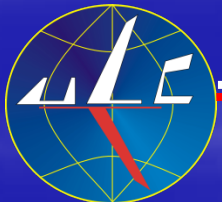




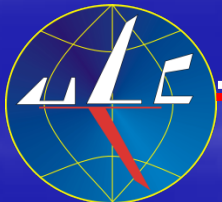
Polish Wildlife Strike Committee - experience, regulations, statistics.



Civil Aviation Authority of the Republic of Poland
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- Poland
- CERG
- Aerodrome Infrastructure in Poland
- Statistics
- Information on PWSC:
 - goal,
 - timeframe,
 - members,
 - activities,
 - additional value,
 - achievements,
 - future plans.



The Republic of Poland

Country in central Europe, with population almost 40 000 000. Capital city – Warsaw, language – polish.

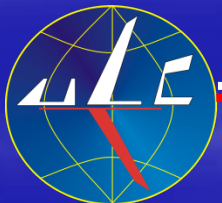


Poland extends from Baltic Sea in North to the Carpathians and the Sudeten in the South.



Lowlands make up to 90 % of the territory.

23 National Parks protect 1% of the territory.

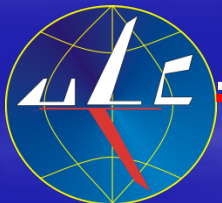
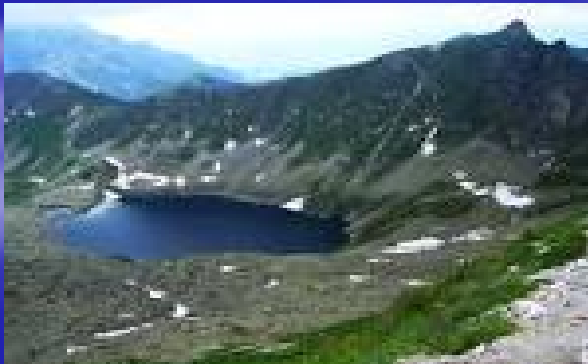




The major rivers are the Vistula and Odra.

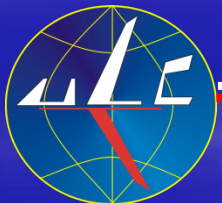
Poland has 10 000 lakes, with the biggest Śniardwy (11 487 ha) and the deepest Hancza (106,2m).

The highest peak is Rysy (2499 m).





This natural beauty and localisation is for sure our national treasure, but in some circumstances can cause some risky situations.





International relationship

Poland is a founding member of:

ICAO (1944)



ECAC (1990)

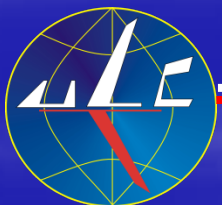


EUROCONTROL (2004)



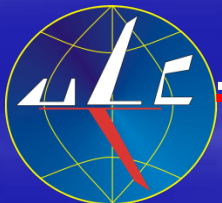
European Union (2004)

NATO (1999)



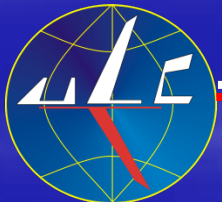
The authority in charge of civil aviation in Poland is the President of Civil Aviation Authority – Mr Piotr Olowski, subordinate to the minister responsible for transport Mrs Maria Wasiak.

Poland has a long tradition of civil aviation scientific research, design and manufacture of aircraft, as well as international air connections and achievements in air sports.



The first Polish achievements in the aviation area go back to the 19th century.

When, a Polish scientist Stefan Drzewiecki formulated a propeller theory on which the Wright brothers and many other aviation pioneers based their calculations. It was also his initiative to build the first wind tunnel in Paris.

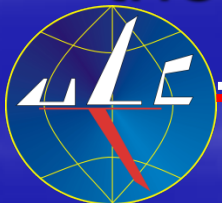


CEREG



Central European Rotation Group was founded on November 3rd 1992 in Prague in order to represent its MS at the Council of ICAO and its organs.

Founding States:
the Czech Republic
Hungary
Romania
the Slovak Republic.



In 2002 Republic of Slovenia joined CERG.

In 2009 Republic of Bulgaria and the
Republic of Poland joined CERG.

The region of CERG covers 903 000 sq km
and is inhabited by over 95 milion people.

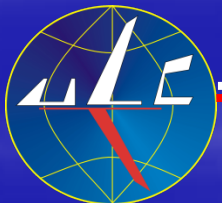




On 1 October 2013, during the 38th Assembly of ICAO Poland was elected to the ICAO Council.

Poland has been supported by 147 ICAO Member States and will take part in Council works in years 2013-2016.

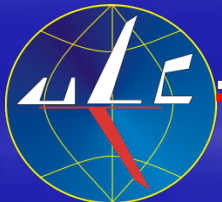
After winning elections Poland has been assumed the leadership of the CERG for next 3 years.



CERG Chairman is Mr Piotr Olowski – President of the CAA.

On 9 April 2014 in Gdansk the first meeting of the CERG was held under the chairmanship of the Republic of Poland.

The Permanent Representative, Dr Malgorzata Polkowska has chaired the EU Coordination Meetings on behalf of Lithuania, which obtained the 6-month Presidency in EU Council on July 2013.





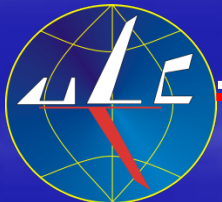
Aerodrome infrastructure in Poland

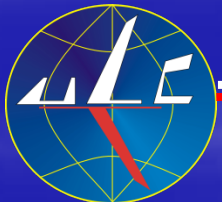
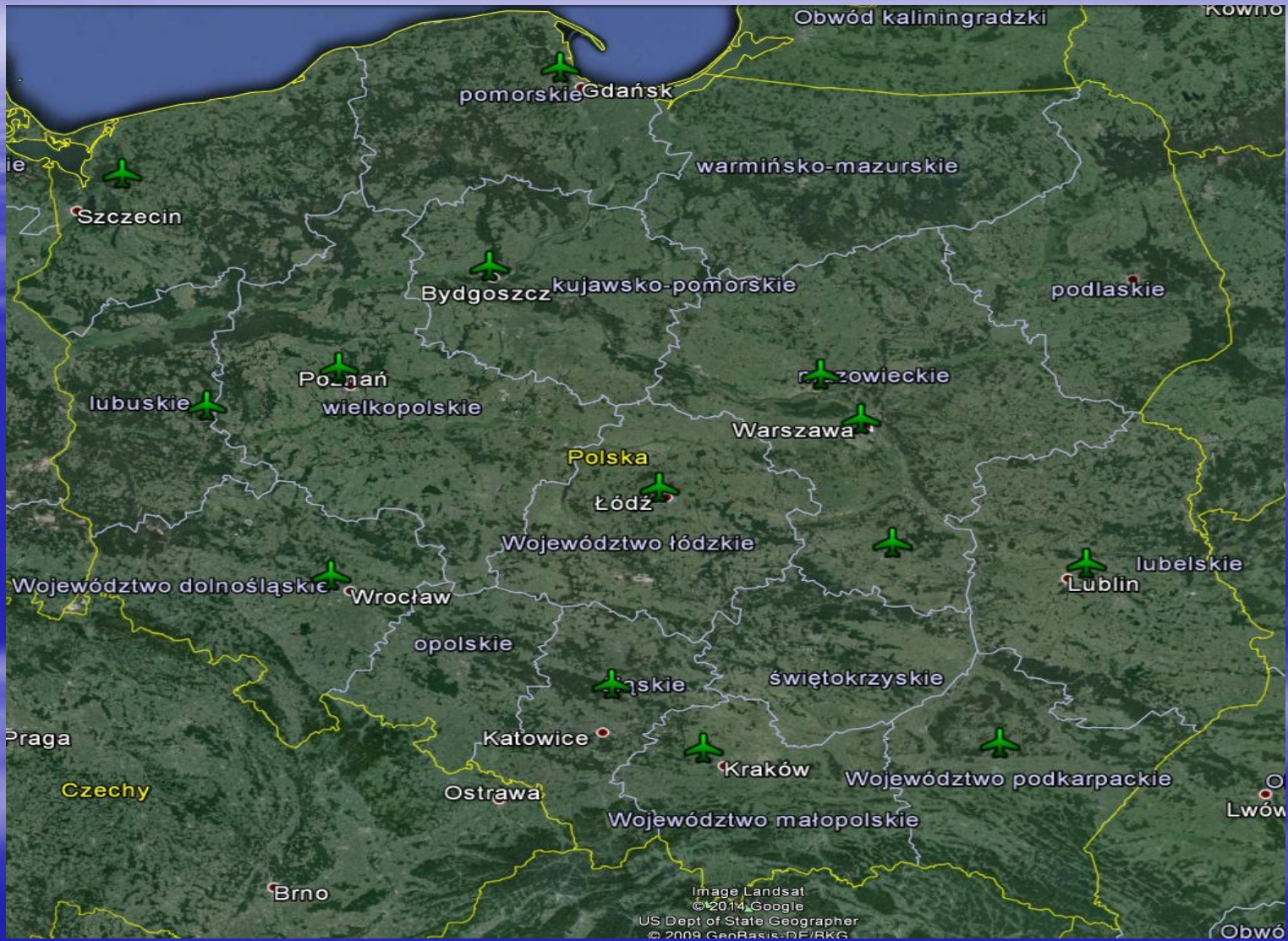
Aerodromes classification:

- ✓ certified aerodromes of public use (airports)
(ICAO and EASA scope)
- ✓ limited certification aerodromes of public use
(state certificate)
- ✓ private use aerodromes
- ✓ airfields

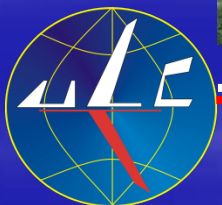
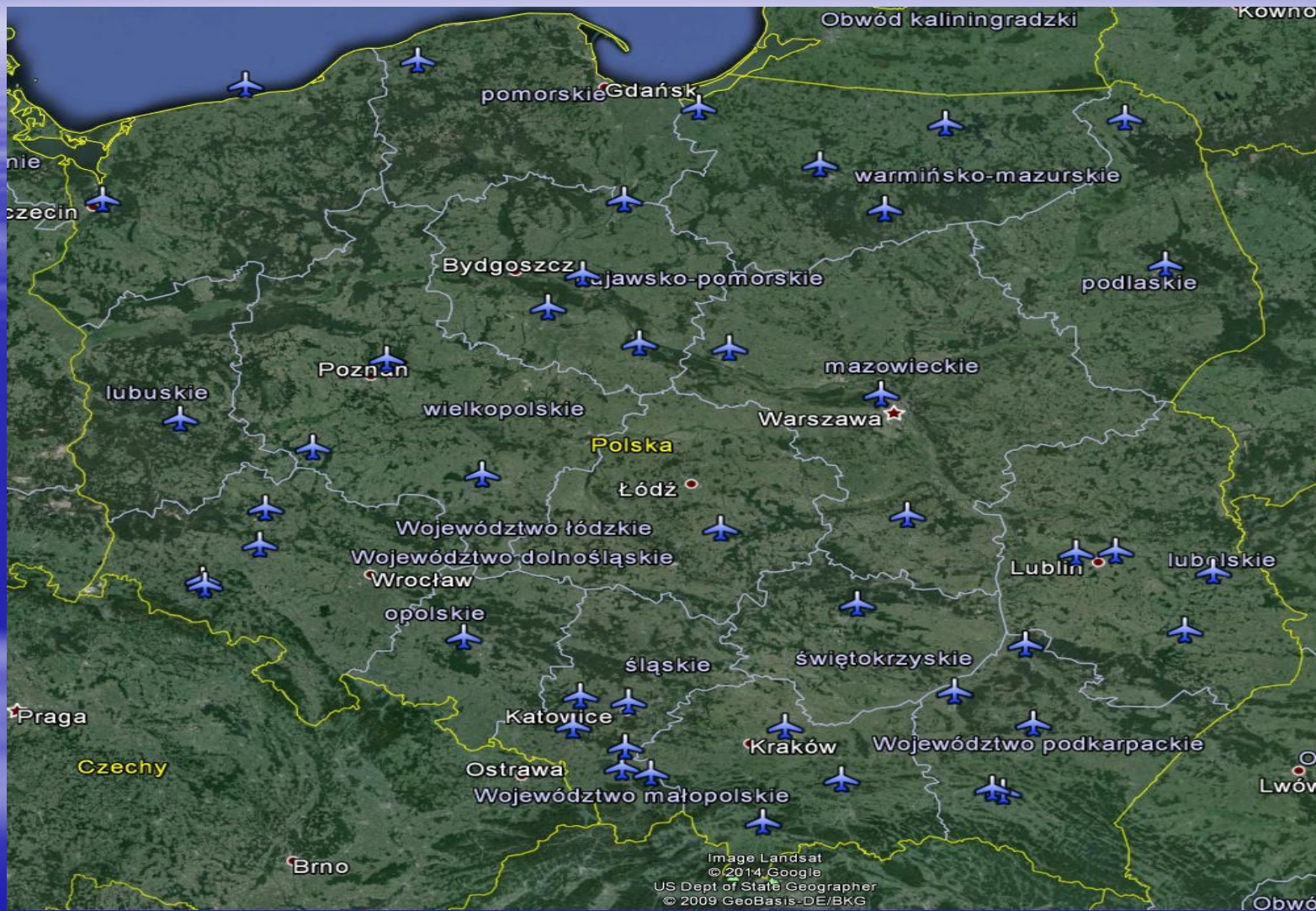
CAA Aerodromes Registry includes:

- 13 – certified ADRs
- 46 – private ADRs
- 278 – airfields





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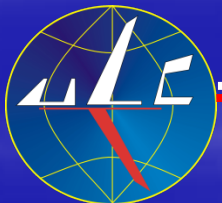


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Airports traffic data in 2013

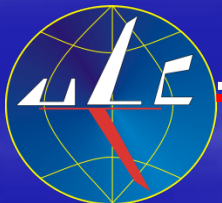
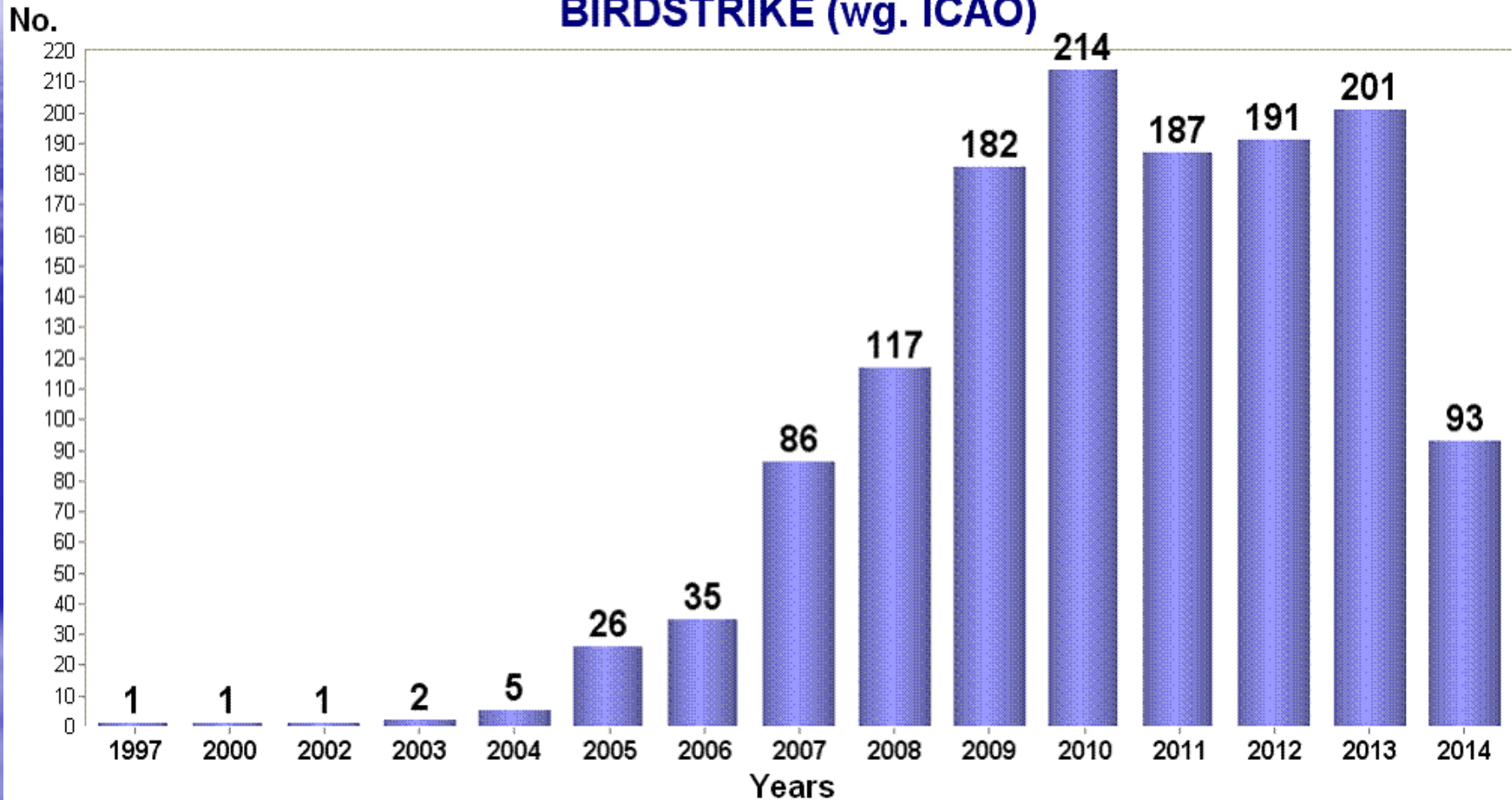


2013 - Airports traffic data			
	Airport (City)	PAX handled	AC operations
1	Warszawa im Chopina (WAW)	10 669 879	123 981
2	Kraków-Balice (KRK)	3 636 804	34 867
3	Gdańsk im. L. Walesy (GDN)	2 826 412	28 833
4	Katowice-Pyrzowice (KTW)	2 506 694	20 841
5	Wrocław-Strachowice (WRO)	1 873 245	19 973
6	Poznań-Ławica (POZ)	1 329 331	12 247
7	Rzeszów-Jasionka (RZE)	588 148	6 499
8	Łódź-Lublinek (LCJI)	353 633	2 762
9	Warszawa – Modlin (WMI)	344 566	2 415
10	Bydgoszcz-Szwederowo (BZG)	330 658	3 147
11	Szczecin-Goleniów (SZZ)	322 334	3 448
12	Zielona Góra-Babimost (IEG)	12 196	712
13	Lublin (LUZ)	188 723	1 348
	Total	24 982 623	263 073





BIRDSTRIKE (wg. ICAO)



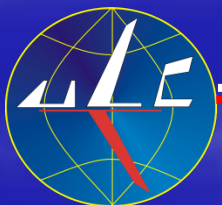
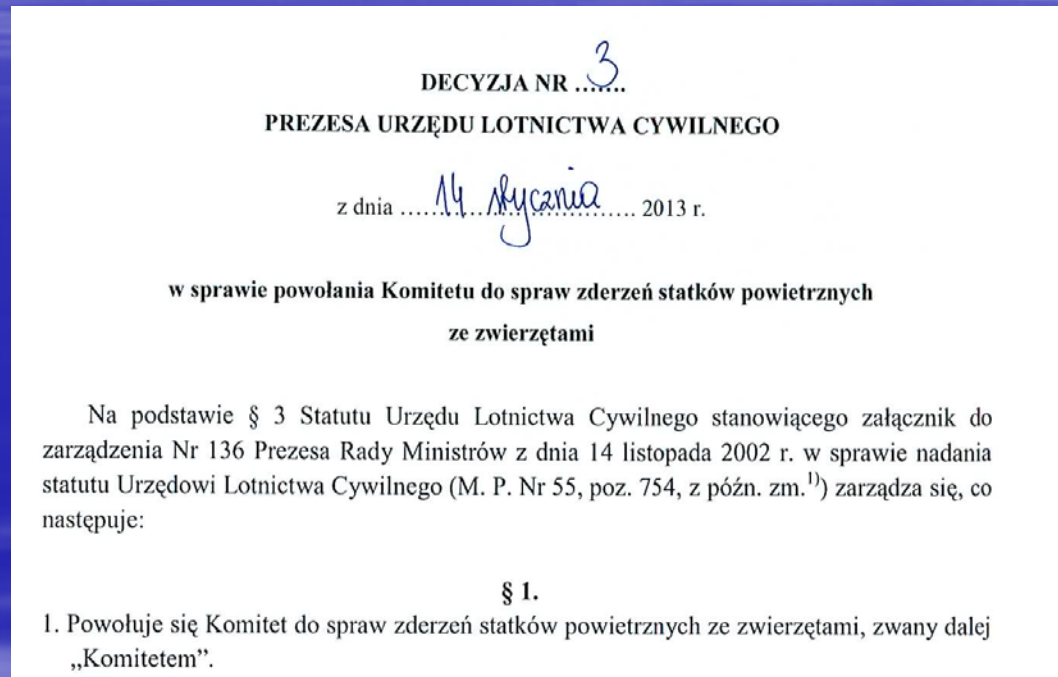
Setting up national wildlife strike committee



On 14th January 2013

President of Civil
Aviation Authority Mr
Piotr Olowski signed
decision nr 3
establishing Polish
Wildlife Strike Committee.

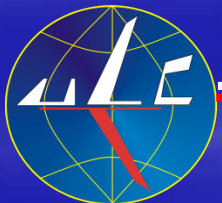
Decision is published in
Official CAA Journal.



Main goal:



Our committee is a forum for exchanging information between stakeholders that are associated with or interested in the issue of relationship between environment, animals, aviation and safety, we deal with research and development in airport wildlife control, we are as a central point of gathering all the necessary information on wildlife strike prevention, statistics, methods used among Polish aerodromes.



Members

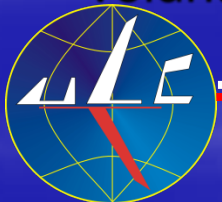


According to decision we more than wellcome participation in committee meetings of representatives of (not to limit):

- aerodrome operators;
- govermental departments – transport, defence, agriculture, enviroment;
- local goverment authorities;
- airline operators;
- flight safety officials;
- ATC;
- pilots;
- airframe and engine manufactures;
- specialist in ornitology, biology, wildlife hazards;

Usually there are about 40 participants during meetings.

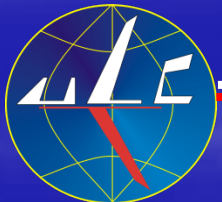
Members and „managment” of committe take part in meeting and work voluntarily.





Activities:

During meetings we are trying to present information that can be useful for participants, such as discussing persistent problems, statistics, case by case strikes, info on possible trainings. We are trying to find solutions to arising problems, anticipate some issues that can be find difficult to apply. Often it happens that one aerodrome operator can help to solve other aerodrome operators' problem just by telling how was it solved on the other aerodrome. Committee forum is the best place to exchange such information.



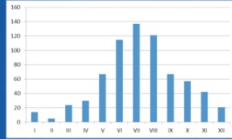
Zdarzenia z ptakami w portach lotniczych w Polsce

dr Michał Skakuj - Komitet ds. Zderzeń Śtatków Powietrznych ze Zwierzętami

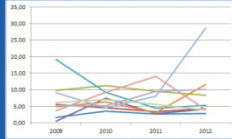
Od początku historii lotnictwa odnotowano:
 w lotnictwie komunikacyjnym i dyspozycyjnym
 16 katastrof 189 ofiar stracono 44 maszyny
 w segmencie samolotów poniżej 5700 kg
 32 katastrofy 69 ofiar stracono 56 maszyn
 dla samolotów
 7 katastrof 18 ofiar stracono 8 maszyn



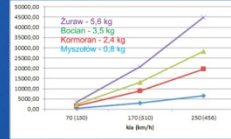
ok. 1,5 mld USD



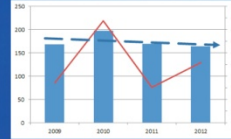
Miesięczny rozkład zdarzeń związanych z obecnością ptaków w portach lotniczych w latach 2009-2012



Współczynnik zdarzeń z ptakami na 10 tys. operacji lotniczych w poszczególnych porach lotniczych w latach 2009-2012



Wielkość energii w J, jaka wydzielą się w momencie zderzenia z ptakiem, bez uwzględnienia prędkości wlotu ptaka



Liczba zdarzeń z ptakami (niebieski - linia od) w portach lotniczych w Polsce w latach 2009-2012, oraz współczynnik liczby zdarzeń na 10 tys. operacji lotniczych (czerwony - prawa oś)

Cele i zadania Komitetu

- Wymiana doświadczeń m.in. o sposobach ograniczania ryzyka, analizy danych.
- Wspieranie kompleksowego programu zarządzania ryzykiem związanym z kolizjami.
- Proponowanie i ogłaszanie projektów aktów prawnych.
- Analizowanie danych o kolizjach śtatków powietrznych ze zwierzętami.
- Stworzenie platformy współpracy pomiędzy:
 - Urzędem Lotnictwa Cywilnego
 - Zarządzającymi portów lotniczych
 - Dowództwem Sił Powietrznych
 - Państwową Komisją Badania Wypadków Lotniczych
 - Polską Agencją Żeglugi Powietrznej
 - Instytutami wyższymi i średnimiśkami badawczymi
 - Generałą Dyrekcją Ochrony Środowiska
 - Firmami i osobami zaangażowanymi w bezpieczeństwo lotnictwa
 - Specjalistami z zakresu nauk biologicznych

Współpraca z organizacjami międzynarodowymi:

- World Birdstrike Association (WBA)
- NATO w ramach programów dotyczących kolizji ze zwierzętami
- w ramach Europejskich programów analizy danych radarowych

Przygotowywane materiały:

- Wszystkie wnioski pozwolą na skrócenie we współpracy z GDOŚ
- Procedury zbierania i identyfikacji szczątków zwierząt na lotniskach
- Przygotowanie ujednoliconej bazy danych o kolizjach
- Opracowanie schematu szkoleń dotyczących problemów związanych z kolizjami
- Uzgodnienia projektów aktów prawnych ustawy Prawo Lotnicze, art. 87, art. 83

Publikacje:

- Wpływ ruchu lotniczego na ptaki (przygotowania do druku)
- Zdarzenia śtatków powietrznych ze zwierzętami (przygotowania do druku)
- Metody minimalizowania ryzyka kolizji (w planach)
- Przygotowanie tłumaczenia Podtytułowa Doc 9137 część 3 „Zmniejszenie i kontrola zagrożeń powodowanych przez zwierzęta” wydanie 4, 2012 (przygotowania do druku)



Głębokość hodowlana z uwagi na realizację potrzeb oraz tempo zachowanie (obrotów) mogą oznaczać trudne zaplanowanie kolizji dla skutku kolizyjnego w zależności od kierunku.



KOLIZJE Z PTAKAMI

zagrożenia - szacunki - minimalizowanie



Znaczna większość danych o kolizjach z ptakami w lotnictwie cywilnym w Polsce nie zawiera informacji o gatunkach.

W Polsce stwierdzono około 450 gatunków ptaków o masie od 4,5 g do 14 kg oraz rozpiętości skrzydeł od około 15cm do 2,8m

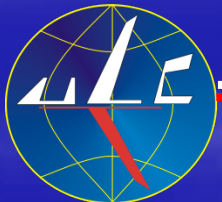
Prawidłowo zidentyfikowany gatunek ptaka:

- projektowanie efektywnych procedur ograniczania obecności na lotniskach
- wskazanie najistotniejszych zagrożeń i ograniczanie ryzyka
- wskazanie wielkości energii związanej z kolizją



Komitet ds. zderzeń śtatków powietrznych ze zwierzętami

wgil@ulc.gov.pl
 bbiialowas@ulc.gov.pl
 michal.skakuj@michalskakuj.com

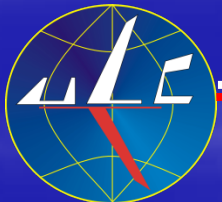


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Plans for future:



- create proper legislative regulations with clear and easy to apply standards to assess and evaluate wildlife hazards (on base of UE 139/2014);
 - finding proper meaning of „wildlife” term;
 - prepare clear regulation-interpretation of how to conduct consultations with regard to human activities and land use such as the creation of areas that might encourage wildlife activity harmful to aircraft operations;
 - creating system of recording, reporting and collecting wildlife strikes (according to IR 139/2014).
- We also consider changing of our statut, having in mind being more formal, not only an advisory body.





Thank you for your attention.

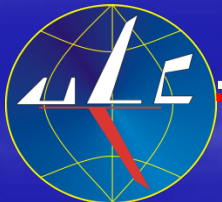
Contact:

Beata Grabowska

Head of PWSC

bgrabowska@ulc.gov.pl

+48 22 520 74 89



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