

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

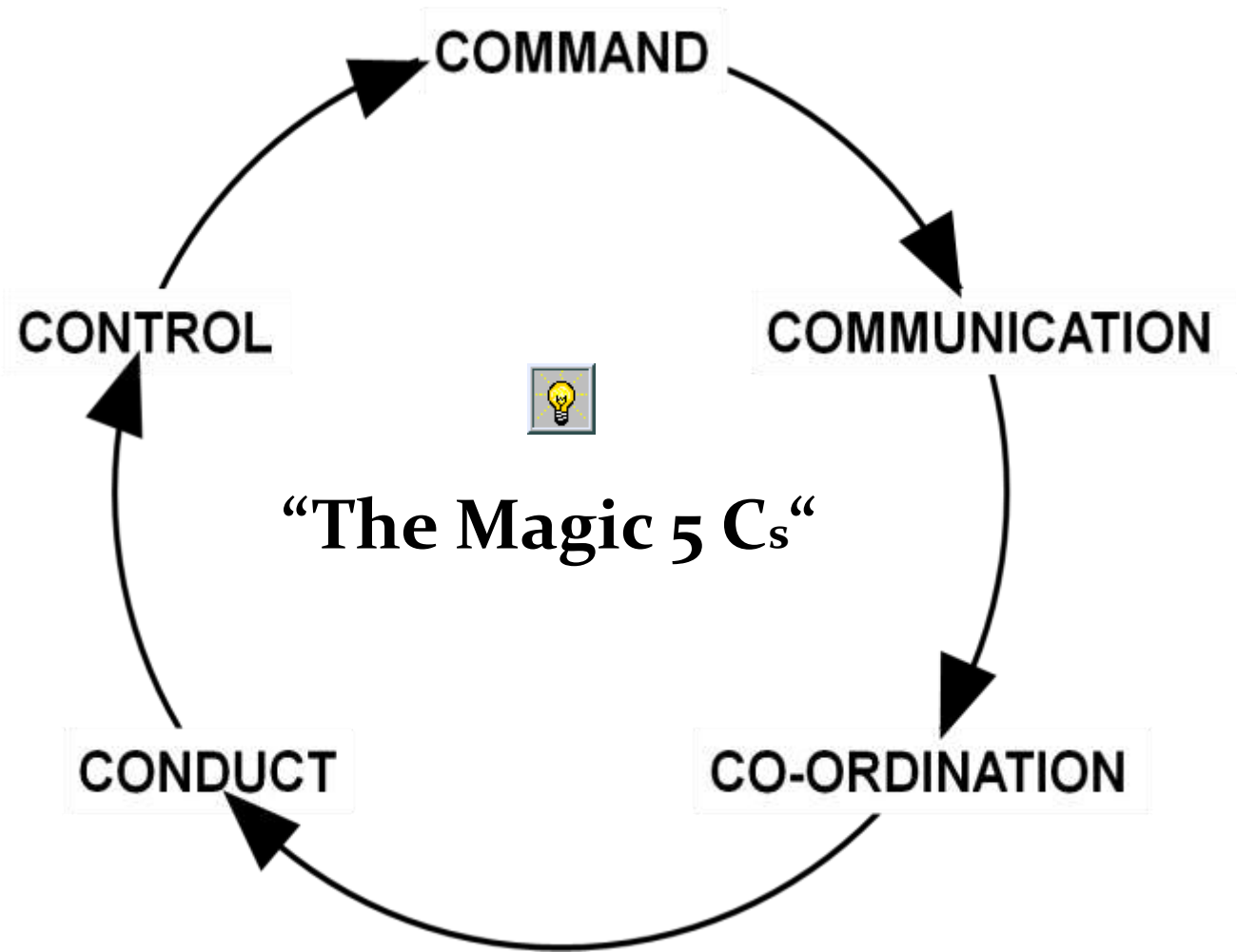
Maritime emergency reaction:

- absorb (no consequences)
- response

mission:

- ✓ minimizing consequences
- ✓ avoiding escalating effects
- ✓ long-term sustainability of systems at risk
(ship + crew, environment, community, economy)





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.

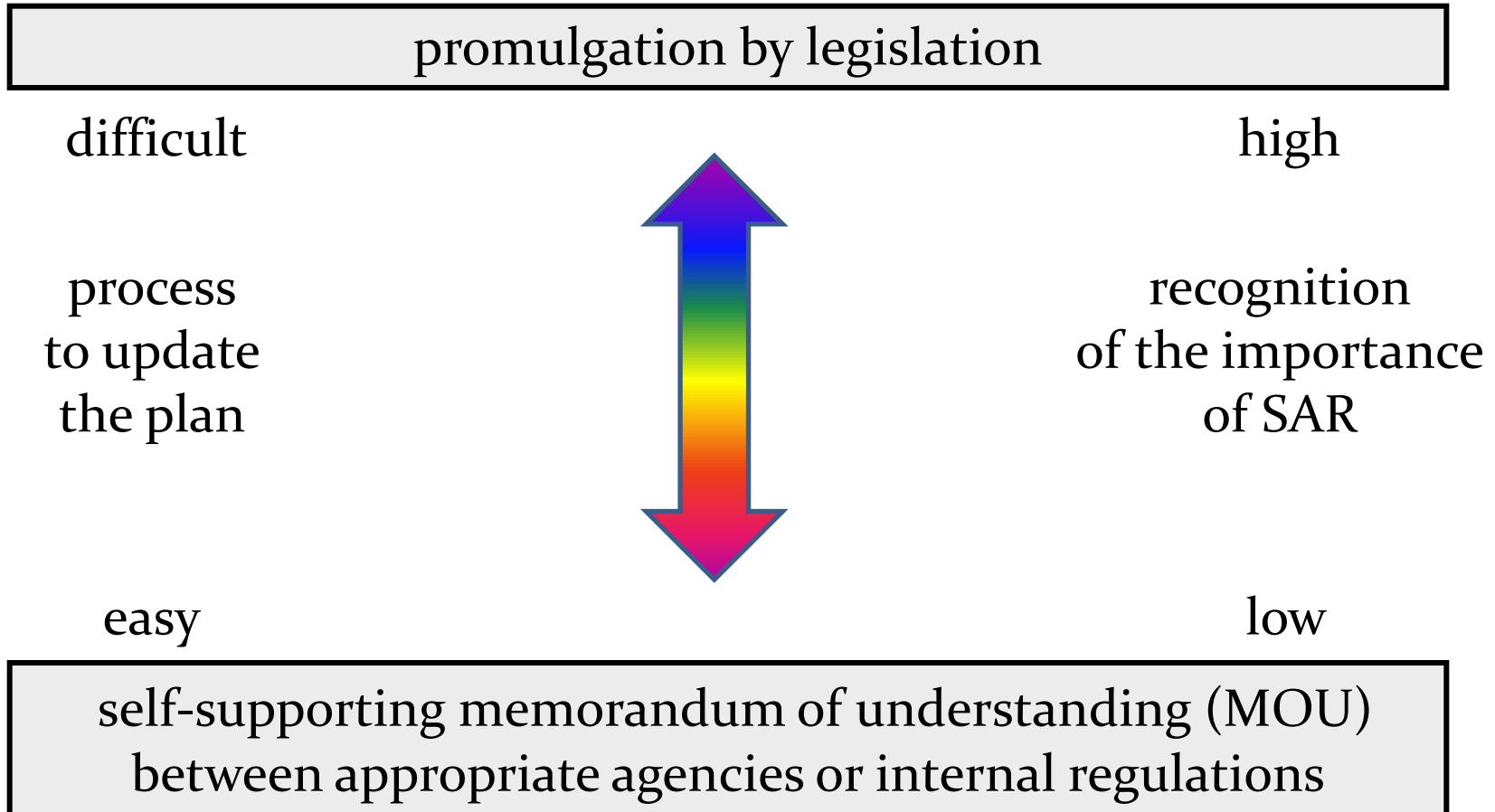
- description of the SRR region
- description of available facilities, personnel, equipment
- training programmes, qualification standards, certification procedures
- roles and responsibilities of all organizations and agencies providing facilities and services not under the direct control of the SAR 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

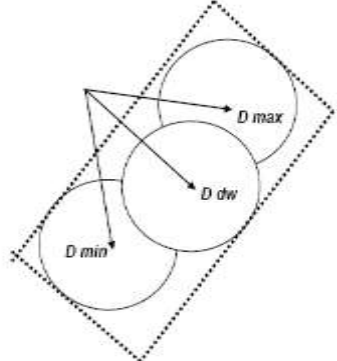
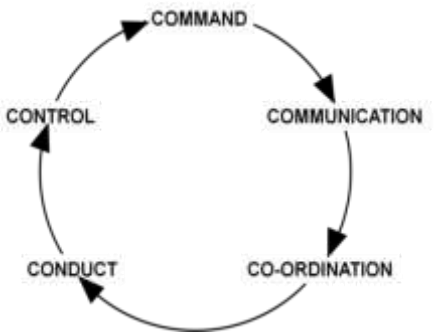


Legal Basis Of SAR

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

United Nations Convention on Law of the Seas (UNCLOS) - Article 98

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



Global
establishment

- **Volume I - Organization and Management**
system concept
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**



planning and

- **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 coordinator 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 - recommended 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.

Benefits of SAR Services



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

