

SADIS COST RECOVERY ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (SCRAG)

TWELFTH MEETING

(London, 3-4 November 2011)

Agenda Item 7: Other business

CRITERIA DETERMINING 'OPERATIONAL USE' WHEN ACCESSING SADIS FTP/SECURE SADIS FTP

(Presented by the United Kingdom)

REFERENCES

SADISOPSG/16 Report, May 2011, Sections 10.10-10.13 and Conclusion 16/25

1. Introduction

1.1 The group will recall that at the eleventh meeting of SCRAG¹, the SADIS Provider brought to the attention of the group the potential risks to the SADIS Cost Recovery Scheme following the withdrawal of the USA administered ISCS G2² and subsequent reliance by the USA solely on Internet based provision of WAFS data³.

1.2 As a consequence the SADIS Provider, in collaboration with the ISCS/WIFS Provider has presented a number of papers to WAFSOPSG and to SADISOPSG with regard to this matter.

1.3 SADISOPSG/16⁴ identified the need to establish a set of criteria that can be used to assess if users who have obtained SADIS FTP/Secure SADIS FTP accounts for purposes of backup/contingency to their normal WIFS service are - in fact - using the SADIS FTP/Secure SADIS FTP services operationally. SADISOPSG/16 Conclusion is provided below for the group's reference.

¹ 4 November 2010, Paris, France

² To be withdrawn at midnight, 30 June 2012

³ Including OPMET data for use in flight planning

⁴ 23-25 May, Paris, France

SADISOPSG/16 Conclusion 16/25

Establishment of a threshold for an “operational data volume” concerning the SADIS FTP/Secure SADIS FTP services

That,

the SADIS Technical Developments Team, in coordination with the SADIS Provider State, establish, by 31 August 2011, a threshold for data volume beyond which the user is considered to be receiving OPMET data (including WAFS forecasts) for operational purposes and be, as such, subject to SADIS cost recovery.

Note. – Information will be presented to the SCRAG/12 Meeting by the SADIS Provider State.

2 Discussion

2.1 According to the Regional Air Navigation Plans (RANPs), users within particular regions are directed to take their WAFS data from either SADIS or ISCS/WIFS. A separate Working Paper is presented to SCRAG/12 explaining this in more detail and the actions taken by the SADIS and ISCS/WIFS Providers over the preceding 12 months.

2.2 However, in order to allow users of one service to access the other for backup/contingency purposes, some consideration needs to be given as to how much access is acceptable to test the connection and log-on procedures to that backup/contingency account without that service being inappropriately used for operational purposes.

2.3 As noted in 1.3 above, the SADISOPSG/16 meeting requested that the SADIS Provider work with the SADIS Technical Developments Team to establish data volume criteria which would be used to determine operational use against non-operational use. This is relevant for purposes of cost recovery since users whose location is outside the normally recognized region for receipt of SADIS data do not normally participate in the SADIS Cost Recovery scheme. It is therefore necessary to prevent backup/contingency SADIS FTP/Secure SADIS FTP accounts being used inappropriately for 'operational use'.

3 The 'operational access' criteria established by the SADIS Provider and the SADIS Technical Developments Team.

3.1 After consideration by the SADIS Provider and the SADIS Technical Developments Team; and also after consultation with the ISCS/WIFS Provider, the following criteria has been established to be used for the purposes of assessing whether or not access to SADIS FTP/Secure SADIS FTP is of an operational nature.

1) downloading >1000 files per month for those users not officially recognised as SADIS users in Regional ANPs, or not participating in the SADIS Cost Recovery Scheme, will trigger closer scrutiny of download behaviour.

2) Should any user identified in 1) above be accessing data on more than 1 day in 7, then it will be assumed they are using the data operationally and that they are required to contribute to cost recovery.

3.2 Having identified those who are taking data inappropriately, the SADIS Provider would initially communicate with the user to ensure they understood the intent of the

RANPs and the SADIS Agreement. The SADIS Provider would enter into dialogue to ensure that either they changed their access behaviour, or - if deemed appropriate - participated in the SADIS Cost Recovery Scheme.

3.3 The following bullet points describe why the criteria above have been chosen:

- 1) Counting file downloads is straightforward.*
- 2) It needs to be a low value, since there is scope for a user continuously downloading limited datasets (such as BUFR data only) for operational purposes.*
- 3) It will be straightforward to filter out the 'bona fide' SADIS FTP/Secure SADIS FTP users at the outset, so there should only be a small number of users identified who are possibly using the service inappropriately.*
- 4) The check to see how many days in 7 they are accessing the service will identify with greater certainty who is using the service inappropriately.*
- 5) It still allows users who have arranged SADIS accounts for backup/contingency to WIFS to connect on a weekly basis to download a small amount of data for testing purposes.*

4. Conclusion

4.1 The SADIS Provider and the SADIS Technical Developments Team have considered what criteria should be used to determine if access to SADIS FTP/Secure SADIS FTP is of an 'operational' nature.

4.2 As such, and in accordance with the note to SADISOPSG/16 Conclusion 16/25, the SADIS Provider brings to the attention of the SCRAG/12 meeting the criteria so established. The criteria will be presented to SADISOPSG/17⁵ for full endorsement.

5. Action by the group

5.1 The group is invited to;

- a) note the information in this paper

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⁵ Planned for 29-31 May 2012, Cairo, Egypt