

China's Endeavors in Search of Flight MH370



23 May 2014



► The flight left Kuala Lumpur at 12.21 a.m. (1621 GMT Friday)

► it was due to land in Beijing at 6.30 a.m. (2230 GMT Friday)



International Efforts

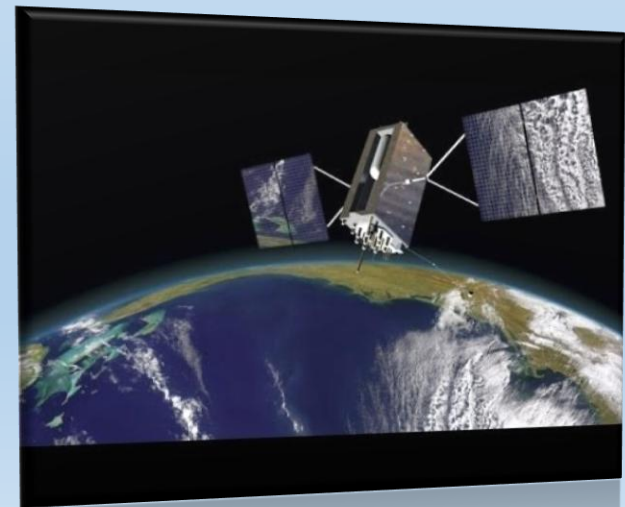


26 countries; Over 30 planes & 60 vessels ...

China: the largest scale operation of search and rescue in history

- 18 warships and government vessels
- 13 search planes
- 21 satellites
- 1.4 million square kilometers

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Greater Challenges in Search & Rescue



The duration of search is much longer and the target search area changed several times

The search covers much broader area and the sea conditions were complex

The search requires much closer cooperation

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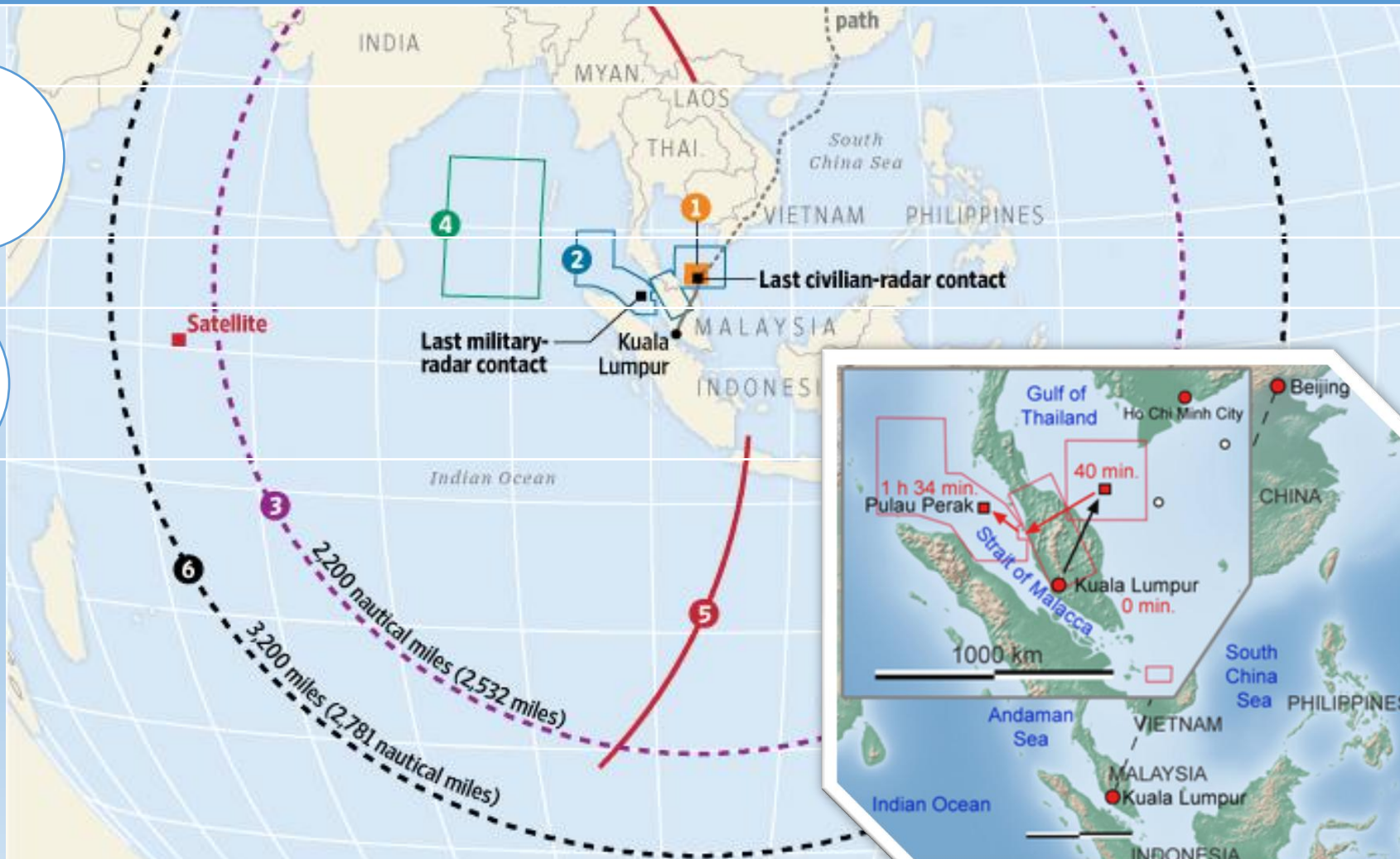
Shifting Search Area

As new intelligence about Malaysia Airlines Flight 370 is discovered, the search area shifts accordingly. Some of the search thus far:

After the flight went missing on March 7, the search area focused near the plane's last civilian-radar contact.

- 1** The search area focused near the plane's last civilian-radar contact.
- 2** The search area expanded on March 10 to include areas west, including the Strait of Malacca.
- 3** New information discovered March 13 showed the plane may have flown for several hours after its last civilian-radar contact, expanding its possible location to a circle 4,400 nautical miles across.
- 4** India and the U.S. began searching in the Bay of Bengal on March 14.
- 5** On March 15, new information from a satellite (■) over the Indian Ocean determined that the plane's last communication came from one of these two corridors.
- 6** Searchers are now looking for debris more than 3,200 miles from the last point of contact.

Note: Dates in Eastern time
Sources: Malaysia Airlines; Malaysia's Dept. of Civil Aviation; Prime Minister's Office, Malaysia
The Wall Street Journal



WHERE THE PLANE WOULD HAVE ENDED



The search covers much broader area and the sea conditions were complex

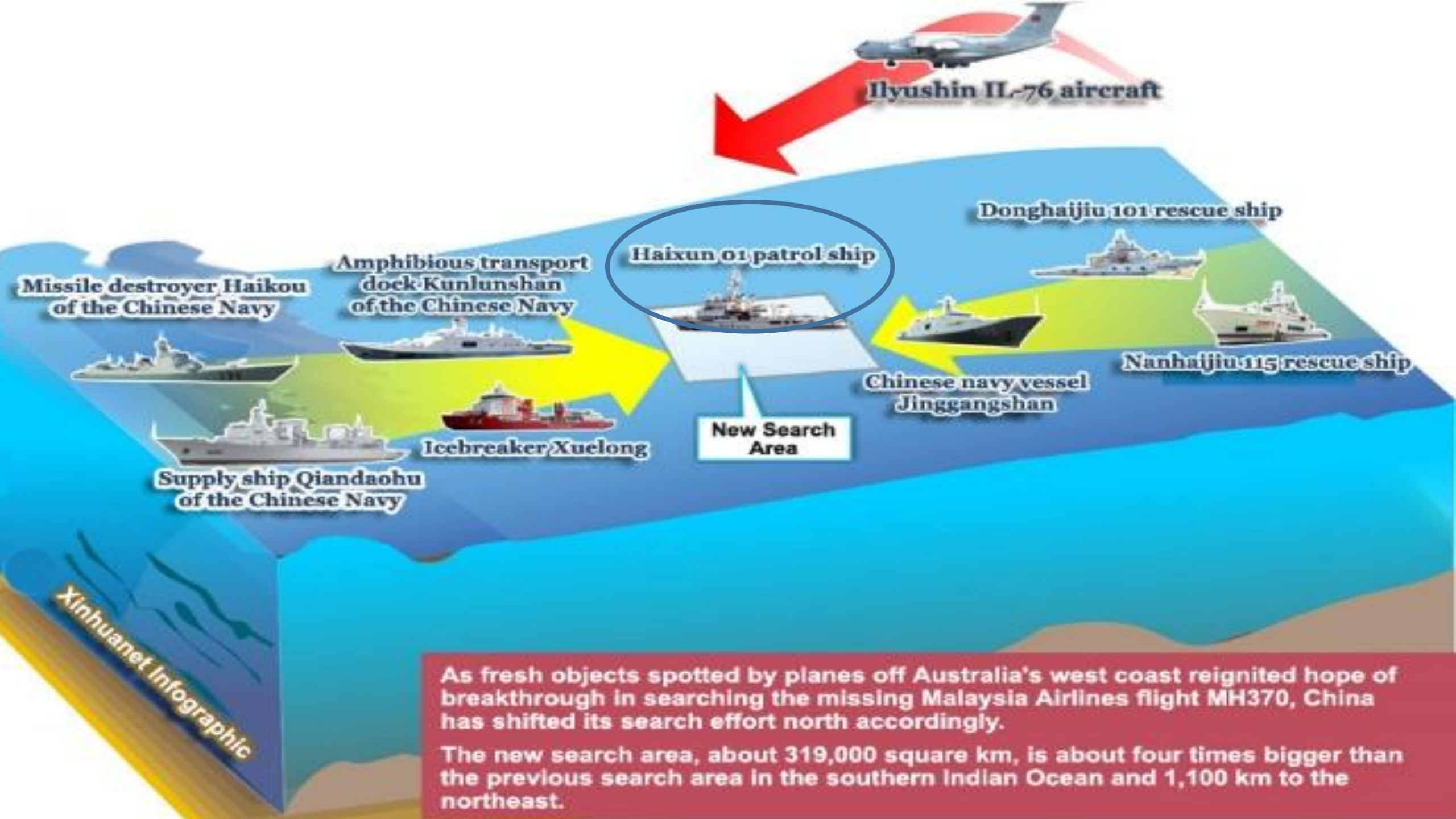




Greater Challenges in Search & Rescue



The search requires much closer international cooperation and coordination



Ilyushin IL-76 aircraft

Donghaijiu 101 rescue ship

Haixun 01 patrol ship

Missile destroyer Haikou of the Chinese Navy

Amphibious transport dock Kunlunshan of the Chinese Navy

Nanhaijiu 115 rescue ship

Chinese navy vessel Jingtangshan

New Search Area

Icebreaker Xuelong

Supply ship Qiandaohu of the Chinese Navy

Xinhuanet Infographic

As fresh objects spotted by planes off Australia's west coast reignited hope of breakthrough in searching the missing Malaysia Airlines flight MH370, China has shifted its search effort north accordingly.

The new search area, about 319,000 square km, is about four times bigger than the previous search area in the southern Indian Ocean and 1,100 km to the northeast.

Features of China's Search & Rescue



Effective implementation of emergency response mechanism

Full deployment of search and rescue forces

Close coordination and cooperation with foreign counterparts

Active participation of merchant vessels and ocean-going fishing vessels

Features of China's Search & Rescue



Effective implementation of emergency response mechanism

Shortly after the reporting of the missing MH370 on 8 March, Yang Chuantang, Minister of Transport (MOT) of China, announced the launch of the highest-degree emergency response mechanism. Since then, by strictly implementing the mechanism, relevant departments and resources have been coordinated and deployed by MOT in a well-organized manner, which has ensured efficient communication and operations.

Features of China's Search & Rescue



Full deployment of search and rescue forces

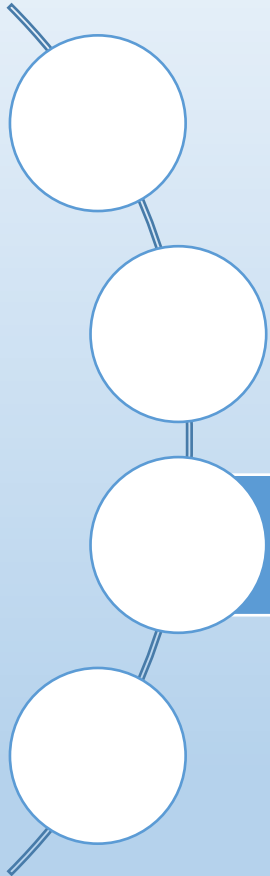




Vessels Dispatched Shortly after the Missing of MH370

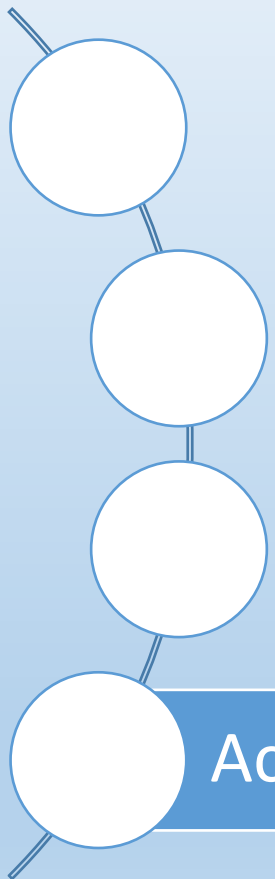
Date	
2014.3.8	MOT rescue vessel “South China Sea Rescue 101”
	MOT rescue vessel “South China Sea Rescue 115”
	China Coast Guard vessel “3411”
	Navy missile destroyer “Mianyang”
2014.3.9	Navy warship “Jinggangshan”
	Navy Missile destroyer “Haikou”
	Amphibious landing ship “Kunlunshan”
	China MSA Petrol vessel “Haixun 31”
2014.3.11	China MSA Petrol vessel “Haixun 01”
2014.3.12	Naval ocean-going lifeship “Yongxingdao”
	Naval supply vessel “Qiandaohu”
	...

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Active participation of merchant vessels and ocean-going fishing vessels

So far, China has coordinated 68 merchant vessels and 20 fishing vessels to participate in the search of MH370.



TAI SHUN HAI - the first Chinese vessel to arrive in the area where the plane was thought to have crashed

Search for MH370 Moves to New Phase



Trilateral ministerial meeting held in Canberra on 5 May 2014

Ministers from Australia, Malaysia and China confirmed that the search will be a continuous effort with the operation entering a new phase that will be focused on intensifying the search of the ocean floor over a larger area.

“We know clearly that the area of the follow-up search is even broader with more difficulties and tougher tasks. The Chinese government will as always try its utmost and make every possible effort to participate in the search.”

- Yang Chuantang
China's Minister of Transport





Thank you for your attention!

