



Access Rules and Regulations for the SKA Observatory

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	3
1.1	Purpose of the document	3
1.2	Scope of the document	3
2	ACCESS TO SKAO RESOURCES	3
2.1	Rules and procedures for access	3
2.2	Equity.....	5
3	SKA PROJECTS.....	5
3.1	Project types	5
3.2	Custom experiments	6
3.3	Key Science Projects	6
3.4	Principal Investigator Projects.....	7
4	PROPOSAL SUBMISSION	7
5	PROPOSAL REVIEW AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION	9
5.1	Proposal review	9
5.2	Accounting metric	10
5.3	Scheduling and Access Share	11
6	DATA ACCESS.....	11
7	PROPRIETARY PERIOD AND DATA RIGHTS	13
7.1	Proprietary period	13
7.2	Limited data rights	14
7.3	Serendipitous discoveries.....	14
8	PUBLICATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENT STATEMENT.....	14
9	NAMING CONVENTION FOR SKAO SOURCES	15
10	STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOUR	15
11	FINAL PROVISION	15



1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the document

- 1.1.1 This document presents the rules and regulations for the implementation of the SKA Observatory (SKAO) Access Policy [AD1]. The rules and procedures by which scientists gain access to SKAO resources are described. More detail on the implementation is provided in the Observatory Establishment and Delivery Plan (OEDP) [RD1].

1.2 Scope of the document

- 1.2.1 The context in which this document should be interpreted is the routine operation of the SKAO. Procedures during science commissioning and verification, and the earliest years of SKA science will differ in some respects from those outlined here. Terms of Reference and specific details of the rules and procedures of the Time Allocation Committee (TAC) are presented elsewhere.

2 Access to SKAO resources

2.1 Rules and procedures for access

- 2.1.1 The SKAO Access Policy [AD1] states that the resources of the Observatory will be made available to scientists from its Member and Associate Member States¹, as well as to scientists from Non-member states (via Open Time²). A fundamental principle of the SKAO is that Access is proportional to a Member's share in the Project³. Furthermore, time allocation will be primarily based on scientific merit and technical feasibility, evaluated by a common proposal review process.
- 2.1.2 Access will be attributed to Member and non-Member countries via the country of the primary professional affiliation of each investigator named on a project.
- 2.1.3 Given the substantial volume of data generated by the SKA telescopes, the generation of scientific data products will require a significant investment of resources into computing and data-related capabilities. The expectation is that SKA Member States will choose to pool such resources so that these activities can be carried out within a collaborative network of SKA Regional Centres (SRCs).
- 2.1.4 As a result of the huge volume of data flowing through each SKA telescope, calibrated Observatory Data Products (ODPs, see §6) will be automatically generated by the Observatory and delivered to scientists.

¹ The term 'Members' will henceforth be used to include 'Associate Members'.

² Open Time is the fraction of access that is open to both Members and Non-members.

³ As stated in the Observatory Convention Article 10.4, "Members and Associate Members shall have shares in the SKA Project proportional to their cumulative committed financial contributions to the SKA Project."



These will not necessarily be the final products that will be published by the community. In most cases, further data manipulation, combination, or reduction (e.g. by averaging, or selecting a subset of pixels and/or channels) will be required to produce Advanced Data Products (ADPs, see §6) for analysis, modelling and publication of SKA science.

- 2.1.5 Astronomers will use Observatory-supplied tools to create, define and submit proposals for access to Observatory and SRC resources.
- 2.1.6 There will be a process of independent scientific review of all proposals received in response to regular proposal calls, conducted by a TAC [AD1] informed by a detailed technical review of each proposal by SKAO. The TAC will present a scientifically-ranked list of proposals to the SKA Director-General.
- 2.1.7 There will be provision for the submission of observing proposals outside of the regular proposal calls in cases of time critical phenomena that could not be foreseen. These will be scientifically reviewed within SKAO and may lead to recommendations for observing allocations to the SKA Director-General.
- 2.1.8 The Observatory will determine the science programme to be carried out at the SKA telescopes based on the scientific ranking of proposals, the availability of observatory resources, and the Members' shares (see 5.1.6). Proposals included in the science programme will then become projects (see [RD1] for a complete description of the proposal/project lifecycle) and will be allocated resources from the SKAO and SRC Network.
- 2.1.9 Proposals to SKAO must identify the resources required to achieve the proposal's scientific goals. This will normally be expressed in terms of:
 - the amount of telescope time needed on the sky to obtain the required data to achieve the proposed scientific objectives;
 - the instrumentation needed to obtain these data;
 - the workflows and resources required of the Science Data Processor (SDP) to generate the ODPs;
 - an estimate of the processing and data storage resources required in the SRC Network for the processing and analysis of ODPs into ADPs.
- 2.1.10 The Proposal Handling Tool (PHT) will make calculators available to assist proposing teams to estimate the amount of time required on the sky to achieve target sensitivities, as well as estimating the computing resources needed to create ODPs and ADPs. These calculators will also be made available as standalone web-based applications.
- 2.1.11 Open Time allocations will be made alongside all other allocations in each Observing Cycle and will be available to scientists from Member and non-Member countries [AD1]. SKAO Council may choose to place a limit on the time available to scientists from a single non-Member country.



2.1.12 Participation of scientists affiliated with non-Member countries will be tracked against the Open Time allocation⁴ [AD1].

2.1.13 SKAO staff may participate in proposals of all types without restriction and will apply for time in the same manner as any other scientist. For accounting of Access, investigators who are SKAO staff will be counted as being affiliated with all SKAO Member countries in proportion to each country's share in the SKA Project.

2.2 Equity

2.2.1 SKAO is committed to providing accessible and equitable processes and tools to facilitate the delivery of the best science, of the highest impact, from the broadest possible SKA scientific user community from Member and non-Member countries. This commitment will be reflected in the design of all user-facing SKA products, including those required for the preparation and submission of proposals, associated documentation, user guides, and in the assessment of SKA proposals. Subject to the constraints in paragraph 2.1.1, SKAO will strive to eradicate any barriers to equity and inclusion or biases in its processes and policies and deliver an Observatory built on the principles of fairness and inclusivity.

3 SKA Projects

3.1 Project types

3.1.1 Prospective users of the SKA telescopes will be able to apply for time and resources under a variety of project types. Three categories are defined in the Access Policy [AD1] and more detail is provided in the OEDP [RD1]. In addition, Archival projects are also defined here. The categories of projects are:

1. "Key Science Projects" (KSPs) – observing projects that require the allocation of significant observing time and resources often over a period longer than one observing cycle. Specific criteria that define a KSP will be described in each Call for Proposals⁵.
2. "Principal Investigator (PI) projects" – observing projects that require less time and resources than a KSP, typically over a single Time Allocation cycle.
3. "Director-General's Discretionary Time (DDT)" – time allocated by the Director-General outside the normal allocation process.

⁴ To be determined by SKAO Council. Currently assumed to be 5%.

⁵ It is anticipated that KSP proposals will involve hundreds of hours of telescope time that surpasses the threshold for a PI proposal. This threshold, and other specific features or restrictions, will be published in each Call for Proposals. Some criteria may differ from one call to the next, depending on operational requirements and constraints, especially in the early years of the SKA science program.



4. "Archival projects" - projects to use publicly available data, stored in the science archive within the SRC Network, that require use of compute resources in the SRC Network. If significant resources are required above a certain (TBD) threshold, then an archive proposal will need to be written.

3.1.2 Project types are further categorised [RD1] according to one or more of the following attributes:

- Target of Opportunity (ToO): These projects will be rapid responses to events that may be triggered either internal or external to the Observatory. ToO status may be recommended by the TAC or awarded by the Director-General. In some cases ToOs will have override status over other projects currently (or about to be) executing on the SKA telescopes.
- Long-term Projects (LTP): These projects require more than one proposal cycle to complete (e.g., long-term monitoring campaigns) but are too short in overall observing time, limited in observatory resources and/or scientific scope to qualify as a KSP.
- Joint SKA Project (JSP): A JSP project requires both SKA-Low and SKA-Mid to achieve its science goals and may require observations to be executed contemporaneously.
- Coordinated Project (CP): A project requiring SKA observations to be coordinated with another facility (either ground- or space-based) with user-specified scheduling constraints provided. A common example of a CP will be a VLBI project, which will require the synchronised participation of a number of additional radio facilities.

3.2 Custom experiments

3.2.1 Following several initial observing cycles, Custom Experiments that require an extension of existing SKA functionality or performance through additional hardware or software (provided by the proposing team), may be considered by SKAO. Proposals of this kind will need to provide details of special resources required.

3.2.2 Custom experiments will be subject to additional review and will only be approved if the necessary resources are available and the impact on SKAO operations is negligible and/or warranted by the scientific merit.

3.3 Key Science Projects

3.3.1 KSP proposals will be limited to requests spanning a maximum number observing cycles⁶ and will be required to demonstrate that they address extremely compelling science objectives.

3.3.2 Each KSP proposal will be required to identify a KSP Leadership Team comprising individuals that will oversee completion of key tasks in the delivery of the proposed scientific outcomes. It is expected that this

⁶ Anticipated to be 5 cycles.



team will normally consist of no more than 10 individuals. Each KSP will identify one member of their Leadership Team to be the main point of contact for all communications with the SKA Observatory (the Proposal/Project Contact).

3.3.3 In addition to the Leadership Team, each KSP may nominate any number of co-proposers who will have access to the data and data products.

3.3.4 The Leadership Team roles of KSP proposals are only open to scientists from Member countries [AD1], while co-proposer roles on KSP proposals are open to scientists from both Member and non-Member countries.

3.3.5 Each KSP proposal will be required to include:

- a detailed management plan describing the roles and responsibilities of each member of the KSP Leadership Team and the qualities they bring to the proposed science;
- a plan for the reduction and analysis of ODPs (giving details of any secured resources at SRCs);
- a plan for the dissemination of scientific results to emerge from the project;
- a justification for any individuals on the KSP proposal from non-Member countries; and
- a plan for the submission of ADPs into the SKAO Science Archive.

The management plan will be assessed as part of the TAC process.

3.3.6 The progress of each KSP and its scientific output will be regularly reviewed to track progress and to determine the time allocation for the next cycle. KSP teams will be required to provide regular progress reports for assessment by an expert panel that include both SKAO and external representation. If that assessment results in the view that the scientific goals are unlikely to be achieved, the SKAO Director-General may decide to terminate or curtail the project.

3.4 Principal Investigator Projects

3.4.1 PI proposals may be submitted by scientists from any Member or non-Member country.

3.4.2 Scientists from any Member or non-Member country may participate in PI proposals and projects as a co-investigator.

4 Proposal Submission

4.1.1 For each Observing Cycle, a Call for Proposals will be issued by SKAO. This Call will constrain and define the SKA telescopes capabilities and SRC Network resources that will be available for scientific observations for the advertised cycle. The Call for Proposals will include:



- the opening and closing dates for receipt of proposals;
- the specific criteria for KSP and PI projects;
- the observing modes and resources available (including the time on the sky) for the cycle;
- the types of projects supported for the cycle,
- all relevant links to supporting information, documentation and tools; and
- a summary of relevant information from previous cycles (e.g. changes made since the last call and oversubscription rates).

4.1.2 The normal length of an Observing Cycle will be 12 months⁷.

4.1.3 Each Call for Proposals will be issued at least one month before the stated deadline for receipt of proposals by SKAO.

4.1.4 SKAO will provide a tool for potential users of the SKA to describe, justify, and submit their scientific and technical proposals to the Observatory.

4.1.5 The PHT will allow users to define the technical configuration of the proposed observations. A library of templates (selecting from the available observing modes and capabilities, e.g. spectral and spatial resolution) will be provided that a PI can choose from to develop and refine proposals. Software tools will provide estimates of the resources needed to achieve the science goals based on these observation designs, as well as the sensitivity expected for a given observing time on the sky.

4.1.6 Each proposal must include:

- a clear description of the science goals of the proposal and their likely significance, to include a justification of why SKAO is needed to achieve those goals;
- an abstract that identifies the science goals of the proposal – if a proposal is accepted then that abstract will be made public;
- a technical case demonstrating that the proposed project is feasible within all available resource constraints (including SDP and SRC resources);
- a description of the calibration plan with a justification for any non-standard calibrations requested;
- a detailed technical design of the observations to be carried out, describing the telescope configuration, instrument set-up and data reduction workflows to be executed;
- a data management plan describing how the data will be reduced and analysed, especially if non-standard workflows are required by the SDP and/or at the SRCs.

⁷ To be confirmed by SKAO Council.



- 4.1.7 Every investigator on a SKA proposal must have a registered SKAO user account. Each registered user is required to keep their affiliation and contact details up to date.
- 4.1.8 The PHT will validate proposals before allowing them to be submitted for review. This validation will ensure that all required fields in the proposal are filled in, are within sensible limits, and in accordance with the Call for Proposals. No proposal will be able to be submitted without passing validation.
- 4.1.9 If a submitted proposal is deemed to be inconsistent with these Rules and Regulations, with the Call for Proposals, or with other reasonable and published SKAO requirements, the SKAO Director-General will have the final authority to reject that proposal.

5 Proposal Review and Resource Allocation

5.1 Proposal review

- 5.1.1 The lifecycle of a proposal is described in detail in the OEDP [RD1].
- 5.1.2 Once the deadline for receipt of proposals passes only those proposals that have been successfully validated and submitted using the Proposal Handling Tool will be considered for review.
- 5.1.3 All proposals to use the SKA telescopes and associated resources will be reviewed and assessed for scientific merit by the TAC. All proposals will undergo a technical feasibility review by SKAO and will include an evaluation of the SRC resources necessary to reduce and analyse the ODPs.
- 5.1.4 The Chair and members of the TAC will be appointed by the SKAO Director-General in accordance with Section 3 of the Access Policy [AD1]. The Director-General will seek advice on membership from SKAO staff and other individuals.
- 5.1.5 The scientific assessment process shall:
- be driven by scientific merit and technical feasibility;
 - technical feasibility will be evaluated by the SKA Observatory⁸;
 - be, and perceived to be, a fair and transparent process informed by peer review;
 - ensure that the science programme of the SKAO is of the highest quality, undertaking the highest impact science;
 - be consistent with SKAO's commitment to equity and inclusion;
 - be robust against, and be able to resolve, conflicts of interest wherever they may arise.

⁸ The technical feasibility of proposals with respect to their requirements and use of the SRC Network will require input from the SRC Operations Group.



5.1.6 The TAC shall:

- review all eligible proposals for the cycle, ranking each according to its scientific merit and technical feasibility;
- provide a recommendation of SKAO telescope time and associated resources for each proposal, commensurate with that scientific ranking;
- identify the subset of most highly ranked proposals which should qualify for "high priority" status. Every effort is made to schedule all projects in this category, while the remainder may be subject to additional constraints to better satisfy Member access share considerations. The TAC will be given guidance in each cycle as to the total time that might be accommodated with this status;
- present the Director-General with a ranked list of proposals.

TAC documents will be confidential, available only to the TAC and SKAO staff.

5.1.7 SKAO will construct the science programme for each observing Cycle, aiming to deliver the greatest scientific impact while considering scheduling feasibility and sky coverage, opportunities for commensality, and the availability of observatory resources. The science programme will be designed to align Members' access to SKA resources in proportion to their share in the SKA Project. A metric (§5.2) will be used to determine how the use of SKAO resources for each project is credited to Members.

5.1.8 The formal allocation of time and resources to observing projects will be made by the SKAO Director-General. At any time, the Director-General will have the authority to override observing priorities and to modify the science programme.

5.1.9 Applicants will be informed of the outcome of their proposal once the Director-General has approved the science programme. The science programme will be published by SKAO, together with the abstracts of successful proposals. The approved proposals become SKA projects and PIs will be invited to complete their observation designs before their projects can be observed.

5.1.10 Full details of the review process, including the Instructions and the Terms of Reference for the TAC, will be described in detail in the "Time Allocation Policy for the SKAO"⁹.

5.2 Accounting metric

5.2.1 Traditionally, astronomy observatories have quantified access in terms of telescope time on the sky. However, with the computing elements of SKA forming an integral part of the signal chain, to the extent that the SDP is necessarily taken to be a part of the (necessarily finite) schedulable resources of the telescope, the definition of what is

⁹ At time of writing, this document is in preparation.



allocated must be extended to include all schedulable resources. This also extends to the SRC Network [RD1] where a substantial compute resource will be available for scientists to analyse their data, even though the SRC Network is formally outside the scope of the SKA Project. Notwithstanding the additional scheduling constraints implied by these other requirements, in the first instance Access accounting will be quantified in the traditional manner, based solely on the telescope time on sky. This approach may be revisited once experience of the compute resources consumed by different observing, correlator and SDP modes has been accumulated.

- 5.2.2 It is likely that the same SKA telescope time on the sky will be utilised by different observing projects. Such commensal science will likely require additional resources to generate the relevant data products, so will also be subject to additional scheduling constraints, even when there are no additional constraints placed on the telescope pointing direction or instrument configuration.
- 5.2.3 Multiple projects that benefit from the same telescope time on sky, will have the Member Access share distributed between them.
- 5.2.4 The contribution to the Access share of each observed project will be distributed among the entire project team, with one half attributed to the proposal leader(s)¹⁰ and the other half distributed equally among the remaining team members¹¹.

5.3 Scheduling and Access Share

- 5.3.1 All observed projects will be accounted for as per the metric outlined in [§5.2](#).
- 5.3.2 The observing program will be scheduled by first trying to accommodate all projects that have been given "high priority" status (as outlined in §5.1.6) by the TAC.
- 5.3.3 All remaining projects will be considered for scheduling according to their scientific merit and scheduling constraints while giving due consideration to the implications for Member access shares.
- 5.3.4 If over the course of multiple proposal cycles there is a sustained imbalance in delivery of one or more Member access shares, then a more targeted intervention may be considered.

6 Data Access

- 6.1.1 SKAO is committed to facilitating and encouraging wide use of the scientific data generated by the observatory, thereby maximising its scientific impact.

¹⁰ PI proposals have a single leader, while KSP proposals will have a Leadership Team.

¹¹ To be confirmed by SKAO Council.



6.1.2 Access to all SKAO science data products will primarily be provided through the SRC Network [RD1]¹². The SKAO defines three types of science data products split between two categories:

Observatory Data Products (ODPs):

Observation-level data products (OLDPs) are calibrated data products generated by SDP workflows and are based on data obtained from within one scheduling block.

Project-level data products (PLDPs) are calibrated data products generated by combining several, related, observation-level data products, delivering the required science data products as described in the original proposal.

Advanced Data Products (ADPs):

These are user-generated products, produced through non-trivial supplementary analysis and modelling of ODPs (either at the observation or project level). The generation of ADPs will often require some level of interactive visualisation and examination of data, as well as comparison with data from other SKA observations or other facilities.

6.1.3 All ODPs are owned by the SKA Observatory which will permit access to data products for use by observers and the astronomical community, according to the rules and regulations described in this document. All ODPs will be made publicly available following the conclusion of the proprietary period (see §7). ODPs and ADPs may be made publicly available before the end of the proprietary period following instruction by all relevant Project Contacts (e.g. so that they may be available alongside a publication)¹³.

6.1.4 ADPs generated within the SRC Network will be publicly available following the conclusion of the proprietary period (unless released early as per §6.1.3). Project teams will determine which ADPs generated within a Project will be publicly available in the Science Archive. ADPs published in the public domain will be required to be made publicly available.

6.1.5 Protocols and procedures will be provided to allow ADPs generated

¹² Alternative access to observatory data products will be provided if access via the SRC Network is not an option.

¹³ If commensal access has been allocated to particular ODPs, then all relevant projects must agree to an early end to the proprietary period.



outside the SRC Network to be uploaded into the SKA Science Archive.

- 6.1.6 All ODPs and ADPs will be given a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), to facilitate broad scientific use by the global community through the collaborative network of SRCs and the SKAO. Any publication of an SKAO data product should be linked to its DOI to enable traceability, provenance, and reproducibility.

7 Proprietary period and data rights

7.1 Proprietary period

- 7.1.1 KSPs and PI Projects will generally follow the same rules regarding proprietary data access.
- 7.1.2 Access to data products associated with each SKA project will be limited to the project team for a Proprietary Period. Once the Proprietary Period expires, the associated data products will be publicly available and openly accessible via the SKA Science Archive.
- 7.1.3 The Proprietary Period will generally be 12 months¹⁴.
- 7.1.4 OLDPs will drip-feed into the SRC Network throughout the observing cycle. The proprietary period for PLDPs, and their associated OLDPs, will begin once the PLDPs have been generated and the Project Contact has been notified that they are available for access. If by the end of the observing cycle any OLDPs remain that have not been aggregated into a PLDP, their proprietary period starts immediately.
- 7.1.5 If requested in a proposal, the TAC may recommend that the SKAO Director-General grants an extended proprietary period for a specific project, but this will be in exceptional cases and will need to be justified.
- 7.1.6 Once a project is accepted and is allocated resources, a Project Contact may make a case through a written request to the SKAO Director-General, that exceptional changes to circumstances warrant an extension to the proprietary period.
- 7.1.7 The Director-General has the authority to make all decisions regarding any variation to the proprietary period.
- 7.1.8 A project team may choose to waive the proprietary period for their PLDPs (e.g. to provide a public survey to the community) provided all commensal projects agree.
- 7.1.9 During the proprietary period, only authorised users¹⁵ will be able to access ODPs, where authorised users are defined by default as all named investigators on the project, as well as SKAO staff.

¹⁴ To be confirmed by SKAO Council.

¹⁵ In some cases, the authorisation may be time-limited, such as for an assessor/referee of a paper based on the data.



7.2 Limited data rights

- 7.2.1 Each project will have limited rights to access the data obtained and processed for it during the proprietary period.
- 7.2.2 Data rights are awarded to each project on the SKAO in accordance with the approved science goals described in the science proposal reviewed and recommended by the TAC. These data rights are granted so that project-specific ODPs can be processed into ADPs, if required, to directly address the science goals of the project. No deviation from these rights is allowed while the ODPs remain under the proprietary period.
- 7.2.3 The data rights of each project team are determined by the stated science goals of their project (unless amended by SKAO on advice of the TAC). Proposal teams have a responsibility not to impinge on the data rights of other teams implied by the published science programme and the public abstracts/goals.

7.3 Serendipitous discoveries

- 7.3.1 Serendipitous discoveries are expected to be made with new facilities such as the SKA. If such a discovery is made by a project team that does not compromise or directly impinge on the science goals of other projects still within their proprietary period, then publication of those discoveries is encouraged.
- 7.3.2 Project teams that wish to publish scientific results that differ from the scientific goals described in the proposal for which the project was allocated resources, will need to seek permission to do so from the Director-General, if that publication occurs within the proprietary period for any data that contribute to those results.

8 Publication acknowledgement statement

- 8.1 Authors are expected to ensure that any publication based on SKAO science data products (i.e. ODPs or ADPs) includes the following acknowledging statement:

The science data products that led to this work are based on observations taken by the SKA Observatory (SKAO) on behalf of projects <PROJID1, PROJID2, ...>. The authors acknowledge the resources provided by the SKAO and the SKA Regional Centre (SRC) Network in producing this research. The authors, SKAO and SRC Network recognise and acknowledge the indigenous peoples and cultures that have traditionally lived on the lands on which the SKAO and SRC Network facilities are located.

- 8.2 In addition, publications based on data obtained using the SKA-Low telescope should include the following text:



This scientific work uses data obtained from Inyarrimanha Ilgari Bundara / the Murchison Radio-astronomy Observatory. The authors acknowledge the Wajarri Yamaji People as the Traditional Owners and native title holders of the Observatory site.

9 Naming convention for SKAO sources

9.1 Objects detected using the SKA telescopes, and lying outside of the Solar System, may be assigned a designation by authors using SKA nomenclature and following IAU guidelines. These objects need not be new discoveries, for example it may be helpful to use such designations for objects listed as part of a table in a publication based on SKA science data products, where only some of the entries are new discoveries. Following the guidelines from the Working Group on Astronomical Designations in IAU Commission B2¹⁶, names for objects detected with the SKA should use the following designation:

SKA JHHMMSS.ss+/-DDMMSS.s

9.2 The primary designation for any object should be the standard equinox of J2000.0 (i.e., IRCS position or FK5-based, Julian equinox 2000.0 system).

10 Standards of behaviour

10.1 Complaints regarding alleged breaches of these Rules and Regulations will be considered by the Director-General, taking into account the SKAO Code of Ethics and Equity, Diversity and Inclusion guidelines¹⁷.

10.2 Measures that can be taken in response to confirmed breaches include (but are not limited to):

- revoking or restricting access to science data products;
- revoking the ability to submit SKAO proposals;
- revoking or restricting access to SKA software tools;
- revoking or restricting access to SRC resources.

10.3 Decisions in response to any formal complaints of such an alleged breach will be taken by the Director-General and shall be final.

11 Final provision

11.1 Any situation that is unforeseen or for which ambiguity exists in this document, and in any supporting document (e.g. a Call for Proposals), will be referred to the SKAO Director-General, whose decision will be final.

11.2 It is not intended that this document will change on a regular basis, but the SKAO reserves the right to update these rules and regulations. Barring

¹⁶ <http://cdsweb.u-strasbg.fr/Dic/iau-spec.html>

¹⁷

<https://confluence.skatelescope.org/display/SKAHQHR/Culture+and+Ways+of+Working>



unforeseen emergencies, such changes will apply at the start of the observing cycle following the date of their introduction.

- 11.3 In the event that substantial changes to the basic Accounting Metric outlined in [§5.2](#) were under consideration, these would first require SEAC review and endorsement, prior to adoption.

A References

A.1 Applicable Documents

The following documents are applicable to the extent stated herein. In the event of conflict between the contents of the applicable documents and this document, **the applicable documents** shall take precedence.

[AD1] SKA Observatory Access Policy, SKA-GOV-0000089

A.2 Reference Documents

The following documents are referenced in this document. In the event of conflict between the contents of the referenced documents and this document, **this document** shall take precedence.

[RD1] SKA Observatory Establishment and Delivery Plan, SKA-TEL-SKO-0001722



LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Advanced Data Product
CP	Coordinated Project
DDT	Director-General Discretionary Time
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
IAU	International Astronomical Union
JSP	Joint SKA Project
KSP	Key Science Project
LTP	Long-term Project
ODP	Observatory Data Product
OEDP	Observatory Establishment and Delivery Plan
OLDP	Observation-level Data Product
PHT	Proposal Handling Tool
PI	Principal Investigator
PLDP	Project-level Data Product
SDP	Science Data Processor
SKA	Square Kilometre Array
SKAO	SKA Observatory
SRC	SKA Regional Centre
TAC	Time Allocation Committee
ToO	Target of Opportunity
VLBI	Very Long Baseline Interferometry



DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision	Date Of Issue	Engineering Change Number	Comments
A	2022-01-11		Initial Draft
B	2022-01-26		Second draft following feedback from LTB & RB
C	2022-01-31		Following further feedback and discussion
D	2022-03-31		Draft for SEAC consultation
E	2023-08-21		Updated text on Accounting Metric
F	2024-01-22		Updated following SEAC input (via Jira)
01	2024-10-16		First release

DOCUMENT SOFTWARE

	Package	Version	Filename
Word processor	MS Word	Office 365	SKAO-GOV-0000127-01_AccessRulesRegulationsForSKAO.docx
Block diagrams			
Other			

ORGANISATION DETAILS

Name	SKA Observatory
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