ITF Safe Skies: The ITF Approach to Remote Towers

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Who is the ITF?

- 700 affiliate unions
- 150 countries
- Representing 20 million workers
- Within ATM, main area of lobbying is with ICAO
- HQ in London



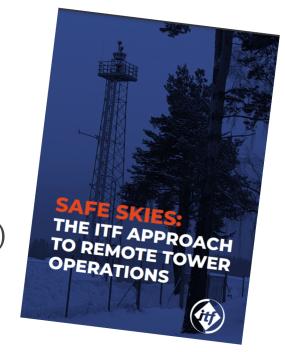


What we'll cover today

- ITF's recently-published position on RTO (Google "ITF remote towers")
 - Areas of interest
 - Closer look at multiple & sequential modes
 - Closer look at the social dimension
- Quantification of ATCO workload
- RTO developments in UK
- Summary and Q&A

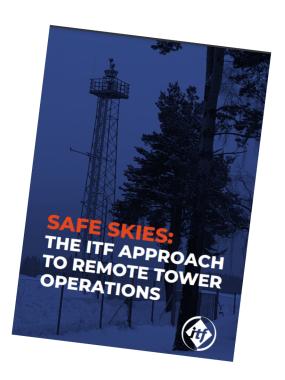
ITF's position on remote towers (1)

- General considerations
 - Safety
 - Regulation need for a global standard (ICAO)
 - Operational dimension single, sequential and simultaneous modes
 - Technical, e.g. cyber-security
- Establishing new services





ITF's position on remote towers (2)



- Move from conventional to remote / digital
 - Economic dimension
 - Social dimension
- Human factors



Our position on remote towers - key areas of note

- Acceptance of staff is essential in success
- Safety levels remain unchanged
- Enforceable (global) regulations to support unsafe practices
- Robust technical solutions
- Must consider social impact and economies of remote areas
- Must consider human elements such as training
- We have concerns about multiple / simultaneous mode



Sequential mode - ITF's considerations

- Complete absence of global regulation / guidance on combinations of qualifications
- Clear and verifiable rules on 'switches' to include length of times of carrying out operational duties, and breaks between these
- Collaborative work on this will positively improve ATCO workload
- EASA currently dictates that multi-rated pilots can only operate one aircraft type per day



Multiple mode - why ITF has concerns

- The permutations of variables are manifold:
 - Varying airfield characteristics / runway orientations
 - Varying weather phenomena and other environmental
 - Varying procedures and actions, e.g. emergency actions
 - Varying technology aspects such as frequency management
 - The impact of these on ATCO fatigue
- Negative perception of trials: unrealistic, shrouded in mystery, outcomes controlled & participants can be 'too close' to project

 Internation
 Trans

International Transport Workers' Federation

Social impacts to consider (1)

- No RTO should be created without proper social dialogue
- Social dialogue can produce suitable agreements to protect staff, prevent forced mobility and mitigate negative effects of change
- Forced mobility:
 - Change of employer? New contracts? New pay scheme?
 - Cost of living
- Situations where a move is welcomed by staff ITF willing to support



Social impacts to consider (2)

- Should be no reduction of jobs or quality of work
- Change causes stress, so adequate training and change management essential
- We do recognise a renewed working environment can improve quality of work



Quantification of ATCO workload

- Staff engagement, consultation and participation
- Trials need to be thorough and as realistic as possible
- Trials must not be contrived, or have appearance of such for buy-in



What's happening in the UK?

- Cranfield University
- London City airport
- **Highlands & Islands** airports



Summary

- Social dimension and consultation essential not only for traditional social elements (collective bargaining etc.) but in trials and safety assessments
- Reminder that ultra-safe ATM is not the result of an algorithm, there's unlikely to be a one-size-fits-all approach to this next frontier

Questions?

