



International Civil Aviation Organization

**SIXTEENTH MEETING OF THE
COMMUNICATIONS/NAVIGATION/SURVEILLANCE AND
METEOROLOGY SUB-GROUP (CNS/MET SG/16) OF APANPIRG**

Bangkok, Thailand, 23 – 27 July 2012

Agenda Item 8: World Area Forecast System (WAFS)

3) ISCS/WIFS & SADIS/SADIS Secure FTP

WIFS USER ACCESS STATUS

(Presented by the United States of America - WIFS Provider State)

SUMMARY

This Information Paper conveys the updated information on the regional World Area Forecast System (WAFS) Internet File Service (WIFS) users as of 7 July 2012.

This paper relates to –

Strategic Objectives

A: Safety - *Enhance global civil aviation safety*

C: Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development of Air Transport - *Foster harmonized and economically viable development of international civil aviation that does not unduly harm the environment*

Global Plan Initiatives:

GPI-19 Meteorological Systems

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The World Area Forecast System (WAFS) Internet File Service (WIFS) is the operational service provided by the WIFS Provider State to access all WAFS products and OPMET data as defined in ICAO Annex 3, and Annexes 1 and 4 of the SADIS Users Guide.

1.2 WIFS became operational in May 2010, giving users of the prior service, the International Satellite Communication System (ISCS), two years to transition to WIFS before the ISCS termination date of 1 July 2012.

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1.3 According to the ISCS records, there were 91 ISCS accounts, of which 30 accounts were associated with 20 Asia/Pacific (APAC) States and Territories.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 WIFS is operationally available for use for all approved users to access WAFS data products and OPMET data in support of flight planning. WIFS also serves as a back-up to SADIS users.

2.2 As of 04:00z on 1 July 2012, WIFS became the only means for users to obtain WAFS products and OPMET data products from the Washington WAFS, as the prior service, the International Satellite Communications System (ISCS) was terminated.

2.3 Users of WIFS are responsible for arranging access to the Public Internet, and also for any required modifications to WAFS workstation software necessary to pull WAFS products and OPMET data off WIFS onto their workstation. WIFS requires users to pull the data whereas ISCS pushed data. User States that do not have the in-house resources to develop an automated capability to pull the data (and visualize it) can obtain software from recognized WAFS vendors. This software can be incorporated into existing WAFS work platforms to automate the process.

2.4 Of the 20 States and Territories in APAC region, (that had one or more ISCS accounts), three (Wallis Island, Vanuatu and Vietnam) indicated that they did not require a WIFS account. The remaining 17 all registered for WIFS service.

2.5 Users of WIFS are now able to leverage the reduced cost to deploy a WAFS workstation and as such several States have already applied for multiple WIFS accounts. (The recommendation from the WIFS Provider State is for each workstation to have its own account.)

2.6 Furthermore, three States in APAC region (Nauru, Samoa and Solomon Islands) who were not previous users of ISCS, have now registered for WIFS in order to directly access WAFS services for the first time.

2.7 As of 7 July 2012, Table 1 is the list of registered WIFS users in Asia/Pacific and the operational status of each of their accounts.

Name	Location	State/Territory	ISCS User	SADIS FTP	UserID
Using WIFS Operationally					
Ian Senior	Victoria, 3008	Australia	Y	Y	WAFSYMMC01
Yunus M. Tahir	BSB	Brunei Darussalam	Y		WAFSWBSB01
Xiangyang Feng	Beijing	China	Y		WAFSZBAA04
Leonard Bale	Nadi, NAP0351	Fiji	Y	Y	WAFSNFFN03
Xavier Marescot	FAAA	French Polynesia	Y		WAFSNTAA01
Pak-wai Chan	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Y		WAFSBADJ99
Syamsul Huda	Sidoarjo, East Java	Indonesia	Y		WAFSWARR02
Imam Sukardi	Makassar	Indonesia	Y		WAFSWAAA01
Junichi Ishida	Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo	Japan	Y		WAFSSRJD99
Junichi Ishida	Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo	Japan	Y		WAFSRJTD01
Mi-hee Lee	Incheon City	Korea	Y		WAFSRKSI01
Ab Liah Che Cob Ab Liah Che	64000 KLIA, Selangor	Malaysia	Y		WAFSWMKK01
Michel Argent	98845 NOUMEA CEDEX	New Caledonia	Y	Y	WAFSNWVN03
Wim Vandijk	Wellington	New Zealand	Y	Y	WAFSNZKL02
Rolymer Canillo		Philippines	Y	Y	WAFSRPLL01
Alfredo Jr. Quiblat	Lapu-lapu	Philippines	Y		WAFSRPVM01
Chua Guat Mui	Singapore	Singapore	Y	Y	WAFSWSSS01
Chuang Ching-Yao	Taoyuan County 337	Taiwan	Y		WAFSRCTP02
Somchai Yimsricharoenkit	Samut Prakarn	Thailand	Y		WAFSVTBS01
Tim Hailles	Melbourne	Australia			WAFSYMML02
Caiyan Lin	Beijing	China			WAFSZBBB01
Sporadic use of WIFS					
Jin Shan	Beijing	China	Y		WAFSZBAA01
Haifeng Hu	Shanghai	China	Y		WAFSZSSS01
Jimmy Gomoga	Port Moresby	Papua New Guinea	Y	Y	WAFSAYPY02
Johnny Lin	New Taipei City	Taiwan	Y		WAFSRCKK01
Aimin Liang	Beijing	China			WAFSZBAA03
Ke Wang	Beijing	China			WAFSZBAA02
Pak-wai Chan	Hong Kong	Hong Kong			WAFSVHHH01
Pak-wai Chan	Hong Kong	Hong Kong			WAFSVHHH02
Eko Witjaksono	Surabaya	Indonesia			WAFSWARR01
Yuyun Ardiansyah	Jakarta	Indonesia			WAFSWIDD01
Dominique Bielli	98845 NOUMEA CEDEX	New Caledonia			WAFSNWVN02
Keith Mackersy	Wellington	New Zealand		Y	WAFSNZKL01
Siree Vatanavigkit	Bangkok	Thailand			WAFSVTBB01
Siree Vatanavigkit	Bangkok	Thailand			WAFSVTBD01
No WIFS Activity					
Tri Samyo Rumidi	Jakarta	Indonesia	Y	Y	WAFSWIII01
Zulkarnain Zulkarnain	Jakarta Pusat	Indonesia	Y		WAFSWIII02
Dar Yatno	denpasar	Indonesia	Y		WAFSWADD01
Alipate Waqacelua	Nadi Airport	Fiji			WAFSNFFN01
Stryker Solomon		Nauru			WAFSANYN01
Enrico Salita	Pasay City, Metro Manila	Philippines			WAFSRPHI01
Mulipola Ausetalia Titimaea	Apia	Samoa			WAFSNSAP01
Solomon Sammy	Honiara	Solomon Islands			WAFSAGGH01
Kenny Huang	Dayuan Township, Taoyuan	Taiwan			WAFSRCTP01

3. ACTION BY THIS MEETING

- 3.1 This meeting is invited to note the information in this paper.
