



Implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives at European Aerodromes

BIRDS @ AERODROMES

An IMPEL project

MEET THE TEAM

Belgium	Gert
Croatia	Igor Tanja
Czech Rep.	Šárka
Denmark	Heidi
Hellas	Alexandra Dimitris Dioynisia
Kosovo	Vehbi
Latvia	Andris
Latvia Montenegro	Andris Darko Dejan
	Darko











- The European Union Network for the IMPlementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL)
- An international non-profit organisation of environmental authorities
- Founded in 1992. Legal seat in Brussels; https://www.impel.eu
- 55 members authorities from 36
 European countries
- >850 involved experts



The European Union Network for the IMPlementation and



Enforcement of **E**nvironmental **L**aw (IMPEL)



Industry and Air



Water and Land



Waste



Nature Protection



Nature Protection



Focus on practical implementation and enforcement of European Union Nature legislation:

Birds Directive (1979) Habitats Directive (1992)

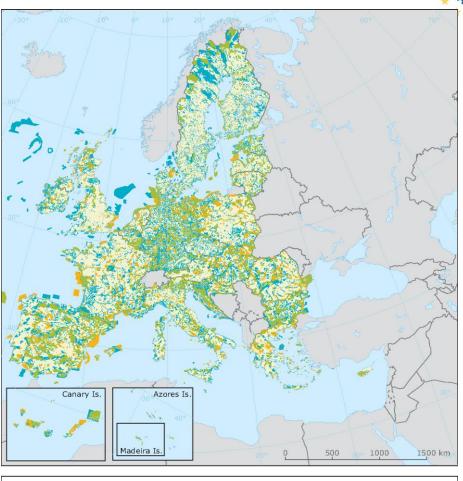








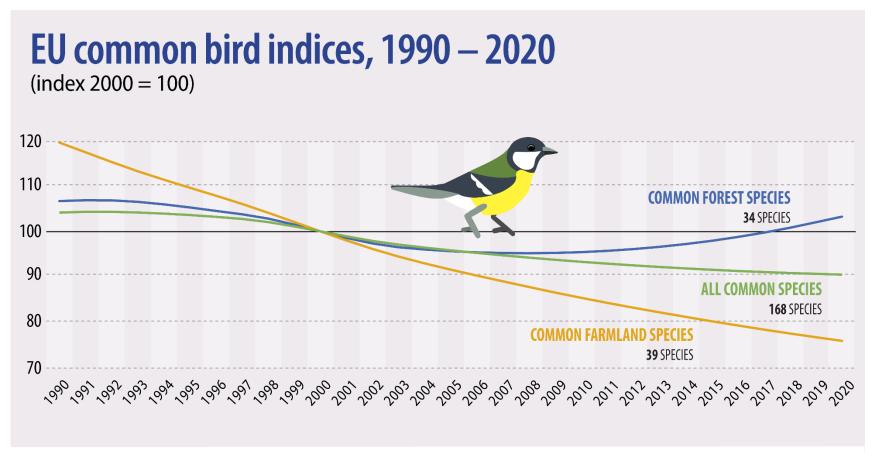








What is the result of all efforts?



2020: data are estimated.

Malta: data not available. As a result, the EU indices are based on 26 EU Member States.

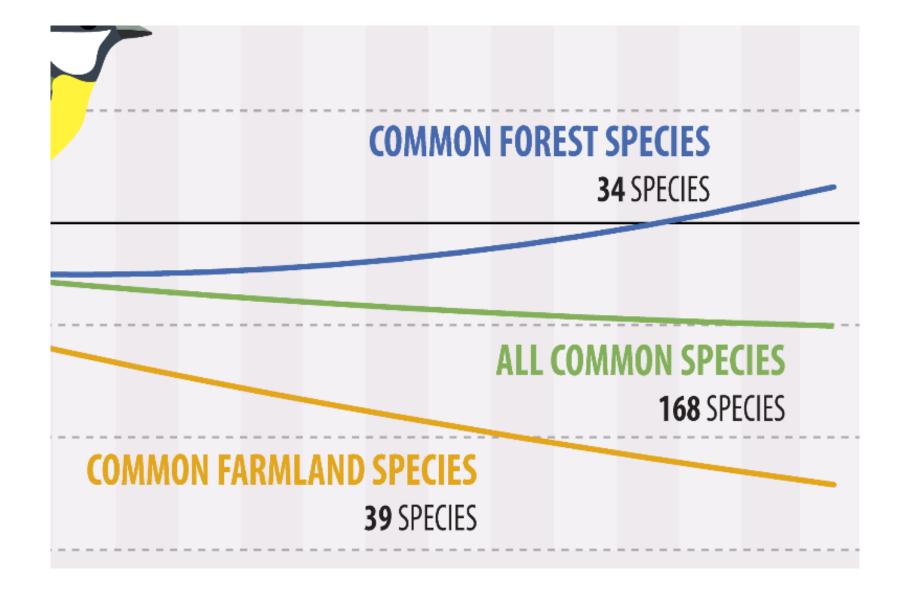
Sources: European Bird Census Council (EBCC); national BirdLife organisations;

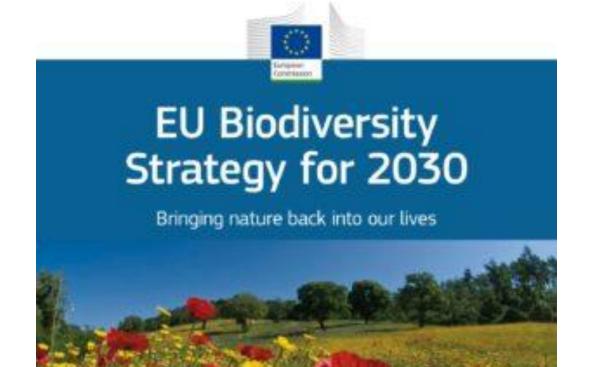
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB); Czech Society for Ornithology (CSO)





What is the result of all efforts?







Key pillar of the

EU Green Deal

flight safety



nature protection









Regulations ~ flight safety











International Civil Aviation Organisation







Easy Access Rules for Aerodromes (Regulation (EU) No 139/2014)

Annex IV — Part-ADR.OPS

SUBPART B — AERODROME OPERATIONAL SERVICES, EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATIONS (ADR.OPS.B)

ADR.OPS.B.020 Wildlife strike hazard reduction

Regulation (EU) No 139/2014

The aerodrome operator shall:

- (a) assess the wildlife hazard on, and in the surrounding, of the aerodrome;
- (b) establish means and procedures to minimise the risk of collisions between wildlife and aircraft, at the aerodrome; and
- (c) notify the appropriate authority if a wildlife assessment indicates conditions in the surroundings of the aerodrome are conducive to a wildlife hazard problem.

Regulations ~ nature conservation













flight safety







Derogation: Not possible

→ Flight safety is nr 1 priority

Derogation: yes, but!



flight safety





EU BIRDS DIRECTIVE - Article 9



- 1. Member States may derogate from the privisions of Articles 5 to 8, where there is no other satisfactory solution for the following reasons:
- in the interest of public health and safety.- in the interests of air safety,

WHM Strategies





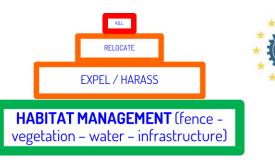
HABITAT MANAGEMENT (fence – vegetation – water – infrastructure)

Harassment techniques







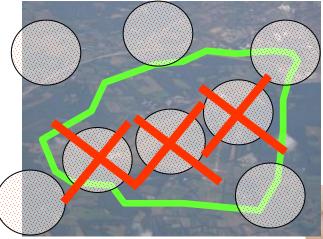






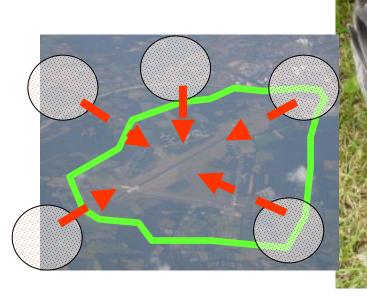
Trap and relocate



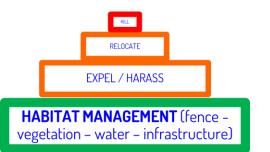




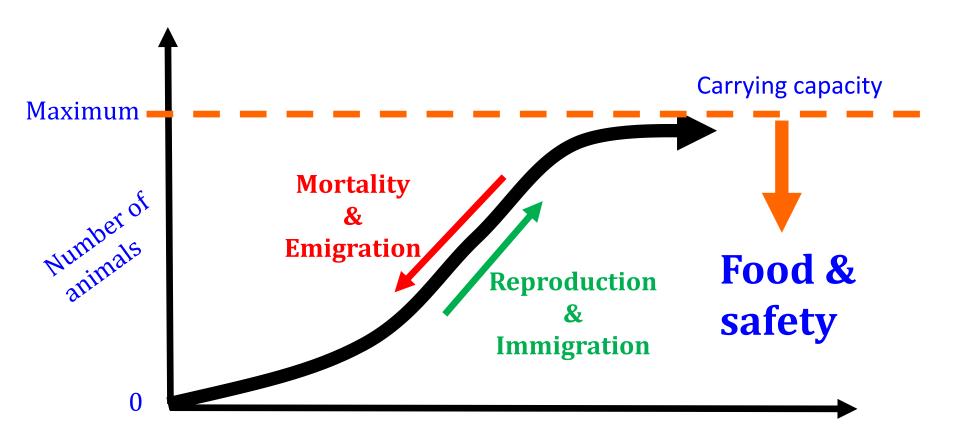




Ecological Carrying Capacity









































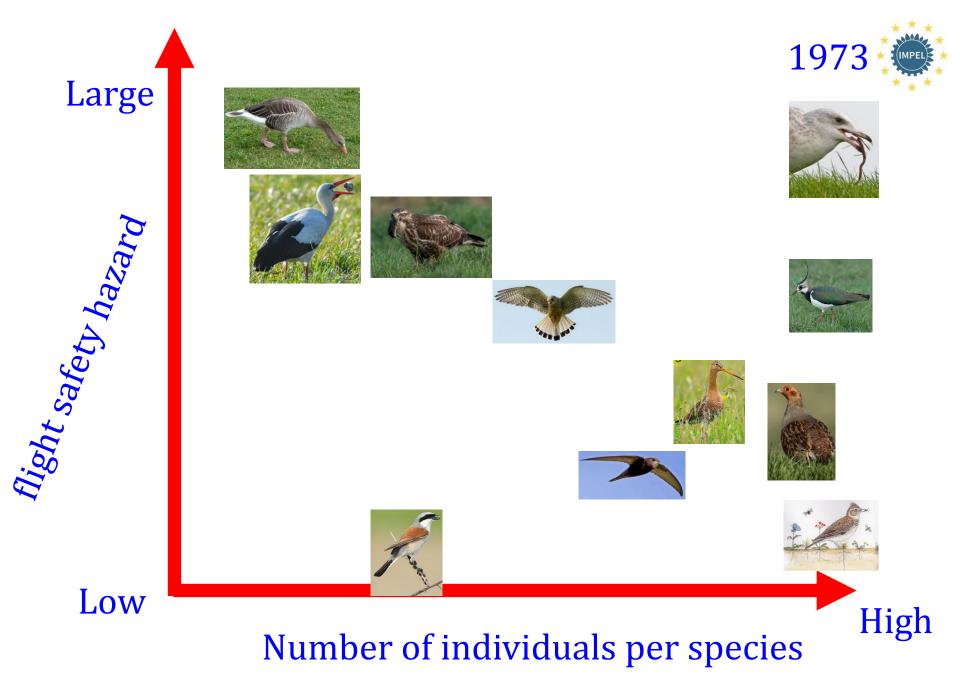


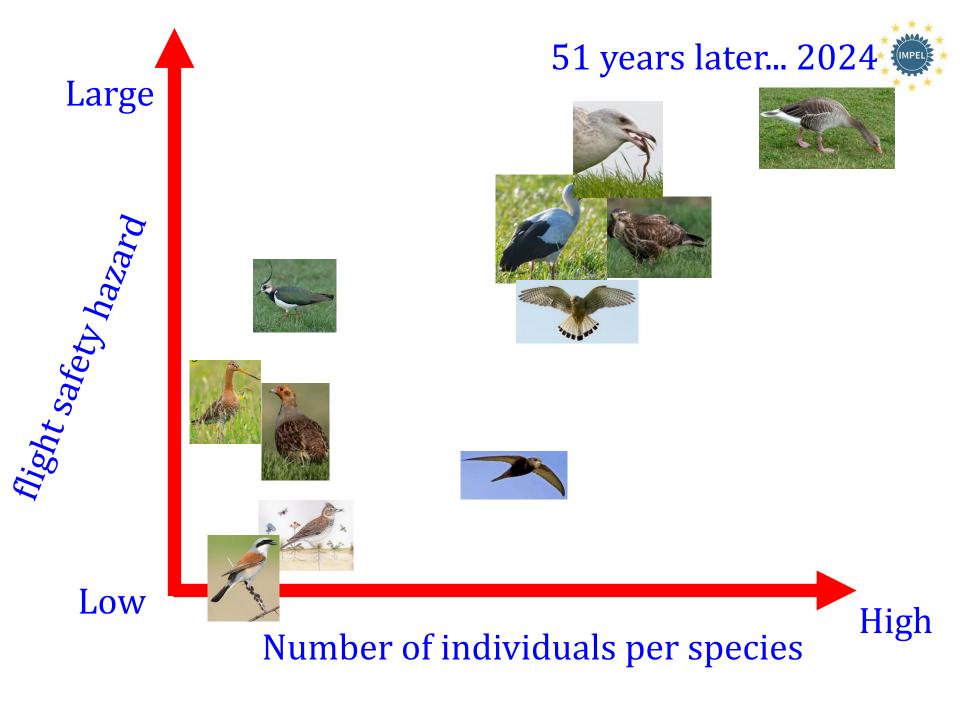












Questions to be addressed



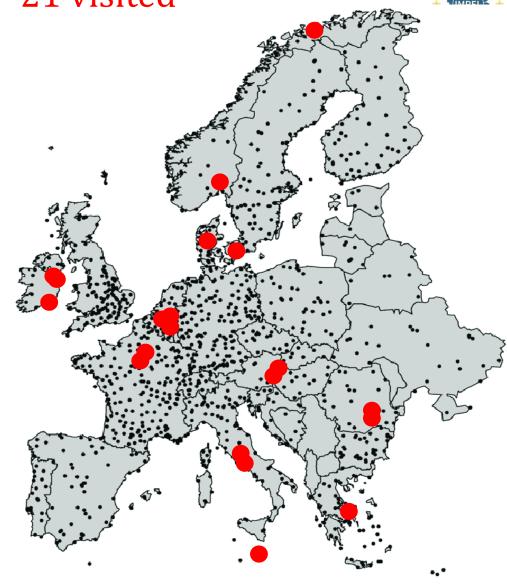
- 1. Which species / numbers are present at the European aerodromes?
- 2. How many animals are hit by aircraft in Europe?
- 3. How many are killed / relocated / harassed \sim the derogation?
- 4. How is the process to issue, execute and oversight \sim the derogation?
- 5. What are the good / better / best WHM practices at aerodromes?
- 6. What are good / better / best practices for a win win situation for both flight safety and nature conservation?

Aerodromes in Europe - 21 visited





20 °C isotherm







European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law

Thank you!

Website: www.impel.eu