SAR PRESENTATION

Introduction And Legal Basis of SAR Mission
presentation outline

introduction

• what is SAR?
• What is Mass Rescue Organisation (MRO)
• What and why Global SAR Plan

Legal Basis of SAR mission
What is SAR?
Definition of “RESCUE”

(A methodical co-ordinated and conducted)

operation to retrieve persons in distress, provide for their initial medical or other needs and deliver them to place of safety

(to the best of the ability of the resources available).
Any SAR system should be structured to perform the following functions effectively:

- receive, acknowledge, and relay notifications of distress;
- co-ordinate SAR response;
- conduct SAR operations.

SAR services include not only finding persons in distress and removing them from danger !!!
Emergencies are unwanted events with negative impact!

Characteristics of maritime emergencies:

– multi-level
– multi-sector
– multi-agency
Characteristics of Maritime Emergencies: 
**Complexity**

- numerous parties concerned
- goals can be contradictorily
- priorities are not self-evident, but dependent on evaluation
- the whole emergency consists of numerous problems which can not be separated into individual modules
- trying a probable solution can lead to irreversible negative consequences
- decisions must be taken – time is running
Maritime emergency reaction:

- absorb (no consequences)
- response

mission:

✓ minimizing consequences
✓ avoiding escalating effects
✓ long-term sustainability of systems at risk
  (ship + crew, environment, community, economy)
“The Magic 5 Cs“
SAR Services must provide reliable operations sometimes under extreme external pressure:

- Imminent threat to life;
- Scant, scattered information;
- Dynamic decision making.
3 essential components / minimum conditions in any adequate emergency management system:

- absence of influence from politics in professional and technical decisions;
- absence of institutional or personal confrontation (unfriendly attitudes between different organizations);
- adequate level of preparedness (effective leadership, command and co-ordination structures, specific training, resources and so on).
What Is and Why the Global SAR Plan
SAR Plans contain, i.a.

- description of the SRR region
- description of available facilities, personnel, equipment
- training programmes, qualification standards, certification procedures
- roles and responsibilities of all organizations and agencies providing facilities and services not under the direct control of the SAR managers
- summary of all agreements regarding mutual assistance with neighbouring RCCs

(IAMSAR Manual Vol. I – Appendix I contains guidance and sample text for a national SAR plan)
Regional and National SAR Plans

• single documents related to the SRR, RCC, RSCs and SAR-related functions for which a State is responsible
• describe the principles of operational co-ordination
• serve as a basis for more detailed provisions in subordinate State documents such as SAR manuals or plans of operation
• other types of co-operation might be addressed
• describe how SAR services will be provided, organized and supported
• **SAR Co-ordinators** oversee and implement these documents
• SAR plans should be signed by all agencies which can provide or support SAR services
Implementation of SAR Plans

promulgation by legislation

self-supporting memorandum of understanding (MOU) between appropriate agencies or internal regulations

high recognition of the importance of SAR

difficult process to update the plan

easy
Legal Basis Of SAR
Legal Bases + The general SAR System Concept

SAR Organization and Management
System Components

The Strategic Planning Process –
Development of Potentials and Resources
Legal Basis of Services


Duty to render assistance

2. Every coastal State shall promote the establishment, operation and maintenance of an adequate and effective search and rescue service regarding safety on and over the sea and, where circumstances so require, by way of mutual regional arrangements cooperate with neighbouring States for this purpose.
SOLAS Ch.V: Safety of navigation R.7 - Search and rescue services

Each Contracting Government undertakes to ensure that necessary arrangements are made for distress communication and co-ordination in their area of responsibility and for the rescue of persons in distress at sea around its coasts.

These arrangements shall include the establishment, operation and maintenance of search and rescue facilities as are deemed practicable and necessary, having regards to the density of the seagoing traffic and the navigational dangers, and shall, so far as possible, provide adequate means of locating and rescuing such persons.
International Convention On Maritime Search And Rescue, 1979

- Terms and definitions

- Organization
  - Arrangements for provision and co-ordination of search and rescue services
  - Co-ordination of search and rescue facilities
  - Establishment of rescue co-ordination centres and rescue sub-centres
  - Designation of rescue units
  - Facilities and equipment of rescue units
Co-operation

- Co-operation between States
- Co-ordination with aeronautical services
- Preparatory measures
- Operating procedures
- Ship reporting systems
International
Aeronautical and Maritime
Search and Rescue
Manual Vol. I-III

IMO/ICAO
London/Montreal, 1998, as amended
• Volume I - Organization and Management
  global
  system concept
  establishment
  and improvement of national and regional SAR systems co-operation with
  neighbouring States

• Vol. I provides background information to the strategic and operational
  management level

• familiarization for SAR personnel of management levels is required
• Volume II - Mission Co-ordination
  co-ordination of SAR operations and exercises

• Vol. II offers valuable information to trainers and operational managers

• training and familiarization for SAR personnel of management and operational levels is required
• **Volume III - Mobile Facilities**
  intended to be carried on board of rescue units, aircrafts, and vessels to help with performance of search, rescue, or on-scene co-ordinator function and with aspects of SAR that pertain to their own emergencies

• **Vol. III to be carried on board of dedicated rescue crafts and all ships under SOLAS - recomended for all seagoing ships and boats**

• **training and familiarization for SAR personnel of all levels is required**
To ensure success, all parties to the UNCLOS, SOLAS or SAR Conventions must be committed to providing the best possible SAR services with available resources.

This commitment must also be reflected in national legislation, multilateral national or regional plans, agreements, etc. designating agencies responsible for SAR.

The international community expects commitments of Parties to the Conventions to be fulfilled!
Hierarchy of SAR Documents

ICAO SAR Annex 12 / IMO SAR Convention

administrative structure
- ICAO RANPs
- IMO Global SAR Plan
- Regional SAR Plans
  (where applicable)
- National SAR Plans

operational guidelines
- ICAO-IMO SAR Manuals
- Regional SAR Manuals
  (where applicable)
- National SAR Manuals
- RCC/RSCs Plans of Operations
The general SAR System Concept
Benefits of SAR Services

• Well performed SAR operations can provide positive publicity; poor or ineffective response to a major accident or disaster can adversely affect sensitive industries such as tourism and transportation.

• Saving of costs - “preventive SAR”

• Increased safety promotes economic development.

• Possible saving of valuable property in association with SAR activities can be high.
Protecting the environment and saving lives is a macro-economic investment of growing importance. It is a national comparative competitive advantage in global economy.
QUESTIONS?
Legal Bases - The general SAR System Concept

SAR Organization and Management
System Components

The Strategic Planning Process –
Development of Potentials and Resources