2	Closed

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ID	Task Name	Start Date	Expected Finish Date	Resource Names/Remarks
1/15	SPC SAR Workshop (Suva, Fiji) inclusion of aeronautical SAR matters, report back to the Task Force.	3-7 June 2013	APSAR/TF/2	Closed
1/16	Provide further information on the FAB analysis and review process for SAR application to the Task Force	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/2	Closed
1/17	IMO and ICAO representatives to recommend coordination of IMO/ICAO web site SAR aeronautical and maritime information.	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/3	Duplicate with 1/12, this task closed.
1/18	Incorporation of lessons learnt from the AF447 accident and additional items identified in WP07 into the draft Plan	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/2	Closed
1/19	Cospas-Sarsat to be invited to the APSAR/TF meeting	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/3	Closed
1/20	Consideration of 406 MHz distress beacon registration consequential amendment awareness	APSAR/TF/1	APSAR/TF/2	Closed
2/21	Discuss with HQ the possibility of the 'Go Team' concept being applied to SAR.	APSAR/TF/2	APSAR/TF/4	Secretariat HQ acknowledged this as an on-going task. Closed
2/22	Develop a SAR Air Navigation Report Form (ANRF)	APSAR/TF/2	APSAR/TF/4	Secretariat Closed
2/23	Develop a list of documents for the SAR Library	APSAR/TF/2	APSAR/TF/4	1/12 Task linked; All Closed
2/24	IAMSAR SAR Agreement Template to be presented to the JWG	APSAR/TF/2	APSAR/TF/3	Singapore Closed
2/25	Regional SAR Coordinating Committee Agreement to be presented to the JWG	APSAR/TF/2	APSAR/TF/3	Singapore Closed
3/1	Participants were asked to analyse the draft data on Search and Rescue Regions (SRR), SAR Facilities, and Special SAR requirements, and report back to ICAO on any omissions, errors or improvements	APSAR/TF/3	31 March 2015	All Asia/Pacific States Closed
3/2	New Zealand would provide a draft Appendix for the Asia/Pacific SAR Plan that elucidated the benefits of such cooperation for 'champion States' that donated resources.	APSAR/TF/4	APSAR/TF/4	NZ, assisted by Australia Closed
3/3	Conduct of APSAR/TF/4	July 2015	July 2015	Completed
3/4	Review and preparation of Job Description of SAR Manager etc. for the SAR Plan Appendix (reference Report APSAR/TF/3 para 5.1)	APSAR/TF/3	APSAR/TF/4	Sri Lanka, assisted by Singapore and USA. Small Working Group to consider the draft job descriptions provided by Sri Lanka for inclusion into the SAR Plan.

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Terms of Reference

Asia/Pacific Search and Rescue Workgroup (APSAR/WG)

Objective

1 In collaboration with affected stakeholders and in close cooperation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the objective of the Asia/Pacific Search and Rescue Workgroup is to promote the enhancement and improvement of SAR facilities and services within the Asia/Pacific Region and adjacent regions, in accordance with:

- a) Annex 12 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation; and
- b) the International Aeronautical and Maritime SAR Manual (IAMSAR).

2 The APSAR/WG will be expected to enhance SAR capability within the Asia/Pacific Region by:

- a) making recommendations for improvement to the Asia/Pacific SAR Plan; and
- b) providing advice and information, including recommendations for effective implementation of SAR improvements.

Tasks

3 To meet its objectives, the APSAR/WG shall:

- a) review the current status of SAR preparedness of Asia and Pacific Region States;
- b) review State SAR Arrangements for commonality with those of neighbouring States to facilitate SAR coordination and cooperation across regional boundaries;
- c) monitor outcomes from APANPIRG ATM/SG, other ICAO Region SAR groups, ICAO/IMO Joint Working Group (JWG) and related forums for issues that may affect the APAC Region;
- d) monitor sub-regional and/or regional SAREX as appropriate;
- e) analyse procedures in use in other ICAO Regions, and cooperate with other groups which are involved with similar work in adjacent airspaces, in order to achieve harmonized inter-regional solutions;
- f) identify areas where SAR planning and preparedness requires improvement in terms of compliance with Annex 12, the IAMSAR Manual and accepted best practice; and
- g) make recommendations for improvement and implementation of SAR systems.

Reporting

4 The APSAR/WG reports to the ATM Sub-group of APANPIRG. A line of communication will be provided to the IMO on APSAR/WG outcomes where necessary.

Membership

5 The membership of the APSAR/WG is open to States and administrations that have the responsibility for the provision of SAR services and facilities within the Asia/Pacific, related international organizations, IMO and ICAO. The membership is also open to participants from outside the Asia/Pacific or organisations that can contribute to APSAR/WG by invitation from APSAR/WG (such as Cospas-Sarsat and military organizations that can facilitate SAR operations).