Jaunākie dati par brūno lāču skaitu un izplatību Eiropas mērogā. Eiropas Lielo plēsēju iniciatīvas (LCIE) viedoklis par aizsargājamo sugu statusa pazemināšanu

Jānis Ozoliņš

un LVMI "Silava" pētījuma "Lāču monitorings 2023.-2025.gadā" grupa

Seminārs MS Teams platformā, 05. marts 2025.gads

- Lāči atgriežas, cik gatavi esam?

- Ieskats konfliktos citās valstīs un Latvijā

- Vai juridiskais aizsardzības stāvoklis risina konfliktus?

Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe
IUCN/SSC SPECIALIST GROUP

SSC
IUCN
Species Survival Commission

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About LCIE

About LCIE

Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe

LCIE consists of a group of experts who give their time freely to help conserve large carnivores in Europe.

The members bring experience from the fields of ecological and social science research, wildlife management, hands-on conservation, and from international conservation organisations.

The members do not formally represent their institutions when working for the LCIE, thereby ensuring their independence. Where possible we have tried to maintain a wide geographic spread in our group's composition.

SILAVA

Kaczensky, P., Ranc, N., Hatlauf, J., Payne, J.C. et al. 2024. Large carnivore distribution maps and population updates 2017 – 2022/23. Report to the European Comission under contract N° 09.0201/2023/907799/SER/ENV.D.3 "Support for Coexistence with Large Carnivores", "B.4 Update of the distribution maps". IUCN/SSC Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE) and Istituto di Ecologia Applicata (IEA).

Table 1: Main distribution monitoring methods for brown bears in Europe.

Country	Dead animals	Non-invasive genetics	Camera traps	GPS tracking	Active snow tracking	Howling surveys	Family groups	SCALP C2	Damage statistics	SCALP C3	Quest. & interviews	Past presence	Other*
Brown bear													
Albania	<10%	<10%	25-50%	<10%							10-25%	<10%	
Austria	<10%	50-75%	10-25%					<10%			>75%		<10%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	>75%	10-25%	50-75%					10-25%			<10%		
Bulgaria	<10%		25-50%	<10%				50-75%	50-75%	<10%			
Croatia	>75%	>75%	25-50%	10-25%			10-25%	>75%	50-75%		50-75%		>75%
Czech Republic		<10%	50-75%	<10%	10-25%			50-75%					
Estonia	<10%		25-50%				50-75%	<10%	<10%		>75%		
Finland	10-25%							50-75%	50-75%	10-25%	>75%		
France	>75%	>75%	>75%					>75%	>75%				
Germany		>75%	>75%					>75%					
Greece	10-25%	>75%	>75%	10-25%			25-50%	50-75%	>75%	10-25%	25-50%	10-25%	
Hungary		<10%	50-75%		10-25%		<10%	50-75%			>75%		
Italy - Alps	>75%	>75%	>75%	>75%			>75%	>75%	>75%	>75%			
Italy - Apennine	<10%	50-75%	25-50%	50-75%				50-75%	50-75%	50-75%		10-25%	
Kosovo*	no dedicated monitoring - by-catch from lynx camera trap monitoring												
Latvia	<10%	25-50%	25-50%				25-50%	>75%	>75%		>75%		
Lithuania			10-25%					50-75%		10-25%	>75%		
Montenegro		10-25%	10-25%	10-25%	25-50%			50-75%	<10%		<10%	25-50%	
North Macedonia	<10%	10-25%	25-50%		<10%		<10%	10-25%	<10%	<10%	<10%		
Poland	<10%								10-25%	<10%	50-100%		
Romania	<10%		<10%		>75%		<10%	<10%	50-75%	10-25%		>75%	
Serbia	<10%	<10%	50-75%	25-50%			<10%		<10%				
Slovakia	>75%	>75%	>75%	10-25%	>75%		>75%	>75%	>75%	>75%	>75%		>75%
Slovenija	>75%			<10%					<10%		>75%		
Spain	>75%	>75%	>75%	25-50%			25-50%	>75%	>75%				
Sweden	>75%	>75%							>75%				
Norway	>75%	>75%	>75%						>75%				
Switzerland	<10%	25-50%	25-50%					25-50%	<10%				
Ukraine	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%	10-25%	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%		25-50%	<10%	

Seminārs "Lāču monitorings 2023.-2025.gadā", (Nr. 7.7/417/2023)

Kaczensky, P., Ranc, N., Hatlauf, J., Payne, J.C. et al. 2024. Large carnivore distribution maps and population updates 2017 – 2022/23. Report to the European Comission under contract N° 09.0201/2023/907799/SER/ENV.D.3 "Support for Coexistence with Large Carnivores", "B.4 Update of the distribution maps". IUCN/SSC Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE) and Istituto di Ecologia Applicata (IEA).

Table 2: Mapping details for brown bear in Europe.

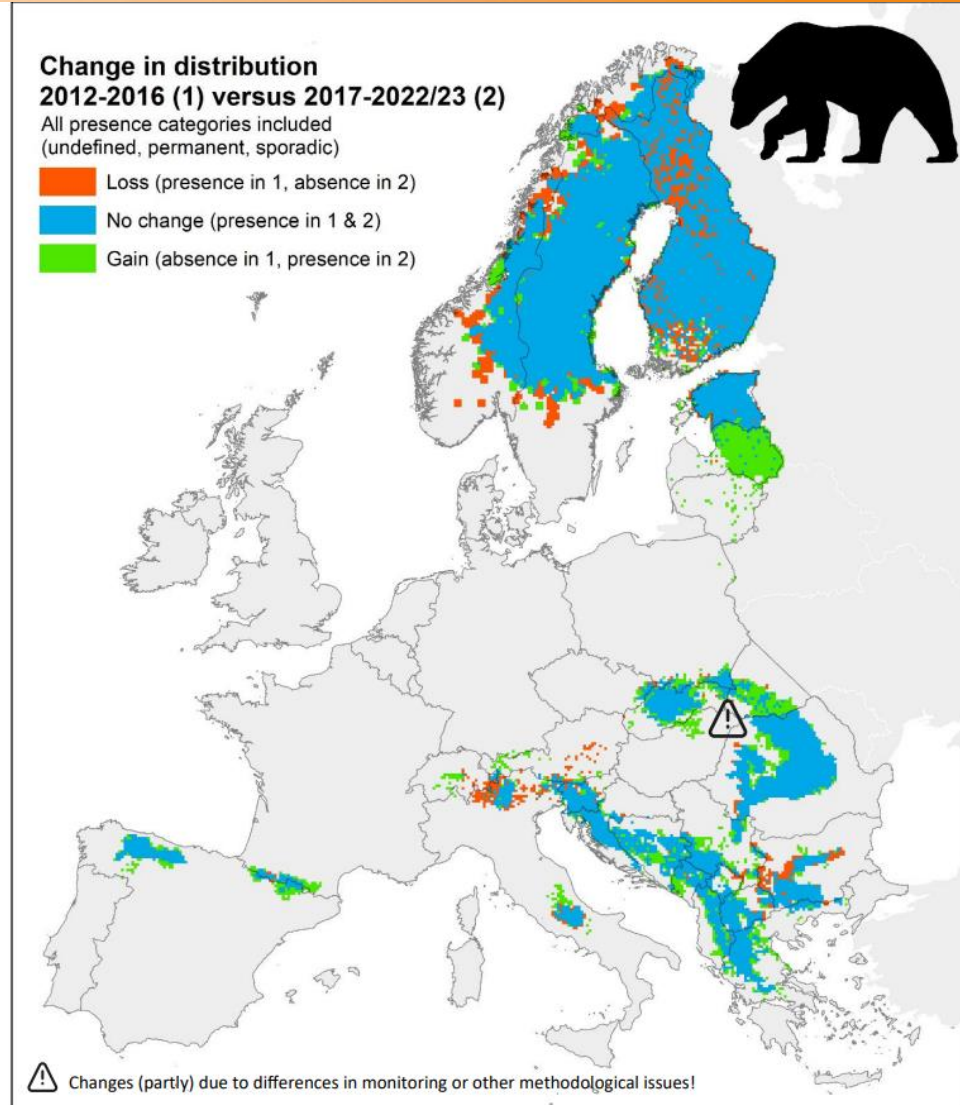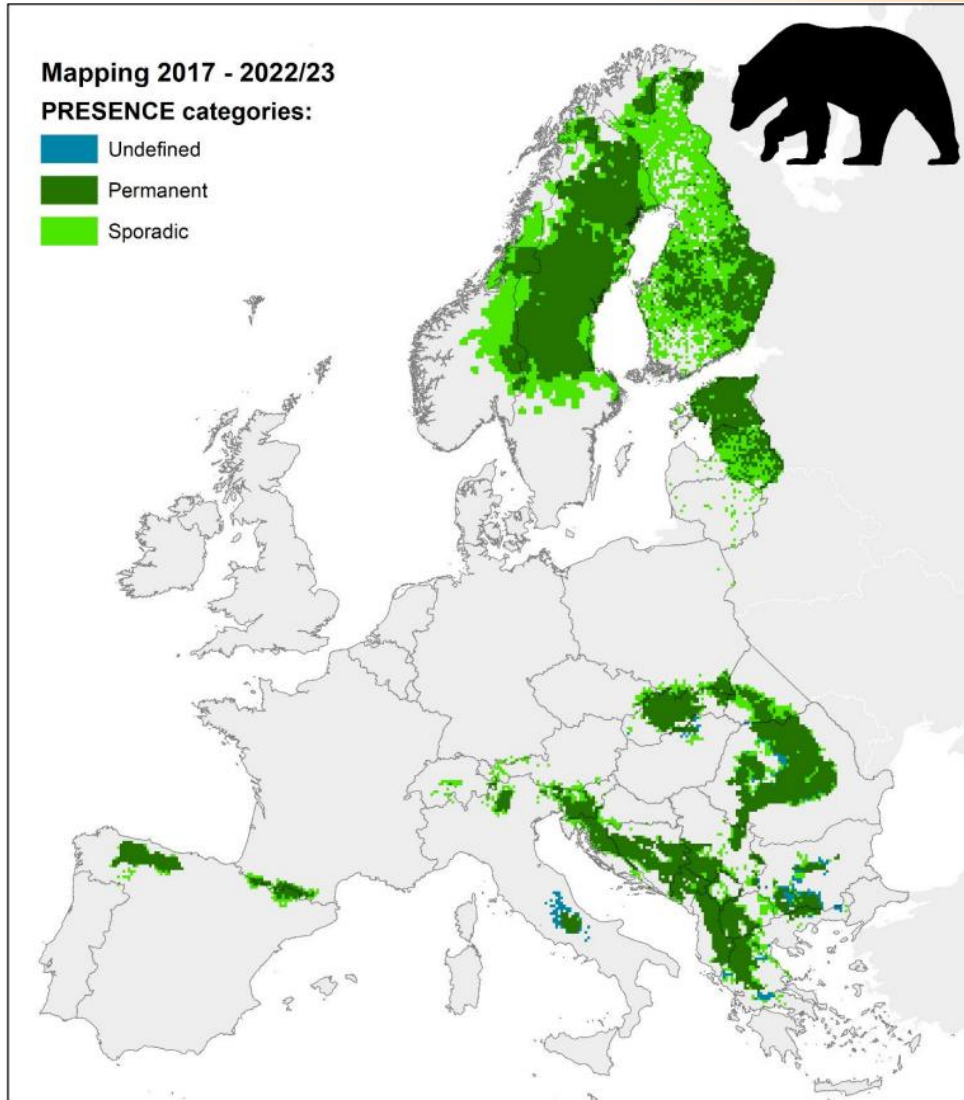| Country / Region	FINAL_time	Spatial scale	% Known range monitored Active	Passiv	Large carnivore signs used	Definition of gridcells based on	Scale of data quality information	Presence categorisation based on	Method change	Range trend estimate since 2012-2016 Trend	Assessment
Brown bear											
Albania	2017 – 2022/23	Only reference areas	15	20	C1 & C2	Buffered confirmed presence signs & modelling overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	No	Increasing	Real
Austria	2017 – 2022/23	Entire known range	0	100	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence only	No	Fluctuating	Real
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2017 – 2022/23	Entire known range	60	30	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	No	Increasing	Real & method change
Bulgaria	2017 – 2022/23	Only reference areas	45 - 60	25-30	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	Yes	Fluctuating	Real & method change
Croatia	2019 – 2023	Entire known range	100	100	C1* & C2	Hunting grounds with confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Country level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	No	Increasing	Real
Czech Republic	2017 – 2023	Entire known range	80	20	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	No	Fluctuating	Real
Estonia	2018 – 2022/23	Entire known range	100	100	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	No	No obvious change	Real
Finland	2017 – 2022/23	Entire known range	100	100	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Reproduction only	Yes	Increasing	Real
France	2017 – 2022/23	Entire known range	90	100	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	No	Increasing	Real
Germany	2017 – 2022/23	Entire known range	0	100	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence only	No	No obvious change	Real
Greece	2017 – 2022/23	Entire known range	70-80	20-30	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	No	Increasing	Real
Hungary	2017 – 2022/23	Entire known range	50	100	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	No	Increasing	Real
Italy - Alps	2017 – 2022/23	Entire known range	90	90	C1* & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	No	Increasing	Real
Italy - Peninsula	2017 – 2022/23	Entire known range	60	90	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	Yes	Increasing	Real & method change
Kosovo*	2016 - 2023/24	No information			C1 & C2-C3	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Data quality		Unknown	
Latvia	2017 – 2023	Entire known range	10	100	C1 & C2	Buffered confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence and/or reproduction	No	Increasing	Real
Lithuania	2018 – 2023	Entire known range	0	100	C1 & C2	Confirmed presence signs overlaid with the 10 x 10 grid	Cell level	Re-occurring presence	Yes	Increasing	Real

Kaczensky, P., Ranc, N., Hatlauf, J., Payne, J.C. et al. 2024. Large carnivore distribution maps and population updates 2017 – 2022/23. Report to the European Comission under contract N° 09.0201/2023/907799/SER/ENV.D.3 "Support for Coexistence with Large Carnivores", "B.4 Update of the distribution maps". IUCN/SSC Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE) and Istituto di Ecologia Applicata (IEA).

Fig. 4: Brown bear distribution in Europe for the period 2017-2022/23.

Fig. 6: Changes in brown bear distribution 2012-2016 versus 2017-2022/23.

Main methods to estimate brown bear populations in Europe

Table 16: Main monitoring methods for bears in Europe. Min = minimum number, Repro = reproduction, CMR = capture-mark-recapture, Pres = presence, YoY = Young of the Year, Obs = observation; (Scats Repro and Howling surveys not relevant for bears)

Country/Region	Camera traps			Snow tracking				Non-invasive genetics		Scats	Howling surveys		YoY obs	Hunter data		Expert estimate	Other
	Min	Repro	CMR	Min	Repro	Natal dens	Track index	Min	CMR	Repro	Repro	Pres		Obs index	Harvest data		
Brown bear																	
Albania		25-50%						10-25%		10-25%							>75%
Austria								>75%									
Bosnia & Herzegovina	50-75%	10-25%						10-25%							25-50%	<10%	
Bulgaria															0	0	25-75%
Croatia	10-25%	10-25%	<10%	<10%	<10%		<10%	>75%	>75%				50-75%	50-75%	>75%	25-50%	
Czech Republic	>75%	>75%		10-25%			50-75%	<10%									
Estonia		>75%											>75%				
Finland	<10%	10-25%	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%				>75%	<10%	25-50%		
France								>75%	>75%								
Germany	>75%							>75%									
Greece	>75%	50-75%						>75%	25-50%				25-50%				
Hungary	25-50%	<10%	<10%	10-25%	<10%	<10%	<10%	10-25%	<10%					<10%	<10%	50-75%	10-25%
Italy - Alps								>75%	>75%								
Italy - Apennine								10-25%									
Kosovo*	no population estimates available																
Latvia	>75%	>75%						>75%					>75%				>75%
Lithuania																	
Montenegro																	
North Macedonia								10-25%								50-75%	
Norway								>75%	>75%								
Poland									>75%								
Romania				>75%				<10%					10-25%				
Serbia	50-75%	<10%						<10%					<10%				<10%
Slovakia	>75%	>75%	<10%	>75%	>75%	<10%	<10%	>75%	>75%	<10%			>75%	<10%	<10%	<10%	
Slovenia	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%		>75%	<10%			<10%	<10%	>75%	<10%	
Spain									>75%				10-25%				
Sweden								>75%	>75%					>75%	>75%		
Switzerland	10-25%			10-25%				10-25%								10-25%	
Ukraine - Carpathians	Population estimates are currently based on counts from protected areas, hunting grounds, and forest units, which are not corrected for double counts.																

Kaczensky, P., Ranc, N., Hatlauf, J., Payne, J.C. et al. 2024. Large carnivore distribution maps and population updates 2017 – 2022/23. Report to the European Comission under contract N° 09.0201/2023/907799/SER/ENV.D.3 "Support for Coexistence with Large Carnivores", "B.4 Update of the distribution maps". IUCN/SSC Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE) and Istituto di Ecologia Applicata (IEA).

Table 18: Population estimates for the brown bear in Europe by country and population. *Note: Country level population estimates may include double counting of transboundary individuals. Where population level estimates were available these were used for the sum here and in Table 17. For references see Appendix 6.*

Bear population	Year(s)	Estimate (indiv.)	Uncertainty	Details	% of range monitored	Trend	Trend quality	Reference
Alpine		**100**						
Austria	2023	4	transboundary	min. average/year	100	No obvious trend	Real	https://baer-wolf-luchs.at/verbreitungskarten/baer-verbreitung
Germany	2022/23		sporadic (1)	minimum	NA	NA	NA	https://www.lfu.bayern.de/natur/wildtiermanagement_grosse_beutegreifer/baer/monitoring/index.htm
Italy	2023	98	95% CI 86-120	>1 year, DNA profile	100	Increasing	Real	https://grandicarnivori.provincia.tn.it/Large-Carnivores-Report
Switzerland	2017-2023		sporadic (0-2)	minimum	NA	NA	NA	https://www.kora.ch/de/arten/baer/verbreitung
Baltic		**1,090**						
Estonia	2023	960	minimum	females & coys x 10	100	Increasing	Real	https://keskkonnaportaal.ee/sites/default/files/2023-08/SEIREARUANNE_2023-fin.pdf
Latvia	2023	130	expert opinion	minimum	100	Increasing	Real	In prep.
Lithuania	2023		sporadic	no estimate	NA	NA	NA	No publications
Poland	2023		sporadic	minimum (0-1)	NA	NA	NA	Diserens et al. 2020
Cantabrian[1]		**324**						
Portugal	2023		sporadic (1)		NA	NA	NA	Media report
Spain - Cantabria East	2017	49	95% CI: 33.8-67.6	genetic CMR	100	Increasing	Real	López-Bao et al. 2020
Spain - Cantabria West	2019	275	95% CI: 222.5-338.3	genetic CMR	100	Increasing	Real	López-Bao et al. 2021
Carpathian		**9,000**						
Czech Republic	2023	2	sporadic (1-3)	minimum	95	NA	NA	No publication for 2023
Hungary	2023	12	10-15	expert opinion	70	Increasing	Real	No publication for 2023
Poland -Tatra	2017	55	95% CI: 45-79	first genetic CMR	100	Unknown	no previous baseline	Konopiński et al. 2018
Poland - Podkarpackie	2014-2015	72	95% CI: 45.2-115.5	first genetic CMR	100	Unknown	no previous baseline	Berezowska-Cnota et al. 2023
Romania	2018	6,825	6,450-7,200[2]	range	70	No obvious trend	Real	Romania's Habitats Directive Report Art. 17, 2019; National Action Plan, 2018
Serbia	2023	12	10-14	expert estimate	60	Increasing	Real	No publications
Slovakia	2023	2,000	1,900-2,100[3]	extrapolated	100	Increasing	Real	Rigg, R. unpubl. data 2024
Ukraine - Carpathian	2019	???	Uncorrected counts: 375	Population estimates are currently based on counts from protected areas, hunting grounds, and forest units, which are not corrected for double counts.				Cherepanyn et al. 2023
Central Apennine		**50**						
Italy	2014	50	range: 45-69	genetic CMR	22	No obvious change	Unknown	Ciucci et al. 2015
Dinaric-Pindos		**4,112**						
Albania	2021	200	range: 190-210		50	No obvious change	Real	Skrbinsek et al. 2022
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2017-2023	950	SD: 900-1,000		75	No obvious change	Real	Zubić et al. 2023
Croatia	2018[4]	937	95%CI: 846-1072	genetic CMR incl. coys	100	No obvious change	Real	Huber et al. 2019, Skrbinsek et al. 2017
Greece	2017; 2021; 2022; 2023[5]	600	range: 550-650	genetics	90	Increasing	Real	Pylidis et al. 2021, Tsalazidou-Founta et al. 2022
Kosovo*	No population estimate available							
Montenegro	No population estimate available							
North Macedonia	2020	325	range: 300-350	Relative Abundance Index	60	Increasing	Unknown[6]	Gonev 2022 unpubl. MES Report
Serbia	2023	110	range: 100-120	expert estimate	75	Increasing	Real	No publications
Slovenia	2024	990	range: 810-1,000	genetic & mortality	99	Increasing	Real	Jerina 2024, Jerina & Ordiz 2021
East Balkan		**459**						
Bulgaria	2021	353	unknown, minimum	official data	48	Decreasing	Unknown	Serbezov & Spassov 2023, Ministry of Environment and Waters. 2023
Greece	2020; 2021; 2022	100	range	genetics	85	Increasing	Real	Pylidis et al. 2021, Tsalazidou-Founta et al. 2022
Serbia	2023	6	4-8	expert estimate	50	Increasing	Real	No publications
Karelian		**2,175**						
Finland	2023	2,175	2,100-2,250	females & coys x 10	100	Fluctuating	Real	Heikkinen et al. 2023
Pyrenean		**86**						
France, Spain & Andorra	2023	86	95% CI: 82-92	genetic & PCRD	100	Increasing		Vanpé et al. 2022, Sentilles et al. 2023
Scandinavian		**3,002**						
Norway[7]	2023	178	identified	genetic	100	Increasing	Real	Brøseth et al. 2024
Sweden	2022	2,824	2,587-3,080 (post-harvest)	genetic	100	Fluctuating	Real	Åsbrink et al. 2023
Total		**20,398**						

Table 17: Population trend of brown bears in Europe since the last update in 2016. **Unknown** = it is not known what number or % of animals are counted in more than one country, **Excluded** = coordinated monitoring excluded double counting.

Population	Countries	Estimate 2012-2016	Estimate 2017-2023	Trans-boundary double counts*	Trend	Comment
Alpine	Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia	49-69	100	Few	↑	
Baltic	Estonia, Latvia	700	1,090	Excluded for females with coys*	↑	
Cantabrian	Spain	321-335	324	No border	↑	Change in methods since 2016. The reported estimate is from 2020. The population is clearly increasing and as of 2023, may be around 400 bears.
Carpathian	Romania, Poland, Slovakia, Serbia, Ukraine, Hungary, Czech Republic	7,630	9,000	Considerable in some cases**	↑	Population estimates partly contested, some expert estimates, no robust data from UKR
Central Apennine	Italy	45-69	50	No border	→	**No update since 2014!**
Dinaric-Pindos	Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia, Kosovo*, Greece	3,950	4,112	Excluded only for SVN / HRV; there are also some regional	→	Data partly older, includes expert opinion for RS

Bioloģiskās daudzveidības aizsardzības līmeņi:

- atsevišķas sugas
- sugu sabiedrības
- ekosistēmas

Species
- Beneficial to target species
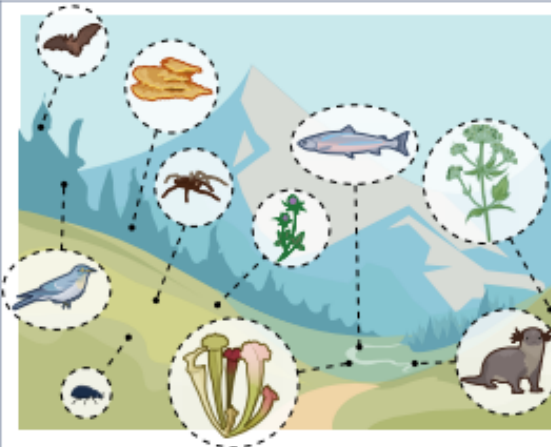- Conservation of key species improves ecosystem functions

- Charismatic species are overrepresented
- Can have negative effects on non-target species
- Limited ability to address biodiversity crisis broadly

Assemblage
- Beneficial to many species
- Can minimize negative effects on non-target species
- Preserving species richness and community abundance can benefit ecosystem functions

- Threatened and endangered species may be less prioritized
- Goal-setting and assessment are less developed
- Making decisions based on results of multiple species can be challenging

Ecosystem
- Beneficial to ecosystem services
- Can benefit multiple species simultaneously
- Good strategy for conserving habitats for understudied regions and taxa

- Highly complex systems that are difficult to model and predict
- Overlooks rare and endangered species
- Addressing biodiversity declines is not a priority

A case for assemblage-level conservation to address the biodiversity crisis

Michael W. Belitz [1,2], C. J. Campbell [3], Ryan G. Drum[4], Wendy Leuenberger [1,2], Toni Lyn Morelli[5], Kelly Nail[4], Vaughn Shirey[6,7], Wayne Thogmartin [8] & Elise F. Zipkin [1,2]

Eiropas Padome 1979. gada 16. septembrī pieņēma **Bernes konvenciju** par Eiropas dzīvās dabas un dabisko dzīvotņu aizsardzību. Latvija ir BK dalībvalsts kopš 1997. gada. Konvenciju parakstījušas visas kartē redzamās valstis.

Ģeogrāfiskais reģions, kurā spēkā Bernes konvencijā noteiktās prasības savvaļas sugu un dabisko dzīvotņu aizsardzībai (no https://www.coe.int/en/web/bern-convention*).* BK 2. pants nosaka: "Dalībvalstis uzņemsies vajadzīgos pasākumus savvaļas floras un faunas populāciju uzturēšanai tādā līmenī vai piemēros tās līmenim, kurš atbilst ekoloģiskajām, zinātniskajām un kultūras prasībām, tai pašā laikā ņemot vērā ekonomiskās un rekreācijas prasības un vietējā mērogā apdraudētu pasugu, varietāšu un formu vajadzības''.

Nevalstiskās organizācijas iesūdz ET Eiropas Padomi un Eiropas Komisiju par lēmumu pazemināt vilku aizsardzības statusu Bernes konvencijā

1. Nav ņemti vērā zinātniski pētījumi par apdraudējuma riskiem. Lēmums ir pretrunā ar 2022. gada lēmumu, kad Šveices, kā vienīgās priekšlikuma iesniedzējas, prasība tika noraidīta.

2. Nav ievērots piesardzības un proporcionalitātes princips, bet izmantots varas spiediens, ignorēta līdzšinējo tiesvedību prakse un iespēja mērķi sasniegt ar zinātnē balstītām alternatīvām.

1. First plea in law, alleging infringement of the Treaties and, in particular, of Article 191(3) TFEU, of Article 6(1) TEU in conjunction with Article 37 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in so far as the Council approved the contested decision without having adequate regard to the available scientific and technical data.

In that regard, in the preparatory phase for the decision, the Council ignored or undervalued a series of scientific reports of international relevance, including those drawn up by the *Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe*, and by other authoritative academic organisations, which show that the population of wolves in Europe is still at significant risk.

The Council decided to propose at the Bern Convention the downlisting of the grey wolf, referring to the same scientific data which, in 2022, led the European Union to vote to the opposite effect in a similar proposal put forward by Switzerland.

When drawing up and presenting the proposal, the fundamental principles of transparency and objectivity required under EU law were not observed, as is demonstrated by the fact that an inquiry by the European Ombudsman was opened (Case 1758/2024/FA).

In conclusion, the downlisting of the wolf approved by the Council is based on a misreading of the conservation status of the species and ignores the scientifically demonstrated risks for biodiversity and ecosystems.

2. Second plea in law, alleging infringement of the proportionality principle and of the precautionary principle, misuse of powers and acting *ultra vires*, failure to conduct a proper investigation on the basis that the principle of best available science was not observed, as well as infringement of the express principles of the Court of Justice regarding derogations from the protection regime for the common wolf.

ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/C/2025/922/oj

1/2

EN   OJ C, 17.2.2025

In that regard, the applicants refer to a number of leading cases of the Court of Jusitce regarding the regime of derogations under the Habitats Directive, (¹) to show that it is absolutely necessary to maintain 'the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range' and that the choice of protection must follow a 'preventive approach aimed at guaranteeing the effective protection of the populations of the species concerned'.

The contested decision also runs counter to the guidelines in Recommendation No. 56 (1997) of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention. That recommendation provides that amendments to Appendices I and II of the Convention must be made in a coherent manner, based on the best available science.

Since its presentation, the Council's proposal has been based on a political compromise seeking to strike a balance between the protection of wolves and the demands of rural communities. However, such an approach, while legitimate in broader political contexts, is entirely inappropriate for a decision regarding the conservation of biodiversity, the basis for which must necessarily be the best available science and the precautionary principle.

The Council failed to consider alternatives that have a smaller impact and are based on science to ensure the effective protection of the grey wolf.

Juridiskā atbildība par Sugu un biotopu direktīvas pārkāpumiem

Table 1. Accumulated CJEU case law on large carnivores (based on searches of https://curia.europa.eu/).

Date	Case Number	Location	Species	Topic
Pending	C-27/24	Italy	Bear	Request for preliminary ruling on questions related to derogation from strict protection
AG opinion available, judgement pending	C-629/23	Estonia	Wolf / Bear /Lynx	Request for preliminary ruling on questions related to favourable conservation status and scale of assessment
2024	C-436/22	Spain	Wolf	Request for preliminary ruling on questions related to monitoring, derogation and assessment
2024	C-601/22	Austria	Wolf	Preliminary ruling on questions associated with derogations from strict protection for wolves
2020	C-88/19	Romania	Wolf	Preliminary ruling on questions associated with derogations from strict protection for wolves
2019	C-674/17	Finland (Tapiola case)	Wolf	Preliminary ruling on questions associated with derogations from strict protection for wolves
2011	C-240/09	Slovakia	Bear	Preliminary ruling concerning the rights of environmental NGOs (under the Aarhus convention) to be involved in derogation decisions
2011	C-404/09	Spain	Bear	Ruling on questions related to degradation of a Natura 2000 site designated for bears
2007	C-342/05	Finland	Wolf	Ruling on questions associated with derogations from strict protection for wolves

Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe
IUCN/SSC SPECIALIST GROUP

Statement on the proposed downlisting of the wolf under the Bern Convention and the EU Habitats Directive

The Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE)[1] hereby expresses its concern regarding the current proposal[2] of the European Union (EU) to move the wolf (*Canis lupus*) from Appendix II to Appendix III of the Bern Convention,[3] and the associated intention to subsequently move the species from Annex IV to Annex V of the EU Habitats Directive.[4]

The LCIE does not oppose the notion of downlisting species (or populations) as such. However, the current proposal raises serious questions, *inter alia* in light of the important principle that decisions on the conservation and management of wildlife be based on sound science, not (just) on political reasons. As elaborated below, at this time, the proposed generic downlisting of the wolf across the continent does not appear warranted.

No pers. komunikācijas:

Itālija

- the three 2024 cases are quite different:

  one involved a female with three cubs (she attacked and injured a hiker, after a sudden encounter; the man behaved very well keeping passive, got relatively light injuries and spent around a week in the hospital);

  the other two involved two young males (2,5 and 3 y.o.), both confident, both following people

El 03/12/2024 a las 14:07, Claudio Groff

Rumānija

It was a group of 4 turist on a popular transect in the mountains. The bear attack the girl, drag her for about 100 m , kill her and start eating her. All the efforts of her friends to save her were unsuccessful. When the people from Salvamont and the game keeper came to the spot the bear attack them and was shot by the game keeper. I will sent a picture.

10.07.2024 Ionescu Ovidiu

Slovākija

Reports of a fatal bear attack in Slovakia today. Apparently a 55-year-old male mushroom-picker was bitten in the leg, damaging the artery, and he bled to death. It happened in the same region where the dramatic cases occurred in March (Liptov - where I live).

05.10. 2024 Robin Rigg

Paldies par uzmanību!

Foto: V. Vītola