

**Question for written answer E-003127/2022  
to the Commission**

Rule 138

**Annika Bruna (ID), Anna Zalewska (ECR)**

Subject: Protecting wolves and herds

In Savoie recently, all the adult wolves in one pack were shot after depredations on domestic herds. The cubs from this pack are still unable to feed and are therefore likely to die.

This authorisation to shoot does not seem to be in line with the protected status of wolves, whose conservation requires maintaining higher numbers to ensure their long-term viability. Furthermore, when alpha wolves are killed, weakened packs disperse and further attack domestic livestock, which are more vulnerable than wild animals.

It should also be borne in mind that packs help to regulate large game, such as wild boar and deer, which can pose a threat to crop harvests and the natural renewal of the forest.

In addition to a ban on shooting during the breeding and cub-rearing periods, effective means of protecting herds are necessary, such as human surveillance, the use of guard dogs and deterrents (sound, visual and olfactory means and non-lethal shooting). The Italian experience demonstrates the effectiveness of these means.

Is the Commission gathering information on the various policies pursued by the Member States to improve the coexistence of humans and wolves? Is it possible to finance technical support for farmers?