LEGAL ASPECTS IN CASE OF WILDLIFE STRIKE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AIRPORT OPERATOR LIABILITY



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Buenos Aires – 18th September, 2014

INTRODUCTION

- → Air traffic participants make a significant efforts in attempting to eliminate wildlife hazard
- → In case of wildlife strike they may face the seriousness of different damages and compensation claims

→ Legal proceedings

→ Implementation of national and international law







In case of:

- material damage
- injury of persons or
- death of persons

lack of proper procedures



as a result of wildlife strike

lack of adequate wildlife control

failure to take other activities



AIRPORT OPERATORS

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

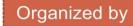














COUNTRIES & COURT JUDGMENTS

| Country | In favour of plaintiff | In favour of defendant | In process | Total |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|
| ARGENTINA | - | 1* | 1 | 1 |
| FRANCE | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| CROATIA | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| ITALY | 4 | - | 2 | 6 |
| MALTA | 1* | - | - | 1 |
| THE NETHERLANDS | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| GERMANY | 2 + 1/2 | 1/2 | - | 3 |
| RUSSIA | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| USA | 8 | 6 | - | 14 |
| SPAIN | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| GREAT BRITAIN | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| TOTAL | 23+1/2 | 12+1/2 | 2 | 38 |



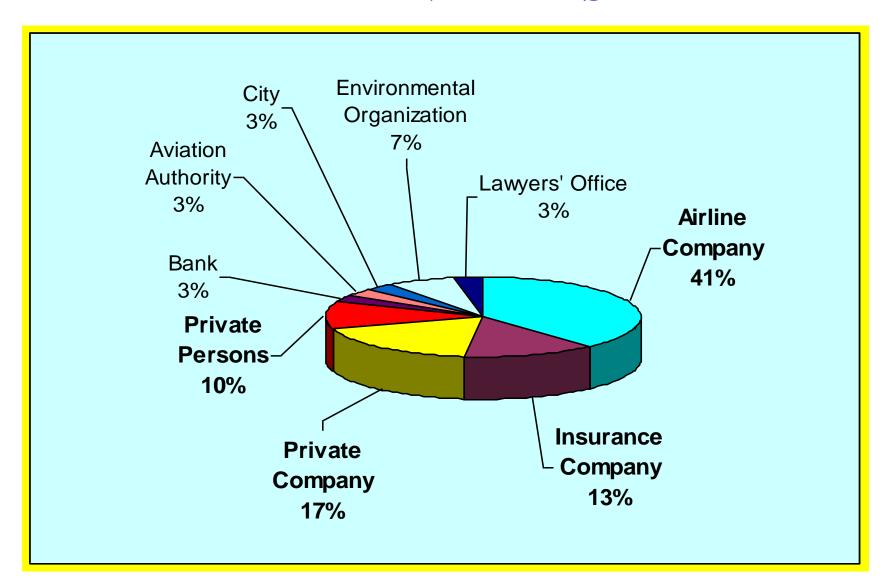








PLAINTIFFS



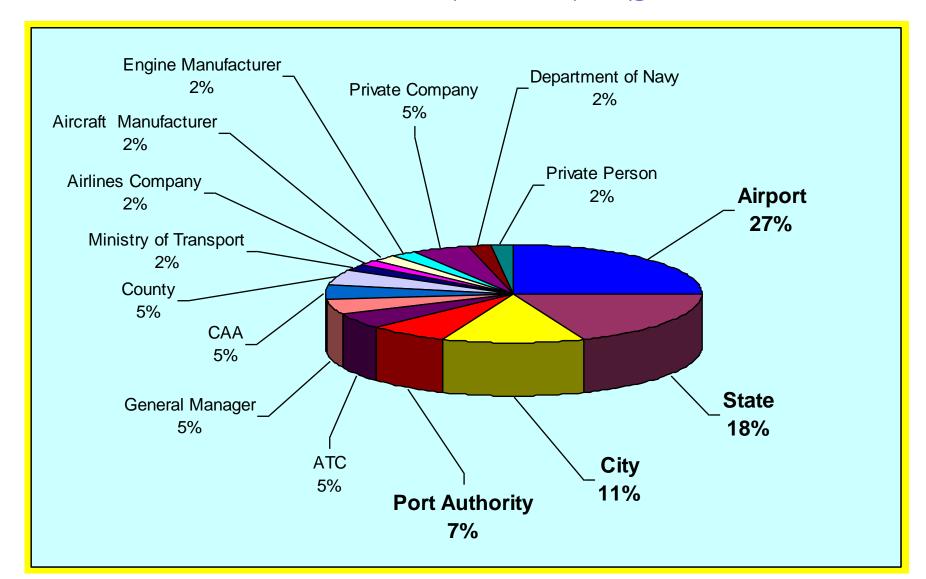








DEFENDANTS













PLAINTIFFS' SUCCESS (1)

- Airports do not undertake all measures and activities at their disposal for the protection of birds and other animals;
- Airports do not carry out necessary inspection of runways, taxiways and other movement area from time to time;
- Sometimes airport does not warn pilots of the possible presence of birds or other animals on, or in the vicinity of an airport;
- Failings in proper design, construction, operation and maintenance of an airport;









PLAINTIFFS' SUCCESS (2)

- Failings in maner of land use on, or in the vicinity of an airport;
- Failings in maner of zoning in the vicinity of an airport;
- Failings in issued certificates to operate an airport, sometimes for airworthiness of an aircraft and to constructions of engines;
- Failings in education of personnel particularly on importance and consequences on wildlife hazards;









PLAINTIFFS' SUCCESS (3)

- Very often airport operators, some responsible state entities and other air traffic participants have awareness at very low levels regarding wildlife hazards;
- Some airports have not enough financial resources to undertake necessary measures and activities for avoiding collisions between the wildlife and aircrafts;
- Failings and mistake in timely and correct communication in case of wildlife strike between all participants in air traffic i.e. communication between airport personnel, air traffic controllers and air carrier personnel;









PLAINTIFFS' SUCCESS (4)

- Inadequacy of specialists and other varoius education personnel at airports;
- Shortage of:
 - > statistical data and other records,
 - > preliminary studies about potential danger of wildlife strike,
 - > adequate airport's plan and program for protection aircrafts from wildlife hazards,
 - > adequate law provisions

have a direct influence on increased danger from birds and other animals on, or in the vicinity of an airport.











Omissions & Consequences













DEFENDANTS' SUCCESS (1)

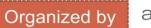
- Airports use proper care and diligence to maintain and operate the airfield in reasonable safe manner;
- For alleviate the wildlife hazard at the airport they are exercising the following measures:
- > removing the food supplies which lure the birds to the property,
- > operating mobile bird-scanning patrols with scare devices throughout airport,
- > issuing appropriate NOTAM to alert pilots to the danger;













DEFENDANTS' SUCCESS (2)

- Airport is able to prove a proper system of wildlife control and proper adherance to the system by the responsible personnel.
 This is manifesting by producing general records such as:
 - airport books of inspection and patrols,
 - > records of earlier wildlife strikes,
 - > annual airport reports and statistics on wildlife strikes,
 - > airport manuals,
 - > measures which are in use,
 - work and shift rotas,









DEFENDANTS' SUCCESS (3)

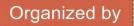
- > vehicle maintenance records,
- > cartrige purchase invoices,
- > staff training reports,
- > staff assessment reports,
- > other documents and facts those are necessary to prove innocent;
- If an airport is able to demonstrate that the bird/wildlife control system in operation at a time when bird/wildlife strike strike occurs is safe and adequate it has a great chance to be













DEFENDANTS' SUCCESS (4)

• Effective and timely communication between all participants in air traffic in case of bird/wildlife strike, particularly advance warning of pilots on possibility of bird/wildlife hazards especially in phase of take of or landing from air traffic controllers.



SAVE

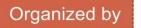














LEGAL REGULATIONS

> NATIONAL REGULATIONS

(Laws, Directives, Orders, Procedures, Circulars, Manuals, Decisions, Standards and Guidelines)

> INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

(International Conventions, EU regulations, IATA **Intercarrier Agreement etc.**)





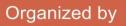




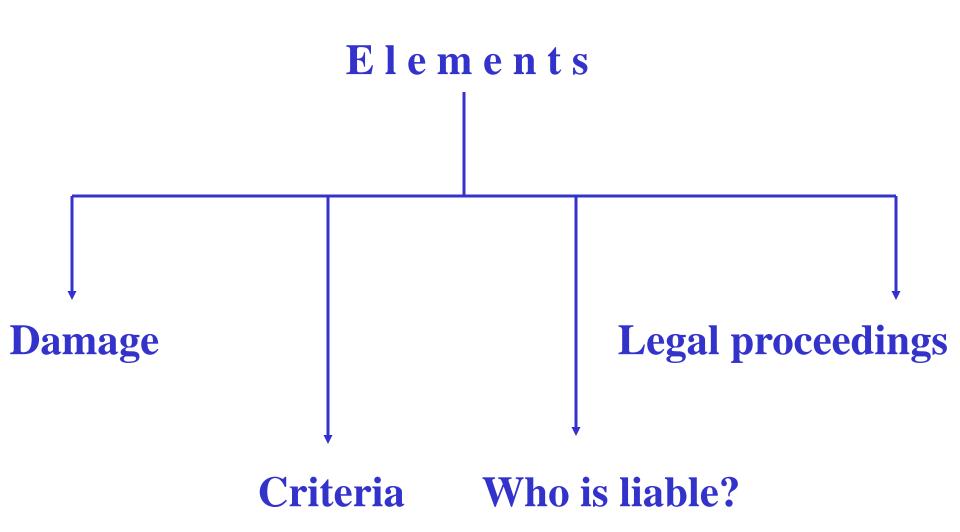








POTENTIAL LIABILITY











OUESTION

If bird strike happens outside bounded and strictly determined airport area, who is than responsible for occured damage?





Host



abiaxaii



WELCOME TO WALA 2014

Buenos Aires, Sept 17-19, 2014







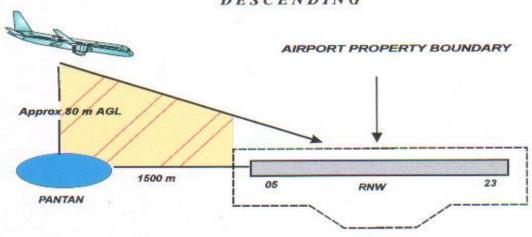


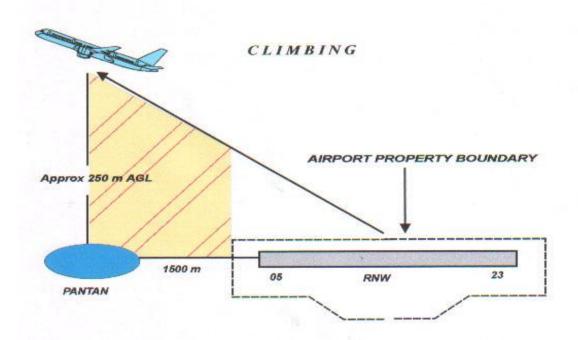
Organized by





DESCENDING



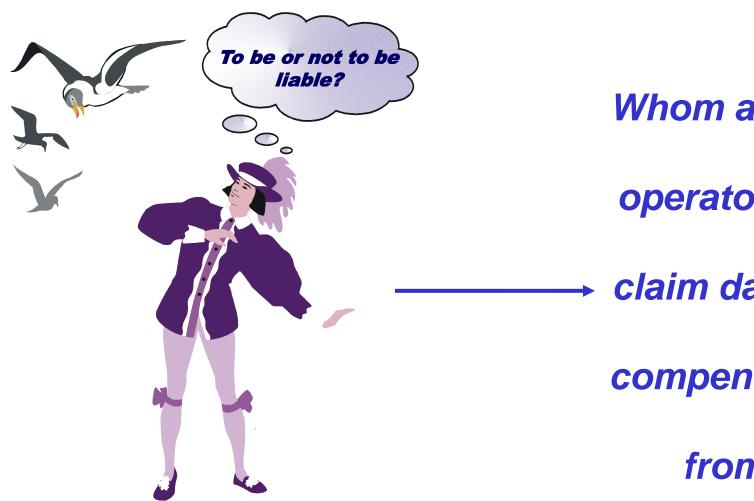








LIABILITY YES or NO?



Whom aircraft

operator may

claim damage

compensation

from?







POTENTIAL DEFENDANTS

In case of eventual legal proceedings

- 1. Company that manages rubbish-heap?
- 2. Ecological association that takes care about Pantan area protection?
- 3. Local community on the territory of which Pantan and rubbish-heap are situated?
- 4. Ministry (Republic of Croatia) / Agency in charge of air traffic safety (CAA or CCAA) ?
- 5. Somebody else who is not mentioned here maybe airport operator?









NATURE PROTECTION ACT



(Official Gazette No. 80/2013)

Article 170

The Republic of Croatia is not liable for damage caused by wildilfe, except in cases specified by this Act.

i.e.

The Republic of Croatia is not liable for damage caused by wild animals except when it comes to <u>strictly protected wild animal species</u>.

Article 172

The injured party is entitled to recover damage compensation in the amount of actual damage caused by the animals defined as strictly protected wild species if the actions and measures have been taken pursuant to the provision of Article 171 of this Act.









AIRPORT'S TASK

1. Initiate activities to correct way of land use in the vicinity of airport

2. Establish close cooperation with experts of regional planning

3. Initiate activities to remove more attractions for birds near airport









EXCLUSION FROM LIABILITY

ELEMENTS:

- 1. Prevention at or in the vicinity of an airport;
- 2. Successful defence;
- 3. Sufficient number of qualitative proofs;
- 4. Knowledge and experience of the judge in this matter.

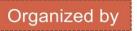














QUALITATIVE PROOFS

1. To have <u>all facts</u> completely and correctly established

2. To prove that everything that had to be done was done, and eventual damage occurred without the fault of a defendant













Airport operator shall not be liable for damage occasioned by bird strike <u>if it proves</u> that it had taken all available measures and activities that could reasonably be required to avoid that strike, or <u>if it proves</u> that it had been impossible to take such measures or activities, especially due to safety reasons.

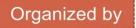
BIRD STRIKE | = EVENT ----- caused by

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES











The <u>extraordinary circumstances</u> justifying airport operator behaviour at the moment of bird strike must be extraordinary in the sense of necessity to maintain total safety of flight.

Meteorological conditions





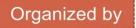


with birds' behaviour and with operation of the concerned flight











EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES



BIRDS' BEHAVIOUR

MITIGATING

CIRCUMSTANCES





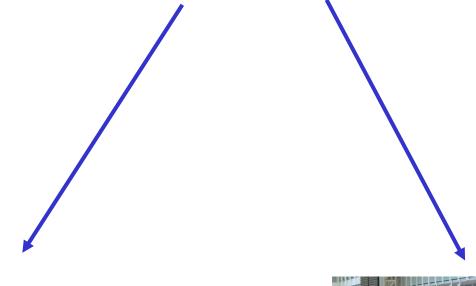








DAMAGE COMPESATION CLAIMS





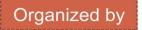














DAMAGES

1. Aircraft

- Material damage

- Indirect damage

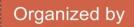






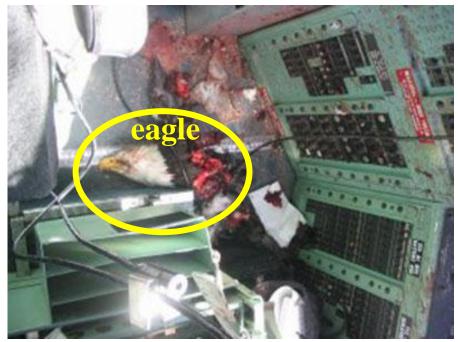
























2. Passengers

- Compensation in case of death

- Bodily injury compensation
- Mental injury compensation if acknowledged by legal system of the respective country









Organized by

→ Other solution danger from

→ Develop the and aircraf

→ Airports an avoid this p

→ Threat with internation

→ T. Scorer:



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between wildlife pensive

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TO SUCCESS IS PREVENTION

PREVENTION

PREVENTION





Host







abiaxair







20 – 24 OCTOBER 2014;

ICAO / WBA / CARSAMPAF CONFERENCE

MEXICO CITY – SANTA FE

"WORKING TOWARDS STANDARDS"

www.worldbirdstrike.com

JAIME CALDERÓN <u>jcalderon@icao.int</u>

ALBERT DE HOON

Host

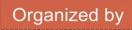
albert@worldbirdstrike.com













Thank you very much for your attention

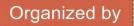
Ante Matijaca













VII WORLDWIDE AIRPORT LAW CONFERENCE

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

September 17th – 19th 2014

