

GREENING EUROPE

PRIORITIES OF BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL FOR THE CZECH PRESIDENCY – JANUARY TO JUNE 2009

Rising to the 2010 challenge	2
Strengthening the EU nature Directives: needed now more than ever	3
Making the EU budget work for Europeans	3
Rescuing biodiversity and economy from invasive alien species	4
Urgent need for a new agricultural policy	5
Saving our climate – saving our ecosystems	6
Ensuring sustainable biofuels	7
Protecting Europe's forests	7

Introduction from the Director of CSO, Czech Society for Ornithology

The Czech Republic takes over the steering wheel of the European Union for the first half of 2009. Can a small Central European country steer the EU in the right direction? The world is overwhelmed by a financial crisis and climate change. The year 2010 is approaching and with it the need to evaluate one of the most important political targets in environmental policy – the halt of biodiversity decline in the EU.

Even if the **Czech Society for Ornithology (CSO)** is a rather small Partner within the BirdLife Partnership, it is an important actor at the national level. CSO has been assisting the government in preparing the list of Natura 2000 sites for birds, based on the existing network of BirdLife's Important Bird Areas (IBAs). CSO pioneered the concept of local conservation groups which are active in most of the IBAs and which play an essential role in monitoring and protecting the sites.

During the Czech Presidency the new **Renewable Energy Directive** will be rolled out. It will be crucial to ensure that the 20% renewable energy target is achieved – but without harming ecosystems and biodiversity. Biofuels have to be looked at very critically in this context, while wind energy has a big potential if developed strategically in places where threats to nature can be avoided.

The slogan “EU without barriers” of the Czech Presidency, should also relate to the discussion on the reform of the EU Budget, and notably the **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**. We need a “no taboo” debate: In Europe, agricultural intensification is a key driver for biodiversity loss, deteriorating our ecosystems and thus undermining our long-term food security. CSO and BirdLife urge the Czech government to show leadership in reforming, together with all stakeholders, the CAP in a sustainable rural development policy that delivers true public value for taxpayers' money.

Instead of using the financial crisis as an excuse for weaker environmental action, we must learn from it: the earlier we act, the lower will be the costs – this goes for climate change as well as for biodiversity decline. The Czech Presidency can count on the full support and collaboration of CSO and the whole European BirdLife Partnership when addressing these two paramount global challenges. **We believe that especially small countries can make a big difference!**



Bluethroat, *Luscinia svecica*



Lukáš Viktora, Director of CSO
BirdLife in the Czech Republic

Rising to the 2010 challenge

In 2001, in a bold move EU Heads of State agreed to 'halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010' as one of the targets of the EU's Sustainable Development Strategy. Now there is only one year left to reach this all-important target. So far the results are mixed: the EU has made good progress in establishing its Natura 2000 network of protected areas, but a much broader effort is needed across the board to take biodiversity into account. Our society cannot afford to ignore nature and the services it provides. According to a recent report¹ on the cost of policy inaction, it is estimated that global biodiversity loss will cost 545 billion EUR or just under 1% of the world GDP in 2010. If current trends continue, by 2050 these costs are expected to grow to at least 7% of global consumption, with dire consequences for the world's poorest people.

The mid-term review of the EU's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has been published by the Commission in December 2008. It

shows that the EU is far from being on track to meet the 2010 target and it includes brief information on the SEBI2010² set of biodiversity indicators, with a full report expected in 2009. Funding for the regular delivery of these indicators, however, is still badly needed.

Time will not stop in 2010, but the EU and the world need to reflect on the future course of action and some hard choices will have to be made. A new, post-2010 target to help nature recover is needed at the highest political levels, backed by strong public and stakeholder support, including from environmental NGOs. The EU will also need a bolder and stronger biodiversity policy framework to take up the new challenges like climate change, including long-overdue reforms to make its sectoral policies more sustainable and nature friendly. Preparations must start already in 2009 to make this happen.

Under the Czech Presidency:

- The Council and the Parliament should adopt a strong positive response to the Commission Communication on the mid-term review of the BAP;
- The Commission, Member States and key stakeholders should rapidly advance discussions on a post-2010 biodiversity target and a strengthened policy framework;
- A concrete plan should be developed between the Commission, Member States, NGOs and other stakeholders to communicate the importance of biodiversity to the public;
- The Commission should highlight the importance of the SEBI2010 biodiversity indicators in evaluating the EU's progress on the targets of the Sustainable Development Strategy, Lisbon Agenda, 6th Environmental Action Programme and the BAP and agree on a plan to finance their delivery.



<http://www.countdown2010.net>



Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo*

1. A global study commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment and the European Commission - 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity' (TEEB) – released an interim report at the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-9) in Bonn, in May 2008. The study evaluates the costs of the loss of biodiversity and the associated decline in ecosystem services worldwide, and compares them with the costs of effective conservation and sustainable use.

2. SEBI2010 (Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators) is a pan European initiative aiming at developing a European set of biodiversity indicators to assess and inform progress towards the European 2010 targets.

Strengthening the EU nature Directives: needed now more than ever

With the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and the Natura 2000 network, Europe possesses a unique framework to protect our most threatened species and the most important habitats. Although implementation, and especially proper financing, is still far from adequate, science has shown the first cases of wildlife recovery attributable to these laws. The 30th anniversary of the Birds Directive in April 2009 should therefore be celebrated with regard to such positive results.

Given the continuing loss of biodiversity and ecosystem functions however, it is urgent that the designation of the Natura 2000 network be completed on land and at sea, and to focus efforts on protecting, managing and monitoring sites and species. The Czech Republic, and the Czech Society for Ornithology have an excellent record in monitoring work, which should be presented during the Presidency.

Proper implementation and financing of the EU nature Directives are ever more pressing as the negative effects of climate change take hold. For many species a well-connected Natura 2000 network of protected areas will be their lifeline when climatic conditions change. At the same time, the conservation of biodiversity has to be seen as life-insurance for the future of human society and the economy. Only healthy and diverse ecosystems can protect us from the harmful effects of climate change, as well as provide us with the environmental services we need for a thriving economy.

For all these reasons Natura 2000 and the EU nature Directives need to be further strengthened and integrated into all planning and land-use schemes, from transport networks to renewable energy development in the EU.

Under the Czech Presidency:

Woodlark, *Lullula arborea*

- Member States need to significantly accelerate efforts in completing the Natura 2000 network, in particular at sea; the Commission needs to ensure that the 2008 deadline for marine sites is respected and progress demonstrated;
- The Czech Republic should give special attention to the management and protection of Natura 2000 sites (application of Art.6 of the Habitats Directive) and on progress related to monitoring the conservation status of species and sites under the nature Directives;
- The Presidency and all EU Institutions need to put special emphasis on the role of the nature Directives in climate change adaptation;
- The urgent need for more dedicated and better integrated financing of Natura 2000 needs to be addressed in the EU Budget Review.

Making the EU budget work for Europeans

The EU has embarked to address one of its most important, and probably one of its most difficult challenges: to reform its budget, which would change the way European taxpayers' money is used to finance EU's activities. As part of this process the European Commission is expected to publish the first proposals and options in 2009. This will hopefully trigger a lively debate among all EU Institutions, Member States and stakeholders, ultimately leading to a new, and much better, European revenue and spending policy.

The new budget needs to match the political priorities of the EU. Although this sounds obvious, this is not the case today. A prominent example are the huge subsidies distributed through parts of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) or the Fisheries Policy

(CFP): the way they are spent lacks any convincing social or environmental justification, is not transparent, and undermines the overarching Sustainable Development Strategy EU governments have adopted. This strategy asks, for example, for the phasing out of all environmentally harmful subsidies.

BirdLife promotes the principle "public money for public goods" for the Budget Review. According to this principle, EU spending must have a strong focus on sustainable development, including an ecosystem friendly rural development and land-use policy (in contrast with the current CAP), as well as adequate funding for activities that support the protection of biodiversity, the climate and ecosystems in general.

Under the Czech Presidency:

- The Czech government should help facilitate a transparent, comprehensive and open debate about the future of the EU's budget, inter alia through organizing an event during the Presidency;
- The Commission's Budget Review proposal should be discussed in all relevant Council formations (not only by Ministers of Finance), and discussion should be held also in the relevant European Parliament Committees;
- All parties involved should promote the importance of sustainable rural development and biodiversity friendly land-use policy in the context of the Budget Review, as well as the need for adequate spending on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Rescuing biodiversity and economy from invasive alien species

In December the Commission published a Green Paper setting out options for EU action to address the problem of invasive alien species (IAS). It comes at a time when invasive species are widely recognized to be the second most serious threat affecting biodiversity after habitat loss. Invasive alien species can have particularly devastating effects on island ecosystems, where native biodiversity is much more vulnerable as populations are often small, and those species are often unique—or endemic—to such islands.

The economic impacts of invasive species are severe. Researchers have estimated that the financial damage attributable to them worldwide is up to US\$1.4 trillion each year – almost 5% of global GDP. These impacts will worsen as international trade develops, and as climate change alters biological boundaries, thus assisting the colonization of new habitats by invasive alien species. This will compromise the ability of native species to adapt to changes in climate and to deal with existing pressures.

The transboundary nature of invasive species demands a concerted response at the EU level both to prevent the entry of alien species through EU harbours and airports, and to detect and eradicate alien species that have entered the EU already. Currently the EU legislative framework governing invasive species is at best patchy, while legislation at national level varies from Member State to Member State.

The Commission's Green Paper sets out a number of options for EU action on IAS. BirdLife believes that only one of these options – the adoption of a comprehensive legislative framework on invasive species at EU level – will bring an effective solution to the problem.

The Czech Presidency will have a key role to play in facilitating and leading the debate on the Commission's Green Paper. BirdLife urges the Czech Presidency to seize this opportunity and push for a comprehensive legislative framework on invasive species.

Under the Czech Presidency:

- The Presidency, Council and Parliament need to respond to the Green Paper on IAS with a strong call for a comprehensive legislative framework on invasive alien species in the EU to be developed by the new Commission;
- Member States should be encouraged to support and facilitate the prevention, early detection, rapid response and long-term management of invasive alien species problems;
- The Presidency should make invasive alien species a topic for the Informal Council meeting of Environment Ministers.



The American Grey Squirrel is an invasive alien species spreading in Europe, while at the same time threatening the survival of native Red Squirrels and damaging nests of breeding birds.

Urgent need for a new agricultural policy

One of the most important issues discussed in the context of the EU Budget Review (see article on page 3), is the future of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) after 2013. The Czech Presidency must show leadership in pursuing a radically new vision of a CAP that delivers value for taxpayers' money and properly addresses the great sustainability issues of agriculture in the 21st century.

Putting an end to untargeted subsidies

Europe and the world face massive challenges in the field of agriculture and land management. Agriculture is one of the main sectors contributing to greenhouse gas emissions; yet ironically it is one of the sectors most likely to be affected by climate change. European farmland biodiversity has been collapsing during the past few decades and the trend is continuing. Large areas of Europe are severely water stressed and face an uncertain future where climate change is likely to exacerbate existing problems. Against this backdrop, the current CAP appears to be highly inadequate and anachronistic: vast amounts of subsidies are wasted on untargeted income support that is not clearly linked to any outcome while potentially effective tools such as agri-environment schemes are starved of funding.

Meanwhile, across Europe, lower intensity, lower input farming systems, often referred to as High Nature Value (HNV), which are

often less productive in commodity terms but hugely important for producing wildlife and landscapes, and retaining people in fragile rural areas, are at increasing risk of abandonment or irreversible change. Existing CAP support structures, including that directed towards Less Favoured Areas (LFA), could be easily amended to help address the needs of these farmers, and ensure major environmental gains.

Long-term food security through sustainable agriculture

BirdLife believes that the EU urgently needs a clear vision for the CAP after 2013, a vision based on the principle of using public money to pay farmers and other land managers for the delivery of specified public goods such as provision of wildlife habitat, watershed management and carbon stock restoration. We believe that investing in the health of our ecosystems, the fertility of our soils and the conservation of our water resources is the best way of ensuring the long term food security in the face of a mounting global sustainability crisis.

The Czech Presidency should signal a clear break with the EU tradition of continuous half-hearted reforms and engage in a transparent debate about the CAP's aims and possible tools, so as to transform the CAP from an embarrassment for the EU to a key area of delivery to citizens' expectations.

Under the Czech Presidency:

- The Presidency should promote an open and transparent debate about the long term role and objectives of the CAP in the context of sustainable development and promote the principle that public money be used only for the delivery of public goods and services;
- The Commission should present an immediate and far reaching reform of the Less Favoured Areas scheme with a view to implementing changes to the current regime in 2010. The new system should retarget spending towards High Nature Value (HNV) farming systems that are crucial for Europe's ecosystems and landscapes but are often economically marginalized;
- The Presidency and all EU Institutions should pursue a swift and real integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation concerns into related EU land use policies, including through an acceleration of the adoption of an EU Climate Change Adaptation Communication for the agriculture sector;
- The Commission and Member States should promote and ensure best implementation of the measures adopted within the CAP Health Check, such as an effective use of modulation funds for tackling biodiversity loss, water problems and climate change;
- The Commission and the Council must find ways to allow the maintenance of biodiversity across the countryside by replacing set-aside abolished under the CAP Health Check. This requires mechanisms to ensure that each farm manages 10% of its surface as an 'Environmental Priority Area'.



Saving our climate – saving our ecosystems

On the Road to Copenhagen

Under the Czech Presidency, the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen (UNFCCC-COP15, December 2009) will be prepared. In this significant meeting, the EU must take a clear leading role in reaching an ambitious post-2012 climate change agreement. If greenhouse gas emissions are not cut drastically, the world, including Europe, will face ecological, economic and social disasters. In order to prevent these effects, the EU needs to take its part in reducing its own emissions by at least 30% (by 2020) and 80% (by 2050) compared to 1990 levels. This can only be achieved by establishing a highly energy-efficient, low-carbon economy, and through strategic development of renewable energy sources.

Avoiding Deforestation

At global level a mechanism to support developing countries in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) needs to be established. The Czech Presidency and the EU as a whole need to ensure that REDD remains firmly on the agenda of the UN negotiations and that a satisfying and workable agreement will be adopted in Copenhagen.

Strategic Development of Renewable Energy

Renewable energy sources are an important part of the solution – provided that they deliver significant savings of greenhouse gas emissions and do not harm ecosystem and biodiversity.

People and wildlife will only survive the climate crisis if we preserve the environment as a whole. Therefore, renewable energy development (e.g. biomass or wind energy) needs to be planned strategically, and its impacts on the wider environment assessed carefully.

Adapting to Climate Change

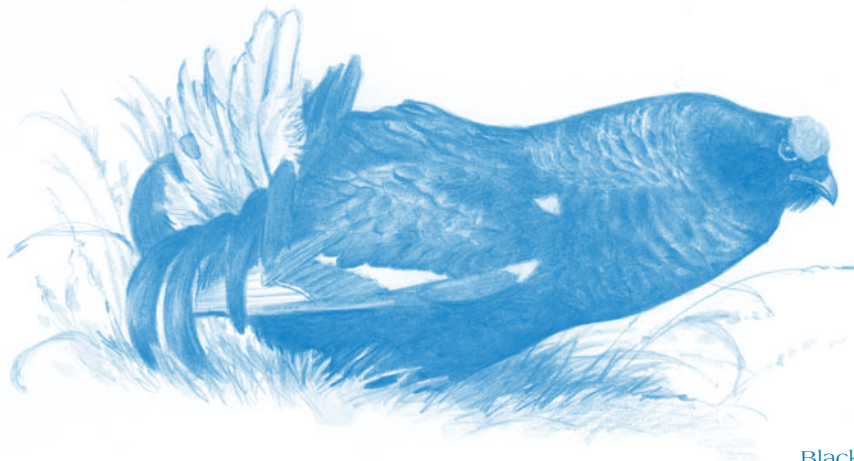
Even under the most optimistic scenario the world will face (and already is facing) a certain amount of unavoidable and rapid climate change. To date, too little attention has been paid to this issue at global, EU and national levels. During the Czech Presidency the Commission is expected to publish a “White Paper” proposing an Adaptation Strategy for the EU.

In this strategy, it must be ensured that the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity is taken as an essential part of climate change adaptation. Only a resilient and diverse environment can accommodate and buffer the impacts that climate change brings.

Therefore it must be a foremost priority to better implement and finance the existing EU Biodiversity Action Plan and the EU Birds and Habitats Directives. At the same time much more needs to be done to make land-use policies climate-proof and ecosystem-friendly. Sustainable agriculture is more important than ever in times of climate change, since our long term food security and the health of our countryside depend on it.

Under the Czech Presidency:

- The EU must significantly increase its efforts to achieve an ambitious climate change agreement at COP15 in Copenhagen;
- Member States, the Commission and the European Parliament need to promote a robust scheme to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries;
- The EU and Member States must take a strategic approach to developing their renewable industries, locating renewable energy installations in places that minimise conflict with biodiversity objectives, creating investment rewards in the right direction;
- The Presidency should ensure the adoption of widely-debated conclusions on the Commission’s White Paper on adaptation at least in Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries Council formations;
- The Commission needs to undertake significant efforts to promote and communicate the links between biodiversity and climate change policies, and should integrate ecosystem resilience as a guiding principle into all the sectoral policies (e.g. in its forthcoming Communication on adaptation in agriculture).



Black Grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*

Ensuring sustainable biofuels

The Czech Presidency will oversee the roll out of the new EU biofuels legislation as part of the wider renewable energy Directive. The Presidency must ensure, working with the Commission, that the EU avoids a sudden rush to biofuels but that progress towards renewable energy targets is pursued sustainably. The new legislation is far from sufficient in this respect and will most likely contribute to climate change and biodiversity loss.

During the Presidency period, Member States will have to ensure sustainable biofuel production through applying and enforcing a number of ambitious sustainability criteria. However, such criteria are worthless if the data provided on biofuels is not accurate.

Sustainability can be assured through private certification sche-

mes but also through building sustainability conditions into bilateral or multilateral agreements with biofuel-exporting countries. The Czech Presidency should consider how the EU might assist its biofuel trading partners with the support and resources required to ensure sustainability criteria are enforced. A lack of enforcement would critically undermine EU intentions to provide a market for sustainable biofuels.

Studies have shown that the cultivation of many biofuels leads to knock-on effects that cause significant additional greenhouse gas emissions, especially when uncultivated land is converted for agriculture. These indirect effects are complex but serious and can completely undermine any greenhouse gas saving benefit of biofuels if a mechanism is not included to account for them.

Under the Czech Presidency:

- Member States must provide robust evidence of feedstock sources and supply chains in order to prove that biofuels (and other biomass) are not being sourced from areas that lead to massive wildlife destruction and the destruction of carbon stocks;
- European Commission and Member States must ensure that conditions in standards or trading agreements are strict enough to ensure that wider social and environmental harm is not taking place. Critically, these conditions must be rigorously enforced so that sustainable biofuels production is actually guaranteed on the ground;
- The Commission must develop comprehensive monitoring programmes to detect potential unintended consequences arising from biofuel cultivation for EU markets and to put in place measures to address these;
- The Commission must rise to the challenge of developing more sophisticated mechanisms for addressing one of the most damaging consequences of an increase in biofuel crops, which is indirect or knock-on impacts of land displacement.

Protecting Europe's forests

In 2009, after two years of operation, the EU Forest Action Plan (FAP) will be subject to a mid-term evaluation. The results are expected to determine whether the instruments used are appropriate and effective to protect Europe's forests and how relevant its objectives are today.

While the implementation of the FAP appears on track, it is clear that the activities are far from sufficient to achieve the overall objective of "maintaining and appropriately enhancing biodiversity". Therefore there is an urgent need to re-examine and strengthen the activities of the plan.

The implementation of the Forest Action Plan has been supported by a working group set up to promote the use of forest biomass for energy generation. The report provided by the group barely mentions the EU target of halting biodiversity decline by 2010 and largely neglects the aims of the Natura 2000 protected areas. Currently the highest percentage of bioenergy in Europe comes from wood biomass. Yet the potential impact on biodiversity and ecosystems –and thus the necessary safeguards– have only recently started to be considered.

Under the Czech Presidency:

- The Commission should organise a wide stakeholder European consultation for the evaluation of the FAP, and check activities against their contribution to the 2010 biodiversity target. Based on the results of the evaluation, relevant actions for preventing forest biodiversity loss should be formulated and incorporated for implementation in the remaining two years of the FAP term;
- The Presidency and the Commission should work together to enhance existing conservation tools with clear mandatory guidelines and adequate financial mechanisms encouraging restoration and preservation of Europe's wilderness;
- The Presidency and the Commission should ensure that biomass production for bioenergy does not lead to degradation of natural forests and that it complies with sound sustainability standards. With regard to the role of European forests in combating climate change, priority should be given to maintaining their capacity as carbon sinks rather than the use of wood biomass as renewable material.

Eurasian Nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*

BirdLife International Partnership

The BirdLife International Partnership strives to conserve birds, their habitats, and global biodiversity working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources. This memorandum to the Czech Presidency was produced by the European Division of BirdLife International and CSO, the Partner of BirdLife International in the Czech Republic. For further information please contact:

Register to *BirdLife Europe e-news*, *BirdLife European Division's electronic Newsletter* at <http://europe.birdlife.org>

BirdLife International European Division

Avenue de la Toison d'Or 67,
BE- 1060, Brussels, Belgium
Tel +32 2280 08 30 - <http://europe.birdlife.org>

Czech Society for Ornithology (CSO) -Czech Republic

Na Bělidle 252/ 34, CZ-150 00 Praha 5,
Czech Republic
Tel +420 2 748 66 700 - www.birdlife.cz

Austria

BirdLife Österreich - Gesellschaft für
Vogelkunde, BirdLife Austria
Museumsplatz 1/10/8, A-1070 Wien, Austria
Tel +43 1 523 46 51 - www.birdlife.at

Belgium

BirdLife Belgium vzw
Coxiestraat 11, BE-2800 Mechelen, Belgium
Tel +32 15 297249
- www.natuurpunt.be - www.natagora.be

Bulgaria

Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds (BSPB)
P.O. Box 50, BG-1111 Sofia, Bulgaria
Tel +359 2 971 5855 - www.bspb.org

Cyprus

BirdLife Cyprus
PO Box 28076, CY Nicosia 2090, Cyprus
Tel +357 2632155 - www.birdlifecyprus.org

Denmark

Dansk Ornitologisk Forening (DOF - BirdLife DK)
Vesterbrogade 140, DK-1620 Copenhagen V,
Denmark
Tel +45 3331 4404 - www.dof.dk

Estonia

Estonian Ornithological Society (EOS)
PO Box 227, 51001 Tartu, Estonia.
Visiting: Veski Str. 4
Tel +372 7 422 195 - www.eoy.ee

Finland

BirdLife Suomi - Finland
Annankatu 29 A, P.O. Box 1285,
FI-00101 Helsinki, Finland
Tel +358 9 4135 3300 - www.birdlife.fi

France

Ligue pour la protection des oiseaux (LPO)
La Corderie Royale, B.P. 90263,
FR-17305 Rochefort Cedex, France
Tel +33 546 82 12 34 - www.lpo.fr

Germany

Naturschutzbund Deutschland (NABU)-
Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union
Charitestr. 3 D-10117 Berlin, Germany
Tel +49 30 284 984-0 - www.NABU.de

Greece

Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS)
Vas. Irakleiou 24, GR-10682 Athens, Greece
Tel +30 10 8227 937 - www.ornithologiki.gr

Hungary

Hungarian Ornithological and Nature Conservation
Society MME/BirdLife Hungary
Költő u. 21, Pf. 391, HU-1536 Budapest, Hungary
Tel +36 1 275 62 47 - www.mme.hu

Ireland

BirdWatch Ireland
1, Springmount, Newton Mount Kennedy,
Wicklow, Ireland
Tel +353 1 281 9878 - www.birdwatchireland.ie

Italy

Lega Italiana Protezione Uccelli (LIPU)
Via Trento 49, IT-43100 Parma, Italy
Tel +39 0521 27 30 43 - www.lipu.it

Latvia

Latvian Ornithological Society (LOB)
Kalnciema iela 27-18, LV- 1046 Riga, Latvia
Tel +371 672 21 580 - www.lob.lv

Lithuania

Lithuanian Ornithological Society (LOD)
Naugarduko St. 47-3, LT-2006 Vilnius, Lithuania
Tel +370 5 213 04 98 - www.birdlife.lt

Luxembourg

Lëtzebuergger Natur- a Vulleschützliga (LNVL)
Kräizhaff, Rue de Luxembourg, LU-1899
Kockelscheuer, Luxembourg
Tel +352 29 04 04-1 - www.luxnatur.lu

Malta

BirdLife Malta
57/28, Abate Rigord Street, MT-Ta' Xbiex,
XBX 1120, Malta
Tel +356 21 34 76 46 - www.birdlifemalta.org

The Netherlands

Vogelbescherming Nederland (VBN) -
Netherlands Society for the Protection of Birds
PO Box 925, NL-3700 AX Zeist, Netherlands
Tel +31 30 69 37700 - www.vogelbescherming.nl

Poland

Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP)
Ul. Odrowaza 24, PL-05-270 Marki, Poland
Tel +48 22 761 82 05 - www.otop.org.pl

Portugal

Sociedade portuguesa para o estudo das aves (SPEA)
Avenida da Liberdade 105-2ºEsq,
1250-140 Lisboa, Portugal
Tel +351 21 213 220430 - www.spea.pt

Romania

Romanian Ornithological Society
(SOR/BirdLife Romania)
Str. Gheorghe Dima 49/2,
RO-400336 Cluj Napoca
Tel +40 264 438 086 - www.sor.ro

Slovakia

Slovak Ornithological Society
(SOS/BirdLife Slovakia)
Mlynské Nivy 41, SK-821 09 Bratislava 2, Slovakia
Tel +421 2 5542 2185 - www.vtaky.sk

Slovenia

DOPPS - BirdLife Slovenia
Tržaška 2, PO Box 2990
1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Tel +386 1 426 58 75 - www.ptice.org

Spain

Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO/BirdLife)
Spanish Ornithological Society
Melquiades Biencinto 34, ES-28053 Madrid, Spain
Tel +34 91 4340910 - www.seo.org

Sweden

Sveriges ornitologiska förening (SOF) Swedish
Ornithological Society
Ekhagsvägen 3, SE-104 05 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel +46 8 612 25 30 - www.sofnet.org

United Kingdom

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL, UK
Tel +44 1 767 68 05 51 - www.rspb.org.uk