

**Case C-26/24****Summary of the request for a preliminary ruling pursuant to Article 98(1) of the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Justice****Date lodged:**

15 January 2024

**Referring court:**

Tribunale Regionale di Giustizia Amministrativa della Regione autonoma Trentino – Alto Adige/Südtirol (Italy)

**Date of the decision to refer:**

20 December 2023

**Appellant:**

LNDC Animal Protection

**Respondents:**

Provincia autonoma di Trento

Ministero dell'ambiente e della sicurezza energetica

**Subject matter of the main proceedings**

The proceedings concern a series of appeals brought by various environmental/animal welfare associations against certain measures pursuant to which, after a female brown bear had killed a person, the President of the Provincia autonoma di Trento (Autonomous Province of Trento, 'the PAT'), authorised the bear's disposal by killing.

**Subject matter and legal basis of the request**

By its reference for a preliminary ruling under Article 267 TFEU, the referring court asks, in essence, whether Article 16 of the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43), which allows an authority to derogate from the prohibition of the deliberate capture or killing of specimens of species protected in the wild, provides for an order of priority between, on the one hand, the permanent

captivity of the dangerous animal (that is to say, capturing it in order to place it in permanent captivity) and, on the other hand, its killing.

### **Question referred for a preliminary ruling**

1. On the basis of the provisions of Article 16 of Directive 92/43/EEC, once it has been established that one of the situations expressly referred to in points (a) to (e) of Article 16(1) exists and that the condition that ‘the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range’ has been satisfied, for the purpose of granting authorisation to derogate from the prohibition of ‘all forms of deliberate capture or killing of specimens of these species in the wild’, laid down in Article 12(a) of that directive, must the further condition that ‘there is no satisfactory alternative’ be interpreted as meaning that the competent authority must show that there is no satisfactory alternative that would prevent the animal from being removed from its natural range, from which follows the possibility of a reasoned choice concerning the measure to be taken in practice, consisting either in capturing the animal and keeping it in permanent captivity or in killing it, those measures being placed on an equal footing?

or

2. On the basis of the provisions of Article 16 of Directive 92/43/EEC, once it has been established that one of the situations expressly referred to in points (a) to (e) of Article 16(1) exists and that the condition that ‘the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range’ has been satisfied, for the purpose of granting authorisation to derogate from the prohibition of ‘all forms of deliberate capture or killing of specimens of these species in the wild’, laid down in Article 12(a) of that directive, must the further condition, that ‘there is no satisfactory alternative’, be interpreted as imposing on the competent authority an obligation to choose, as the preferred option, capture for the purposes of keeping the animal in captivity (permanent captivity), and that only where that solution is objectively and not temporarily impossible does it permit the disposal of the animal by killing, so that there is a strict hierarchy between such measures?

### **Provisions of European Union law and case-law relied on**

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, Articles 2, 12 and 16 (‘the directive’);

Judgments of 20 October 2005, *Commission v United Kingdom*, C-6/04; of 10 May 2007, *Commission v Austria*, C-508/04; of 14 June 2007, *Commission v Finland*, C-342/05, (paragraphs 31 and 45); of 17 April 2018, *Commission v Poland*, C-441/17; of 10 October 2019, *Luonnonsuojeluyhdistys Tapiola*, C-674/17, (paragraphs 27, 28, 29, 32, 38, 41, 49, 51, 59, 66 and 68); of 11 June

2020, *Asociația ‘Alianța pentru combaterea abuzurilor’*, Case C-88/19, (paragraphs 25, 44 and 49); and of 2 March 2023, *Commission v Republic of Poland*, C-432/21

### **Provisions of national law relied on**

Decreto del Presidente della Provincia Autonoma di Trento n. 10 del 27 aprile 2023 (Decree No 10 of 27 April 2023 of the President of the Autonomous Province of Trento);

Legge provinciale 11 luglio 2018, n. 9 – Attuazione dell’articolo 16 della direttiva 92/43/CEE del Consiglio, del 21 maggio 1992, relativa alla conservazione degli habitat naturali e seminaturali e della flora e della fauna selvatiche: tutela del sistema alpicolturale (“L. prov. n. 9/2018”) (Provincial Law No 9 of 11 July 2018 – Implementation of Article 16 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora: protection of the alpine farming system; ‘Provincial Law No 9/2018’)

### **Succinct presentation of the facts and procedure in the main proceedings**

- 1 On 5 April 2023, in the municipality of Caldes (province of Trento), a 26-year-old man was found dead in a forest, with injuries later attributed to a brown bear specimen, named JJ4. On 8 and 13 April 2023 the President of the PAT issued two urgent orders, for the purpose of protecting public safety, for the killing of the specimen, orders that he subsequently declared null and void after the animal had been captured. The bear is currently being kept in a protected location (the Casteller centre). On 27 April 2023 the President of the PAT issued Decree No 10 (‘the contested decree’) authorising the disposal of the animal by killing, pursuant to Provincial Law No 9/2018 (transposing Article 16 of the directive).
- 2 In its application initiating proceedings, the Associazione LNDC (‘the association’) challenged the decree and sought its annulment on the following grounds: **(A)** the PAT takes the view that public safety may only be guaranteed by killing the specimen responsible for the incident of 5 April, whereas the Consiglio di Stato (Council of State), in other previous interim orders issued on the same subject, had already highlighted the fact that the previous incident in June 2020 had not resulted from a problem with the bear’s behaviour, but rather from the simultaneous presence of unfavourable circumstances, and that killing required a specific assessment of the degree of dangerousness of the bear, in relation both to environmental conditions and the causes of the attack, and to the extent of control actions to be put in place: therefore, according to the Council of State, the PAT should have assessed all the dynamics of the assault, without limiting itself to the criterion of a ‘high-risk bear, that is to say, a bear responsible for unprovoked attacks on a person’ in order to justify the killing; **(B)** it is common ground that the bear was accompanied by at least three cubs and that the incident occurred while the victim was running in the forest, which suggests that the presence of the

man had not been perceived in time by the animal, which reacted instinctively and in defence of the cubs. Thus, the animal does not in itself present a particularly dangerous profile such as to necessarily require its killing; **(C)** in its opinion, the Istituto superiore per la protezione e la ricerca ambientale (Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research; ‘ISPRA’) reiterated that both putting the specimen down and transferring it for the purposes of keeping it in captivity are options that comply with the technical guidelines; furthermore, it would appear that the Ministry of the Environment has already taken steps to find a suitable destination for bear JJ4, so as to avoid killing it, which would only be an act of cruelty to an animal that can no longer do any harm; **(D)** the reasons given by the PAT for carrying out the killing quickly, linked to problems associated with the prolonged keeping of the animal in captivity at the Casteller centre, should be rejected because, in particular thanks to the involvement of animal welfare associations and the ministry concerned, a suitable facility for keeping the animal could be identified rapidly. With an appeal on additional grounds, the association then challenged the Guidelines for the implementation of Provincial Law No 9/2018 and of Article 16 of the directive (‘the Guidelines’) on the grounds that they were adopted in breach of EU and national principles for the authorisation of derogations from the system for protecting bears, and in so far as they confer on the President of the PAT the power to authorise the taking, capture and killing of bears, departing from the principles of an order of priority among the measures that may be adopted, and their proportionality, which are apparent from the directive.

- 3 By Order No 39/2023, the referring court held that the associations’ claims were unfounded on the ground that: **(I)** the factual framework had in fact been adequately reconstructed in the light of the analyses and autopsy performed, which clearly demonstrated that bear JJ4 was responsible for the event; **(II)** the fact that the bear had had cubs with her could not automatically lead to a conclusion that the attack was the result of her instinct to protect them. Furthermore, in the opinion of ISPRA, the bear’s behaviour, according to the Interregional Action Plan for the Conservation of the Brown Bear in the Central and Eastern Alps (‘PACOBACE’), corresponded to the highest level of danger and the bear fell into the ‘high risk’ category, for which immediate removal is recommended; **(III)** it is apparent from the contested decree that alternatives to killing were properly considered, but that the President of the PAT, following the relevant provincial Guidelines, did not consider such measures to be appropriate to address the dangerousness of the bear, since capturing it and fitting a radio-collar would not protect human safety. The Guidelines specify that the PAT has temporary or permanent captivity facilities, such as the Casteller centre, which, however, can accommodate a maximum of three specimens and is the only facility in the Alpine area authorised to keep problem bears. The Guidelines state that in European States where bears are present, dangerous animals should usually be killed, rather than kept in captivity for life, because: (a) bears born in the wild and accustomed to ranging over areas of hundreds of square kilometres cannot enjoy the same conditions in a restricted area; (b) bears can live much longer in captivity than in the wild and keeping them entails significant demands in view of the

potential number of specimens to be kept and the associated work involved in the construction and management of facilities; (c) the management of wild bears in confined spaces may lead to problems of interaction between them, such as attacks, injury and killing; (d) specimens in captivity cannot be released back into the wild, given the degree to which they have become habituated to humans. In addition, the Casteller centre has three sectors, one of which is already occupied by another bear, which needs as much space as possible, and one by JJ4, while space needs to be left free for the placement of other specimens, in emergencies; (IV) the associations have failed to rebut the section of the contested decree that states that: (a) the possible transfer of the bear to a site outside the PAT is unreasonable in view of ISPRA's warnings, based on scientific arguments, concerning the risks of the animal's escape, given its very aggressive behaviour; (b) the PAT has no specific alternative for transferring bear JJ4 to an external site, including abroad, that would provide high safety standards for its visitors, operators and persons carrying out transfer operations. The willingness to accommodate the bear expressed by other entities, such as Zoo Safari Fasano (Apulia) and facilities in Jordan and Germany, are general statements that do not set out specific implementation arrangements, and in particular do not set out how the safety and security of persons will be ensured, or the costs.

- 4 By subsequent interim order No 50/23, the referring court also dismissed the association's action on additional grounds, alleging that the approval of the Guidelines had infringed the principles laid down by EU and national legislation for the authorisation of derogations from the strict protection system for the species. The referring court stated, inter alia, that, in so far as PACOBACE did not indicate criteria for choosing between the alternatives to removing the dangerous specimen, in order to prevent delays in decision-making from creating situations dangerous to public safety the PAT had, through the Guidelines, introduced criteria to be applied in order to determine the measure to be implemented. It follows from the Guidelines that capturing an animal and fitting a radio-collar and capturing it in order to transfer it are not appropriate measures for managing the danger to human life; the Guidelines state that the action to be taken in the most serious cases is killing, and also specify the reasons why that measure is to be considered preferable to keeping the animal in permanent captivity. The referring court refutes, in essence, the arguments put forward by the association regarding the ineffectiveness of the PAT's action and the alleged deliberate policy of reducing specimens present in provincial territory, affirming that the Guidelines state the reasons why killing is preferable and that such killing is not detrimental to the condition that the species concerned should be maintained at a favourable conservation status in its natural area, especially since the bear population in the Autonomous Province of Trento is considerably higher than that identified as a viable minimum population and is currently at a favourable conservation status.
- 5 In its Order No 2920/2023, the Council of State amended in part the above-mentioned Order No 39/2023 of the referring court and suspended the order for the killing of specimen JJ4, thereby keeping the bear alive, in captivity, to protect public safety.

## Legal background

- 6 The brown bear is protected internationally by the Bern Convention of 19 September 1979.
- 7 At EU level, Articles 12 and 16 of the directive concern prohibitions of the capture or killing of specimens of protected species in the wild and possible derogations from those prohibitions. Article 16 was transposed into the PAT's legal order by Article 1 of Provincial Law No 9/2018. The text in force at the time the contested decree was adopted provided that, in order to preserve the alpine farming system of the province's mountain territory, and in particular to conserve natural habitats, ensure the interest of public health and safety or for other imperative reasons of public interest, the President of the PAT was empowered to authorise the taking, capture or killing of bears and wolves, provided that there was no satisfactory alternative and that the taking was not detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in its natural range. That article was amended by Provincial Law No 59 of 8 August 2023, which exempts the President of the PAT from the obligation to seek the opinion of ISPRA in certain circumstances, and provides that the President must always order the killing of the specimen under certain conditions, such as when the specimen attacks using physical contact, deliberately follows people or tries to enter homes. The referring court considers that change to be irrelevant, since it is not retroactive.

## The essential arguments of the parties in the main proceedings

- 8 According to the referring court's case-law, Provincial Law No 9/2018 and PACOBACE do not define an order of priority between permanent captivity and killing for dangerous bears, and the measures of taking, capture and killing are equivalent in the sense that they produce the same effect of having an impact on the conservation of natural habitats by excluding the dangerous specimen from its habitat.
- 9 The Council of State (in Orders Nos 2915, 2918 and 2920/2023, cited in paragraph 4 above, issued in proceedings other than the present proceedings) took a different view, stating that, according to the Court of Justice, the directive requires Member States not only to adopt a comprehensive legislative framework but also to implement concrete and specific protection measures, including preventive measures, that enable the actual avoidance of the deliberate capture or killing in the wild of protected specimens (judgment in Case C-441/17). Although Article 16 of the directive authorises the Member States to derogate, that derogation is subject to the condition that there is no satisfactory alternative and that the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in its natural range (judgment in Case C-674/17). Article 16(1) must be interpreted restrictively (judgment in Case C-508/04).

- 10 According to the Council of State, the matter is governed by the principle of proportionality. A derogation is only possible according to a rationale that sets out an order of priority and complies with that principle. In order to be proportionate, it is not sufficient for the measure to be appropriate for the purpose, but it must be the only one possible, so as not to represent an excessive sacrifice of the benefit that is deemed to be lesser when the opposing interests are weighed against each other. Contrary to the submission by the referring court, the Council of State affirms that the measures that the authority may take must be adopted in line with an order of priority, with the result that recourse may be had to the most serious measure only where it is established that it would be impossible to adopt the less cruel measure.
- 11 The Council of State concluded that an animal may only be killed in the extreme and rare case that it is objectively, rather than temporarily and subjectively, impossible to have recourse to less cruel actions. It held that the contested decree exceeded those limits, in so far as it ordered the animal to be killed without having adequately assessed the effectiveness of intermediate measures capable of safeguarding public safety without sacrificing the animal's life, and that the contested measure is logically flawed. The absence of adequate facilities for accommodating the bear cannot, in the view of the Council of State, justify a measure that infringes the principle of proportionality and risks authorising indiscriminate use of the extreme measure of killing. The public alarm prompted by recent tragic episodes should not affect assessments made by the administration, which must continue to be strictly guided by legal criteria. Precisely by virtue of the structural deficiencies and the emergency situation, the administration had a duty to assess every intermediate measure between releasing the animal and killing it, and, therefore, it should also have assessed the possibility of transferring it to a facility other than those belonging to the PAT, possibly outside the national territory.
- 12 The Council of State thus took the view, in the orders mentioned above, that the contested decree, in so far as it ordered the killing of the animal, was disproportionate and inconsistent with supranational and national legislation requiring the appropriate assessment of intermediate measures.

### **Succinct presentation of the reasoning in the request for a preliminary ruling**

- 13 The referring court limits the scope of the question referred for a preliminary ruling by observing that, in the present case, contrary to the submissions of the applicant associations, it is not relevant to assess the manner in which the competent administration ensures the protection, in advance, of the animal species subject to protection: the present case concerns an individual measure ordering the removal of an animal that posed a danger to public safety. Accordingly, the question referred for a preliminary ruling seeks only to ascertain the correct interpretation of the EU law applicable to the contested measure authorising a derogation from the prohibition of killing. In particular, the referring court

considers that, for the purposes of assessing the lawfulness of the contested decree, it is not necessary to ascertain whether or not the PAT had put in place appropriate measures to prevent events such as that which led to the adoption of the decree.

- 14 The referring court observes that, when interpreting a provision of EU law, account must also be taken of its context and of the objectives pursued by the legislation of which it forms part. The aim pursued by the directive, namely the protection of biodiversity through the conservation of wild fauna of Community interest and their natural habitats, is therefore of decisive importance.
- 15 The referring court explains that, in its judgment in Case C-88/19, the Court of Justice clarified the purpose of the directive, making it clear that the terms ‘natural range’ and ‘the wild’ extend to areas outside specifically protected sites and also include areas of human settlement. The Court of Justice also clarified that ‘the protection ... applies not only in specific places, but covers all specimens of the protected animal species living in the wild or as wild animals and thus performing a function within natural ecosystems, without necessarily applying to those specimens which are being lawfully held in captivity’ (paragraph 44), and that ‘an interpretation to the effect that the “natural range” ... also includes areas located outside protected sites and that the resulting protection is therefore not restricted to those sites is such as to allow the objective of prohibiting the killing or capture of specimens of protected animal species to be achieved. The aim is to protect such species not only in certain restrictively defined places but also the specimens of those species living in the wild or as wild animals and thus performing a function within the natural ecosystems’ (paragraph 49). It may thus be concluded, in line with the objective of protection pursued by the directive, that the wording of Article 12 aims to achieve such protection, and not merely to protect the life of an individual specimen belonging to a protected species, irrespective of all circumstances.
- 16 The referring court points out that the Court of Justice has held: that the burden of proving the existence of the conditions for derogation pursuant to Article 16 rests on the authority adopting the relevant decision (judgment in Case C-6/04); that the national authorities must establish that the three conditions laid down in that article are present (judgment in Case C-342/05); that the Member States must ensure that the cumulative effects of the derogations do not produce impacts contrary to the objectives of Article 12 or of the directive as a whole, and must adopt the precautionary principle if the scientific data leave uncertainty as to whether or not a derogation will be detrimental to the maintenance of an endangered species at a favourable conservation status; that the fulfilment of those conditions must be duly substantiated by reference to specific and concrete situations (judgment in Case C-674/17).
- 17 The referring court states that it is familiar with the case-law of the Council of State contained in interim Order No 2920/23 concerning the scope of the principle of proportionality, but criticises the Council of State for failing, in that order, to

adopt a position on the precise reasons set out on that point by the referring court, which repeatedly reaffirmed the principle that the measures of taking, capture and killing are equivalent measures, in the sense that they produce the same effect of having an impact on the conservation of natural habitats inhabited by bears, by excluding the dangerous specimen from its natural habitat.

- 18 Ultimately, the referring court takes the view that Article 16 of the directive – which permits derogation from the prohibition of the deliberate capture or killing of protected specimens under strict conditions, including the need to protect public safety – does not state that keeping an animal in permanent captivity is to be preferred to killing it. Therefore, where such a need has been established, as well as the condition that the removal is not detrimental to the maintenance of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in its natural range, the remaining condition, namely that ‘there is no satisfactory alternative’, must be interpreted in the light of the directive’s overall objective, which is the conservation of biodiversity. It is true that the Court of Justice requires ‘a clear and sufficient statement of reasons as to the absence of a satisfactory alternative’ capable of achieving the objectives relied on in order to justify the derogation in question (judgment in Case C-342/05, paragraph 31), but it does not require a specific statement of reasons as to the order of priority between capture and killing.
- 19 The referring court considers that ascertaining that there is no satisfactory alternative refers to ascertaining that there is no alternative solution that would enable the animal to be kept in the wild, and would avoid its removal. But if that is the purpose of the directive, then capture and killing are entirely equivalent measures, because both produce the same effect, which is to remove the animal from the wild and stop it from living as a wild animal. Thus, the competent authority’s assessment does not concern the choice between killing the animal or keeping it in permanent captivity, but rather whether or not to remove the animal from the wild and stop it from living as a wild animal, with a view to the protection of the protected species which is the purpose of the directive.
- 20 The referring court notes that the absence of any order of priority between keeping in captivity and killing is confirmed by the placement of the prohibition of capture or killing, which is to be found in Article 12 of the directive and not in Article 16, which concerns the conditions for derogation. Nowhere does the text of Article 12 state that capture is to be preferred to killing. On the contrary, even in the case of a derogation provided for in Article 16(1)(e) [(‘to allow, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking or keeping of certain specimens (...)] where only capture or keeping is intended, the Court of Justice itself has held that killing is equivalent to capture for the purposes of Article 16, stating that ‘the concept of “taking” within the meaning of Article 16(1) (...) must be understood as including both the capture and killing of specimens (...) so that that provision can (...) serve as basis for granting derogations’ (judgment in Case C-674/17, paragraph 32). The argument that the

principle of proportionality provides for an order of priority between the two measures is thus disproved.

- 21 The referring court considers that its reasoning is consistent with the other condition set out in Article 16, under which the derogation must not be detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status. In the referring court's view, capture and killing are entirely equivalent measures, as both remove the specimen from its natural range. Merely keeping the specimen alive, but within a facility, does not demonstrate that there is no detriment to the species.
- 22 The referring court considers that the interpretation given by the Council of State is unreasonable because it excludes the possibility for the competent authority to justify the choice of killing an animal that poses a danger to public safety (instead of keeping it in captivity). If permanent captivity were to take priority over killing, the authority would have to demonstrate the rare circumstance that it is objectively, rather than temporarily and subjectively, impossible to keep the animal in permanent captivity (not only in facilities under its own responsibility, but also in other States). That would, however, constitute a *probatio diabolica*, which eliminates the relevance of other justifications relating to the individual case, in the context of the balancing of interests, concerning the welfare of the animal, which is used to living in the wild, the possible absence of any place where it might be accommodated, the costs and the safety of the operators, and so forth.
- 23 The referring court therefore reiterates that the rules laid down by Provincial Law No 9/2018 comply with Article 16 of the directive, but nevertheless considers it necessary, in order to clarify the interpretation of the applicable EU law, to stay the proceedings and transmit the documents to the Court of Justice.