



# The EU Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores

*Andr s Demeter*, advisor, Directorate for Natural Capital  
Directorate-General for the Environment, European Commission, Brussels

The banner features the European Commission logo at the top center. Below it, a photograph of a brown bear and its cubs in a forest. The text "Working together across the EU to conserve and manage large carnivores" is overlaid on the image. At the bottom, there are four small images with captions: "Building eco-bridges for bears, the Alps", "Ensuring sustainable hunting, the Boreal Region", "Wildlife watching, the Carpathians", and "Guarding livestock with sheepdogs, the Apennines". The bottom right corner contains the text "EU Large Carnivore Initiative" and the URL "http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/carnivores/index\_en.htm".

Working together  
across the EU to conserve  
and manage large  
carnivores

Building eco-bridges for  
bears, the Alps

Ensuring sustainable  
hunting, the  
Boreal Region

Wildlife watching,  
the Carpathians

Guarding livestock  
with sheepdogs,  
the Apennines

EU Large Carnivore Initiative  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/carnivores/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/carnivores/index_en.htm)



European  
Commission

# Guidelines for Population Level Management Plans for Large Carnivores (2008)

## A vision for population management plans

The goal of population management plans is to provide a coordinated framework for management of the individual carnivores that constitute a biologically meaningful population irrespective of how many administrative units (counties, federal states, countries) they cover. This coordinated framework aims to set some basic principles and general goals for the management of the population, while allowing for locally adapted solutions within the different parts that fall within the different administrative units. This approach is referred to as "freedom within freedom": it is based on the understanding that Europe is a diverse continent, both in terms of human culture and ecology. Therefore, there is no universal approach for large carnivore conservation that can

work in all circumstances. Rather, the approach must be tailored to the local social and ecological conditions and the status of the large carnivore population. The guidelines which have been developed include detailed recommendations for both the process by which the population level management plan should be developed and on its content. Some of the most important issues that need to be addressed concern (1) ensuring that the connectivity within the population is enhanced or maintained, (2) ensuring the connectivity with other populations is also enhanced or maintained, (3) ensuring that total mortality levels are sustainable.

## Carnivores and Natura 2000

Compared to many other threatened or endangered species, large carnivores are very adaptable in their choice of habitats and are rather tolerant of human activities. They are able to exploit a wide range of habitats, including forests of many types, alpine tundra, shrublands, and in some cases even agricultural lands. Therefore, within Natura 2000 sites it is unlikely to be large carnivores that place the greatest demands on management or restrictions of human land-use. Maintaining forest cover and abundant wild ungulate prey is most important for wolves and lynx. For bears, it is important to ensure that suitable trees that provide most are maintained, as well as secluded areas for den sites.

In Natura 2000 sites where emphasis is placed on maintaining livestock grazing by certain species, traditional landscapes there is a potential conflict between carnivores and livestock – which will require the modification of livestock husbandry. Individually, Natura 2000 sites are likely to only embrace the home ranges of some individual large carnivores. However, when viewing the entire network, these sites have the potential to make a major contribution to large carnivore conservation, especially if attention is paid to the ways in which they are connected such that connectivity is maintained.



## LARGE CARNIVORES KNOW NO BOUNDARIES

The European populations of large carnivores at a glance

## Best practices – how to conserve carnivores

Successful conservation of large carnivores in Europe requires a flexible and pragmatic approach. There are many different situations that can arise, however there are a number of lessons that consistently occur in most populations. The first concern degradation on domestic livestock. Depredation rates can be serious in situations where natural prey is scarce and where livestock are grazed in carnivore habitat without any form of protection. Depredation causes an economic loss for farmers and can create negative attitudes towards large carnivores. There are many methods that can be used to protect livestock from large carnivores. The most widely used today are modern electric fences and the traditional shepherd – livestock guarding dog system. If used correctly these methods can greatly reduce depredation; however, their introduction may require some restructuring of livestock husbandry. A second issue concerns competition with hunters for game. There are over 5 million hunters in Europe, and wild ungulates constitute a highly prized

and valuable quarry for hunters. These species are also the natural prey of wolves and lynx. The threat that large carnivore depredation has on the availability of harvestable game for hunters can vary from the insignificant to the dramatic. In all cases, the presence of large carnivores requires that hunters re-evaluate their quotas to take predation into account. One of the most controversial aspects of management of large carnivores is, in practice, there is no reason why large carnivores cannot be harvested in the same way as other game species provided their populations are sufficiently large and well monitored. In fact, in many parts of Europe their acceptance by the rural public may depend on their being harvested. Even in areas where they are well hunted, lethal control may be needed in a range of circumstances. In all cases where large carnivore populations are subject to deliberate human-induced mortality there is a need to establish effective regulatory and monitoring systems.

## The Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE)

The LCIE is a Working Group within the Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN). The LCIE functions as a focal point for a network of experts working on issues relevant for large carnivore conservation. The members of the LCIE include scientists from several disciplines, conservationists, and administrators. The LCIE works in three main areas:

1. Coordination and networking between projects run by LCIE working group members and partners;
2. Some specific LCIE working projects and products;
3. Information and guidance to the wider conservation community.

The LCIE works with all relevant interest groups, including scientists, NGO, government agencies and pan-European bodies like the Council of Europe and the European Commission. Activities include developing good conservation practice guidelines and position statements, holding and facilitating workshops, providing expertise on demand, and helping transfer knowledge and experience between different parts of Europe. In summary, our goal is to provide a technical platform of scientific and experience based expertise that the whole conservation community can draw on to help conserve large carnivores in Europe.

Information about the LCIE and Europe's large carnivores can be found at

[www.lcie.org](http://www.lcie.org)





## DG Environment's approach to LCs

Since landscapes serve MULTIPLE FUNCTIONS in Europe

-> conservation of LC as integral part of European ecosystems and biodiversity heritage

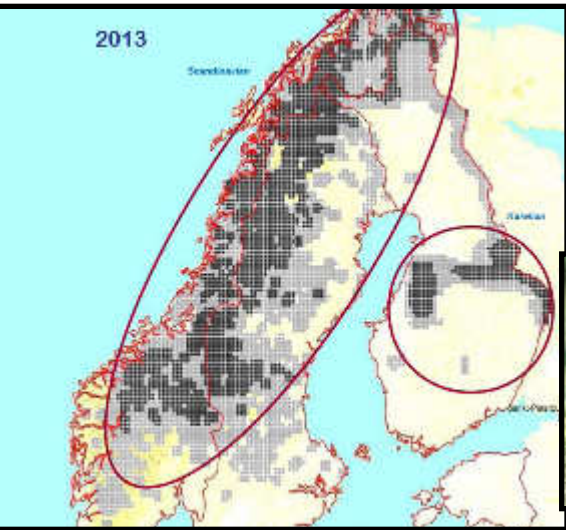
together with people and human activities

We aim to

- identify practical approaches to help ensure the maintenance or achievement of the favourable conservation status of European large carnivores, and
- secure their long-term coexistence with humans by increasing their acceptance ("social carrying capacity") and preventing / reducing conflicts



European Commission



Kaczensky et al. (2013)

# Transboundary cooperation categories

**A – No cooperation at all or very small cooperation**

**B – Some occasional technical cooperation**

**C – Regular technical and/or some management cooperation**

**D – Joint management plan for the transboundary population**

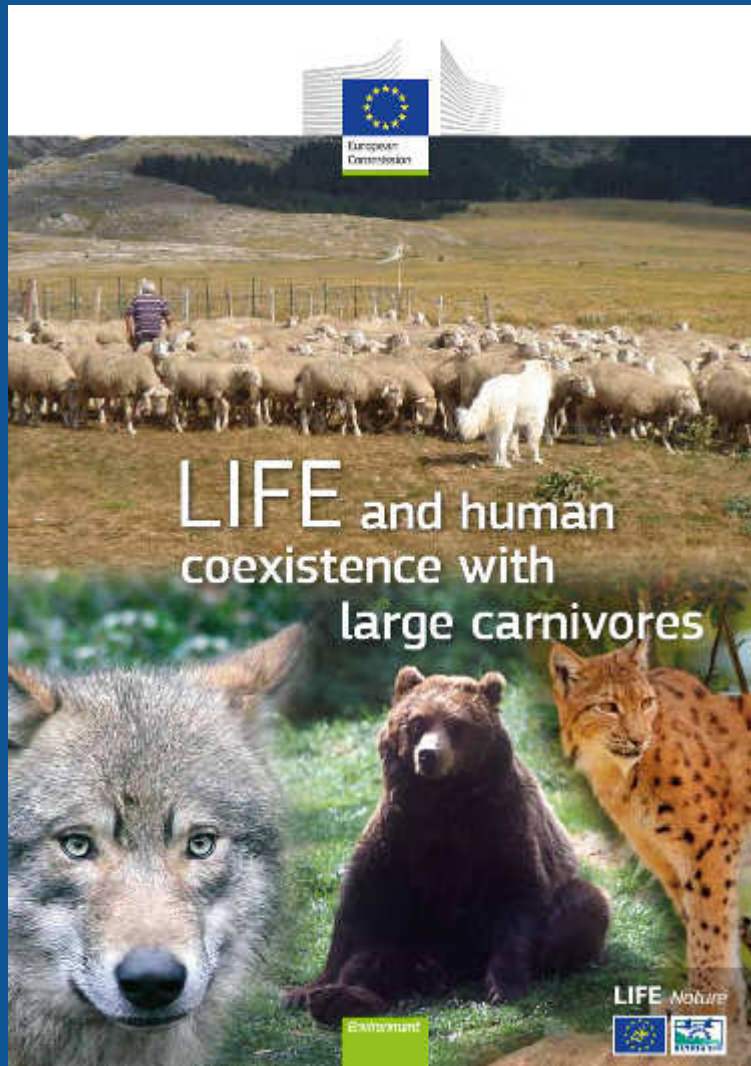
Populations	A	B	C	D	Total populations
Bear	1	4	3	0	8
Lynx	2	5	3	0	10
Wolf	1	4	3	0	8
Wolverine	1	0	1	0	2
Total	5	13	10	0	28

$$A+B = 18$$

$$C+D = 10$$



European  
Commission



## Foreword

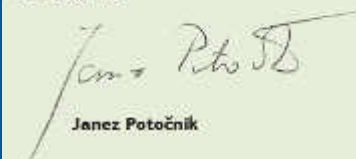
The brown bear, the wolf, the lynx and other large carnivores are emblematic species for nature conservation. Since the establishment in 1992 of LIFE, the EU funding programme for the Environment, EU support for endangered large carnivore species and their habitats has focused on targeted practical conservation, restoration and management actions in the protected Natura 2000 network sites throughout the Union.

But conservation of this type can be controversial. Attitudes towards large carnivores vary widely from village to village, region to region, and from country to country. Some see these apex predators as powerful symbols of wild nature and natural systems, while to others they are fundamentally a threat to lives and livelihoods.

These conflicts need to be managed effectively for humans and large carnivores to coexist successfully in the long term. Awareness-raising has a vital role to play in this, and protecting livelihoods is vital, especially in areas that are being recolonised by large carnivores after an absence of decades or even centuries.

As this publication illustrates, the LIFE programme has played a valuable role in demonstrating ways of managing conflicts in the area of coexistence. Involving stakeholders such as stockbreeders and the hunting community has been important in reconciling conservation and socio-economic goals. Some projects have been more successful than others, but valuable lessons can be learned from them all.

Coming from a rural community in Slovenia where people, wolves and bears have cohabited for centuries, I can testify that coexistence is not only possible but brings with it innumerable benefits. I hope that lessons from these LIFE actions can be used to improve the design and implementation of future projects. That way we can minimise conflicts between humans and large carnivores, and ensure the long-term conservation of a vital part of our natural heritage.



Janez Potočnik



Janez Potočnik  
European Commissioner for  
the Environment  
European Commission

Figure 1. Number of LIFE projects targeting LC species  
(1992-2011)





European  
Commission

Figure 2. Number of LIFE projects targeting bear by population (1992-2011)

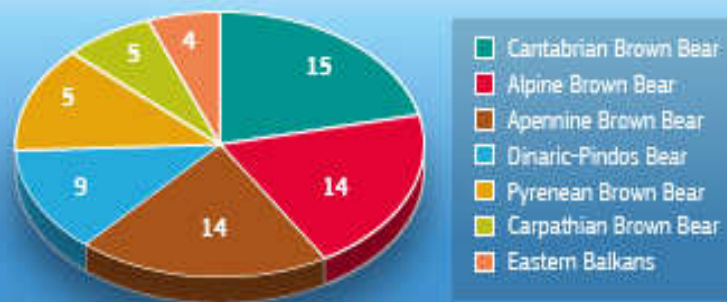


Figure 3. Number of LIFE projects targeting wolf by population (1992-2011)

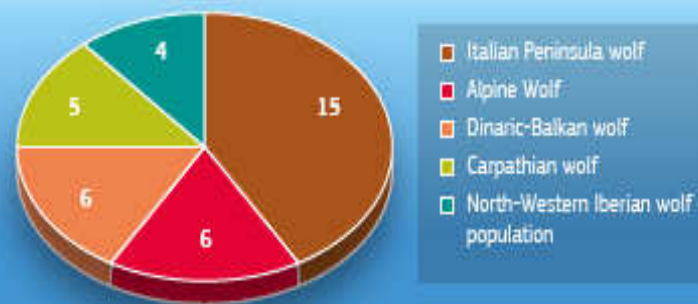


Figure 4. Number of LIFE projects targeting Eurasian lynx by population (1992-2011)

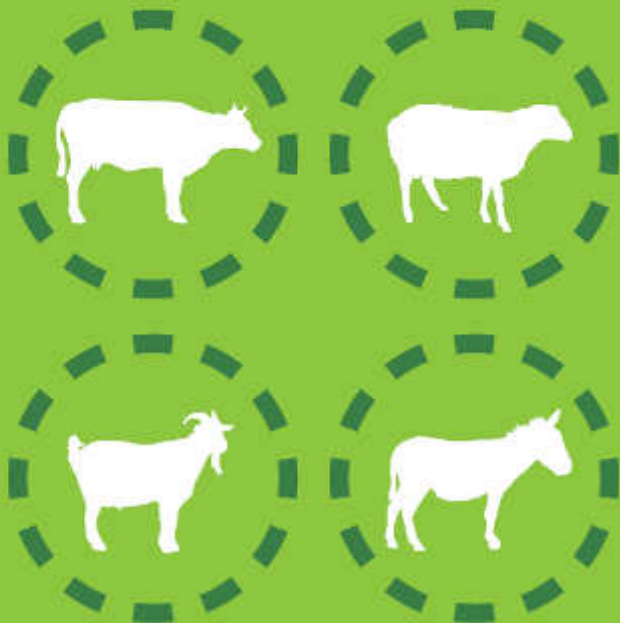




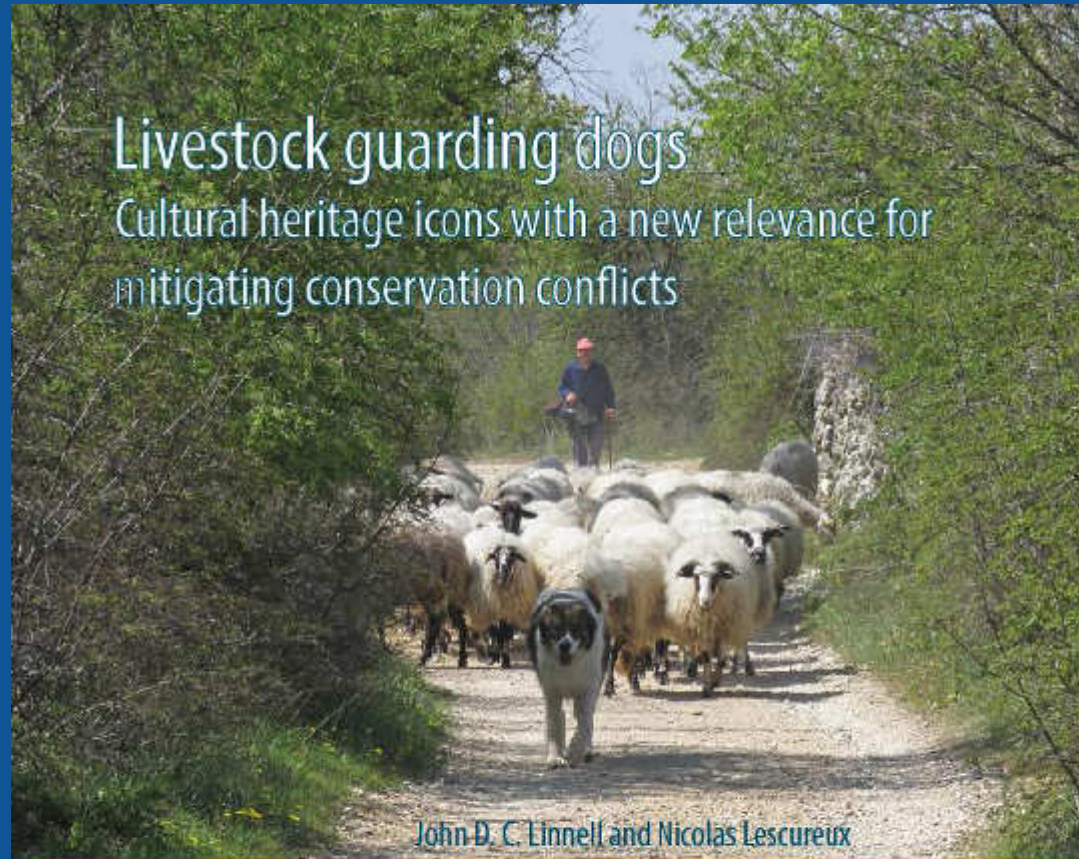


European  
Commission

# MANUAL PREVENÇÃO DE PREJUÍZOS POR PREDADORES NO GADO



## Livestock guarding dogs Cultural heritage icons with a new relevance for mitigating conservation conflicts



John D. C. Linnell and Nicolas Lesclureux

Cooperation and expertise for a sustainable future





# The history of the EU Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores

- After over 2 years of preparation, it was launched on 10th of June, 2014 under Commissioner Janez Potočnik's patronage
- **AIM:** to provide a structure for constructive dialogue to find solutions to human – large carnivore conflicts (4 LC species)
- **WHAT IT IS NOT:** a discussion forum for amending the Habitats Directive (see fitness check of EU nature legislation)
- **ENTRY TICKET:** Signing an agreement stating the key principles of engagement
- **MISSION:** to assemble knowledge and good practices, to exchange experiences among different stakeholders with a view to finding commonly agreed solutions to human – large carnivore conflicts
- To facilitate voluntary partnerships for possible joint projects (e.g. on key actions at the population level)



European  
Commission

## Stakeholder workshop, Brussels, 25/01/2013



*Background document: Linnel, J. (2013)*

➤ *Initiative well received. A diversity of views and desires, but enough middle ground to focus on for future action.*



European  
Commission





European Commission

### Agreement to participate in the EU Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores

In recognition of the challenges arising from the conservation of large carnivores in the European Union, the European Commission has established a Large Carnivore Initiative. Following discussions with stakeholders, it has been decided to establish a dedicated EU Platform on Large Carnivores in order to provide a framework for structured dialogue among stakeholders on the issues arising from co-existence of people and large carnivores. This will be a voluntary grouping of main stakeholder organizations with an interest in large carnivore issues. The species of concern are the brown bear, the wolf, the Eurasian lynx and the wolverine; the highly endangered Iberian lynx is not part of this initiative.

**The mission of the platform is to PROMOTE WAYS AND MEANS TO MINIMIZE, AND WHEREVER POSSIBLE FIND SOLUTIONS TO, CONFLICTS BETWEEN HUMAN INTERESTS AND THE PRESENCE OF LARGE CARNIVORE SPECIES, BY EXCHANGING KNOWLEDGE AND BY WORKING TOGETHER IN AN OPEN-ENDED, CONSTRUCTIVE AND MUTUALLY RESPECTFUL WAY.**

The organizations listed below agree to the following core principles:

1. Working within the EU legal framework: The EU's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) is the overarching legal instrument for the conservation and sustainable management of large carnivore species at a favourable conservation status in the EU.
2. Ensuring the necessary knowledge base: Any management of large carnivores must be determined on the basis of sound scientific evidence using best available and reliable data.
3. Recognition of socio-economic and cultural considerations and concerns: Human societies have the right to use their natural resources and preserve cultural heritage in a sustainable way within multifunctional landscapes, of which large carnivores are an integral part. The contribution of economic activities to the values of those landscapes has to be recognised. The need to ensure public safety should also be recognised.
4. Solutions to conflicts through constructive dialogue among stakeholders: Finding solutions arising from conflicts with large carnivores and facilitating human-large carnivore coexistence is best achieved through constructive dialogue among key stakeholders at local, national and EU levels. These solutions should be adapted to local and regional conditions.
5. Engagement in trans-boundary cooperation: The vast majority of the populations of large carnivore species in the EU have ranges that cross national borders. Therefore national solutions will not work in isolation without meaningful stakeholder dialogue involving trans-boundary cooperation within the EU, and where appropriate, with neighbouring countries, taking into account, inter alia, the Guidelines for Population Level Management Plans for Large Carnivores.

The undersigning organizations commit themselves to the EU Platform on Large Carnivores. By doing so, they undertake to work together to find solutions to conflicts arising from the coexistence of humans and large carnivores by:

- 1) sharing their experiences and expertise in addressing the challenges of human and large-carnivore coexistence;
- 2) listening to, and discussing other stakeholders' experiences and views;
- 3) engaging in dialogue for consensus seeking and accepting that solutions may at times involve compromise;
- 4) being open to accept examples of good practices for successful coexistence of humans and large carnivores;
- 5) expressing willingness to transfer and test those examples of good practices;
- 6) ensuring their capacity to fully engage in the work of the platform.

Brussels, 16 June 2014

Bernard Loze, President  
ICC – The International Council  
for Game and Wildlife Conservation

Pekka Pesonen, Secretary General  
COPA-COGECA  
European Farmers and European Agri-cooperatives

Christoph Blüen, President  
ELO – European Landowners' Organization

Thomas Hansson, President  
EUROPARC Federation

Gilbert de Turckheim, President  
FACE – The European Federation of  
Associations for Hunting and Conservation

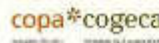
Anni Ojta, Director  
Joint representative of Finnish and Swedish  
Reindeer herders

Luc Sas, Director  
IUCN – International Union for Conservation  
of Nature, European Union Representative Office

Tony Long, Director  
WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature  
European Policy Office

I would like to convey my appreciation for and extend my warm congratulations to the organizations listed above on the signature of this important Agreement, which I wholeheartedly welcome. This represents a major step forward in the EU Large Carnivore Initiative, which the Commission has promoted for the past two years, and is the fruit of our joint efforts to address issues arising from the coexistence of humans and large carnivores in the EU in a constructive spirit of cooperation and dialogue.

Janez Potočnik  
European Commissioner for the Environment





## Key principles:

- 1. To work within the EU legal framework, the Habitats Directive*
- 2. To ensure the necessary knowledge base*
- 3. To recognize socio-economic and cultural considerations and concerns*
- 4. To find solutions to conflicts through constructive dialogue*
- 5. To engage in trans-boundary cooperation*



## Commitments:

- 1. To share experiences and expertise in addressing the challenges of human - LC coexistence;*
- 2. To engage in dialogue for consensus seeking and accepting that solutions may at times involve compromise;*
- 3. To express willingness to transfer and test those examples of good practices;*
- 4. To listen to, and discuss other stakeholders' experiences and views;*
- 5. To be open to accept examples of good practices for successful coexistence of humans and LC;*
- 6. To ensure their capacity to fully engage in the work of the platform.*



## EU Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores (2)

- Membership: at launch limited 8 key European umbrella organizations of stakeholders representing farmers, livestock producers (incl. reindeer-herders), landowners, hunters, scientists and conservationists
- Future expansion: with the agreement of the founding members
- The Commission committed to provide logistical support for the work of the Platform for the initial 2 years
- Member States are invited to follow the work of the Platform and to assist in whatever way they can, or find it appropriate
- First working meeting elected Mr Thierry de l'Escaille of the European Landowners' Organization to co-chair the Platform with the European Commission, and agreed on a terms of reference and a workplan





- **COPA-COGECA – European Farmers and European Agri-cooperatives**
  - Resigned in February 2015
- **ELO - European Landowners' Organization**
- **Joint representatives of Finnish and Swedish reindeer herders**
- **FACE – The European Federation of Associations for Hunting & Conservation**
- **CIC – The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation**
- **IUCN – The World Conservation Union, European Union Representative Office**
- **WWF – Worldwide Fund for Nature, European Policy Office**
- **EUROPARC Federation**



## 1st regional workshop, 22 April, 2015, Pravets, Bulgaria



- Organized at the invitation of CIC – International Council of Game and Wildlife Conservation, in conjunction with their 62nd General Assembly
- With substantial contribution from the Union of Hunters and Anglers of Bulgaria



European  
Commission

- 120+ participants from 20 countries
- CIC members from other continents also present
- Thanks to local host, very good Bulgarian participation, facilitated by interpretation





## Main topics, with a focus on the Balkans and the Carpathians regions:

- 1: Transboundary cooperation for large carnivore management, with a view to key actions at the population level
- 2: Humans and large carnivores in Europe: from conflict to co-existence: relationships between people, large carnivores and institutions
- 3: Key actions on large carnivore populations

### 3: Key actions on large carnivore populations

3 facilitated break-out groups (bear, wolf, lynx) to rank order for the Balkans and the Carpathians regions the recommended actions from

"KEY ACTIONS FOR LARGE CARNIVORE POPULATIONS IN EUROPE"  
(Boitani et al. 2015)



## Second Annual Meeting of the Platform in Brussels on 2nd June, 2015:



- Adopted a first communication plan of the platform
- Decided to focus future attention on socio-economic issues
- The Finnish reindeer herders invited the platform to a second regional workshop



European Commission



### EU PLATFORM ON COEXISTENCE BETWEEN PEOPLE & LARGE CARNIVORES



The four European large carnivore species (brown bear, wolf, lynx and wolverine) are among the most iconic but challenging groups of species in terms of conservation and management in the European Union (EU). This is because they have large transboundary ranges and their needs are closely linked with nature activities such as farming, hunting and recreation.

Recognising both the importance of these socio-economic issues, as well as the importance of large carnivores, the European Commission and a group of representative stakeholder organisations agreed to work together. In June 2024, the EU Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores was officially launched.

The mission of the Platform is to provide ways and means to increase and enhance positive co-existence between human interests and the presence of large carnivore species by exchanging knowledge and by working together in an open-ended, constructive and mutually respectful way.



#### THE PLATFORM'S CORE PRINCIPALS

**1) Working within the EU legal framework:** The EU legislative Directive 2009/24/EEC is the overarching legal instrument for the conservation and sustainable management of large carnivore species at a favourable conservation status in the EU.

**2) Ensuring the necessary knowledge base:** Any management of large carnivores must be determined on the basis of sound scientific evidence using best available and reliable data.

**3) Recognition of socio-economic and cultural considerations and concerns:** Human activities have the right to use their natural resources and preserve cultural heritage. It is a balance we wish multifunctional landscapes, of which large carnivores are an integral part. The contribution of economic activities to the value of those landscapes has to be recognised. The need to ensure public safety should also be recognised.

**4) Solutions to conflicts through constructive dialogue among stakeholders:** Finding solutions among their conflicts with large carnivores and facilitating human-large carnivore coexistence is best achieved through constructive dialogue among key stakeholders at local, national and EU levels. These solutions should be adapted to local and regional conditions.

**5) Engagement in crossboundary cooperation:** The vast majority of the populations of large carnivore species in the EU have ranges that cross national borders. Therefore national policies will do work in tandem with our neighbours. Good nature dialogue facilitates crossboundary cooperation within the EU and where appropriate, with neighbouring countries, taking into account, inter alia, the Guidelines for Facilitating Land Management plans for large carnivores.

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF LARGE CARNIVORES

- Conflicts with humans include the predation of livestock and various problems for humans.
- A variety of practices such as the use of special dogs and electric fences have been adapted to minimise incidents on human activities.
- The relations vary considerably between Member States but sometimes, especially where carnivore numbers have recently increased, serious conflicts can occur.
- Large carnivores also have positive socio-economic effects, such as being a valued game species where applicable, a tourist attraction for tourists and facilitating ecosystem services (e.g. pest-control management).

#### LARGE CARNIVORES IN EUROPE

- Large carnivore numbers have been historically significantly reduced by humans, reaching their lowest population level between the 1950s-70s.
- Most populations are in the process of recovering.
- Over half (55 million km<sup>2</sup>) of Europe's area is now populated by at least one species.
- Recovery has been made possible by improvements in habitat quality, availability of prey species, legislation and public support.
- Nature conservation management (e.g. of grassland and forest) can provide valuable habitats as well as maintaining cultural landscapes.
- Large large carnivores are present in areas which have been modified by human activities and non-human habitats, not only in mountain areas.
- The conservation status of large carnivore species vary with some populations still being endangered in some, others are still being endangered.



<b>BROWN BEAR</b> Ursus arctos	<b>WOLF</b> Canis lupus	<b>EURASIAN LYNX</b> Lynx lynx	<b>WOLVERINE</b> Gulo gulo
27 populations in Europe 200 populations (200 000-300 000) around 12 000 individuals	20 populations in Europe 200 populations (200 000-300 000) around 12 000 individuals	27 populations in Europe 200 populations (200 000-300 000) around 12 000 individuals	1 population in Europe 2 populations (200 000-300 000) around 5 000 individuals

EU - Large Carnivores in Europe - Commission.europa.eu



#### THE FUTURE

While the recovery of large carnivore species is a considerable success story thus far, for this to continue, the positive impact of their coexistence with humans needs to be addressed. Innovative and effective solutions across Europe are not possible, if innovative approaches are not used to solve conflicts while benefiting large carnivore conservation. To this end, an ongoing dialogue between different interest groups is needed to ensure that people and large carnivores can coexist in harmony in the future. The EU Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores wishes to ensure this dialogue takes place.

#### PLANNED WORK

The Platform will seek practical solutions to facilitate coexistence through the collection of case studies from across the EU. In order to give stakeholders an opportunity to share their experiences and discuss problems and potential solutions, meetings and workshops will be organised. The work of the Platform can be followed on its website.

EU Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores

#### PLATFORM MEMBERS



All EU European Stakeholder Organisations  
[www.europlatformoncoexistence.eu](http://www.europlatformoncoexistence.eu)  
 Inter-Departmental Working Group on Wildlife  
 (IWD) - The Commission's Inter-Departmental Working Group on Wildlife  
 IWD - The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation  
 (CITES) Working Group  
 IWD - International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - European Office  
 IUCN - European Office  
 WWF - Worldwide Fund for Nature (European Office)  
 WWF - European Office  
 WWF - European Office



Publications Office

EU - Large Carnivores in Europe - Commission.europa.eu



- NATURE & BIODIVERSITY
- EU Biodiversity Policy
- EU Nature Legislation
- Natura 2000 Network
- Species protection
  - Introduction
  - Wild Birds
  - Species under Habitats Directive
    - Introduction
    - EU Species Red Lists
    - EU species action plans
    - EC Guidance on species protection
  - Large Carnivores
    - Introduction
    - Status and distribution of large carnivore in Europe
    - Towards a population level management
    - Building a dialogue with stakeholders
    - Promoting best practices
    - EU Platform on Large Carnivores
    - Communication materials
    - Media resources
- Green Infrastructure
- Invasive Alien Species
- Farming for biodiversity
- Global biodiversity
- Wildlife Trade
- Animal welfare
- Forests
- Climate Change

## Large carnivores in the EU - the Commission's activity on large carnivores



### What's new ?

[Key actions for Large Carnivore populations in Europe](#) prepared by Boitani *et al.* under contract for the European Commission has been published. The technical report covers the most urgent actions necessary at the population level for four species of large carnivore protected under the EU's Habitats Directive.

See subpage "[Building a dialogue with stakeholders](#)" for new documents produced by "Pilot actions" in 2013-2014.

The European Union is home to five species of large carnivore. These include the brown bear, the wolf, the wolverine and two species of lynx, the Eurasian lynx and the Iberian lynx. Historically these species have all suffered dramatic declines in numbers and distribution as a consequence of human activity. Due to increases in their prey and forest cover and favourable legislation the last few decades have seen a positive response, with most populations stabilizing or increasing again. A result has been the return of these species to many areas from which they have been absent for decades. At least one of these species is currently found in 21 EU countries.

However, while this recovery can be viewed as a great conservation success it has resulted in controversy in some areas. In response the Commission has initiated a range of measures to encourage cooperation between member states, engaging in dialogue with stakeholders and promoting best practices in management methods. These pages provide an introduction to the Commission's activity on large carnivores.

### For more information on large carnivores

- [Conservation status](#)
- [Towards population level management](#)
- [Building a dialogue with stakeholders](#)
- [Promoting best practices](#)
- [EU Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Photos and maps](#)





## NATURE &amp; BIODIVERSITY

EU Biodiversity Policy ▶

EU Nature Legislation ▶

Natura 2000 Network ▶

Species protection ▾

Introduction

Wild Birds ▶

Species under  
Habitats Directive ▾

Introduction

EU Species Red Lists

EU species action plans

EC Guidance on species  
protection

Large Carnivores ▾

Introduction

Status and distribution of  
large carnivore in EuropeTowards a population level  
managementBuilding a dialogue with  
stakeholders

Promoting best practices

EU Platform on Large  
Carnivores ▾

Introduction

Platform members

News

Events

## Case Studies



The Platform members are engaged in gathering case studies which document how original conflictual situations have been resolved. These should demonstrate lessons learned in one location which can be applied in other situations or other Member States.

**Provision of advice/awareness raising**

- [Contact Office "Wolves in Saxony", Germany](#)
- [Large Carnivore Expert in Western Finland](#)
- [National Advice Centre for Herders, Austria](#)
- [Of Bears and Men in Central Balkan National Park, Bulgaria](#)

**Provision of practical support**

- [Greek National Protocol and Bear Emergency Response Team for Conflict Cases](#)

### Provision of advice/awareness raising

**Contact Office "Wolves in Saxony, Germany"****Implementation:** September 2004 – December 2016**Member State:** Germany**Contact:** Contact Office Wolves Saxony**More information:** [www.wolfsregion-lausitz.de](http://www.wolfsregion-lausitz.de)**Target species:** Wolf



**The city of Wolfsburg is now a new name on the map for wolf conservation and management: public - private partnership**



**B@B: The EU Business and Biodiversity Platform**

**[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/business/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/biodiversity/business/index_en.htm)**



At the Bear Pit in the city of Bern, there is an excellent symbol of large carnivore conservation and management:



**WALKING THE TIGHTROPE**



Next workshop, 8th October,  
Rovaniemi, Lapland Finland:  
Focus on

- 1) Socio-economic aspects
- 2) The Nordic conditions of  
human – LC coexistence



**Thank you for your attention!**

**[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/carnivores/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/carnivores/index_en.htm)**

**[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/carnivores/coexistence\\_platform.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/species/carnivores/coexistence_platform.htm)**