ADMIRALTY PAPER CHART SERVICE

Information on this chart and in any associated Notices to Mariners is provided for the sole purpose of enabling ships or seafarers to assess the security of navigation in their planned passage through or near to the areas depicted. Decisions or instructions to the security of ships/persons/property based on information on this chart are the sole responsibility of the ship's master, owner, operator or charterer. The UKHO will endeavour to maintain the information on this chart up to date but does not guarantee to do so and, to the fullest extent permitted by law, accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any loss or damage arising out of or in connection with the use, misuse or reliance on this chart. Whilst every effort is made by military authorities to promulgate information to mariners via navigational warnings this may not always be possible due to the type and complexity of the threat.

A Maritime Security Chart should be used in conjunction with nautical charts and publications.

Security of Navigation can be broadly described as methods for the mitigation of those man-made threats which can influence or affect the safe or timely passage of merchant shipping; as distinct from hazards posed by the natural environment of the sea. Examples of such threats are given, but not limited to, information provided on this chart.

Please report any suspicious activity to the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery (ReCAAP) and the Information Fusion Centre (IFC).

Examples of maritime security threats include piracy/armed robbery and maritime terrorism. Further information about specific threats will be promulgated by Admiralty Security Related Information to Mariners (SRIM).

Anomalies

Anomalies are behaviours outside the normal expectations of shipping, commercial trade, or marine practice. They may be indicative of a maritime security threat. These can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Unusual rendezvous of ships at sea including transfers of cargo and people
- Darkened ships – not illuminating navi-lights
- Ships anchored in unusual locations
- Ships not flying a flag/displaying a name
- Ships navigating contrary to the ordinary practice of seamen
- Vessels outside of normal patterns/sea lanes
- Fishing boat without appropriate equipment
- Overcrowded/unseaworthy/overloaded vessels
- Non-ocean going vessels in the high seas
- Abandoned vessels
- Unwarranted/unsolicited approaches by vessels to your own vessel or other vessels in your vicinity
- Non-military/government vessels carrying arms
- Boarding equipment
- Suspicious/unusual voice communications

Piracy / Armed Robbery

Piracy and armed robbery pose a significant threat to the mariner, the cargo and potentially the ship. Depending on the geographic location the nature of the threat may change and as such specific guidance and advice will be provided via planning charts or via Admiralty Security Related Information to Mariners. Where possible such acts will also be promulgated by appropriate navigational warnings.

Terrorism

The potential terrorist can use merchant ships in many ways, some of which may influence safe passage. The terrorist may utilise the shipping industry for financial gain, for the transport of equipment or personnel. Additionally a ship, its cargo or passengers could be the object of attack. Historically maritime terrorism has been on a far lower scale than that on land but that does not mean that incidents cannot happen. Indeed, terrorists may use conventional methods, such as laying sea-mines, to achieve their desired effects.

Illegal Fishing and Smuggling

Vessels conducting illegal fishing or smuggling may pose no direct threat to the mariner but mariners should note that in areas where such activities are common vessels may not be following rules of the road, not using lights and may have AIS switched off.

Extracted from the Regional Guide to Counter Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP)

Appendix 2 of the IMO circular MSC.1/Circ. 1334 on 'Guidance to ship owners and ship operators, ship masters and crew on preventing and suppressing acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships' Reports the information-sharing and incident reporting process in the Asian region.

In the event of an attempted attack or actual attack the Master should alert:

I. The nearest coastal State through its MRCC
II. The Company Security Officer (CSO)
III. The International Maritime Bureau (IMB)

The CSO should alert:

I. The Flag State
II. ReCAAP Focal Point
III. The International Fusion Centre (IFC)

The Admiralty List of Radio Signals (ALRS) (NP281) parts 1 & 2 contains contact details for MRCCs. Masters are advised to have an up to date list readily available.

For further information refer to the following:

I. Annual Summary of Admiralty Notices to Mariners (NP247)
II. ALRS (NP283) Vol 5 parts 1 & 2 – Maritime Safety Information Services
III. ALRS (NP285) Global Maritime Distress and Safety Systems
IV. The Mariner's Handbook (NP100)
V. Search and Rescue Contacts – https://sarcontacts.info/

Email: imbl@ibc-ccs.org **Fax:** +603 2078 5769
Tel: +603 2031 0014 **Website:** www.icc-ccs.org
The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) is a non-profit making organisation, established in 1981 to act as a focal point in the fight against all types of maritime crime and malpractice.

NAVAREA VIII – Coordination - INDIA. Transmitted via Pune LES on IOR satellite.
NAVAREA X – Coordination - AUSTRALIA. Transmitted via Burum LES on POR/IOR satellite.
NAVAREA XI – Coordination - JAPAN. Transmitted via Yamaguchi/Beijing LES on POR/IOR satellite.
In addition, NAVTEX receivers should be programmed to receive coastal navigational warnings from appropriate NAVTEX stations.

This Maritime Security Chart (MSC) has been developed through close partnership between Military Authorities within the region, the Merchant Shipping community and the UK Hydrographic Office.

© Crown Copyright 2018. All rights reserved. This publication is protected by Crown Copyright. It is derived from Crown Copyright information and from copyright information published by other organisations. No part of this product may be reproduced, in any material form (including photocopying or storing by electronic means) without the prior permission of the copyright owners. Applications for the copyright owners' permission to reproduce any part of this publication should be addressed, in the first instance, to the Copyright Manager, The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, Taunton, Somerset TA1 2DN, UK.

IMPORTANT – S&E RELATED ADMIRALTY PUBLICATIONS
Notices to Mariners (Annual Summary, Preliminary, Temporary and Temporary (NP201) (Symbols and Abbreviations)
The Mariner's Handbook (especially Chapters 1 & 3 for the use, accuracy and limitations of charts); Sailing Directions (Pilots);
List of Lights & Fog Signals; List of Radio Signals; Tide Tables (or the digital equivalents).
KEEP CHARTS AND PUBLICATIONS UP-TO-DATE AND USE THE LARGEST SCALE CHART APPROPRIATE

MARITIME SECURITY
POINTS OF CONTACT
MRCC
CSO
IFC
ReCAAP
IMB

MARITIME SECURITY CHART
SINGAPORE TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SCALE 1:7 500 000 (At the Equator)
Mercator Projection

BOUNDARIES. The International Boundaries shown on this chart are approximate only.

IFC Voluntary Reporting Area

PHILIPPINE BASIN

SOUTH CHINA SEA

SULU SEA

CELEBES SEA

MOLUCCA SEA

CERAM SEA

BANDA SEA

ARU SEA

ARAFURA SEA

TIMOR SEA

JAVA SEA

FLORES SEA

SAVU SEA

GULF OF TONKIN

PARACEL ISLANDS

CALAMIAN GROUP

PALAU ISLANDS

YAP ISLANDS

GUAM

MARIANA ISLANDS

BARISHIMA GUNTO

CHINA
TAIWAN
HONG KONG
VIETNAM
LAOS
THAILAND
CAMBODIA
PHILIPPINES
BRUNEI
MALAYSIA
SABAH (MALAYSIA)
SARAWAK (MALAYSIA)
KALIMANTAN (INDONESIA)
SUMATERA (INDONESIA)
JAWA (INDONESIA)
SULAWESI (INDONESIA)
PAPUA (INDONESIA)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIA

HAINAN DAO (Dao) (CHINA)
LUZON (PHILIPPINES)
MINDORO
PANAY
NEGROS
CEBU
BOHOL
LEYTE
SAMAR
PALAWAN (PHILIPPINES)
MINDANAO (PHILIPPINES)
BALABAC STRAIT
SINGAPORE STRAIT
P.P. NATUNA BESAR
P.P. ANAMBAS
P.P. TANIMBAR
P.P. KAI
P.P. ARU
PULAU BURU
PULAU SERAM
AMBON (EAST TIMOR)
TIMOR
EAST TIMOR
SUMBAWA
BALI
LOMBOK
MADURA
FLORES
PULAU SUMBA
PULAU WETAR
PULAU BELITUNG
PULAU BANGKA
Gulf of Carpentaria

MRCC Hai Phong, Da Nang, Vung Tau, Ho Chi Minh, Jakarta, Surabaya, Kuantan, Kuching, Kota Kinabalu, Bandar Seri Begawan, Tarakan, Balikpapan, Jayapura, Ambon, Kupang, Darwin, Weipa, Cape York

See Plan A

Adjoining Chart Q6112

Adjoining Chart Q6112

IFC VOLUNTARY REPORTING AREA

Q6113
22°N 141°E
74°E 13°S
Q6112
IFC VOLUNTARY REPORTING AREA

IFC Voluntary Reporting Area

Longitude 120° East from Greenwich

TRANSIT CORRIDORS
SULU SEA AND CELEBES SEA

SCALE 1:2 600 000 (6°00')
Mercator Projection

TRANSIT CORRIDORS
Transit corridors have been established to prevent or suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery against vessels transiting these areas. The transit corridors will be patrolled to assist with the safe passage of commercial traffic.

TRANSIT CORRIDOR
RECOMMENDED TRANSIT CORRIDOR

PALAWAN (PHILIPPINES)
BALABAC STRAIT
SULU SEA
CELEBES SEA
SABAH (MALAYSIA)
KALIMANTAN (INDONESIA)
SULU ARCHIPELAGO
SIBUTU PASSAGE
Alice Channel
NEGROS
SIQUIJOR I.
CAMIGUIN I.
MINDANAO (PHILIPPINES)
Moro Gulf
Cagayan de Oro
Pagadian
Zamboanga City
Coronado Pt
Tuna Pt
P. BANGGI
P. JAMBONGAN
CAGAYAN SULU I.
SIBAGO I.
BASILAN
JOLO
Sandakan
Tawau
Lahad Datu
Kunak
Semporna
T. Labian

NM 3445/18

RECOMMENDED TRANSIT CORRIDOR (RTC) AT MORO GULF AND BASILAN STRAIT

The RTC applies to all vessels transiting the Moro Gulf and Basilan Strait, with the exception of vessels utilised for maritime law enforcement.

Contact details for The Philippines Coastguard:
Coast Guard Action Centre
Telephone: +63 (917) 7243682 – (Text Hotline)
+63 (2) 5273877
Fax: +63 (2) 5278552
Email: cgac@coastguard.gov.ph
Website: www.coastguard.gov.ph

1. Vessels must notify the Philippines Coast Guard (PCG) using radio communications at least 6 hours before entering the RTC (use the same reporting format located below for transit corridors).
2. Ensure AIS is switched on for monitoring purposes.
3. Report all suspicious activities to the authorities and to other vessels transiting the area.
4. Vessels restricted in their ability to manoeuvre and engaged in submarine cable operations within the TSS must give prior notice to the PCG.
5. In the event of engine or machinery breakdown, vessels must immediately notify the Coast Guard Action Centre (CGAC).
6. Further information is available in AUKS Vol 5 part 4 (NP2864(4)) and Republic of the Philippines, DoT Memorandum Circular number 2017-002.

MARITIME SECURITY CHART

This chart provides the mariner with Security of Navigation routeing information to enable effective passage planning through an area of, or having the potential for, increased risk. Due to the likelihood of rapid escalation and complexity of security threats it is important that mariners use this chart in conjunction with Admiralty Security Related Information to Mariners (SRIM).

Whilst every effort is made by military authorities to promulgate information to mariners via navigational warnings this may not always be possible due to the type and complexity of the threat.

A Maritime Security Chart should be used in conjunction with nautical charts and publications.

WHAT IS SECURITY OF NAVIGATION?

Security of Navigation can be broadly described as methods for the mitigation of those man-made threats which can influence or affect the safe or timely passage of merchant shipping; as distinct from hazards posed by the natural environment of the sea. Examples of such threats are given, but not limited to, information provided on this chart.

POTENTIAL THREATS TO SECURITY OF NAVIGATION

Please report any suspicious activity to the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery (ReCAAP) and the Information Fusion Centre (IFC).

Examples of maritime security threats include piracy/armed robbery and maritime terrorism. Further information about specific threats will be promulgated by Admiralty Security Related Information to Mariners (SRIM).

PHYSICAL THREATS

Anomalies

Anomalies are behaviours outside the normal expectations of shipping, commercial trade, or marine practice. They may be indicative of a maritime security threat. These can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Unusual rendezvous of ships at sea including transfers of cargo and people
- Darkened ships – not illuminating navi-lights
- Ships anchored in unusual locations
- Ships not flying a flag/displaying a name
- Ships navigating contrary to the ordinary practice of seamen
- Vessels outside of normal patterns/sea lanes
- Fishing boat without appropriate equipment
- Overcrowded/unseaworthy/overloaded vessels
- Non-ocean going vessels in the high seas
- Abandoned vessels
- Unwarranted/unsolicited approaches by vessels to your own vessel or other vessels in your vicinity
- Non-military/government vessels carrying arms
- Boarding equipment
- Suspicious/unusual voice communications

THREATS FROM INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS

Piracy / Armed Robbery

Piracy and armed robbery pose a significant threat to the mariner, the cargo and potentially the ship. Depending on the geographic location the nature of the threat may change and as such specific guidance and advice will be provided via planning charts or via Admiralty Security Related Information to Mariners. Where possible such acts will also be promulgated by appropriate navigational warnings.

Terrorism

The potential terrorist can use merchant ships in many ways, some of which may influence safe passage. The terrorist may utilise the shipping industry for financial gain, for the transport of equipment or personnel. Additionally a ship, its cargo or passengers could be the object of attack. Historically maritime terrorism has been on a far lower scale than that on land but that does not mean that incidents cannot happen. Indeed, terrorists may use conventional methods, such as laying sea-mines, to achieve their desired effects.

Illegal Fishing and Smuggling

Vessels conducting illegal fishing or smuggling may pose no direct threat to the mariner but mariners should note that in areas where such activities are common vessels may not be following rules of the road, not using lights and may have AIS switched off.

INCIDENT REPORTING

Extracted from the Regional Guide to Counter Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP)

Appendix 2 of the IMO circular MSC.1/Circ. 1334 on 'Guidance to ship owners and ship operators, ship masters and crew on preventing and suppressing acts of piracy and armed robbery against ships' Reports the information-sharing and incident reporting process in the Asian region.

In the event of an attempted attack or actual attack the Master should alert:

I. The nearest coastal State through its MRCC
II. The Company Security Officer (CSO)
III. The International Maritime Bureau (IMB)

The CSO should alert:

I. The Flag State
II. ReCAAP Focal Point
III. The International Fusion Centre (IFC)

The Admiralty List of Radio Signals (ALRS) (NP281) parts 1 & 2 contains contact details for MRCCs. Masters are advised to have an up to date list readily available.

For further information refer to the following:

I. Annual Summary of Admiralty Notices to Mariners (NP247)
II. ALRS (NP283) Vol 5 parts 1 & 2 – Maritime Safety Information Services
III. ALRS (NP285) Global Maritime Distress and Safety Systems
IV. The Mariner's Handbook (NP100)
V. Search and Rescue Contacts – https://sarcontacts.info/

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME BUREAU (IMB)

Email: imbl@ibc-ccs.org **Fax:** +603 2078 5769
Tel: +603 2031 0014 **Website:** www.icc-ccs.org
The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) is a non-profit making organisation, established in 1981 to act as a focal point in the fight against all types of maritime crime and malpractice.

SAFETYNET BROADCASTS ON INMARSAT C:

NAVAREA VIII – Coordination - INDIA. Transmitted via Pune LES on IOR satellite.
NAVAREA X – Coordination - AUSTRALIA. Transmitted via Burum LES on POR/IOR satellite.
NAVAREA XI – Coordination - JAPAN. Transmitted via Yamaguchi/Beijing LES on POR/IOR satellite.
In addition, NAVTEX receivers should be programmed to receive coastal navigational warnings from appropriate NAVTEX stations.

This Maritime Security Chart (MSC) has been developed through close partnership between Military Authorities within the region, the Merchant Shipping community and the UK Hydrographic Office.

TRANSIT CORRIDORS

SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM FOR WEST COAST OF MINDANAO, SULU ARCHIPELAGO AND EAST COAST OF SABAH

The three signatories of the Trilateral Cooperative Arrangement (TCA), Indonesia, Malaysia and The Philippines have agreed to the establishment of Transit Corridors. The Transit Corridors serve as safety areas which are monitored and patrolled by maritime law enforcement units from the three countries to suppress acts of piracy and armed robbery to assist with the safe passage of vessels.

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS 24 HOURS PRIOR TO ARRIVAL

All vessels are required to send a ***complete ship's reporting information report*** to the following agencies at least 24 hours before arrival at the Transit Corridors.

AGENCY	CONTACT DETAILS
National Coast Watch Centre (NCWC)	ncwatchcenter@gmail.com +63 (2) 7413104
Coast Guard Action Centre (CGAC), Philippine Coast Guard	cgac@coastguard.gov.ph +63 (917) 7243682 or +63 (2) 5273877
Maritime Research Information Centre (MRIC)	mric@navy.ph +63 (917) 7085248 or +63 (2) 8431833
Naval Operation Centre (NOC), Philippine Navy	noc@navy.ph tcen.noc@navy.mil.ph +63 (917) 8522708 or +63 (2) 5244981
Maritime Command Centre (MCC), Tawau, Malaysia	mcctawau2@gmail.com +6089 775600 or +6089 779777 +6089 992623 (5.00pm – 8.00am)
Maritime Command Centre (MCC), Tarakan, Indonesia	mcctarakan2@gmail.com mcc_tarakan@mail.mil.id +62551 3806388 or +62551 3806389
Eastern Sabah Security Command (ESSCOM), Malaysia	bilikoperasi.esscom@jpm.gov.my +6089 863181
Marine Department Malaysia, Sabah Region	anglohb@marine.gov.my +6088 631111
Naval Forces Western Mindanao Operation Centre	nfwmcenoc@navy.mil.ph nfwc.wmd@gmail.com +63 (917) 6850682

II. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UPON ENTERING THE MARITIME AREAS OF COMMON CONCERN

The following reporting procedure should be used when entering the Maritime Areas of Common Concern once voice radio contact has been made with the nearest Littoral Monitoring Station.

Voice Procedure	
1	SECURITY, SECURITY…THIS IS *(NAME OF VESSEL)*
2	I AM ENTERING *(NAME OF SEA LANE, EX: SIBUTU PASSAGE, ALICE CHANNEL, ETC)*
3	WITH A SPEED OF _____ AND COURSE _____
4	PRESENT POSITION: *(LATITUDE / LONGITUDE)* OR AT VICINITY *(NEAREST POINT OF REFERENCE)*
5	STATUS: *(I.E. UNDERWAY, ALL IS WELL, UNDER ATTACK OR IN DISTRESS)*
6	IF UNDER ATTACK, *REQUEST IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE / RESCUE*

All vessels are required to pass through the designated Transit Corridors that have been established.

III. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS ONCE VESSELS HAVE ENTERED THE TRANSIT CORRIDORS

All Vessels are also required to render **POSREP** and **SITREP** as they enter the transit corridors and every hour or as necessary.

INFORMATION FUSION CENTRE (IFC) VOLUNTARY REPORTING AREA (VRA)

INFORMATION FUSION CENTRE (IFC)

Email: information_fusion_centre@defence.gov.sg **Tel:** +65 9626 8965 (Hotline) / +65 6594 5728 (Office) **Fax:** +65 6594 5734 **Website:** www.infofusioncentre.gov.sg

The Information Fusion Centre (IFC) is a multinational maritime security information centre based in Singapore. It has international liaison officers from the navies and law enforcement agencies of more than 15 countries working at the centre. The IFC aims to achieve early warning of maritime security threats through information-sharing cooperation with its partners to facilitate timely operational responses. Best Management Practice should be followed where practicable, taking into account inputs from the local maritime security agencies.

IFC VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY REPORTING (VCR) REQUIREMENTS

The merchant vessel Voluntary Community Reporting (VCR) scheme has been established by the Information Fusion Centre (IFC) for the purpose of enhancing security and to provide the necessary support to maintain the freedom of navigation to all vessels in Southeast Asia and surrounding waters.

Merchant vessels operating in this VCR region are strongly encouraged to report maritime security incidents or anomalous behaviour to the IFC. Any vessel, owner, operator or manager choosing not to report may delay any military assistance in the event of an incident as military and maritime enforcement assets will not be expecting the ship, resulting in valuable information not being available.

Participation in the reporting scheme is totally free and vessels sailing under any flag are strongly encouraged to participate. Be assured that all information is treated in strict commercial confidence and will only be used within military and maritime enforcement circles.

WHEN TO REPORT TO THE IFC

I. On entering the IFC Voluntary Reporting Area (VRA) using the IFC INITIAL REPORT form
II. When reporting ship positional information to their company at the ships agreed interval by adding the IFC to their reporting distribution list per IFC POSITION REPORT box
III. Observing any suspicious or anomalous behaviour
IV. On exiting the IFC Voluntary Reporting Area (VRA) using the IFC FINAL REPORT form

VESSEL REPORTING

Send the Initial Report, Positional Report, Exiting the VRA Report and reports of any suspicious or anomalous behaviour to IFC by email to information_fusion_centre@defence.gov.sg using the relevant report format shown on this chart or telephone +65 6594 5728 or +65 9626 8965.
As stipulated under the MSC.1/Circ.1334, ship masters are to report all incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships to the Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC) of the coastal States immediately; and ship owners and ship operators to report the incidents to the ReCAAP Focal Points/Contact Point.

IFC INITIAL REPORT
Ships are requested to inform the IFC when they have entered the IFC Voluntary Reporting Area (VRA).

1	Ship Name	8	Freeboard
2	Flag	9	Cargo
3	IMO Number	10	Destination and Estimated Time of Arrival
4	INMARSAT telephone number	11	Name and contact details of Company Security Officer
5	Time and Position	12	Nationalities of Master and Crew
6	Course	13	Self protection measures implemented
7	Passage Speed		

IFC POSITION REPORT
Ships are requested to add the IFC to their email distribution list when contacting their companies with positional updates as per their company timelines.

IFC FINAL REPORT
Ships are requested to inform the IFC via email when they have exited the IFC Voluntary Reporting Area (VRA).

SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORT

1	Ship Name	5	Details of incident
2	IMO Number	6	INMARSAT telephone number
3	Type of suspicious activity	7	Email address for contact
4	Position of incident	8	Date and Time of report (in UTC)

ReCAAP INFORMATION SHARING CENTRE (ISC)

Email: info@recaap.org **Tel:** +65 6376 3063 **Fax:** +65 6376 3066 **Website:** www.recaap.org

The Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP), is the first regional government to government agreement to promote and enhance cooperation against piracy and armed robbery in Asia.
The ReCAAP ISC facilitates exchange of information among ReCAAP Focal Points through a secure web based Information Network System (IFN). Through this network, the ReCAAP Focal Points are linked to each other as well as the ReCAAP ISC on a 24/7 basis, and are able to facilitate appropriate responses to an incident. The agency receiving the incident report will manage the incident in accordance to its national policies and response procedures, and provide assistance to the victim ship where possible.

CONTACT DETAILS OF ReCAAP FOCAL POINTS

The reporting procedure for incidents occurring in Asia under the IMO circulars stipulate that: Ship masters are to report all incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships to the Rescue Coordinating Centre (RCC) of the coastal States immediately; and Ship owners and ship operators are to report all incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships to the ReCAAP Focal Points and its ReCAAP ISC – Contact Point.
The contact details of the ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre (ISC), ReCAAP Focal Points, and other contacts for the area bounded by this chart are shown in the table. The updated ReCAAP contact details can be found on the ReCAAP ISC website: www.recaap.org.

AGENCY	CONTACT DETAILS	
ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre (ISC)	+65 6376 3063	info@recaap.org
Australia Australian Maritime Border Operations Centre (AMBOC) Maritime Border Command (MBC)	+61 2 6275 6000	amboc@border.gov.au
Brunei Darussalam National Maritime Coordination Centre (NMCC)	+673 7176 322 +673 2233 751	P2MK@pgm.gov.bn
Kingdom of Cambodia Merchant Marine Department	+855 5 2386 4110	mmd@online.com.kh
People's Republic of China China Maritime Search and Rescue Centre (Beijing) Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (Hong Kong SAR)	+86 10 6529 2218/9/21 +85 2 2233 7998/9	cnmrcc@mot.gov.cn hkmrcc@hkardgy.gov.hk
Lao People's Democratic Republic Department of Foreign Relations Ministry of Public Security	+85 6 2121 2505	xaomps@yahoo.com
Republic of Philippines Philippine Coast Guard PCG Action Centre – MRCC (Manila)	+63 2 527 3877 +63 2 527 8481–89 (ext 6136/6137) +63 917 724 3682 (Text Hotline)	cg2@coastguard.gov.ph pcg_cg2@yahoo.com
Republic of Singapore Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore Port Operations Control Centre (POCC)	+65 6226 5539 +65 6325 2693	pocc@mpa.gov.sg
Kingdom of Thailand Royal Thai Navy Maritime Information Sharing Centre	+66 2475 4532	misc.dutyofficer@rtsc.go.th
Socialist Republic of Vietnam Vietnam Coast Guard	+84 4 3355 4378	vietnamcoastguard@gmail.com vietnamfocalpoint@yahoo.com.vn

OTHER CONTACT POINTS		
Indonesia Badan Keamanan Laut Republic of Indonesia	+6221 500 500	puskodal@bakamla.go.id
Malaysia Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) OpCen MRCC Putrajaya MCC Tawau	+603 8943 4000 +603 8941 3140 +608 977 5600	www.mmea.gov.my poemofp@mmea.gov.my mrccputrajaya@mmea.gov.my mcctawau2@gmail.com

Customer Information
Edition Number: 3
Edition Date: 18th April 2018

ADMIRALTY Notices to Mariners updated to 3445/18

ADMIRALTY SECURITY RELATED INFORMATION
For the latest security information see
www.admiralty.co.uk/msi

Published at Taunton, United Kingdom 2nd May 2013 under the direction of Rear Admiral Ian Moncrieff, CBE, RN, Chief Executive of the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office.
Produced by GMAGIC in association with DONGAH.
T: +44 (0)1823 484444 Find out more about us at admiralty.co.uk