

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications DETEC

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Bern Convention Possible file: 2023/03: Switzerland_New wolf culling policy



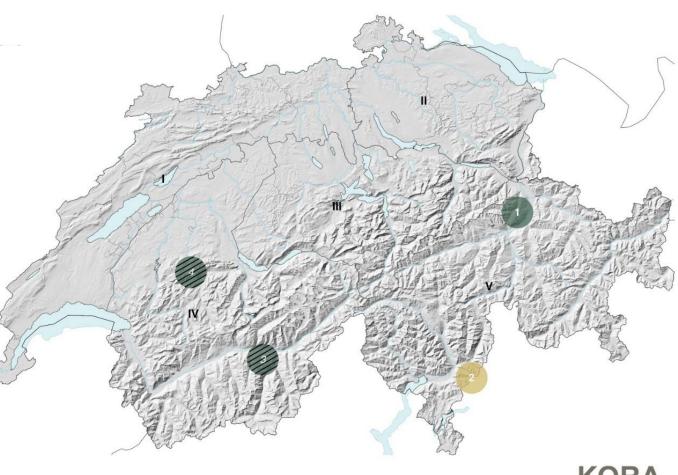
Strasbourg, 5th December 2024

Wolf in Switzerland

- Growth of wolf population in Switzerland
- Political discussion and adaptation of laws
- Implementation
 - Regulation of wolves
 - Protection of livestock
- Compliance with the Bern Convention

Situation 2017

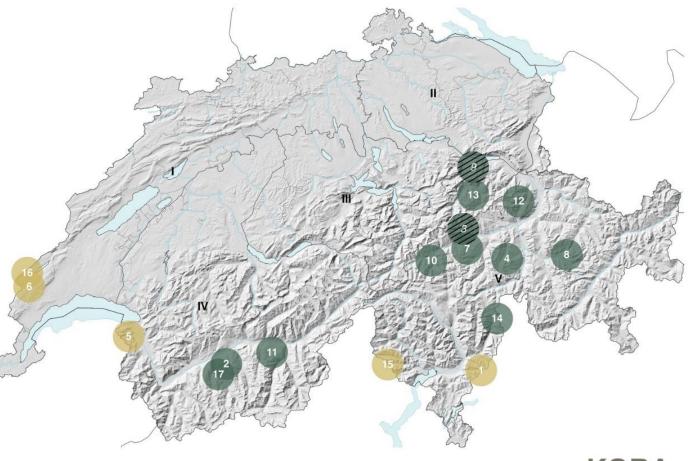
- Wolf population: 4 packs
- Revision of the Swiss Federal Hunting Act in order to move from reactive to proactive regulation of wolves
- Approval by the Secretary General of the Bern Convention
- A popular vote in September 2020 stopped the revision



updated on 13.11.2024



- Exponential growth with doubling of population every 3 years
- Wolf population : 17 packs
- Parliamentary initiative to regulate wolves
- Revised Hunting Act adopted in December 2022
- First proactive regulation in Dec 2023 / Jan 2024

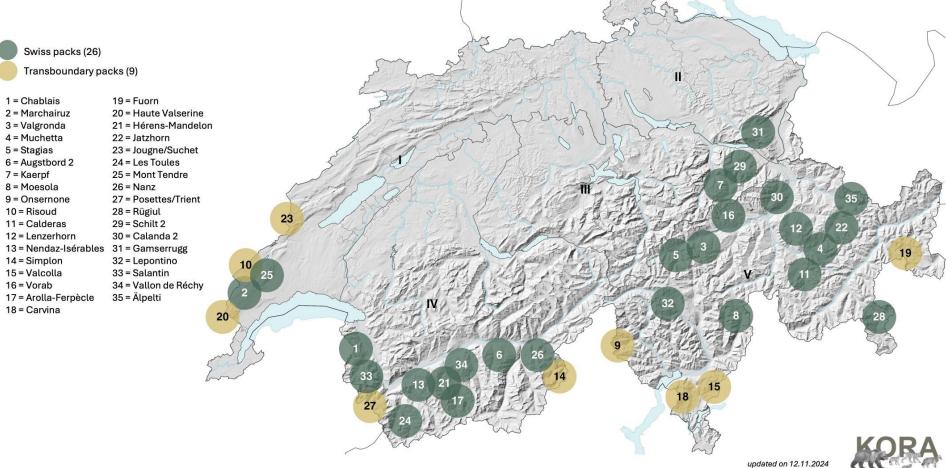


updated on 13.11.2024



Situation 2024

Wolf Packs in Switzerland and Liechtenstein Monitoring year 2024-2025 (1 February to 31 January)



0

Rules of regulation

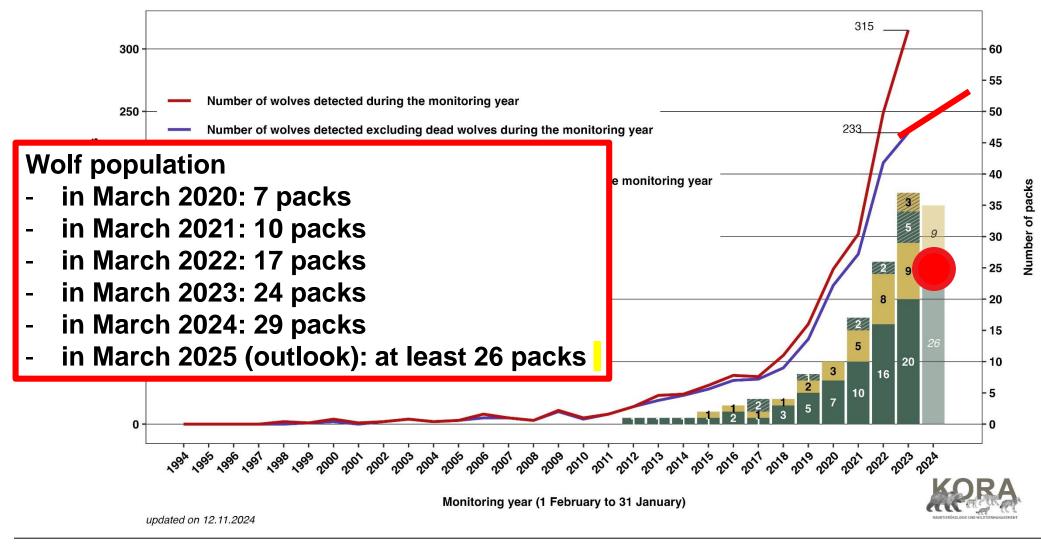
- **Reactive** (after damage has occured)
 - Individual wolf: at least 6 farm animals (sheep, goats) killed (art. 9bis JSV)
 - Wolf pack: at least 8 farm animals killed or a piece of cattle or one horse killed or seriously injured (art. 4c JSV)
- Proactive (only packs, before damage may occur) (Art. 4b JSV)
 - culling of a maximum of 50% or 66% of wolf pups per pack based on an argumentation (e.g. in order to minimize risk of damage to farm animals)
 - removal of entire packs under strict conditions
- FOEN approval required to regulate wolf packs

Bern Convention | 5.12.2024

Culling entire packs of wolves

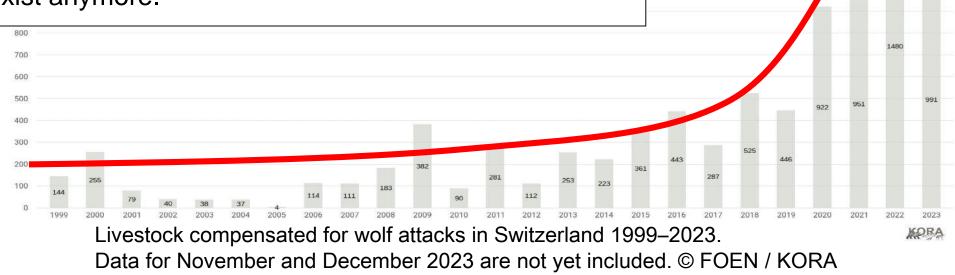
- Restricted to packages with "unwanted behaviour"
- unwanted behaviours:
 - a. repeatedly overcome measures to protect the flock and subsequently kill livestock;
 - b. repeatedly attack and kill or seriously injure cattle or horses;
 - c. kill farm animals in a farmyard, in stables;
 - d. regularly enter or remain within or in the immediate vicinity of settlements of their own accord and show insufficient shyness towards people.

Long-term Evolution of the Number of Detected Individuals and Packs



Livestock protection

- effective protection measures are defined in the hunting law and are paid according to that legal basis
 The Derliament recently doubled the fundator
- The Parliament recently doubled the funds for protecting livestock.
- Since 2024, agricultural legislation provides financial support for protecting livestock, too.
- The category "not reasonably protectable alp" will not exist anymore.



Compliance with the Bern Convention

Switzerland bases its Strategy for Wolf Management on Art. 9 of the Bern Convention and:

- Revised Resolution No. 2 (1993) on the scope of Articles 8 and 9 of the Bern Convention, adopted on 2 December 2011
 - It is not required that the damage be already present. Rather, it is sufficient if serious damage in all likelihood will occur.
- Information by the Secretariat of the Bern Convention dating from 29th january 2013
- Personal communication by the Secretary General Mr. Galiano to a commission of the Swiss Parliament in 2018.

We hereby formally request that the possible file be closed.