

Maritime Communications for Search and Rescue

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ICAO Global SAR Forum - Abu Dhabi

21 to 22 June 2010



What is IMSO?

- The International Mobile Satellite Organization
- Established by international Convention
- 94 Member States
- Headquarters in London
- Core purposes:
 - ... ensure the provision ... of maritime mobile satellite communications services for the GMDSS.
 - ... assume the functions and/or duties of LRIT
 Co-ordinator ...

(IMSO Convention Articles 3 & 4)







General SAR System Concept

"Every State recognizes the great importance of saving lives and the need to be directly involved in rendering aeronautical and maritime search and rescue services (SAR) to persons in distress"

(IAMSAR Manual Vol.1 para 1.1.1)



Basic SAR System Functions

- Receive, acknowledge and relay notifications of Distress;
- Co-ordinate SAR Response; and
- Conduct SAR Operations

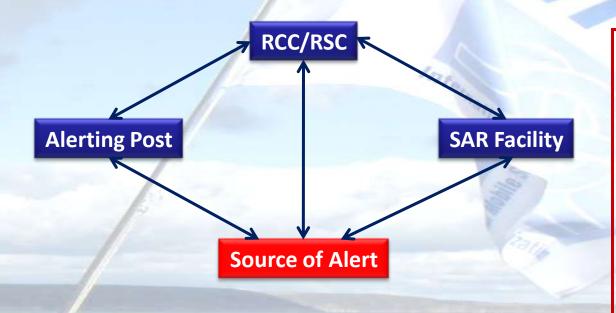


All these require effective and efficient COMMUNICATIONS



Good COMMUNICATIONS are essential

General SAR System communications:



Main Functions of a SAR Communications System

- receipt of Alerts
- exchange of information
- direction finding and homing



Key Factors for SAR Communications

- Timely delivery of alerts
- Minimum number of False Alerts
- Priority, Reliability and Availability
- Interoperability
- Identification
- International Co-ordination
- Available technology



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Aeronautical SAR Communications

- Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention) Annex 10
- ICAO Regional Air Navigation Plans (RANPs)
- ITU Radio Regulations

• 121.5 MHz Voice and ELTs





Safety Comms for Shipping

- SOLAS = International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
- Establishes basic requirements for design, construction, operation and safety of ships
- Chapter IV deals with Radiocommunications
- Global Maritime Distress and Safety System



Elements of the GMDSS

- All ships on international voyages >300 GT except warships!
- Defines Comms Functions a ship MUST be able to perform
- Modes of communication and specific equipment depend on 4 Sea Areas of Operation



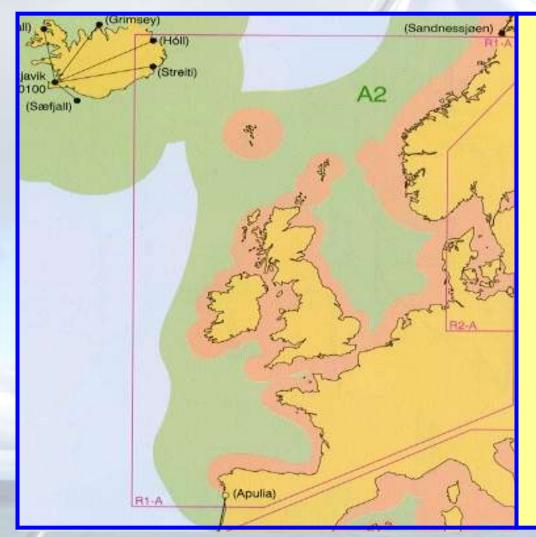
The GMDSS

9 Functional Requirements include:



- Distress Alerts
- SAR Co-ordinating comms
- On-scene comms
- Maritime Safety
 Information (MSI)
- General radiocommunications



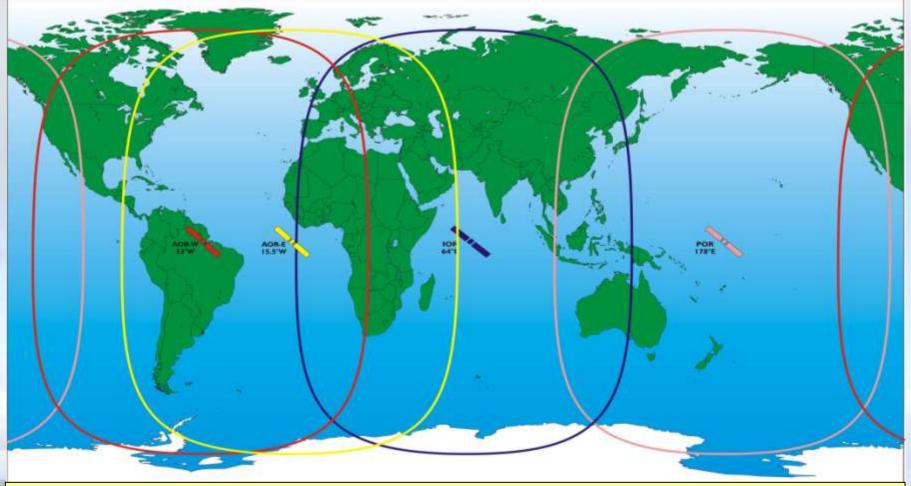


Sea Areas A1 (pink) A2 (green) A3 (blue)

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Inmarsat – Four Primary Satellite Ocean Regions AOR-E, AOR-W, IOR and POR (to 75N & S)

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Typical maritime comms equipment





GMDSS is for small craft too

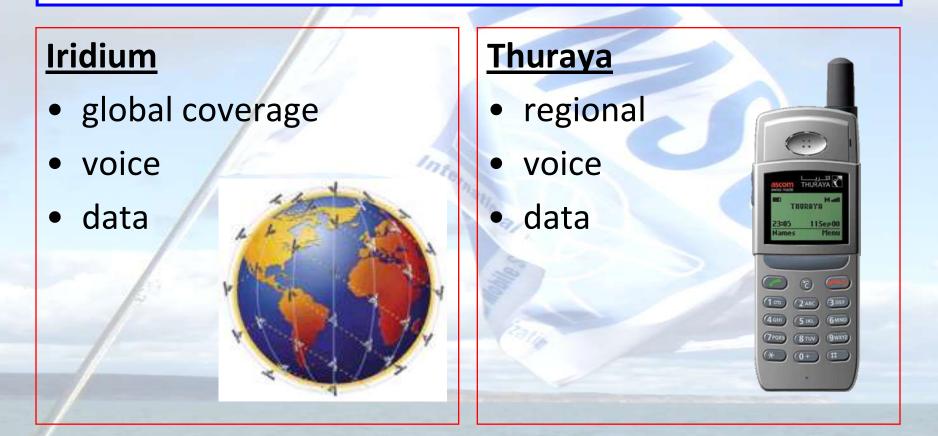


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Non-GMDSS Satellite Systems ...



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SHIP REPORTING SYSTEMS



• LRIT

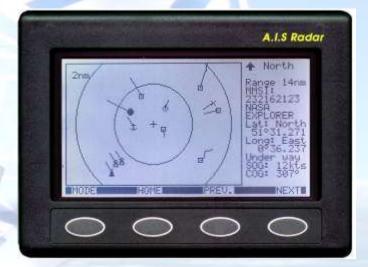
AIS via Satellite





Automatic Identification System for Ships (AIS)

- LOCAL VHF broadcast of ship data and position info
- Range up to 35NM
- Open channel ~ can be received by anyone
- AISLive.com





Long Range Identification and Tracking of Ships

- To obtain regular position reports from ALL SOLAS ships on international voyages
- ... and make them available to authorised (government) users
- ... while protecting the commercial security of the data

(my words!)



The Fully-automatic Ship Report

- Sent via any means of communication
- Often via Inmarsat C
- Includes:

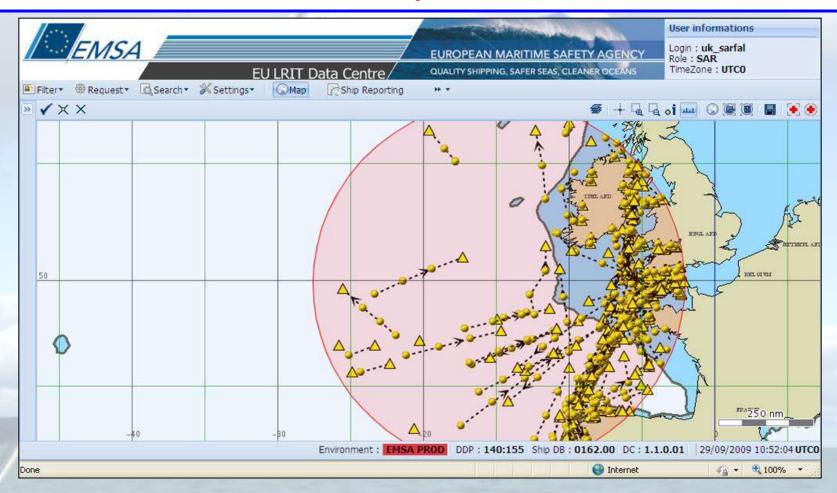
Ship ID Current Position (GPS) Date/Time of Position

• No intervention by Ship's Staff





LRIT in practice





Access to LRIT Data

- FLAG State
- COASTAL State

• **SAR** Authorities

• **PORT** State

- ALL ships in its register
- Any ship within 1000NM of its coast
- Any ship intending to visit that Port
- For SAR ops only

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LRIT Coordinator

- IMSO
- Key role in implementation phase
- Authorises new DCs



- Audits performance, integrity and security of operational system annually
- Monitors and reports to MSC



AIS via Satellite

- Under technical development not yet mature technology
- 4 commercial offerings some with Governmental involvement
- VERY expensive
- Not yet viable but possible future system



Air France Flight 447

- BEA Flight Data Recovery Working Group is studying:
 - How to locate FDRs more efficiently
 - Improved position reporting
 - Possibility of downloading A/C data to the ground as an event develops



The Sub-Regional Cooperative Concept

- The RCC is an operational facility for:
 - promoting efficient organization of SAR services; and
 - co-ordinating the conduct of SAR operations
- States should consider combining their resources into a joint RCC (JRCC)
- Cooperative arrangements between States could make it unnecessary for some States to have an RCC.

(IAMSAR Manual Vol.1 section 2.3)



SAR Communications Today

- are essentially trans-border and international in nature
- few countries offer the full range of communication systems and capabilities

SO ...

require global, regional and sub-regional co-operation



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