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Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

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COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS 1 - 30

Draft report
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(PE737.282v01-00)

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration

Proposal for a regulation
(COM(2022)0304 – C9-0208/2022 – 2022/0195(COD))

Table of content:

Disclaimer: Document still subject to lawyer-linguistic revision (including updating of cross-references and footnotes), technical adjustments and formatting corrections. For recitals see comments under compromise amendment 30.

Compromise Amendment 1

Article 1 Subject matter

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 44-48, 534-592, 193
But not 555, 556, 584, 589 => Article 10b

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – title

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
Subject matter	Subject matter ***and overarching Union objectives***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. This Regulation ***lays down rules to contribute to:***	***1.*** This Regulation ***establishes a framework within which Member States shall put in place, without delay, effective and area-based restoration measures which shall collectively cover, by 2030, at least 30 % of the Union's land, freshwater and sea areas in need of restoration and, by 2050, all ecosystems in need of restoration.***
(a) the continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union's land and sea areas through the restoration of ecosystems;	
(b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation;	
(c) meeting the Union's international commitments.	

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. This Regulation ***establishes a framework within which Member States shall put in place, without delay, effective and area-based restoration measures which together shall cover, by 2030, at least 20 % of*** the Union's land and sea areas ***and, by 2050, all ecosystems in need of*** restoration.	2. ***For that purpose,*** this Regulation ***lays down rules which contribute to:***
	(a) the continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union's land, ***freshwater*** and sea areas ***through the*** restoration ***of ecosystems and their ecological integrity and connectivity;***
	(b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation;
	(c) achieving the Union's international objectives, including the Convention on Biological Diversity* and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as well as the Paris Agreement**, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
	d) enhancing food security .
	Footnotes:
	**** OJ L 309, 13.12.1993, p. 1***
	***** OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	2 a. The relevant Union institutions and the Member States shall take the overarching Union objectives for ecosystem restoration set out in paragraph 1 into account in all policies and measures with a likely impact on achieving them.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
This Regulation applies to ecosystems referred to in Articles 4 to 10:	This Regulation applies to ecosystems referred to in Articles 4 to 10:

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 point a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(a) in the territory of Member States;	(a) in the territory of Member States;

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 point b

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(b) in waters, the seabed and subsoil on the seaward side of the baseline from which the extent of the territorial waters is measured extending to the outmost reach of the area where a Member State exercises sovereign rights, in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.	(b) in waters, the seabed and subsoil on the seaward side of the baseline from which the extent of the territorial waters is measured extending to the outmost reach of the area where a Member State exercises sovereign rights, in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Compromise Amendment 2

Article 3 Definitions
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 49-52, 593-702, 193

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
The following definitions apply:	The following definitions apply:
(1) 'ecosystem' means a dynamic complex of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit, and includes habitat types, habitats of species and species populations;	(1) 'ecosystem' means a dynamic complex of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit, and includes habitat types, habitats of species and species populations;
(2) 'habitat of a species' means an environment defined by specific abiotic and biotic factors, in which the species lives at any stage of its biological cycle;	(2) 'habitat of a species' means an environment defined by specific abiotic and biotic factors, in which the species lives at any stage of its biological cycle;
(3) 'restoration' means the process of actively or passively assisting the recovery of an ecosystem towards or to good condition, of a habitat type to the highest level of condition attainable and to its favourable reference area, of a habitat of a species to a sufficient quality and quantity, or of species populations to satisfactory levels, as a means of conserving or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience;	(3) 'restoration' means the process of actively or passively assisting the recovery of an ecosystem towards or to good condition, of a habitat type to the highest level of condition attainable and to its favourable reference area, of a habitat of a species to a sufficient quality and quantity, or of species populations to satisfactory levels, as a means of conserving or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience***, without prejudice to irreversible ecosystem changes caused by climate change***;
(4) 'good condition' means a state where the key characteristics of an ecosystem, namely its physical, chemical, compositional, structural and functional state, and its landscape and seascape characteristics, reflect the high level of ecological integrity, stability and resilience necessary to ensure its long-term maintenance;	(4) 'good condition' means a state where the key characteristics of an ecosystem, namely its physical, chemical, compositional, structural and functional state, and its landscape and seascape characteristics, reflect the high level of ecological integrity, stability and resilience necessary to ensure its long-term maintenance;
(5) 'favourable reference area' means the total area of a habitat type in a given biogeographical region or marine region at national level that is considered the	(5) 'favourable reference area' means the total area of a habitat type in a given biogeographical region or marine region at national level that is considered the

minimum necessary to ensure the long-term viability of the habitat type and its species, and all its significant ecological variations in its natural range, and which is composed of the area of the habitat type and, if that area is not sufficient, the area necessary for the re-establishment of the habitat type;	minimum necessary to ensure the long-term viability of the habitat type and its species, and all its significant ecological variations in its natural range, and which is composed of the area of the habitat type and, if that area is not sufficient, the area necessary for the re-establishment of the habitat type, ***taking into consideration ecological variations due to climate change***;
(6) 'sufficient quality of habitat' means the quality of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range;	(6) 'sufficient quality of habitat' means the quality of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range;
(7) 'sufficient quantity of habitat' means the quantity of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range;	(7) 'sufficient quantity of habitat' means the quantity of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its ***dynamic*** natural range;
(8) 'pollinator' means a wild animal which transports pollen from the anther of a plant to the stigma of a plant, enabling fertilisation and the production of seeds;	(8) 'pollinator' means a wild animal which transports pollen from the anther of a plant to the stigma of a plant, enabling fertilisation and the production of seeds;
(9) 'decline of pollinator populations' means a decrease in abundance or diversity, or both, of pollinators;	(9) 'decline of pollinator populations' means a decrease in abundance or diversity, or both, of pollinators;
(10) 'local administrative unit' or 'LAU' means a low-level administrative division of a Member State below that of a province, region or state, established in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council109;	(10) 'local administrative unit' or 'LAU' means a low-level administrative division of a Member State below that of a province, region or state, established in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council109;
(11) 'cities' means LAUs where at least 50 % of the population lives in one or more urban centres, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	(11) 'cities' means LAUs where at least 50 % of the population lives in one or more urban centres, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;
(12) 'towns and suburbs' means LAUs where less than 50 % of the population lives in an urban centre, but at least 50 % of the	(12) 'towns and suburbs' means LAUs where less than 50 % of the population lives in an urban centre, but at least 50 % of the

population lives in an urban cluster, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a) of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	population lives in an urban cluster, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a) of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;
	(12a) 'urban centres' and 'urban clusters' means territorial units classified in cities and towns and suburbs using the grid-based typology established in accordance with Article 4b.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;
(13) 'urban green space' means ***all green urban areas; broad-leaved forests; coniferous forests; mixed forests;*** natural ***grasslands; moors and heathlands; transitional woodland-shrubs and sparsely vegetated areas - as*** found within cities or towns and suburbs calculated on the basis of data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council[110] ;	(13) 'urban green ***and blue*** space' means ***the total area of trees, bushes, shrubs, permanent herbaceous vegetation, lichens and mosses as well as natural, semi-natural and modified watercourses and canals, seasonally connected watercourses,*** natural ***lakes, reservoirs and ponds, artificial water bodies with near-natural vegetation, and sustainable drainage features*** found within cities or towns and suburbs calculated on the basis of ***land cover*** data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council[110];
(14) 'urban tree canopy cover' means the total area of tree cover within cities and towns and suburbs, calculated on the basis of the Tree Cover Density data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council	(14) 'urban tree canopy cover' means the total area of tree cover within cities and towns and suburbs, calculated on the basis of the Tree Cover Density data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council
(15) 'renewables ***go-to*** area' means renewables ***go-to*** area as defined in point 9(a) of Article 2 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council111 .	(15) 'renewables ***acceleration*** area' means renewables ***acceleration*** area as defined in point 9(a) of Article 2 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council111 .
	(15a) ***'rewetting' means all deliberate actions that aim to bring the water table of a drained peatland (i.e., the position relative to the surface) back to that of the original, peatforming peatland;***
	(15b) "free-flowing river" means a river free of artificial barriers in its longitudinal, lateral, vertical and temporal dimensions, allowing the natural and multidimensional

connectivity of water, sediment, nutrients, matter and organisms within the river system and its surrounding landscapes including floodplains and wetlands.

Footnotes:
109 Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).
110 Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69).
111 Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, COM(2022)222 final.

Compromise Amendment 3

Article 4 Restoration of terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecosystems

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 53-66, 703-945, 1575
But not:
776 also in Art. 11
711, 736, 766, 768 => Art. 12
815, 817, 818 => Art. 10b
919 => Art. 16a

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex I which are not in good condition. Such measures shall ***be*** in place on at least 30 % of the area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12***, by 2030***, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	1. Member States shall put in place the ***appropriate and effective*** restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex I which are not in good condition. ***By 2030, Member States*** shall ***put*** in place ***such measures*** on at least 30 % of the area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050, ***while duly respecting the outcome of the socio economic assessment as referred to in Article 22(1) in the national restoration plan***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex I in areas not covered by those habitat types. Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of	2. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex I in areas not covered by those habitat types. Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of

the additional overall surface needed to reach the total favourable reference area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100 % of that surface by 2050.	the additional overall surface needed to reach the total favourable reference area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100% of that surface by 2050, ***while duly respecting the outcome of the socio economic assessment as referred to in Article 22(1) in the national restoration plan***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species listed in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of wild birds covered by Directive 2009/147/EC that are necessary to improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re-establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species listed in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC ***and of the diadromous species listed in Annex III to this Regulation*** and of the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of wild birds covered by Directive 2009/147/EC that are necessary to improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re-establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 3a new

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	3a. For the achievement of the objectives set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, Member States shall prioritise the implementation of restoration measures within Natura 2000 sites until 2030.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration measures in	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration measures in

accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall be based on the best available knowledge and the latest scientific evidence of the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I, measured by the structure and functions which are necessary for their long-term maintenance including their typical species, as referred to in Article 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, and of the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. Areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I are in unknown condition shall be considered as not ***being*** in good condition.	accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall be based on the best available knowledge and the latest scientific evidence of the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I, measured by the structure and functions which are necessary for their long-term maintenance including their typical species, as referred to in Article 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, and of the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. Areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I are in unknown condition shall be ***subject to monitoring and reporting without delay and those areas shall be*** considered as not being in ***a*** good condition ***if the results of that monitoring and reporting are not available within three years of the entry into force of this Regulation***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
5. The restoration measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall ***consider the need for*** improved connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex I ***and*** take into account the ecological requirements of the species referred to in paragraph 3 that occur in those habitat types.	5. ***When deciding on and implementing*** the restoration measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2***, Member States*** shall ***improve effective connectivity between existing protected areas and the*** connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex I, ***and shall*** take into account the ecological requirements of the species referred to in paragraph 3 that occur in those habitat types. ***Where necessary Member States shall adopt appropriate and effective complementary measures.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1,	6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1,

2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not deteriorate.	2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ***adopt appropriate and effective measures with the aim to*** ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not deteriorate ***over time, respecting their ecological requirements.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
7. Member States shall ensure that areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I occur do not deteriorate.	7. Member States shall adopt ***appropriate and effective measures with the aim to prevent over time the deterioration of*** areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I occur.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 8 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
8. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 ***is*** justified if it is caused by:	8. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 ***can only be*** justified if ***Member States provide compelling evidence that*** it is caused by:

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 8 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(a) force majeure;	(a) force majeure, ***including unforeseen natural disasters***;

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 8 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by ***scientifically proven impacts of*** climate change***, provided that the Member State concerned adopted adequate mitigation measures***; or

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 8 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(c) a project of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis.	(c) a project of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis ***by the Member States, provided that the Member State concerned has adopted adequate compensatory measures***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 8 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	The part of the area for which one of the derogations provided for in the first subparagraph of this paragraph is applied shall not count towards the fulfilment of the objectives set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. The application of any of those derogations shall entail the updating of the quantification of the areas to be restored under Article 12(2), point (a), and in accordance with Article 15.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
9. For Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, ***is*** justified if it is caused by***:***	9. For Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, ***can only be*** justified if ***Member States provide compelling evidence that*** it is caused by:

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 9 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(a) force majeure;	(a) force majeure***, including unforeseen natural disasters***;

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 9 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change***:*** or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by ***scientifically proven impacts of*** climate change***, provided that the Member State concerned adopted adequate mitigation measures***; or

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 9 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.	(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 9 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	The part of the area for which one of the derogations provided for in the first subparagraph of this paragraph is applied shall not count towards the fulfilment of the objectives set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. The application of any of those derogations shall entail the updating of the quantification of the areas

	to be restored under Article 12(2), point (a), and in accordance with Article 15.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 9a new

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	9a. The Commission shall adopt or update relevant guidelines to assist the Member States to interpret the derogations provided for in paragraphs 8 and 9.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 10 - introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 10 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in Annex I until at least 90 % is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographic region of their territory is reached;	(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in Annex I until at least 90% ***by 2050*** is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographic region of their territory is reached;

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 10 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(b) an increasing trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the	(b) an increasing trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the

terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species referred to in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC**.**	terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats ***of the diadromous species listed in Annex III,*** of the species referred to in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC, ***taking into consideration changes in the natural range of species due to climate change;***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 10 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(ba) improved connectivity between the existing protected areas and between habitat types listed in Annex I.

Compromise Amendment 4

Article 5 Restoration of marine ecosystems

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 67-78, 946-1162
But not 959, 984, 1156 => art. 11
1161 => Art. 12
960, 961-966, 968 - 970, 1013, 1014, 1017, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1029,1030, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1041, 1042, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1132, 1145, 1146, 1152-1154, 1157, 1159, 1160 => 10b
1158 => 18a
967 => recital on TEN-N

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex II which are not in good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, ***by 2030,*** on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	1. Member States shall put in place the ***appropriate and effective*** restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex II which are not in good condition. ***By 2030, Member States*** shall ***put*** in place ***such measures*** on at least 30 % of the area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050, ***while duly respecting the outcome of the socio economic assessment as referred to in Article 22(1) in the national restoration plan***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex II in areas not covered by those habitat types. Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed to	2. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex II in areas not covered by those habitat types. Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed to

reach the total favourable reference area of each group of habitat types, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100 % of that surface by 2050.	reach the total favourable reference area of each group of habitat types, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100 % of that surface by 2050, ***while duly respecting the outcome of the socio economic assessment as referred to in Article 22(1) in the national restoration plan***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the marine habitats of species listed in Annex III and in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and for the marine habitats of wild birds covered under Directive 2009/147/EC, that are necessary in order to improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re-establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the marine habitats of species listed in Annex III and in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and for the marine habitats of wild birds covered under Directive 2009/147/EC, that are necessary in order to improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re-establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 3a and 3b new

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	3a. For the achievement of the objectives set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, Member States shall prioritise the implementation of restoration measures within Natura 2000 sites until 2030.
	3b. Member States may put in place restoration measures in accordance with the objectives of Directive 2008/56/EC to support the achievement of their obligations set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be based on the best available knowledge and the latest scientific evidence of the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II, measured by the structure and functions which are necessary for their long-term maintenance, including their typical species, referred to in Article 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, and of the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3. Areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II are in unknown condition shall be considered as not ***being*** in good condition.	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be based on the best available knowledge and the latest scientific evidence of the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II, measured by the structure and functions which are necessary for their long-term maintenance, including their typical species, referred to in Article 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, and of the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3. Areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II are in unknown condition shall be ***subject to monitoring and reporting without delay and shall be*** considered as not being in ***a*** good condition ***if the results of that monitoring and reporting are not available within three years of the entry into force of this Regulation***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
5. The restoration measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall consider the need for improved connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex II ***and*** take into account the ecological requirements of the species referred to in paragraph 3 that occur in those habitat types.	5. ***When deciding on and implementing*** the restoration measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2***, Member States*** shall ***improve effective connectivity between existing protected areas and the*** connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex I, ***and shall*** take into account the ecological requirements of the species referred to in paragraph 3 that occur in those habitat types***. Where necessary, Member States shall adopt appropriate and effective complementary measures.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3 until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached do not deteriorate.	6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ***adopt appropriate and effective measures with the aim to*** ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not deteriorate ***over time, respecting their ecological requirements***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
7. Member States shall ensure that areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II occur do not deteriorate.	7. Member States shall adopt ***appropriate and effective measures with the aim to prevent over time the deterioration of*** areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II occur.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 8 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
8. Outside Natura 2000 ***sites***, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 is justified if caused by:	8. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 ***can only be*** justified if ***Member States provide compelling evidence that*** it is caused by:

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 8 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(a) force majeure;	(a) force majeure***, including unforeseen natural disasters***;

Article 5 – paragraph 8 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by ***scientifically proven impacts of*** climate change***, provided that the Member State concerned adopted adequate mitigation measures***; or

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 8 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(c) a project of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis.	(c) a project of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis ***by the Member States, provided that the Member State concerned has adopted adequate compensatory measures***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 8 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	The part of the area for which one of the derogations provided for in the first subparagraph of this paragraph is applied shall not count towards the fulfilment of the objectives set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. The application of any of those derogations shall entail the updating of the quantification of the areas to be restored under Article 12(2), point (a), and in accordance with Article 15.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 9 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
9. For Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligation set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, is justified if caused by:	9. For Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, ***can only be*** justified if ***Member States provide compelling evidence that*** it is caused by:

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 9 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(a) force majeure***;***	(a) force majeure***, including unforeseen natural disasters;***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 9 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change***:*** or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by ***scientifically proven impacts of*** climate change***, provided that the Member State concerned adopted adequate mitigation measures***; or

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 9 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.	(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 9 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	The part of the area for which one of the derogations provided for in the first subparagraph of this paragraph is applied shall not count towards the fulfilment of the objectives set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. The application of any of those derogations shall entail the updating of the quantification of the areas to be restored under Article 12(2), point (a), and in accordance with Article 15.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	9a. The Commission shall adopt or update relevant guidelines to assist the Member States to interpret the derogations set out in paragraphs 8 and 9.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 10 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in Annex II until at least 90 % is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographic region of their territory is reached;	(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in Annex II until at least 90 % ***by 2050*** is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographic region of their territory is reached;

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 10 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(b) a positive trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the marine habitats of the species listed in Annex III and in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC**.**	(b) a positive trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the marine habitats of the species listed in Annex III and in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC***, taking into consideration changes in the natural range of species due to climate change.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 5 – paragraph 10 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(ba) improved connectivity between the existing protected areas and between habitat types listed in Annex II.

Compromise Amendment 5

Article 6 Restoration of urban ecosystems

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 79, 80, 1163-1223, 192, 195
But not
1166 => art. 16a/16b
1216 => Art. 10b
1220 => Art. 10a

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall ensure that there is no net loss of urban green space, and of urban tree canopy cover by 2030, compared to 2021, in all cities and in towns and suburbs.	1. Member States shall ensure that there is no net loss of urban green ***and blue*** space, and ***no net loss*** of urban tree canopy cover**,** by 2030, compared to 2021, in all cities and in towns and suburbs. ***For the implementation of this paragraph, Member States may decide in the national restoration plan to group contiguous cities, towns and suburbs.*** ***By [1 year after entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, shall adopt a delegated act to supplement this Regulation by setting a minimum level of urban green and blue space and minimum level of urban tree canopy cover beyond which an exemption from the obligation of no net loss of urban green and blue space and of urban tree canopy cover from that minimum level may be applied.*** ***Member States may allow cities, towns, and suburbs to keep and submit to the national authority, a regularly updated, inventory of vegetated walls, in view of choosing to include the area covered of those vegetated walls as urban green and blue space for the purposes of subparagraph 1.***

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall ensure that there is an increase in the total national area of urban green space in cities and in towns and suburbs of at least 3 % of the total area of ***cities and of towns and suburbs*** in 2021, by 2040, and at least 5 % by 2050. In addition Member States shall ensure:	2. Member States shall ensure that there is an increase in the total national area of urban green ***and blue*** space in cities and in towns and suburbs of at least 3 % of the total ***land*** area of ***urban centres and urban clusters in*** cities and ***in*** towns and suburbs in 2021, by 2040, and at least 5% by 2050, ***taking into account connectivity of urban green and blue spaces.*** In addition Member States shall ensure:
(a) a minimum of 10 % urban tree canopy cover in all cities and in towns and suburbs by 2050; and	(a) a minimum of 10 % in urban tree canopy cover in ***urban centres and urban clusters in*** all cities and in towns and suburbs by 2050; and
(b) a net gain of urban green space that is integrated into existing and new buildings and infrastructure developments, including through renovations ***and*** renewals, in all cities and in towns and suburbs.	(b) a net gain of urban green ***and blue*** space that is integrated into existing and new buildings and infrastructure developments, including through renovations, renewals***, deconstruction and unsealing*** in all cities and in towns and suburbs;
Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	2a. Member States shall put in place measures to ensure reduction of light pollution by 2030. The Commission shall adopt guidelines on measures to reduce light pollution.
	2b. The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to establish methods for the monitoring of urban green and blue spaces and urban tree canopy cover.
	The Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to establish methods and indicators for the monitoring of urban biodiversity.
	2c. By [insert date 2 years after this Regulation enters into force], Member States shall ensure that all cities and towns and suburbs ***with more than 20 000 inhabitants adopt urban plans on urban green and blue space which may be***

integrated into existing urban planning tools.

The Commission may adopt implementing acts to establish standardised templates for the urban plans. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).

2d. Member States shall ensure cooperation with the local and regional authorities in the implementation of the obligations set out in this Article.

Compromise Amendment 6

Article 7 Restoration of the natural connectivity of rivers and natural functions of the related floodplains

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 81-84, 1224-1281
But not
1272, 1273, 1274, 1276, 1277 => art. 10b
1278, 1280, 1281 => Art. 22

Proposal for a regulation
Title

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
Restoration of the natural connectivity of rivers and natural functions of the related floodplains	Restoration of the natural connectivity of rivers and natural functions of the related floodplains

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall make an inventory of barriers to longitudinal ***and*** lateral connectivity of surface waters and identify the barriers that need to be removed to contribute to the achievement of the restoration targets set out in Article 4 of this Regulation and of the objective of restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030***, without prejudice to Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular Articles 4(3), 4(5) and 4(7) thereof, and Regulation 1315/2013, in particular Article 15 thereof***.	1. Member States shall make an inventory of barriers to longitudinal***,*** lateral***, vertical and temporal*** connectivity of surface waters and identify the barriers that need to be removed to contribute to the achievement of the restoration targets set out in Article 4 of this Regulation and ***to the achievement*** of the ***Union*** objective of restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers by 2030.

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall remove the barriers to longitudinal ***and*** lateral connectivity of surface waters identified under paragraph 1 of this Article, in accordance with the plan for their removal referred to in Article	2. Member States shall remove the barriers to longitudinal***,*** lateral***, vertical and temporal*** connectivity of surface waters identified ***on the basis of the inventory*** under paragraph 1 of this Article, in

12(2), point ***(f)***. When ***removing*** barriers, Member States shall primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply or other uses.	accordance with the plan for their removal referred to in Article 12(2), point ***(e)***. ***When selecting*** barriers ***to be removed***, Member States shall primarily address ***both*** obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, ***flood protection,*** water supply or other uses***, and barriers whose removal has a high ecological impact, including impact on connectivity between marine and freshwater ecosystems and on migration corridors. Temporary removal of barriers shall not be considered as barrier removal.***

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. Member States shall complement the removal of the barriers referred to in paragraph 2 by the measures ***necessary*** to improve the natural functions of the related floodplains.	3. Member States shall complement the removal of the barriers referred to in paragraph 2 by ***appropriate and effective*** measures to improve the ***biodiversity and*** natural functions of the related floodplains.

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 3a, 3b new

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	3a. The Commission may, in order to facilitate the fulfilment of the obligation referred to in paragraph 1, adopt implementing acts to establish a method to provide Member States with a standardised format to identify and assess barriers.
	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).
	3b. Member States shall map out small water units by 2030, with a view to identifying their restoration and recreation potential and assessing their contribution to improving connectivity between habitats.

Compromise Amendment 7

Article 8 Restoration of pollinator populations

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 85, 86, 1282-1305
but not 1283 => Art. 16a

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall reverse the decline of pollinator populations by 2030 and achieve thereafter an increasing trend of pollinator populations, measured every three years after 2030, until satisfactory levels are achieved, as set out in accordance with Article 11(3).	1. Member States shall, ***by putting in place appropriate and effective measures, improve pollinator diversity*** and reverse the decline of pollinator populations ***at the latest*** by 2030 and achieve thereafter an increasing trend of pollinator populations, ***following the entry into force of the Regulation and*** measured every three years after 2030, until satisfactory levels are achieved, as set out in accordance with Article 11(3).

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. The Commission ***shall*** adopt ***implementing acts*** to establish a method for monitoring pollinator populations. ***Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).***	2. B***y 9 months after the entry into force of this Regulation,*** the Commission ***shall*** adopt ***delegated acts in accordance with Article 20*** to establish ***a science-based*** method for monitoring pollinator ***diversity and*** populations.

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. The method referred to in the paragraph 2 shall provide a standardised approach for collecting annual data on the abundance and diversity of pollinator species ***and*** for assessing pollinator population trends.	3. The method referred to in the paragraph 2 shall provide ***guidance to Member States for the purpose of defining satisfactory levels pursuant to Article 11 (3) and provide*** a standardised approach for collecting annual data on the abundance and diversity of pollinator species ***across***

	ecosystems, for assessing pollinator population trends ***and the effectiveness of restoration measures adopted by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1***.

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 3a, 3b new

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	3a. Member States and the Commission shall ensure that monitoring data comes from an adequate number of sites to ensure representativeness across the territory. Member States shall ensure sufficient resources for the monitoring and promote citizen science.
	3b. The Commission and the relevant Union agencies, in particular the EEA, EFSA and ECHA, shall jointly address the main pressures pollinators face and support the Member States upon their request.

Compromise Amendment 8

Article 9 Restoration of agricultural ecosystems

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 87-92, 1306-1471
But not: 1367, 1387, 1464 => Art. 10b

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures under Article 4(1), (2) and (3).	1. Member States shall put in place the ***appropriate and effective*** restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures under Article 4(1), (2) and (3), ***paying particular attention to climate change and the need to ensure the sustainable agricultural production of the Union.***

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in agricultural ecosystems, as further specified in Annex IV, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels, identified in accordance with Article 11(3), are reached:	2. Member States shall, by putting ***in place appropriate and effective restoration measures,*** achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following ***biodiversity*** indicators in agricultural ecosystems, as further specified in Annex IV, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels, identified in accordance with Article 11(3), are reached:
(a) grassland butterfly index;	(a) grassland butterfly index;
(b) stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils;	***deleted***
(c) share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features.	(c) share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features***;***
	(ca) percentage of species and habitats of Community interest listed in the annexes to Directive 92/43/EEC related to

	agricultural ecosystems;
	(cb) Crop diversity;
	2a. Member States may decide to apply the provisions of paragraph 2 to the indicator of stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils, as further specified in Annex IV.

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. Member States shall put in place restoration measures to ensure that the common farmland bird index at national level based on the species specified in Annex V, indexed on … [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] = 100, reaches the following levels:	3. Member States shall put in place restoration measures to ensure that the common farmland bird index at national level based on the species specified in Annex V, indexed on … [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] = 100, reaches the following levels:
(a) 110 by 2030, 120 by 2040 and 130 by 2050, for Member States listed in Annex V with historically more depleted populations of farmland birds;	(a) 110 by 2030, 120 by 2040 and 130 by 2050, for Member States listed in Annex V with historically more depleted populations of farmland birds;
(b) 105 by 2030, 110 by 2040 and 115 by 2050, for Member States listed in Annex ***IV*** with historically less depleted populations of farmland birds.	(b) 105 by 2030, 110 by 2040 and 115 by 2050, for Member States listed in Annex ***V*** with historically less depleted populations of farmland birds.

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. For organic soils in agricultural use constituting drained peatlands, Member States shall put in place restoration measures. Those measures shall be in place on at least:	4. For organic soils in agricultural use constituting drained peatlands, Member States shall put in place restoration measures. Those measures shall be in place on at least:
(a) 30 % of such areas by 2030, of which at least a quarter shall be rewetted;	(a) 30 % of such areas by 2030, of which at least a quarter shall be rewetted;
(b) 50 % of such areas by 2040, of which at least half shall be rewetted;	(b) 50 % of such areas by 2040, of which at least half shall be rewetted;
(c) 70 % of such areas by 2050, of which at least half shall be rewetted**.**	(c) 70 % of such areas by 2050, of which at least half shall be rewetted
	Member States shall incentivise rewetting on a voluntary basis, and aim to make rewetting an attractive option for farmers and landowners.
Member States may put in place restoration measures, ***including rewetting,*** in areas of peat extraction sites and count those areas as contributing to achieving the respective targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).	Member States may put in place restoration measures ***to rewet organic soils***, in areas of peat extraction sites and count those areas as contributing to achieving the respective targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).
In addition, Member States may put in place restoration measures to rewet organic soils that constitute drained peatlands under land uses other than agricultural use and peat extraction and count those rewetted areas as contributing, up to a maximum of ***20%***, to the achievement of the targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).	In addition, Member States may put in place restoration measures to rewet organic soils that constitute drained peatlands under land uses other than agricultural use and peat extraction and count those rewetted areas as contributing, up to a maximum of ***40%***, to the achievement of the targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).**]**
	Member States shall develop a strategy for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of peatlands, to be set up and implemented in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Compromise Amendment 9

Article 10 Restoration of forest ecosystems
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 93-94, 1473-1570, </Compromise>

But not 1476, 1484, 1561, 1564 => Art. 10b

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity of forest ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures pursuant to Article 4(1), (2) and (3).	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity***, the natural processes, the ecological integrity, the resilience and connectivity*** of forest ecosystems***, based on best available science and taking into account national circumstances,*** in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures pursuant to Article 4(1), (2) and (3).

Proposal for a regulation
Paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in forest ecosystems, as further set out in Annex VI, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached:	2. Member States shall***, by putting in place appropriate and effective measures,*** achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following ***biodiversity*** indicators in forest ecosystems, as further set out in Annex VI, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached:
(a) standing deadwood;	(a) standing deadwood;
(b) lying deadwood;	(b) lying deadwood;
(c) share of forests with uneven-aged structure;	
(d) forest connectivity;	
(e) common forest bird index;	(e) common forest bird index;
(f) stock of organic carbon.	

2a. Member States shall, by putting in place appropriate and effective measures, achieve an increasing trend at national level of three of the following biodiversity indicators in forest ecosystems, as further set out in Annex VI, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached:

(c) share of forests with uneven-aged structure;

(d) forest connectivity;

(f) stock of organic carbon***;***

(fa) share of forest with native tree species;

(fb) diversity of tree species;

(fc) tree genetic diversity.

Compromise amendment 10

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments: 95, 1220, 1472, 1573, 1576, 1577, 1578

Proposal for a regulation
Article 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	Article 10a
	Planting of three billion additional trees
	1. When identifying and implementing the restoration measures to meet the objectives and obligations set out in Articles 4, 6, 9 and 10, Member States shall contribute to the achievement of the Union objective of planting at least three billion additional trees by 2030.
	2. Member States shall ensure that the objective set out in paragraph 1 is achieved in full respect of ecological principles, ensuring species diversity, prioritising native tree species except for, in very specific cases and conditions, non-native species adapted to the local soil, climatic and ecological context and habitat conditions that play a role in fostering increased resilience to climate change. The measures to achieve the objective shall aim at increasing connectivity and be based on proforestation, sustainable reforestation and the greening of urban areas.
	3. Trees planted for harvesting purposes shall not count for the objective set out in paragraph 1.

Compromise Amendment 11

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 96, 555, 556, 584, 589, 815, 817, 818, 960, 961-964, 966, 968 - 969, 1013, 1014, 1017, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1029,1030, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1041, 1042, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1132, 1145, 1146,1152-1154, 1157, 1159, 1160, 1216, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1276, 1277, 1367, 1387, 1464, 1476, 1484, 1561, 1564, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1721, 1722, 1725, 1796

Proposal for a regulation
Article 10 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	Article 10b
	Preservation of the effects of restoration measures
	1. Member States shall ensure the continuous, long-term and sustained effects of the restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to 10a, in accordance with Article 12(2), point (i), through effective means, including, where appropriate, by the designation of protected areas, by the implementation of other effective area-based conservation measures, or by promoting private land conservation measures, taking into account the ecological requirements of the restored areas.
	2. When restoration measures apply to primary and old-growth forests, Member States shall strictly protect them, in addition to the strict protection of other primary and old-growth forests.

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 12

Article 11 Preparation of the national restoration plans

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 97-111, 776, 959, 984, 1156, 1583-1766, 1768-1774, 1780, , 1977, 1572
But not: 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1635, 1768, 1769, 1771, 1773 => Art. 16a/b
1721, 1722, 1725 => 10b
1770 =>18a

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 1, 1a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall prepare national restoration plans and carry out the preparatory monitoring and research needed to identify the restoration measures that are necessary to meet the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10***, taking into account the latest scientific evidence.	1. Member States shall prepare***, taking into account their constitutional and institutional provisions,*** national restoration plans and carry out the preparatory monitoring and research needed to identify the restoration measures that are necessary to meet the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10a as well as the Union's overarching objectives set out in Article 1***, taking into account the latest scientific evidence.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member states shall quantify the area that needs to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 and 5 taking into account the condition of the habitat types referred to in Articles 4(1), 4(2), 5(1) and 5(2) and the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in Article 4(3) and Article 5(3) that are present on their territory. The quantification shall be based, amongst others, on the following information:	2. Member states shall quantify the area that needs to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 and 5 taking into account the condition of the habitat types referred to in Articles 4(1), 4(2), 5(1) and 5(2) and the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in Article 4(3) and Article 5(3) that are present on their territory. The quantification shall be based, amongst others, on the following information:
(a) for each habitat type:	(a) for each habitat type:
(i) the total habitat area and a map of its current distribution;	(i) the total habitat area and a map of its current distribution;
(ii) the habitat area not in good condition;	(ii) the habitat area not in good condition;

(iii) the favourable reference area taking into account ***the*** documented losses ***over at least the last 70 years*** and the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;	(iii) the favourable reference area taking into account ***adequate historical distribution data and*** documented losses and the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;
(iv) the areas most suitable for the re-establishment of habitat types in view of ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;	(iv) the areas most suitable for the re-establishment of habitat types in view of ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;
(b) the sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of the species required for achieving their favourable conservation status, taking into account the areas most suitable for re-establishment of those habitats, and the connectivity needed between habitats in order for the species populations to thrive, as well as ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change.	(b) the sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of the species required for achieving their favourable conservation status, taking into account the areas most suitable for re-establishment of those habitats, and the connectivity needed between habitats in order for the species populations to thrive, as well as ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change**.**

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	2a. For the restoration measures required under Article 5, Member States shall communicate the sufficient and relevant information referred to in Article 11(2) of this Regulation for the purpose of Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 to Member States having a direct management interest in the fishery that would be affected by such measures by the first day of the month following 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Or. en

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. Member States shall set, by ***2030*** at the latest, satisfactory levels for each of the indicators referred to in Articles 8(1), 9(2) and 10(2), through an open and effective process and assessment, based on the latest scientific evidence and***, if available,*** the framework referred to in Article 17(9).	3. Member States shall set, by ***2029*** at the latest, satisfactory levels for each of the indicators referred to in Articles 8(1), 9(2) and 10(2), through an open and effective process and assessment, based on the latest scientific evidence and the framework referred to in Article 17(9).

Article 11 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. Member States shall identify and ***map the agricultural and forest*** areas in need of restoration, in particular the areas that, due to intensification or other management factors, are in need of enhanced connectivity and landscape diversity.	4. ***For the implementation of Articles 9 and 10,*** Member States shall identify and ***quantify the*** areas in need of restoration, in particular the areas that, due to intensification***, infrastructure development*** or other management factors, are in need of enhanced connectivity and landscape diversity, ***biodiversity and ecosystem functionality***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 5 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
5. Member States shall identify synergies with climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and disaster prevention and prioritise restoration measures accordingly. Member States shall also take into account:	5. Member States shall identify synergies with climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and disaster prevention and prioritise restoration measures accordingly***, including the restoration of lands burned by forest fires and of ecosystems devastated by other natural disasters***. Member States shall also take into account:
(a) their integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	(a) their integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;
(b) their long-term strategy referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	(b) their long-term strategy referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;

(c)	the Union binding target for 2030 set out in Article 3 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.	(c) the Union binding target for 2030 set out in Article 3 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
6. Member States shall coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the designation of the renewables ***go-to*** areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States shall ensure synergies with the already designated renewables ***go-to*** areas and ensure that the functioning of the renewables ***go-to*** areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the renewables go-to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001 remain unchanged.	6. Member States shall coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the designation of the renewables ***acceleration*** areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States shall ensure synergies with the already designated renewables ***acceleration*** areas and ensure that the functioning of the renewables ***acceleration*** areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the renewables go-to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001 remain unchanged.

Or. en

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 7 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
7. When preparing their national restoration plans, Member States shall ***take*** the following ***into account***:	7. When preparing their national restoration plans, Member States shall ***ensure coherence with*** the following:
(a) the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(a) the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC ***and Directive 2009/147/EC***;
	(aa) the protection measures of the species of birds adopted in accordance with Directive 2009/147/EC;

(b)	prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(b)	prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;
(c)	measures for achieving good ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;	(c)	measures for achieving good ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;
(d)	marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC;	(d)	marine strategies ***and measures*** for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions ***adopted*** in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC;
(e)	national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284;	(e)	national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284;
(f)	national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;	(f)	national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity ***as well as objectives under the the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodioversity Framework***;
		(fa)	***marine spatial plans adopted under Directive 2014/89/EU;***
		(fb)	***flood risk management plans in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC;***
(g)	conservation measures adopted under the common fisheries policy.	(g)	conservation measures adopted under the common fisheries policy;
			When preparing their national restoration plans Member States shall also take into account critical raw material projects recognised as strategic projects under Union law, as defined in the [critical raw materials act].

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 7a new

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	7a. When preparing their national restoration plans, Member shall also ensure coherence with obligations under international environmental law to protect ecosystems, species and biodiversity.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
8. Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, make use of the different examples of restoration measures listed in Annex VII, depending on specific national and local conditions, and the latest scientific evidence.	8. Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, make use of the different examples of restoration measures listed in Annex VII, depending on specific national***, regional*** and local conditions, ***and based on best practices*** and the latest scientific evidence.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
9. Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems as well as their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions ***and*** communities.	9. Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems and their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions, communities***, including indigenous peoples, and to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change;***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
10. Member States shall, where possible, foster synergies with the national restoration plans of other Member States, in particular for ecosystems that span across borders.	10. ***For ecosystems that span across borders of several*** Member States, ***the Member States concerned*** shall ***cooperate with each other when preparing their*** national restoration plans, ***in particular in order to ensure coherent and consistent approaches. Member States shall also endeavour to coordinate appropriately with neighbouring third countries for ecosystems that span across borders with them. In the case of marine ecosystems, Member States shall take into account the processes set out in Directive 2014/89/EU. In cases where the restoration of an ecosystem of one Member State is affected by a transboundary cause, source of pollution, or activity caused by another Member State, that Member State shall inform the affected Member State without delay. Member States shall address such transboundary cause, source of pollution, or activity jointly.***

Or. en

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 11

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
11. Member States shall ensure that the preparation of the restoration plan is open, inclusive and effective and that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in its elaboration. Consultations shall comply with the requirements set out in Articles 4 to 10 of Directive 2001/42/EC.	11. Member States shall ensure that the preparation of the restoration plan is open***, transparent***, inclusive and effective and that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in its elaboration. Consultations shall comply with the requirements set out in Articles 4 to 10 of Directive 2001/42/EC.

Or. en

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	11a. Pursuant to Article 12(2) l, Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, take into consideration measures for compensating private landowners.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 11 – paragraph 11 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	11b. Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, seek to address administrative barriers and knowledge gaps that delay or impede the achievements of the targets set out in Articles 1 and in Articles 4 to 10a.

Compromise Amendment 13

Article 12 Content of the national restoration plans

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 112-130, 1161, 1582, 1776-1890, 1943, 1963, 1964, 1975, 1976, 2161, 1891
711, 736, 766, 768
But not 1776 => 18a
1796 also in 10b
1780 => art. 11

Proposal for a regulation
Article 12 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. The national restoration plan shall cover the period up to 2050, with intermediate deadlines corresponding to the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10***.	1. The national restoration plan shall cover the period up to 2050, with intermediate deadlines corresponding to the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10a as well as the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1***.

Or. en

Proposal for a regulation
Article 12 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall include the following elements in their national restoration plan, using the uniform format established in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article:	2. Member States shall include the following elements in their national restoration plan, using the uniform format established in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article:
(a) the quantification of the areas to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 to ***10*** based on the preparatory work undertaken in accordance with Article 11 and geographically referenced maps of those areas;	(a) the quantification of the areas to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 to ***10a and the contribution to the overarching objective set out in Article 1,*** based on the preparatory work undertaken in accordance with Article 11 and geographically

	referenced maps of those areas.
(b) a description of the restoration measures planned, or put in place, for achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10*** and a specification regarding which of those restoration measures are planned, or put in place, within the Natura 2000 network established in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(b) a description of the restoration measures planned, or ***already*** put in place, for achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10a*** and a specification regarding which of those restoration measures are planned, or put in place, within the Natura 2000 network established in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC ***and a description of how these measures complement measures adopted in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 92/43/EEC;***
(c) ***an indication*** of the measures to ensure that the areas covered by the habitat types listed in Annexes I and II do not deteriorate in the areas in which good condition has been reached and that the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4(3) and 5(3) do not deteriorate in the areas in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, in accordance with Articles 4(6) and 5(6);	(c) ***a description*** of the measures to ensure that the areas covered by the habitat types listed in Annexes I and II do not deteriorate in the areas in which good condition has been reached and that the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4(3) and 5(3) do not deteriorate in the areas in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, in accordance with Articles 4(6) and 5(6);
	(ca) a description, where necessary, of the restoration measures to ensure improved connectivity between existing protected areas and connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex I and II, in accordance with Articles 4(5) and Article 5(5) .
(d) ***an indication*** of the measures to ensure that the areas covered by habitat types listed in Annexes I and II do not deteriorate, in accordance with Article 4(7) and Article 5(7);	(d) ***a description*** of the measures to ensure that the areas covered by habitat types listed in Annexes I and II do not deteriorate, in accordance with Article 4(7) and Article 5(7);
(e) the inventory of barriers and the barriers identified for removal in accordance with Article 7(1), the	(e) the inventory of barriers and the barriers identified for removal in accordance with Article 7(1)***, indicating their location, type and characteristics***, the plan for their

	plan for their removal in accordance with Article 7(2) and an estimate of the length of free-flowing rivers to be achieved by the removal of those barriers by 2030 and by 2050, and any other measures to re-establish the natural functions of floodplains in accordance with Article 7(3);	removal in accordance with Article 7(2) and an estimate of the length of free-flowing rivers to be achieved by the removal of those barriers by 2030 and by 2050, and any other measures to re-establish the natural functions of floodplains in accordance with Article 7(3); ***where applicable, the inventory shall specify the barriers to connectivity between marine, coastal and freshwater habitats of diadromous species of Annex III.***
(f)	the timing for putting in place the restoration measures in accordance with Articles 4 to ***10***;	(f) the timing for putting in place the restoration measures in accordance with Articles 4 to ***10a***;
(g)	a dedicated section setting out tailored restoration measures in their outermost regions, as applicable;	(g) a dedicated section setting out tailored restoration measures in their outermost regions, as applicable, ***set up in collaboration with the authorities of the outermost regions***;
(h)	the monitoring of the areas subject to restoration in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, the process for assessing the effectiveness of the restoration measures put in place in accordance with Articles 4 to ***10*** and for revising those measures where needed to ensure that the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10*** are met;	(h) the monitoring of the areas subject to restoration in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, the process for assessing the effectiveness of the restoration measures put in place in accordance with Articles 4 to ***10a*** and for revising those measures where needed to ensure that the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10a*** are met***;***
(i)	***an indication*** of the provisions for ensuring the continuous, long-term and sustained effects of the restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to 10;	(i) ***a description*** of the provisions for ensuring the continuous, long-term and sustained effects of the restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to ***10(b)***;
j)	the estimated co-benefits for climate change mitigation associated with the restoration measures over time, as well as wider socio-economic benefits of those measures;	(j) the estimated co-benefits for climate change mitigation associated with the restoration measures over time, as well as wider socio-economic benefits of those measures;

	(ja) the estimated socio-economic impact of the implementation of the restoration measures, taking into consideration, including, in particular, food security, energy supply, and spatial planning;
(k) a dedicated section setting out how the national restoration plan considers:	(k) a dedicated section setting out how the national restoration plan considers:
(i) the ***relevance of*** climate change scenarios for the planning of the type and location of restoration measures;	(i) the climate change scenarios for the planning of the type and location of restoration measures;
(ii) the potential of restoration measures to minimise climate change impacts on nature, to prevent natural disasters and to support adaptation;	(ii) the potential of restoration measures to minimise climate change impacts on nature, to prevent natural disasters and to support adaptation;
(iii) ***synergies*** with national adaptation strategies or plans and national disaster risk assessment reports;	(iii) ***the*** synergies with national adaptation strategies or plans and national disaster risk assessment reports, ***including forest fire prevention and management***;
(iv) an overview of the interplay between the measures included in the national restoration plan and the national energy and climate plan;	(iv) an overview of the interplay between the measures included in the national restoration plan and the national energy and climate plan;
(l) ***the estimated*** financing ***needs*** for the implementation of the restoration measures, which shall include the description of the support to stakeholders affected by restoration measures or other new obligations arising from this Regulation, and the means of intended financing, public or private, including (co-) financing with Union funding instruments;	(l) ***a financing plan*** for the implementation, ***monitoring and management*** of the restoration measures, which shall include ***the estimated staff capacity,*** the description of the support to stakeholders ***affected by*** restoration measures***, including compensation schemes where appropriate,*** or other new obligations arising from this Regulation, and the means of intended financing, public or

	private, including (co-) financing with Union funding instruments;
(m) ***an indication*** of the subsidies which negatively affect the achievement of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Regulation;	(m) ***a description*** of the subsidies which negatively affect the achievement of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Regulation***, including measures planned or put in place to phase out, redirect or reform these subsidies***;
(n) a summary of the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan, including information on public participation and ***of*** how the needs of local communities and stakeholders have been considered;	(n) a summary of the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan, including ***the identification and role of governance bodies involved in the preparation and establishment of the national restoration plan,*** information on public participation and ***on how the comments of local communities and stakeholders were addressed*** and ***on*** how ***their*** needs have been considered;
(o) a dedicated section indicating how observations from the Commission on the draft national restoration plan referred to in Article 14(4) have been taken into account in accordance with Article 14(5). If the Member State concerned does not address an observation from the Commission or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide its reasons.	(o) a dedicated section indicating how observations from the Commission on the draft national restoration plan referred to in Article 14(4) have been taken into account in accordance with Article 14(5). If the Member State concerned does not address an observation from the Commission or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide its reasons;
	(oa) where applicable, the detailed reasons to invoke Articles 4(8), and (9), and Article 5(8) and 5(9), with an indication of the planned or implemented mitigation measures;
	(ob) a description of the contribution of the restoration measures to the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1;
	(od) the estimated costs of inaction on nature restoration;
	(od) a description of the results of previous restoration measures

	and how these have been considered;
(oe)	***a description of how specific local and regional conditions have been considered and whether for the implementation of Article 6(1) contiguous cities, towns and suburbs are grouped;***
(of)	***a description of the level of cooperation has been achieved between Member States concerned or between Member States and third countries concerned as regards ecosystems that span across borders referred to in Article 11(10);.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 12 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. The national restoration plans shall, where applicable, include the conservation measures ***that a Member State intends to adopt*** under the common fisheries policy, including conservation measures in joint recommendations that a Member State intends to initiate in accordance with the procedure set out in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and any relevant information on those measures.	3. The national restoration plans shall, where applicable, include the conservation measures ***submitted*** under the common fisheries policy, including conservation measures in joint recommendations that a Member State intends to initiate in accordance with the procedure set out in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and any relevant information on those measures.

Or. en

Proposal for a regulation
Article 12 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	3a. Where no joint recommendations have been submitted within nine months of the provision of sufficient information as provided for in Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, Member

States having a direct management interest shall be deemed, pursuant to the principle of sincere cooperation of Article 4(3) of the Treaty on European Union, to have agreed to the measures proposed by the initiating Member State for the purposes of agreeing joint recommendations under Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013. The initiating Member State may directly submit its proposed Joint Recommendations for restoration purposes to the Commission for adoption under Article 11(3) of that Regulation.

Or. en

Proposal for a regulation
Article 12 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a uniform format for the national restoration plans. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the European Environmental Agency (EEA) when drawing up the uniform format.	4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a uniform format for the national restoration plans. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the European Environmental Agency (EEA) when drawing up the uniform format.

Compromise Amendment 14

Article 13 Submission of the draft national restoration plan

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 131, 1892-1898
But not 1893 => art. 16a

Proposal for a regulation
Article 13 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
Member States shall submit a draft of the national restoration plan referred to in Articles 11 and 12 to the Commission by… [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following ***24*** months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	Member States shall submit a draft of the national restoration plan referred to in Articles 11 and 12 to the Commission by… [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following ***18*** months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

Compromise Amendment 15

Article 14 Assessment of the national restoration plans

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 132-137, 1899-1942
But not 1903 => article 16a

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. The Commission shall assess the draft national restoration plans within ***six*** months of the date of receipt. When carrying out that assessment, the Commission shall act in close cooperation with the Member State concerned.	1. The Commission shall assess the draft national restoration plans within ***five*** months of the date of receipt. When carrying out that assessment, the Commission shall act in close cooperation with the Member State concerned.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. When assessing the draft national restoration plan, the Commission shall evaluate its compliance with Article 12, as well as its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10***, as well as the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1, the specific ***objectives*** referred to in Article 7(1) to restore at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030 and the ***2030*** objective ***of covering at least 10% of*** the ***Union's agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features***.	2. When assessing the draft national restoration plan, the Commission shall evaluate its compliance with Article 12, as well as its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10a***, as well as the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1, the specific ***objective*** referred to in Article 7(1) to restore at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030 and the objective ***referred to in Article 10a of planting at least three billion additional trees in*** the ***Union by 2030.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. For the purpose of the assessment of the draft national restoration plans, the Commission shall be assisted by experts ***or***	3. For the purpose of the assessment of the draft national restoration plans, the Commission shall be assisted by experts

the EEA.	***and*** the EEA.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. The Commission ***may*** address observations to Member States within ***six*** months of the date of receipt of the draft national restoration plan.	4. The Commission ***shall*** address***, where applicable, detailed*** observations to Member States within ***five*** months of the date of receipt of the draft national restoration plan.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
5. Member States shall take due account of any observations from the Commission in its final national restoration plan.	5. Member States shall take due account of any observations from the Commission in its final national restoration plan ***and, where necessary, amend their restoration plans accordingly***. ***If the Member State concerned does not address an observation from the Commission or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide its reasons in their national restoration plans in accordance with Article 12(2) point (o).***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
6. Member States shall finalise, publish and submit to the Commission the national restoration plan within ***six*** months from the date of receipt of observations from the Commission.	6. Member States shall finalise, publish and submit to the Commission the national restoration plan within ***five*** months from the date of receipt of observations from the Commission.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 14 – paragraph 6 a new

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	6a. Where the Commission concludes, after assessing a national restoration plan submitted by a Member State in accordance with paragraph 6 and on the basis of the observations referred to in paragraph 4, that a specific national restoration plan does not to a substantive degree contribute to the achievements of the targets and obligations referred to in paragraph 2, the Commission shall within two months after receipt of the national restoration plan require the Member State concerned to revise its national restoration plan.

Compromise Amendment 16

Article 15 Review of the national restoration plans

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 138-140, 1779, 1944-1962, 1965-1974

Proposal for a regulation
Article 15 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall review their national restoration plan at least once every ***10*** years, in accordance with Articles 11 and 12, taking into account progress made in the implementation of the plans, the best available scientific evidence as well as available knowledge of changes or expected changes in environmental conditions due to climate change.	1. Member States shall ***regularly*** review their national restoration plan ***and*** at least once every ***nine*** years, in accordance with Articles 11 and 12, taking into account progress made in the implementation of the plans ***and the achievement of the targets set out in this Regulation***, the best available scientific evidence as well as available knowledge of changes or expected changes in environmental conditions due to climate change.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 15 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. ***When*** it becomes apparent that the measures set out in the national restoration plan will not be sufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10***, based on the monitoring in accordance with Article 17, Member States shall revise the national restoration plan and include supplementary measures.	2. ***If*** it becomes apparent that the measures set out in the national restoration plan will not be sufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10a***, based on the monitoring in accordance with Article 17, Member States shall revise the national restoration plan and include supplementary measures ***where necessary in accordance with Article 14. At least every 4,5 years Member States shall assess whether the national restoration plans are to be revised.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 15 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. Based on the information referred to in Article 18(1) and (2) and the assessment referred to in Article 18(4) and (5), if the Commission considers that the progress made by a Member State is insufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10***, the Commission ***may*** request the Member State concerned to submit an updated draft national restoration plan with supplementary measures. That updated national restoration plan with supplementary measures shall be published and submitted within ***six*** months from the date of receipt of the request from the Commission.	3. Based on the information referred to in Article 18(1) and (2) and the assessment referred to in Article 18(4) and (5), ***and following dialogue with the Member State concerned,*** if the Commission considers that the progress made by a Member State is insufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10a***, the Commission ***shall*** request the Member State concerned to submit an updated draft national restoration plan with supplementary measures ***including the corresponding estimated financing needs***. That updated national restoration plan with supplementary measures shall be published and submitted within ***five*** months from the date of receipt of the request from the Commission.

Compromise Amendment 17

Article 16 Access to justice

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 141-142, 1978-1995

Proposal for a regulation
Article 16 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall ensure that members of the public, in accordance with national law, that have a sufficient interest or that maintain the impairment of a right, have access to a review procedure before a court of law, or an independent and impartial body established by law, to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of the national restoration plans and any failures to act of the competent authorities, regardless of the role members of the public have played during the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan.	1. Member States shall ensure that members of the public, in accordance with national law, that have a sufficient interest or that maintain the impairment of a right, have access to a review procedure before a court of law, or an independent and impartial body established by law, to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of the national restoration plans and any failures to act of the competent authorities, regardless of the role members of the public have played during the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 16 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall determine what constitutes a sufficient interest and impairment of a right, consistently with the objective of providing the public with wide access to justice. For the purposes of paragraph 1, any non-governmental organisation promoting environmental protection and meeting any requirements under national law shall be deemed to have rights capable of being impaired and their interest shall be deemed sufficient.	2. Member States shall determine what constitutes a sufficient interest and impairment of a right, consistently with the objective of providing the public with wide access to justice ***and in conformity with the Aarhus Convention***. For the purposes of paragraph 1, any non-governmental organisation promoting environmental protection and meeting any requirements under national law shall be deemed to have rights capable of being impaired and their interest shall be deemed sufficient.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 16 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. Review procedures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be fair, equitable, timely and free of charge or not prohibitively expensive, and shall provide adequate and effective remedies, including injunctive relief where necessary.	3. Review procedures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be fair, equitable, timely and free of charge or not prohibitively expensive, and shall provide adequate and effective remedies, including injunctive relief where necessary.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 16 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. Member States shall ensure that practical information is made available to the public on access to the administrative and judicial review procedures referred to in this Article.	4. Member States shall ensure that practical information is made available to the public on access to the administrative and judicial review procedures referred to in this Article.

Compromise Amendment 18

Article 16a new *Public participation, access to public information and public awareness*
&
Article 16b new *Nature Restoration Knowledge Network*

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 143-144, 919, 1283, 1635, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586,1767, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1768, 1769, 1891, 1893, 1903, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099

Article 16a

Public participation, access to public information and public awareness

1. Without prejudice to any other Union law requirements, Member States shall ensure that the public as well as local and regional authorities where appropriate, are given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation, review and implementation of national restoration plans.

2. Member States shall ensure that the public as well as local and regional authorities where appropriate, are comprehensively informed. Member States shall publish on a single website in a timely manner

(a) the draft national restoration plan referred to in Article 13,

(b) the observations of the Commission referred to in Article 14(4),

(c) the final restoration plan referred to in Article 14(6),

(d) any updates and revisions of national restoration plans referred to in Article 15(2) and (3),

(e) the data generated by the monitoring referred to Article 17(7),

(f) the data, information, technical overviews and reports referred to in Article 18(1) and (2).

Member States shall also include in their

dedicated website

(i) the administrative entity from which further relevant information may be obtained;

(ii) the administrative entity to which comments, opinions or questions may be submitted; and

(iii) the corresponding reasonable time-frames.

2a. The Commission shall publish on its website the technical overviews and reports referred to in Article 18 (4), (5) and (6). The Commission shall provide links on its website to the website of each Member State referred to paragraph 2.

3. The Commission and Member States shall put in place the necessary measures to engage local and regional authorities, landowners and land users and their associations, civil society organisations, business community, research and education communities, farmers, fishermen, foresters, investors and other relevant stakeholders and the general public, in all phases of the preparation, review and implementation of the national restoration plans as set out in Chapter III, and to foster dialogue and the diffusion of science-based information about biodiversity and the benefits of restoration.

4. Member States shall raise public awareness of the importance of biodiversity and nature restoration and engage with young people through specific programmes and concrete projects for general information and educational systems.

Or. en

Proposal for a regulation
Article 16 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	Article 16b ***Nature restoration knowledge network***
	1. By 18 months from the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission, together with the Member States, shall develop a nature restoration knowledge network (the 'network') building on existing structures including the EU Biodiversity Platform and the Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity.
	2. The network shall be open to relevant actors on nature restoration, including Union institutions, Member States' administrations, other relevant public institutions, centres of excellence, universities, stakeholders, and relevant Union agencies.
	3. The network shall aim to facilitate the implementation of this Regulation by:
	(a) regularly exchanging information, expertise and best practices;
	(b) building institutional, administrative or sectoral capacity as well as empowering the public;
	(c) contributing to developing common standardised methodologies, indicators or benchmarks for data collection and statistics;
	(d) developing methods and tools to analyse, promote and implement lessons learnt.
	4. The network shall map and, where appropriate, promote the development of standards of practice that can promote best practices and improve the quality of restoration actions. Where Member States have such standards of practice in place, they shall share the relevant information with the Commission.

Compromise Amendment 19

Article 17 Monitoring

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 145-157, 2001-2072, 2075 2073, 2074 covered in art. 19

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 - paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall monitor the following:	1. Member States shall monitor the following:
(a) the condition and trend in condition of the habitat types and the quality and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject to restoration measures on the basis of the monitoring referred to in Article 12(2), point (h);	(a) the condition and trend in condition of the habitat types and the quality and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject to restoration measures on the basis of the monitoring referred to in Article 12(2), point (h);
(b) the area of urban green space ***and*** tree canopy cover in cities and towns and suburbs, as referred to in Article 6;	(b) the area of urban green ***and blue*** space, tree canopy cover in cities and towns and suburbs, ***and urban green and blue space integrated into buildings and infrastructure developments,*** as referred to in Article 6;
	(ba) the number, type and location of removed barriers to longitudinal, lateral, vertical and temporal connectivity of surface waters, length of restored free-flowing rivers, and the measures necessary to improve the natural functions of the related floodplains as referred to in Article 7;
(c) the indicators of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;	(c) the indicators of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;
(d) the populations of the common farmland bird species listed in Annex V;	(d) the populations of the common farmland bird species listed in Annex V;
(e) the indicators of biodiversity in forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI;	(e) the indicators of biodiversity in forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI;
(f) the abundance and diversity of pollinator species, according to the method established in accordance with Article 8(2);	(f) the abundance and diversity of pollinator species, according to the method established in accordance with Article 8(2);
(g) the area and condition of the areas covered by the habitat types listed in	(g) the area and condition of the areas covered by the habitat types listed in

Annexes I and II, across their territory;	Annexes I and II, across their territory ***and marine area***;
(h) the area and the quality of the habitat of the species referred to in Article 4(3), and Article 5(3), across their territory.	(h) the area and the quality of the habitat of the species referred to in Article 4(3), and Article 5(3), across their territory ***and marine area;***
	(ha) the percentages of organic soils in agricultural use constituting drained peatlands, and under other land uses, that have been restored and the share of rewetted areas, broken down by land-use type, as referred to in Article 9.
	(hb) the progress towards the planting of three billion additional trees referred to in Article 10a.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 - paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, ***point*** (a), shall start as soon as the restoration measures are put in place.	2. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, ***points*** (a), ***(ba), (ha) and (hb)*** shall start as soon as the restoration measures are put in place.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 - paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, points (b), (c), (d), (e) shall start on [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	3. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, points (b), (c), (d), (e) shall start on [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 - paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, point (f), of this Article shall start one year after the entry into force of the implementing act referred to in Article 8(2).	4. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, point (f), of this Article shall start one year after the entry into force of the implementing act referred to in Article 8(2).

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 - paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
5. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, points (a), (b) and (c), of this Article, concerning the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils and the share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features, and (e) concerning the standing deadwood, the lying deadwood, the share of forests with uneven-aged structure, the forest connectivity and the stock of organic carbon, shall be carried out at least every three years, and, where possible, every year. The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, point (c) concerning the grassland butterfly index, that paragraph, points (d) and (e) concerning the common forest bird index, and that paragraph, point (f) concerning pollinator species shall be carried out every year. The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, points (g) and (h), shall be carried out at least every six years and shall be coordinated with the reporting cycle under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC.	5. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, points (a), (b) and (c), of this Article, concerning the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils and the share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features, ***the crop diversity*** and (e) concerning the standing deadwood, the lying deadwood, the share of forests with uneven-aged structure, the forest connectivity and the stock of organic carbon, ***the share of forests with native tree species***, ***the diversity of tree species and the tree genetic diversity*** shall be carried out at least every three years, and, where possible, every year. The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, point (c) concerning the grassland butterfly index, that paragraph, points (d) and (e) concerning the common forest bird index, and that paragraph, point (f) concerning pollinator species shall be carried out every year. The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, ***point (c) concerning the percentage of species and habitats listed in the annexes to Directive 92/43/EEC related to agricultural ecosystems, and that paragraph,*** points (g) and (h), shall be carried out at least every six years and shall be coordinated with the reporting cycle under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC ***and Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/CE***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 - paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
6. Member States shall ensure that the indicators for agricultural ecosystems referred to in Article 9(2), point (b), and the indicators for forest ecosystems referred to in Article 10 (2), points (a), (b) and (f), of this Regulation, are monitored in a manner consistent with the monitoring	6. Member States shall ensure that the indicators for agricultural ecosystems referred to in Article 9(2), point (b), and the indicators for forest ecosystems referred to in Article 10 (2), points (a), (b) and (f), of this Regulation, are monitored in a manner consistent with the monitoring

required under Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999.	required under Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 - paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
7. Member States shall make public the data generated by the monitoring carried out under this Article, in accordance with Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council112 and in accordance with the monitoring frequencies set out in paragraph 5.	7. Member States shall make public the data generated by the monitoring carried out under this Article, in accordance with Directive***s 2003/4/EC,*** 2007/2/EC ***and 2019/1024*** of the European Parliament and of the Council[112] and in accordance with the monitoring frequencies set out in ***paragraph 5 of this Article and starting from the timing referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, as applicable.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 - paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
8. Member State monitoring systems shall operate on the basis of electronic databases and geographic information systems, and shall maximise the access and use of data and services from remote sensing technologies, earth observation (Copernicus services), in-situ sensors and devices, or citizen science data, leveraging the opportunities offered by artificial intelligence, advanced data analysis and processing.	8. Member State monitoring systems shall operate on the basis of electronic databases and geographic information systems, and shall maximise the access and use of data and services from remote sensing technologies, earth observation (Copernicus services ***and other publicly or privately available resources, where appropriate***), in-situ sensors and devices, or citizen science data, leveraging the opportunities offered by artificial intelligence, advanced data analysis and processing.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 17 - paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
The Commission ***may*** adopt ***implementing*** acts to:	The Commission ***may*** adopt ***delegated*** acts ***in accordance with Article 20 by 30 months after the entry into force of this Regulation*** to:

(a) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;	(a) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;
(b) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI;	(b) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI;
	(ba) specify the conduct and methods of the monitoring referred to in Article 12(2), point (h).
	The Commission shall, adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 by [30 months after the entry into force of this Regulation] to
(c) develop a framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Article 11(3).	(c) develop a framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Article 11(3).
Such implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).	***In preparing those delegated acts, the Commission shall take into account the varying physiographic and environmental characteristics of Member States.***

Footnote:
112 Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).

Compromise Amendment 20

Article 18 Reporting

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 158-162, 2076-2094-2103 but not 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099 => Art. 16a

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 - paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. Member States shall electronically report to the Commission the area subject to restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to ***10*** and the barriers referred to in Article 7 that have been removed, on an annual basis starting from [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	1. Member States shall electronically report to the Commission the area subject to restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to ***10a*** and the barriers referred to in Article 7 that have been removed, on an annual basis starting from [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 - paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. Member States shall electronically report the following data and information to the Commission , assisted by the EEA, at least every three years:	2. Member States shall electronically report the following data and information to the Commission , assisted by the EEA, at least every three years:
(a) the progress in implementing the national restoration plan, in putting in place the restoration measures and progress in achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10***;	(a) the progress in implementing the national restoration plan, in putting in place the restoration measures and progress in achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to ***10a***;
(b) the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17. The reporting of the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17(1)(g) and (h) should be submitted including in the form of geographically referenced maps;	(b) the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17. The reporting of the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17(1)(g) and (h) should be submitted including in the form of geographically referenced maps;
(c) the location and extent of the areas subject to restoration measures referred to in Article 4, Article 5, and Article 9(4), including a geographically referenced map	(c) the location and extent of the areas subject to restoration measures referred to in Article 4, Article 5, and Article 9(4), including a geographically referenced map

of those areas;	of those areas;
(d) the updated inventory of barriers referred to in Article 7(1);	(d) the updated inventory of barriers referred to in Article 7(1);
(e) information on the progress accomplished towards meeting financing needs, in accordance with Article 12(2)(l), including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions.	(e) information on the progress accomplished towards meeting financing needs, in accordance with Article 12(2)(l) ***and Article 18a***, including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions.
The first reports shall be submitted in June ***2031***, covering the period up to ***2030***.	The first reports shall be submitted in June ***2030***, covering the period up to ***March 2030***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 - paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the presentation of the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the EEA when drawing up the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the electronic reporting.	3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the presentation of the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the EEA when drawing up the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the electronic reporting.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 - paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. The EEA shall provide to the Commission an annual technical overview of the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 17(7).	4. The EEA shall provide to the Commission an annual technical overview of the ***Union's and each Member State's*** progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 17(7).

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 - paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
5. The EEA shall provide to the Commission a ***Union-wide*** technical report ***on the*** progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. It may also use information reported under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 15 of Directive 2000/60/EC, Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, and Article 18 of Directive 2008/56/EC. The report shall be provided by June ***2032*** and subsequent reports shall be provided every three years thereafter.	5. The EEA shall publish a technical report ***of the Union's and each Member State's*** progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. It may also use information reported under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 15 of Directive 2000/60/EC, Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, and Article 18 of Directive 2008/56/EC. The report shall be provided by June ***2031*** and subsequent reports shall be provided every three years thereafter.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 - paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
6. The Commission shall, as from 2029, report to the European Parliament and to the Council every three years on the implementation of this Regulation.	6. The Commission shall, as from 2029, report to the European Parliament and to the Council every three years on the implementation of this Regulation. ***That report shall include, inter alia, information on the progress of the Union and each Member State towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10a as well as the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 18 - paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
7. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is adequate and up-to-date and that it is available to the public in accordance with Directives 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2007/2/EC and (EU) 2019/1024 of the Parliament and of the Council.	7. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is adequate and up-to-date and that it is available to the public in accordance with Directives 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2007/2/EC and (EU) 2019/1024 of the Parliament and of the Council.

Compromise Amendment 21

Chapter IV a (new)
Article 18a new Funding

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 163, 965, 970, 1158, 1770, 1776, 1998, 1999, 2104, 2105, 2177, 1574, 1837

Proposal for a regulation
Chapter IV a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	CHAPTER IVa
	FUNDING
	Article 18a
	Funding
	1. When implementing this Regulation, Member States shall make use of financial resources from appropriate sources, including Union funds, to finance restoration actions.
	1a. The Commission shall monitor the capacity of the Member States to absorb Union funds related to biodiversity. The Commission shall provide training and technical support to increase the absorption capacity of the Member States.
	2. Within [24 months after the entry into force], the Commission shall assess any gap between restoration funding needs and the available Union funding necessary for supporting Member States in the implementation of this Regulation and identify potential solutions to bridge this gap in the Union budget, in particular through the establishment of a permanent dedicated nature restoration fund within the ceilings of the Multiannual Financial Framework.
	3. Member States and the Commission, in collaboration with the European Investment Bank, shall improve enabling conditions and facilitate the use

of innovative financing mechanisms and promote the mobilisation of private capital for restoration actions.

4. The Commission shall ensure effective biodiversity mainstreaming across all relevant Union programmes and financing instruments.

Or. en

Compromise Amendment 22

Article 19 Amendment of Annexes
Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 164-167, 2106-2160, 2073, 2074

Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 - paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex I in order to adapt the ***groups of*** habitat types.	1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex I in order to adapt the ***way the*** habitat types ***are grouped in accordance with the latest scientific evidence and with independent scientific validation and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 - paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex II in order to adapt the list of habitat types and ***the groups of*** habitat types.	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex II in order to adapt***:*** ***(a)*** the list of habitat types ***to ensure consistency with updates to the typology to the European nature information system (EUNIS) habitat classification,*** and; ***(b) the way*** the habitat types ***are grouped in accordance with the latest scientific evidence and with independent scientific validation and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 - paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex III in order to adapt the list of marine species referred to in Article 5 in accordance with the latest scientific evidence.	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex III in order to adapt the list of marine species referred to in Article 5 ***and of the diadromous species referred to in Article 4*** in accordance with the latest scientific evidence ***and with independent scientific validation***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 - paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex IV, in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for agricultural ecosystems in accordance with the latest scientific evidence	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex IV, in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for agricultural ecosystems in accordance with the latest scientific evidence ***and with independent scientific validation. The list of indicators referred to in Article 9 may not be amended by delegated acts.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 - paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex V in order to update the list of species used for the common farmland bird index in the Member States.	5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex V in order to update the list of species used for the common farmland bird index in the Member States ***in accordance with the latest scientific evidence and with independent scientific validation***.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 - paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VI in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for forest ecosystems in accordance with the latest scientific evidence**.**	6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VI in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for forest ecosystems in accordance with the latest scientific evidence ***and with independent scientific validation and with a view to achieve synergies with other Union legislation. The list of indicators referred to in Article 10 may not be amended by delegated acts.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 19 - paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
7. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VII in order to adapt the list of examples of restoration measures.	7. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VII in order to adapt the list of examples of restoration measures ***in accordance with the latest scientific evidence and with independent scientific validation and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation***.

Compromise Amendment 23

Article 20 Exercise of the delegation

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 168-170, 2162-2168

Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 - paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 - paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in ***Article 8(2), Article 17(9), points (a), (b) and (c) and*** Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period

Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 - paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 19 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified	3. The delegation of power referred to in ***Article 8(2), Article 17(9), points (a), (b) and (c) and*** Article 19 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the

therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 - paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making[1131] .	4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making[113] .

Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 - paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 20 - paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to ***Article 8(2), Article 17(9), points (a), (b) and (c) and*** Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

[1] 113 Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).

Compromise Amendment 24

Article 22 Review

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 171, 172, 1278, 1280, 1281, 2169-2183
But not 2177 => 18a

Proposal for a regulation
Article 22 - paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
1. The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Regulation by ***31 December 2035***.	1. The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Regulation by ***[8 years after the entry into force of this Regulation]***. ***The evaluation shall include the following elements:*** ***a) an assessment of the degree to which the objectives set out in this Regulation are being attained and of the need to establish additional targets, in particular for ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5 and for small water units;*** ***b) an assessment of targets for free-flowing rivers for 2040 and 2050;*** ***c) an assessment of monitoring;*** ***ca) an assessment of the impacts on renewable energy production;*** ***d) an assessment of the socio-economic impacts of this Regulation, including cost-benefit analysis.*** ***e) an assessment of targets for organic soils constituting drained peatlands under land uses other than agricultural use and residential use.***

Proposal for a regulation
Article 22 - paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
2. The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of the evaluation to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of Regions.	2. The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of the evaluation to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of

Where the Commission finds it appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for amendment of relevant provisions of this Regulation, taking into account the need to establish additional restoration targets, based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, and the most recent scientific evidence.	Regions. Where the Commission finds it appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for amendment of relevant provisions of this Regulation, taking into account the need to establish additional restoration targets, ***including on updated targets for 2040*** based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, ***the evaluation as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article,*** and the most recent scientific evidence.

Compromise Amendment 25

Article 23 Entry into force

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 194, 2184-2187

Proposal for a regulation
Article 23 - paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Proposal for a regulation
Article 23 - paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States

Compromise Amendment 26

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 2188 - 2273, 173, 174,

Proposal for a regulation
Annex II

Text proposed by the Commission

MARINE ECOSYSTEMS – HABITAT TYPES AND GROUPS OF HABITAT TYPES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5(1) AND 5(2)

The list below includes the marine habitat types referred to in Article 5(1) and 5(2), as well as seven groups of those habitat types, namely 1) Seagrass beds, 2) Macroalgal forests, 3) Shellfish beds, 4) Maerl beds, 5) Sponge, coral and coralligenous beds, 6) Vents and seeps and 7) Soft sediments (above 1000 meters of depth). The relation with the habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC is also presented.

The classification of marine habitat types used, differentiated by marine biogeographical regions, is made according to the European nature information system (EUNIS), as revised for the marine habitats typology in 2022 by the European Environment Agency (EEA). The information on the related habitats listed in Annex I of Council Directive 92/43/EEC is based on the crosswalk published by the EEA in 2021[2].

Group 1: Seagrass beds

EUNIS code	**EUNIS habitat type name**	**Related habitat type code as referred to in Annex I of Council Directive 92/43/EEC**
Atlantic		
MA522	Seagrass beds on Atlantic littoral sand	1140; 1160
MA623	Seagrass beds on Atlantic littoral mud	1140; 1160
MB522	Seagrass beds on Atlantic infralittoral sand	1110; 1150; 1160
Baltic Sea		
MA332	Baltic hydrolittoral coarse sediment characterised by submerged vegetation	1130; 1160; 1610; 1620
MA432	Baltic hydrolittoral mixed sediment characterised by submerged vegetation	1130; 1140; 1160; 1610
MA532	Baltic hydrolittoral sand characterised by submerged rooted plants	1130; 1140; 1160; 1610
MA632	Baltic hydrolittoral mud dominated by submerged rooted plants	1130; 1140; 1160; 1650
MB332	Baltic infralittoral coarse sediment characterised by submerged rooted plants	1110; 1160
MB432	Baltic infralittoral mixed sediment characterised by submerged rooted plants	1110; 1160; 1650

[2] EUNIS marine habitat classification 2022. European Environment Agency.

MB532	Baltic infralittoral sand characterised by submerged rooted plants	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160
MB632	Baltic infralittoral mud sediment characterised by submerged rooted plants	1130; 1150; 1160; 1650
Black Sea		
MB546	Seagrass and rhizomatous algal meadows in Black Sea freshwater influenced infralittoral muddy sands	1110; 1130; 1160
MB547	Black Sea seagrass meadows on moderately exposed upper infralittoral clean sands	1110; 1160
MB548	Black Sea seagrass meadows on lower infralittoral sands	1110; 1160
Mediterranean Sea		
MB252	Biocenosis of *Posidonia oceanica*	1120
MB2521	Ecomorphosis of striped *Posidonia oceanica* meadows	1120; 1130; 1160
MB2522	Ecomorphosis of "barrier-reef" *Posidonia oceanica* meadows	1120; 1130; 1160
MB2523	Facies of dead "mattes" of *Posidonia oceanica* without much epiflora	1120; 1130; 1160
MB2524	Association with *Caulerpa prolifera* on *Posidonia* beds	1120; 1130; 1160
MB5521	Association with *Cymodocea nodosa* on well sorted fine sands	1110; 1130; 1160
MB5534	Association with *Cymodocea nodosa* on superficial muddy sands in sheltered waters	1110; 1130; 1160
MB5535	Association with *Zostera noltei* on superficial muddy sands in sheltered waters	1110; 1130; 1160
MB5541	Association with *Ruppia cirrhosa* and/or *Ruppia maritima* on sand	1110; 1130; 1160
MB5544	Association with *Zostera noltei* in euryhaline and eurythermal environment on sand	1110; 1130; 1160
MB5545	Association with *Zostera marina* in euryhaline and eurythermal environment	1110; 1130; 1160

Group 2: Macroalgal forests

EUNIS code	**EUNIS habitat type name**	**Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes**
Atlantic		
MA123	Seaweed communities on full salinity Atlantic littoral rock	1160; 1170; 1130
MA125	Fucoids on variable salinity Atlantic littoral rock	1170; 1130
MB121	Kelp and seaweed communities on Atlantic infralittoral rock	1170; 1160
MB123	Kelp and seaweed communities on sediment-affected or disturbed Atlantic infralittoral rock	1170; 1160
MB124	Kelp communities on variable salinity Atlantic infralittoral rock	1170; 1130; 1160
MB321	Kelp and seaweed communities on Atlantic infralittoral coarse sediment	1160
MB521	Kelp and seaweed communities on Atlantic infralittoral sand	1160
MB621	Vegetated communities on Atlantic infralittoral mud	1160

Baltic Sea		
MA131	Baltic hydrolittoral rock and boulders characterised by perennial algae	1160; 1170; 1130; 1610; 1620
MB131	Perennial algae on Baltic infralittoral rock and boulders	1170; 1160
MB232	Baltic infralittoral bottoms characterised by shell gravel	1160; 1110
MB333	Baltic infralittoral coarse sediment characterised by perennial algae	1110; 1160
MB433	Baltic infralittoral mixed sediment characterised by perennial algae	1110; 1130; 1160; 1170
Black Sea		
MB144	Mytilid-dominated Black Sea exposed upper infralittoral rock with fucales	1170; 1160
MB149	Mytilid-dominated Black Sea moderately exposed upper infralittoral rock with fucales	1170; 1160
MB14A	Fucales and other algae on Black Sea sheltered upper infralittoral rock, well illuminated	1170; 1160
Mediterranean Sea		
MA1548	Association with *Fucus virsoides*	1160; 1170
MB1512	Association with *Cystoseira tamariscifolia* and *Saccorhiza polyschides*	1170; 1160
MB1513	Association with *Cystoseira amentacea* (var. *amentacea*, var. *stricta*, var. *spicata*)	1170; 1160
MB151F	Association with *Cystoseira brachycarpa*	1170; 1160
MB151G	Association with *Cystoseira crinita*	1170; 1160
MB151H	Association with *Cystoseira crinitophylla*	1170; 1160
MB151J	Association with *Cystoseira sauvageauana*	1170; 1160
MB151K	Association with *Cystoseira spinosa*	1170; 1160
MB151L	Association with *Sargassum vulgare*	1170; 1160
MB151M	Association with *Dictyopteris polypodioides*	1170; 1160
MB151W	Association with *Cystoseira compressa*	1170; 1160
MB1524	Association with *Cystoseira barbata*	1170; 1160
MC1511	Association with *Cystoseira zosteroides*	1170; 1160
MC1512	Association with *Cystoseira usneoides*	1170; 1160
MC1513	Association with *Cystoseira dubia*	1170; 1160
MC1514	Association with *Cystoseira corniculata*	1170; 1160
MC1515	Association with *Sargassum* spp.	1170; 1160
MC1518	Association with *Laminaria ochroleuca*	1170; 1160
MC3517	Association with *Laminaria rodriguezii* on detritic beds	1160

Group 3: Shellfish beds

EUNIS code	EUNIS habitat type name	Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes
Atlantic		
MA122	*Mytilus edulis* and/or barnacle communities on wave-exposed Atlantic littoral rock	1160; 1170
MA124	Mussel and/or barnacle communities with seaweeds on Atlantic littoral rock	1160; 1170
MA227	Bivalve reefs in the Atlantic littoral zone	1170; 1140

MB222	Bivalve reefs in the Atlantic infralittoral zone	1170; 1130; 1160
MC223	Bivalve reefs in the Atlantic circalittoral zone	1170
Baltic Sea		
MB231	Baltic infralittoral bottoms dominated by epibenthic bivalves	1170; 1160
MC231	Baltic circalittoral bottoms dominated by epibenthic bivalves	1170; 1160; 1110
MD231	Baltic offshore circalittoral biogenic bottoms characterised by epibenthic bivalves	1170
MD232	Baltic offshore circalittoral shell gravel bottoms characterised by bivalves	1170
MD431	Baltic offshore circalittoral mixed bottoms characterised by macroscopic epibenthic biotic structures	
MD531	Baltic offshore circalittoral sand characterised by macroscopic epibenthic biotic structures	
MD631	Baltic offshore circalittoral mud characterised by epibenthic bivalves	
Black Sea		
MB141	Invertebrate-dominated Black Sea lower infralittoral rock	1170
MB143	Mytilid-dominated Black Sea exposed upper infralittoral rock with foliose algae (no Fucales)	1170; 1160
MB148	Mytilid-dominated Black Sea moderately exposed upper infralittoral rock with foliose algae (other than Fucales)	1170; 1160
MB242	Mussel beds in the Black Sea infralittoral zone	1170; 1130; 1160
MB243	Oyster reefs on Black Sea lower infralittoral rock	1170
MB642	Black Sea infralittoral terrigenous muds	1160
MC141	Invertebrate-dominated Black Sea circalittoral rock	1170
MC241	Mussel beds on Black Sea circalittoral terrigenous muds	1170
MC645	Black Sea lower circalittoral mud	
Mediterranean Sea		
MA1544	Facies with *Mytilus galloprovincialis* in waters enriched in organic matter	1160; 1170
MB1514	Facies with *Mytilus galloprovincialis*	1170; 1160

Group 4: Maerl beds

EUNIS code	EUNIS habitat type name	Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes
Atlantic		
MB322	Maerl beds on Atlantic infralittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MB421	Maerl beds on Atlantic infralittoral mixed sediment	1110; 1160
MB622	Maerl beds on Atlantic infralittoral muddy sediment	1110; 1160
Mediterranean Sea		
MB3511	Association with rhodolithes in coarse sands and fine gravels mixed by waves	1110; 1160
MB3521	Association with rhodolithes in coarse sands and fine gravels under the influence of bottom currents	1110; 1160

MB3522	Association with maerl (= Association with *Lithothamnion corallioides* and *Phymatolithon calcareum*) on Mediterranean coarse sands and gravel	1110; 1160
MC3521	Association with rhodolithes on coastal detritic bottoms	1110
MC3523	Association with maerl (*Lithothamnion corallioides* and *Phymatholithon calcareum*) on coastal dendritic bottoms	1110

Group 5: Sponge, coral and coralligenous beds

EUNIS code	EUNIS habitat type name	Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes
Atlantic		
MC121	Faunal turf communities on Atlantic circalittoral rock	1170
MC124	Faunal communities on variable salinity Atlantic circalittoral rock	1170; 1130
MC126	Communities of Atlantic circalittoral caves and overhangs	8330; 1170
MC222	Cold water coral reefs in the Atlantic circalittoral zone	1170
MD121	Sponge communities on Atlantic offshore circalittoral rock	1170
MD221	Cold water coral reefs in the Atlantic offshore circalittoral zone	1170
ME122	Sponge communities on Atlantic upper bathyal rock	1170
ME123	Mixed cold water coral communities on Atlantic upper bathyal rock	1170
ME221	Atlantic upper bathyal cold water coral reef	1170
ME322	Mixed cold water coral community on Atlantic upper bathyal coarse sediment	
ME324	Sponge aggregation on Atlantic upper bathyal coarse sediment	
ME422	Sponge aggregation on Atlantic upper bathyal mixed sediment	
ME623	Sponge aggregation on Atlantic upper bathyal mud	
ME624	Erect coral field on Atlantic upper bathyal mud	
MF121	Mixed cold water coral community on Atlantic lower bathyal rock	1170
MF221	Atlantic lower bathyal cold water coral reef	1170
MF321	Mixed cold water coral community on Atlantic lower bathyal coarse sediment	
MF622	Sponge aggregation on Atlantic lower bathyal mud	
MF623	Erect coral field on Atlantic lower bathyal mud	
Baltic Sea		
MB138	Baltic infralittoral rock and boulders characterized by epibenthic sponges	1170; 1160
MB43A	Baltic infralittoral mixed sediment characterized by epibenthic sponges (Porifera)	1160; 1170
MC133	Baltic circalittoral rock and boulders characterized by epibenthic cnidarians	1170; 1160
MC136	Baltic circalittoral rock and boulders characterized by epibenthic sponges	1170; 1160

MC433	Baltic circalittoral mixed sediment characterized by epibenthic cnidarians	1160; 1170
MC436	Baltic circalittoral mixed sediment characterized by epibenthic sponges	1160
Black Sea		
MD24	Black Sea offshore circalittoral biogenic habitats	1170
ME14	Black Sea upper bathyal rock	1170
ME24	Black Sea upper bathyal biogenic habitat	1170
MF14	Black Sea lower bathyal rock	1170
Mediterranean Sea		
MB151E	Facies with *Cladocora caespitosa*	1170; 1160
MB151Q	Facies with *Astroides calycularis*	1170; 1160
MB151α	Facies and association of coralligenous biocenosis (in enclave)	1170; 1160
MC1519	Facies with *Eunicella cavolini*	1170; 1160
MC151A	Facies with *Eunicella singularis*	1170; 1160
MC151B	Facies with *Paramuricea clavata*	1170; 1160
MC151E	Facies with *Leptogorgia sarmentosa*	1170; 1160
MC151F	Facies with *Anthipatella subpinnata* and sparse red algae	1170; 1160
MC151G	Facies with massive sponges and sparse red algae	1170; 1160
MC1522	Facies with *Corallium rubrum*	8330; 1170
MC1523	Facies with *Leptopsammia pruvoti*	8330; 1170
MC251	Coralligenous platforms	1170
MC6514	Facies of sticky muds with *Alcyonium palmatum* and *Parastichopus regalis* on circalittoral mud	1160
MD151	Biocenosis of Mediterranean shelf-edge rock	1170
MD25	Mediterranean offshore circalittoral biogenic habitats	1170
MD6512	Facies of sticky muds with *Alcyonium palmatum* and *Parastichopus regalis* on lower circalittoral mud	
ME1511	Mediterranean upper bathyal *Lophelia pertusa* reefs	1170
ME1512	Mediterranean upper bathyal *Madrepora oculata* reefs	1170
ME1513	Mediterranean upper bathyal *Madrepora oculata* and *Lophelia pertusa* reefs	1170
ME6514	Mediterranean upper bathyal facies of with *Pheronema carpenteri*	
MF1511	Mediterranean lower bathyal *Lophelia pertusa* reefs	1170
MF1512	Mediterranean lower bathyal *Madrepora oculata* reefs	1170
MF1513	Mediterranean lower bathyal *Madrepora oculata* and *Lophelia pertusa* reefs	1170
MF6511	Mediterranean lower bathyal facies of sandy muds with *Thenea muricata*	
MF6513	Mediterranean lower bathyal facies of compact muds with *Isidella elongata*	

Group 6: Vents and seeps

EUNIS code	**EUNIS habitat type name**	**Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes**
Atlantic		

MB128	Vents and seeps in Atlantic infralittoral rock	1170; 1160; 1180
MB627	Vents and seeps in Atlantic infralittoral mud	1130; 1160
MC127	Vents and seeps in Atlantic circalittoral rock	1170; 1180
MC622	Vents and seeps in Atlantic circalittoral mud	1160
MD122	Vents and seeps on Atlantic offshore circalittoral rock	1170
MD622	Vents and seeps in Atlantic offshore circalittoral mud	

Group 7: Soft sediments (above 1000 meters of depth)

EUNIS code	EUNIS habitat type name	Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes
Atlantic		
MA32	Atlantic littoral coarse sediment	1130; 1160
MA42	Atlantic littoral mixed sediment	1130; 1140; 1160
MA52	Atlantic littoral sand	1130; 1140; 1160
MA62	Atlantic littoral mud	1130; 1140; 1160
MB32	Atlantic infralittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1130; 1160
MB42	Atlantic infralittoral mixed sediment	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160
MB52	Atlantic infralittoral sand	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160
MB62	Atlantic infralittoral mud	1110; 1130; 1160
MC32	Atlantic circalittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MC42	Atlantic circalittoral mixed sediment	1110; 1160
MC52	Atlantic circalittoral sand	1110; 1160
MC62	Atlantic circalittoral mud	1160
MD32	Atlantic offshore circalittoral coarse sediment	
MD42	Atlantic offshore circalittoral mixed sediment	
MD52	Atlantic offshore circalittoral sand	
MD62	Atlantic offshore circalittoral mud	
ME32	Atlantic upper bathyal coarse sediment	
ME42	Atlantic upper bathyal mixed sediment	
ME52	Atlantic upper bathyal sand	
ME62	Atlantic upper bathyal mud	
MF32	Atlantic lower bathyal coarse sediment	
MF42	Atlantic lower bathyal mixed sediment	
MF52	Atlantic lower bathyal sand	
MF62	Atlantic lower bathyal mud	
Baltic Sea		
MA33	Baltic hydrolittoral coarse sediment	1130; 1160; 1610; 1620
MA43	Baltic hydrolittoral mixed sediment	1130; 1140; 1160; 1610
MA53	Baltic hydrolittoral sand	1130; 1140; 1160; 1610
MA63	Baltic hydrolittoral mud	1130; 1140; 1160; 1650
MB33	Baltic infralittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1150; 1160

MB43	Baltic infralittoral mixed sediment	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160; 1170; 1650
MB53	Baltic infralittoral sand	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160
MB63	Baltic infralittoral mud	1130; 1150; 1160; 1650
MC33	Baltic circalittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MC43	Baltic circalittoral mixed sediment	1160; 1170
MC53	Baltic circalittoral sand	1110; 1160
MC63	Baltic circalittoral mud	1160; 1650
MD33	Baltic offshore circalittoral coarse sediment	
MD43	Baltic offshore circalittoral mixed sediment	
MD53	Baltic offshore circalittoral sand	
MD63	Baltic offshore circalittoral mud	
Black Sea		
MA34	Black Sea littoral coarse sediment	1160
MA44	Black Sea littoral mixed sediment	1130; 1140; 1160
MA54	Black Sea littoral sand	1130; 1140; 1160
MA64	Black Sea littoral mud	1130; 1140; 1160
MB34	Black Sea infralittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MB44	Black Sea infralittoral mixed sediment	1110; 1170
MB54	Black Sea infralittoral sand	1110; 1130; 1160
MB64	Black Sea infralittoral mud	1130; 1160
MC34	Black Sea circalittoral coarse sediment	1160
MC44	Black Sea circalittoral mixed sediment	
MC54	Black Sea circalittoral sand	1160
MC64	Black Sea circalittoral mud	1130; 1160
MD34	Black Sea offshore circalittoral coarse sediment	
MD44	Black Sea offshore circalittoral mixed sediment	
MD54	Black Sea offshore circalittoral sand	
MD64	Black Sea offshore circalittoral mud	
Mediterranean Sea		
MA35	Mediterranean littoral coarse sediment	1160; 1130
MA45	Mediterranean littoral mixed sediment	1140; 1160
MA55	Mediterranean littoral sand	1130; 1140; 1160
MA65	Mediterranean littoral mud	1130; 1140; 1150; 1160
MB35	Mediterranean infralittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MB45	Mediterranean infralittoral mixed sediment	
MB55	Mediterranean infralittoral sand	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160
MB65	Mediterranean infralittoral mud	1130; 1150
MC35	Mediterranean circalittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MC45	Mediterranean circalittoral mixed sediment	
MC55	Mediterranean circalittoral sand	1110; 1160
MC65	Mediterranean circalittoral mud	1130; 1160
MD35	Mediterranean offshore circalittoral coarse sediment	

MD45	Mediterranean offshore circalittoral mixed sediment	
MD55	Mediterranean offshore circalittoral sand	
MD65	Mediterranean offshore circalittoral mud	
ME35	Mediterranean upper bathyal coarse sediment	
ME45	Mediterranean upper bathyal mixed sediment	
ME55	Mediterranean upper bathyal sand	
ME65	Mediterranean upper bathyal mud	
MF35	Mediterranean lower bathyal coarse sediment	
MF45	Mediterranean lower bathyal mixed sediment	
MF55	Mediterranean lower bathyal sand	
MF65	Mediterranean lower bathyal mud	

Amendment

MARINE ECOSYSTEMS – HABITAT TYPES AND GROUPS OF HABITAT TYPES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5(1) AND 5(2)

The list below includes the marine habitat types referred to in Article 5(1) and 5(2), as well as seven groups of those habitat types, namely 1) Seagrass beds, 2) Macroalgal forests, 3) Shellfish beds, 4) Maerl beds, 5) Sponge, coral and coralligenous beds, 6) Vents and seeps and 7) Soft sediments (above 1000 meters of depth). The relation with the habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC is also presented.

The classification of marine habitat types used, differentiated by marine biogeographical regions, is made according to the European nature information system (EUNIS), as revised for the marine habitats typology in 2022 by the European Environment Agency (EEA). The information on the related habitats listed in Annex I of Council Directive 92/43/EEC is based on the crosswalk published by the EEA in 2021[3].

Group 1: Seagrass beds

EUNIS code	**EUNIS habitat type name**	**Related habitat type code as referred to in Annex I of Council Directive 92/43/EEC**
Atlantic		
MA522	Seagrass beds on Atlantic littoral sand	1140; 1160
MA623	Seagrass beds on Atlantic littoral mud	1140; 1160
MB522	Seagrass beds on Atlantic infralittoral sand	1110; 1150; 1160
Baltic Sea		
MA332	Baltic hydrolittoral coarse sediment characterised by submerged vegetation	1130; 1160; 1610; 1620
MA432	Baltic hydrolittoral mixed sediment characterised by submerged vegetation	1130; 1140; 1160; 1610

[3] EUNIS marine habitat classification 2022. European Environment Agency.

MA532	Baltic hydrolittoral sand characterised by submerged rooted plants	1130; 1140; 1160; 1610
MA632	Baltic hydrolittoral mud dominated by submerged rooted plants	1130; 1140; 1160; 1650
MB332	Baltic infralittoral coarse sediment characterised by submerged rooted plants	1110; 1160
MB432	Baltic infralittoral mixed sediment characterised by submerged rooted plants	1110; 1160; 1650
MB532	Baltic infralittoral sand characterised by submerged rooted plants	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160
MB632	Baltic infralittoral mud sediment characterised by submerged rooted plants	1130; 1150; 1160; 1650
Black Sea		
MB546	Seagrass and rhizomatous algal meadows in Black Sea freshwater influenced infralittoral muddy sands	1110; 1130; 1160
MB547	Black Sea seagrass meadows on moderately exposed upper infralittoral clean sands	1110; 1160
MB548	Black Sea seagrass meadows on lower infralittoral sands	1110; 1160
Mediterranean Sea		
MB252	Biocenosis of *Posidonia oceanica*	1120
MB2521	Ecomorphosis of striped *Posidonia oceanica* meadows	1120; 1130; 1160
MB2522	Ecomorphosis of "barrier-reef" *Posidonia oceanica* meadows	1120; 1130; 1160
MB2523	Facies of dead "mattes" of *Posidonia oceanica* without much epiflora	1120; 1130; 1160
MB2524	Association with *Caulerpa prolifera* on *Posidonia* beds	1120; 1130; 1160
MB5521	Association with *Cymodocea nodosa* on well sorted fine sands	1110; 1130; 1160
MB5534	Association with *Cymodocea nodosa* on superficial muddy sands in sheltered waters	1110; 1130; 1160
MB5535	Association with *Zostera noltei* on superficial muddy sands in sheltered waters	1110; 1130; 1160
MB5541	Association with *Ruppia cirrhosa* and/or *Ruppia maritima* on sand	1110; 1130; 1160
MB5544	Association with *Zostera noltei* in euryhaline and eurythermal environment on sand	1110; 1130; 1160
MB5545	Association with *Zostera marina* in euryhaline and eurythermal environment	1110; 1130; 1160

Group 2: Macroalgal forests

EUNIS code	EUNIS habitat type name	Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes
Atlantic		
MA123	Seaweed communities on full salinity Atlantic littoral rock	1160; 1170; 1130
MA125	Fucoids on variable salinity Atlantic littoral rock	1170; 1130
MB121	Kelp and seaweed communities on Atlantic infralittoral rock	1170; 1160

MB123	Kelp and seaweed communities on sediment-affected or disturbed Atlantic infralittoral rock	1170; 1160
MB124	Kelp communities on variable salinity Atlantic infralittoral rock	1170; 1130; 1160
MB321	Kelp and seaweed communities on Atlantic infralittoral coarse sediment	1160
MB521	Kelp and seaweed communities on Atlantic infralittoral sand	1160
MB621	Vegetated communities on Atlantic infralittoral mud	1160
Baltic Sea		
MA131	Baltic hydrolittoral rock and boulders characterised by perennial algae	1160; 1170; 1130; 1610; 1620
MB131	Perennial algae on Baltic infralittoral rock and boulders	1170; 1160
MB232	Baltic infralittoral bottoms characterised by shell gravel	1160; 1110
MB333	Baltic infralittoral coarse sediment characterised by perennial algae	1110; 1160
MB433	Baltic infralittoral mixed sediment characterised by perennial algae	1110; 1130; 1160; 1170
Black Sea		
MB144	Mytilid-dominated Black Sea exposed upper infralittoral rock with fucales	1170; 1160
MB149	Mytilid-dominated Black Sea moderately exposed upper infralittoral rock with fucales	1170; 1160
MB14A	Fucales and other algae on Black Sea sheltered upper infralittoral rock, well illuminated	1170; 1160
Mediterranean Sea		
MA1548	Association with *Fucus virsoides*	1160; 1170
MB1512	Association with *Cystoseira tamariscifolia* and *Saccorhiza polyschides*	1170; 1160
MB1513	Association with *Cystoseira amentacea* (var. *amentacea*, var. *stricta*, var. *spicata*)	1170; 1160
MB151F	Association with *Cystoseira brachycarpa*	1170; 1160
MB151G	Association with *Cystoseira crinita*	1170; 1160
MB151H	Association with *Cystoseira crinitophylla*	1170; 1160
MB151J	Association with *Cystoseira sauvageauana*	1170; 1160
MB151K	Association with *Cystoseira spinosa*	1170; 1160
MB151L	Association with *Sargassum vulgare*	1170; 1160
MB151M	Association with *Dictyopteris polypodioides*	1170; 1160
MB151W	Association with *Cystoseira compressa*	1170; 1160
MB1524	Association with *Cystoseira barbata*	1170; 1160
MC1511	Association with *Cystoseira zosteroides*	1170; 1160
MC1512	Association with *Cystoseira usneoides*	1170; 1160
MC1513	Association with *Cystoseira dubia*	1170; 1160
MC1514	Association with *Cystoseira corniculata*	1170; 1160
MC1515	Association with *Sargassum* spp.	1170; 1160
MC1518	Association with *Laminaria ochroleuca*	1170; 1160
MC3517	Association with *Laminaria rodriguezii* on detritic beds	1160

Group 3: Shellfish beds

EUNIS code	EUNIS habitat type name	Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes
Atlantic		
MA122	*Mytilus edulis* and/or barnacle communities on wave-exposed Atlantic littoral rock	1160; 1170
MA124	Mussel and/or barnacle communities with seaweeds on Atlantic littoral rock	1160; 1170
MA227	Bivalve reefs in the Atlantic littoral zone	1170; 1140
MB222	Bivalve reefs in the Atlantic infralittoral zone	1170; 1130; 1160
MC223	Bivalve reefs in the Atlantic circalittoral zone	1170
Baltic Sea		
MB231	Baltic infralittoral bottoms dominated by epibenthic bivalves	1170; 1160
MC231	Baltic circalittoral bottoms dominated by epibenthic bivalves	1170; 1160; 1110
MD231	Baltic offshore circalittoral biogenic bottoms characterised by epibenthic bivalves	1170
MD232	Baltic offshore circalittoral shell gravel bottoms characterised by bivalves	1170
MD431	Baltic offshore circalittoral mixed bottoms characterised by macroscopic epibenthic biotic structures	
MD531	Baltic offshore circalittoral sand characterised by macroscopic epibenthic biotic structures	
MD631	Baltic offshore circalittoral mud characterised by epibenthic bivalves	
Black Sea		
MB141	Invertebrate-dominated Black Sea lower infralittoral rock	1170
MB143	Mytilid-dominated Black Sea exposed upper infralittoral rock with foliose algae (no Fucales)	1170; 1160
MB148	Mytilid-dominated Black Sea moderately exposed upper infralittoral rock with foliose algae (other than Fucales)	1170; 1160
MB242	Mussel beds in the Black Sea infralittoral zone	1170; 1130; 1160
MB243	Oyster reefs on Black Sea lower infralittoral rock	1170
MB642	Black Sea infralittoral terrigenous muds	1160
MC141	Invertebrate-dominated Black Sea circalittoral rock	1170
MC241	Mussel beds on Black Sea circalittoral terrigenous muds	1170
MC645	Black Sea lower circalittoral mud	
Mediterranean Sea		
MA1544	Facies with *Mytilus galloprovincialis* in waters enriched in organic matter	1160; 1170
MB1514	Facies with *Mytilus galloprovincialis*	1170; 1160

Group 4: Maerl beds

EUNIS code	EUNIS habitat type name	Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes
Atlantic		
MB322	Maerl beds on Atlantic infralittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160

MB421	Maerl beds on Atlantic infralittoral mixed sediment	1110; 1160
MB622	Maerl beds on Atlantic infralittoral muddy sediment	1110; 1160
Mediterranean Sea		
MB3511	Association with rhodolithes in coarse sands and fine gravels mixed by waves	1110; 1160
MB3521	Association with rhodolithes in coarse sands and fine gravels under the influence of bottom currents	1110; 1160
MB3522	Association with maerl (= Association with *Lithothamnion corallioides* and *Phymatolithon calcareum*) on Mediterranean coarse sands and gravel	1110; 1160
MC3521	Association with rhodolithes on coastal detritic bottoms	1110
MC3523	Association with maerl (*Lithothamnion corallioides* and *Phymatholithon calcareum*) on coastal dendritic bottoms	1110

Group 5: Sponge, coral and coralligenous beds

EUNIS code	**EUNIS habitat type name**	**Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes**
Atlantic		
MC121	Faunal turf communities on Atlantic circalittoral rock	1170
MC124	Faunal communities on variable salinity Atlantic circalittoral rock	1170; 1130
MC126	Communities of Atlantic circalittoral caves and overhangs	8330; 1170
MC222	Cold water coral reefs in the Atlantic circalittoral zone	1170
MD121	Sponge communities on Atlantic offshore circalittoral rock	1170
MD221	Cold water coral reefs in the Atlantic offshore circalittoral zone	1170
ME122	Sponge communities on Atlantic upper bathyal rock	1170
ME123	Mixed cold water coral communities on Atlantic upper bathyal rock	1170
ME221	Atlantic upper bathyal cold water coral reef	1170
ME322	Mixed cold water coral community on Atlantic upper bathyal coarse sediment	
ME324	Sponge aggregation on Atlantic upper bathyal coarse sediment	
ME422	Sponge aggregation on Atlantic upper bathyal mixed sediment	
ME623	Sponge aggregation on Atlantic upper bathyal mud	
ME624	Erect coral field on Atlantic upper bathyal mud	
MF121	Mixed cold water coral community on Atlantic lower bathyal rock	1170
MF221	Atlantic lower bathyal cold water coral reef	1170
MF321	Mixed cold water coral community on Atlantic lower bathyal coarse sediment	
MF622	Sponge aggregation on Atlantic lower bathyal mud	
MF623	Erect coral field on Atlantic lower bathyal mud	
Baltic Sea		
MB138	Baltic infralittoral rock and boulders characterized by epibenthic sponges	1170; 1160

MB43A	Baltic infralittoral mixed sediment characterized by epibenthic sponges (Porifera)	1160; 1170
MC133	Baltic circalittoral rock and boulders characterized by epibenthic cnidarians	1170; 1160
MC136	Baltic circalittoral rock and boulders characterized by epibenthic sponges	1170; 1160
MC433	Baltic circalittoral mixed sediment characterized by epibenthic cnidarians	1160; 1170
MC436	Baltic circalittoral mixed sediment characterized by epibenthic sponges	1160
Black Sea		
MD24	Black Sea offshore circalittoral biogenic habitats	1170
ME14	Black Sea upper bathyal rock	1170
ME24	Black Sea upper bathyal biogenic habitat	1170
MF14	Black Sea lower bathyal rock	1170
Mediterranean Sea		
MB151E	Facies with *Cladocora caespitosa*	1170; 1160
MB151Q	Facies with *Astroides calycularis*	1170; 1160
MB151α	Facies and association of coralligenous biocenosis (in enclave)	1170; 1160
MC1519	Facies with *Eunicella cavolini*	1170; 1160
MC151A	Facies with *Eunicella singularis*	1170; 1160
MC151B	Facies with *Paramuricea clavata*	1170; 1160
MC151E	Facies with *Leptogorgia sarmentosa*	1170; 1160
MC151F	Facies with *Anthipatella subpinnata* and sparse red algae	1170; 1160
MC151G	Facies with massive sponges and sparse red algae	1170; 1160
MC1522	Facies with *Corallium rubrum*	8330; 1170
MC1523	Facies with *Leptopsammia pruvoti*	8330; 1170
MC251	Coralligenous platforms	1170
MC6514	Facies of sticky muds with *Alcyonium palmatum* and *Parastichopus regalis* on circalittoral mud	1160
MD151	Biocenosis of Mediterranean shelf-edge rock	1170
MD25	Mediterranean offshore circalittoral biogenic habitats	1170
MD6512	Facies of sticky muds with *Alcyonium palmatum* and *Parastichopus regalis* on lower circalittoral mud	
ME1511	Mediterranean upper bathyal *Lophelia pertusa* reefs	1170
ME1512	Mediterranean upper bathyal *Madrepora oculata* reefs	1170
ME1513	Mediterranean upper bathyal *Madrepora oculata* and *Lophelia pertusa* reefs	1170
ME6514	Mediterranean upper bathyal facies of with *Pheronema carpenteri*	
MF1511	Mediterranean lower bathyal *Lophelia pertusa* reefs	1170
MF1512	Mediterranean lower bathyal *Madrepora oculata* reefs	1170
MF1513	Mediterranean lower bathyal *Madrepora oculata* and *Lophelia pertusa* reefs	1170
MF6511	Mediterranean lower bathyal facies of sandy muds with *Thenea muricata*	

MF6513	Mediterranean lower bathyal facies of compact muds with *Isidella elongata*	

Group 6: Vents and seeps

EUNIS code	EUNIS habitat type name	Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes
Atlantic		
MB128	Vents and seeps in Atlantic infralittoral rock	1170; 1160; 1180
MB627	Vents and seeps in Atlantic infralittoral mud	1130; 1160
MC127	Vents and seeps in Atlantic circalittoral rock	1170; 1180
MC622	Vents and seeps in Atlantic circalittoral mud	1160
MD122	Vents and seeps on Atlantic offshore circalittoral rock	1170
MD622	Vents and seeps in Atlantic offshore circalittoral mud	

Group 7: Soft sediments (above 1000 meters of depth)

EUNIS code	EUNIS habitat type name	Related Annex I (Habitats Directive) codes
Atlantic		
MA32	Atlantic littoral coarse sediment	1130; 1160
MA42	Atlantic littoral mixed sediment	1130; 1140; 1160
MA52	Atlantic littoral sand	1130; 1140; 1160
MA62	Atlantic littoral mud	1130; 1140; 1160
MB32	Atlantic infralittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1130; 1160
MB42	Atlantic infralittoral mixed sediment	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160
MB52	Atlantic infralittoral sand	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160
MB62	Atlantic infralittoral mud	1110; 1130; 1160
MC32	Atlantic circalittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MC42	Atlantic circalittoral mixed sediment	1110; 1160
MC52	Atlantic circalittoral sand	1110; 1160
MC62	Atlantic circalittoral mud	1160
MD32	Atlantic offshore circalittoral coarse sediment	
MD42	Atlantic offshore circalittoral mixed sediment	
MD52	Atlantic offshore circalittoral sand	
MD62	Atlantic offshore circalittoral mud	
ME32	Atlantic upper bathyal coarse sediment	
ME42	Atlantic upper bathyal mixed sediment	
ME52	Atlantic upper bathyal sand	
ME62	Atlantic upper bathyal mud	
MF32	Atlantic lower bathyal coarse sediment	
MF42	Atlantic lower bathyal mixed sediment	
MF52	Atlantic lower bathyal sand	
MF62	Atlantic lower bathyal mud	
Baltic Sea		
MA33	Baltic hydrolittoral coarse sediment	1130; 1160; 1610; 1620

MA43	Baltic hydrolittoral mixed sediment	1130; 1140; 1160; 1610
MA53	Baltic hydrolittoral sand	1130; 1140; 1160; 1610
MA63	Baltic hydrolittoral mud	1130; 1140; 1160; 1650
MB33	Baltic infralittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1150; 1160
MB43	Baltic infralittoral mixed sediment	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160; 1170; 1650
MB53	Baltic infralittoral sand	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160
MB63	Baltic infralittoral mud	1130; 1150; 1160; 1650
MC33	Baltic circalittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MC43	Baltic circalittoral mixed sediment	1160; 1170
MC53	Baltic circalittoral sand	1110; 1160
MC63	Baltic circalittoral mud	1160; 1650
MD33	Baltic offshore circalittoral coarse sediment	
MD43	Baltic offshore circalittoral mixed sediment	
MD53	Baltic offshore circalittoral sand	
MD63	Baltic offshore circalittoral mud	
Black Sea		
MA34	Black Sea littoral coarse sediment	1160
MA44	Black Sea littoral mixed sediment	1130; 1140; 1160
MA54	Black Sea littoral sand	1130; 1140; 1160
MA64	Black Sea littoral mud	1130; 1140; 1160
MB34	Black Sea infralittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MB44	Black Sea infralittoral mixed sediment	1110; 1170
MB54	Black Sea infralittoral sand	1110; 1130; 1160
MB64	Black Sea infralittoral mud	1130; 1160
MC34	Black Sea circalittoral coarse sediment	1160
MC44	Black Sea circalittoral mixed sediment	
MC54	Black Sea circalittoral sand	1160
MC64	Black Sea circalittoral mud	1130; 1160
MD34	Black Sea offshore circalittoral coarse sediment	
MD44	Black Sea offshore circalittoral mixed sediment	
MD54	Black Sea offshore circalittoral sand	
MD64	Black Sea offshore circalittoral mud	
Mediterranean Sea		
MA35	Mediterranean littoral coarse sediment	1160; 1130
MA45	Mediterranean littoral mixed sediment	1140; 1160
MA55	Mediterranean littoral sand	1130; 1140; 1160
MA65	Mediterranean littoral mud	1130; 1140; 1150; 1160
MB35	Mediterranean infralittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MB45	Mediterranean infralittoral mixed sediment	

MB55	Mediterranean infralittoral sand	1110; 1130; 1150; 1160
MB65	Mediterranean infralittoral mud	1130; 1150
MC35	Mediterranean circalittoral coarse sediment	1110; 1160
MC45	Mediterranean circalittoral mixed sediment	
MC55	Mediterranean circalittoral sand	1110; 1160
MC65	Mediterranean circalittoral mud	1130; 1160
MD35	Mediterranean offshore circalittoral coarse sediment	
MD45	Mediterranean offshore circalittoral mixed sediment	
MD55	Mediterranean offshore circalittoral sand	
MD65	Mediterranean offshore circalittoral mud	
ME35	Mediterranean upper bathyal coarse sediment	
ME45	Mediterranean upper bathyal mixed sediment	
ME55	Mediterranean upper bathyal sand	
ME65	Mediterranean upper bathyal mud	
MF35	Mediterranean lower bathyal coarse sediment	
MF45	Mediterranean lower bathyal mixed sediment	
MF55	Mediterranean lower bathyal sand	
MF65	Mediterranean lower bathyal mud	

Proposal for a regulation
Annex III

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
ANNEX III	**ANNEX III**
MARINE SPECIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5(3)	**MARINE SPECIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5(3) *AND DIADROMOUS SPECIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 4(3)***
(1) narrow sawfish (*Anoxypristis cuspidata*);	(1) narrow sawfish (*Anoxypristis cuspidata*)*;*
(2) dwarf sawfish (*Pristis clavata*);	(2) dwarf sawfish (*Pristis clavata*);
(3) smalltooth sawfish (*Pristis pectinata*);	(3) smalltooth sawfish (*Pristis pectinata*)*;*
(4) largetooth sawfish (*Pristis pristis*);	(4) largetooth sawfish (*Pristis pristis*);
(5) green sawfish (*Pristis zijsron*);	(5) green sawfish (*Pristis zijsron*);
(6) basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) and white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*);	(6) basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) and white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*);
(7) smooth lantern shark (*Etmopterus pusillus*);	(7) smooth lantern shark (*Etmopterus pusillus*);
(8) reef manta ray (*Manta alfredi*);	(8) reef manta ray (*Manta alfredi*);
(9) giant manta ray (*Manta birostris*);	(9) giant manta ray (*Manta birostris*);
(10) devil fish (*Mobula mobular*);	(10) devil fish (*Mobula mobular*);
(11) lesser Guinean devil ray (*Mobula rochebrunei*);	(11) lesser Guinean devil ray (*Mobula rochebrunei*);
(12) spinetail mobula (*Mobula japanica*);	(12) spinetail mobula (*Mobula japanica*);
(13) smoothtail mobula (*Mobula thurstoni*);	(13) smoothtail mobula *(Mobula thurstoni)*;
(14) longhorned mobula (*Mobula eregoodootenkee*);	(14) longhorned mobula (*Mobula eregoodootenkee*);
(15) Munk's devil ray (*Mobula munkiana*);	(15) Munk's devil ray (*Mobula munkiana*);

(16) Chilean devil ray (*Mobula tarapacana*);	(16) Chilean devil ray (*Mobula tarapacana*);
(17) shortfin devil ray (*Mobula kuhlii*);	(17) shortfin devil ray (*Mobula kuhlii*);
(18) lesser devil ray (*Mobula hypostoma*);	(18) lesser devil ray (*Mobula hypostoma*);
(19) Norwegian skate (*Raja (Dipturus) nidarosiensis*);	(19) Norwegian skate (*Raja (Dipturus) nidarosiensis*);
(20) white skate (*Raja alba*);	(20) white skate (*Raja alba*);
(21) guitarfishes (*Rhinobatidae*);	(21) guitarfishes (*Rhinobatidae*);
(22) angel shark (*Squatina squatina*);	(22) angel shark (*Squatina squatina*);
(23) salmon (*Salmo salar*);	(23) salmon (*Salmo salar*);
(24) sea trout (*Salmo trutta*);	(24) sea trout (*Salmo trutta*);
(25) houting (*Coregonus oxyrhynchus*).	(25) houting (*Coregonus oxyrhynchus*).
	(25a) European eel (Anguilla anguilla);
	(25b) Lesser sandeel (Ammodytes marinus).

Compromise Amendment 27

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 175, 2274-2286

Proposal for a regulation
Annex IV

Text proposed by the Commission

LIST OF BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS FOR AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEMS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 9(2)

Indicator	**Description, units, and methodology for determining and monitoring the indicator**
Grassland butterfly index	**Description:** This indicator is composed of species considered to be characteristic of European grasslands and which occur in a large part of Europe, covered by the majority of the Butterfly Monitoring Schemes. It is based on the geometric mean of species trends. **Unit**: Index. **Methodology:** as developed and used by Butterfly Conservation Europe, Van Swaay, C.A.M, *Assessing Butterflies in Europe – Butterfly Indicators 1990-2018,* Technical report, Butterfly Conservation Europe, 2020.
Stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils	**Description:** This indicator describes the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils at a depth of 0 to 30 cm. **Unit:** tonnes of organic carbon/ha. **Methodology**: as set out in Annex V of Regulation 2018/1999 in accordance to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and as supported by the Land Use and Coverage Area frame Survey (LUCAS) Soil, Jones A. et al., LUCAS Soil 2022, JRC technical report, Publications Office of the European Union, 2021.

Share of agricultural land with high- diversity landscape features	**Description:** High-diversity landscape features are elements of permanent natural or semi-natural vegetation present in an agricultural context which provide ecosystem services and support for biodiversity. In order to do so, landscape features need to be subject to as little external disturbances as possible to provide safe habitats for various taxa, and therefore need to comply with the following conditions: a) they cannot be under productive agricultural use (including grazing or fodder production), and b) they should not receive fertilizer or pesticide treatment. Land lying fallow can be considered as high diversity landscape features if it complies with criteria (a) and (b) above. Productive trees part of arable land agroforestry systems and productive elements in non-productive hedges can also be considered as high diversity landscape features, if they comply with criterion (b) above, and if harvests take place only at moments where it would not compromise high biodiversity levels. **Unit:** Percent (share of Utilised Agricultural Area). Methodology: as developed under indicator I.21, Annex I of Regulation 2021/2115, as based on LUCAS for landscape elements, Ballin M. et al., Redesign sample for Land Use/Cover Area frame Survey (LUCAS), Eurostat 2018, and for land laying fallow, Farm Structure, Reference Metadata in Single Integrated Metadata Structure, online publication, Eurostat.

Amendment

LIST OF BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS FOR AGRICULTURAL ECOSYSTEMS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 9(2)

Indicator	**Description, units, and methodology for determining and monitoring the indicator**
Grassland butterfly index	**Description:** This indicator is composed of species considered to be characteristic of European grasslands and which occur in a large part of Europe, covered by the majority of the Butterfly Monitoring Schemes. It is based on the geometric mean of species trends. **Unit**: Index. **Methodology:** as developed and used by Butterfly Conservation Europe, Van Swaay, C.A.M, *Assessing Butterflies in Europe – Butterfly Indicators 1990-2018,* Technical report, Butterfly Conservation Europe, 2020.
~~Stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils~~	~~**Description:** This indicator describes the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils at a depth of 0 to 30 cm.~~ ~~**Unit:** tonnes of organic carbon/ha.~~ ~~**Methodology**: as set out in Annex V of Regulation 2018/1999 in accordance to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and as supported by the Land Use and Coverage Area frame Survey (LUCAS) Soil, Jones A. et al., LUCAS Soil 2022, JRC technical report, Publications Office of the European Union, 2021.~~

Share of agricultural land with high- diversity landscape features	**Description:** High-diversity landscape features are elements of permanent natural or semi-natural vegetation present in an agricultural context which provide ecosystem services and support for biodiversity. In order to do so, landscape features need to be subject to as little external disturbances as possible to provide safe habitats for various taxa, and therefore need to comply with the following conditions: a) they ***can~~not~~*** be under productive agricultural use (including grazing or fodder production), ***only if such use is beneficial for the preservation of biodiversity and in compliance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115,*** and b) they should not receive fertilizer or pesticide treatment, ***unless the landscape features are under productive agricultural use in accordance with point a, in which case organic fertilisers and low risk pesticides, as defined in Regulation 1107/2009, may be used if no other alternative exists***. Land lying fallow can be considered as high diversity landscape features if it complies with criteria (a) and (b) above. Productive trees part of arable land agroforestry systems and productive elements in non-productive hedges can also be considered as high diversity landscape features, if they comply with criterion (b) above, and if harvests take place only at moments where it would not compromise high biodiversity levels. **Unit:** Percent (share of Utilised Agricultural Area). **Methodology:** as developed under indicator I.21, Annex I of Regulation 2021/2115, as based on LUCAS for landscape elements, Ballin M. et al., *Redesign sample for Land Use/Cover Area frame Survey (LUCAS)*, Eurostat 2018, and for land laying fallow, *Farm Structure, Reference Metadata in Single Integrated Metadata Structure*, online publication, Eurostat.
Percentage of species and habitats listed in the annexes of Directive 92/43/EEC related to agricultural ecosystems with stable or increasing trends of their conservation status	***Description: This indicator assesses the conservation status trends of those habitats and species listed in the annexes of the Directive 92/43/EEC related to agricultural ecosystems.*** ***The list species and habitats varies between biogeographical regions and between Member States.*** ***Unit: Percent.*** ***Methodology: as developed under CAP I.19, based on data reported under Article 17 of the Directive 92/43/EEC.***

Crop diversity	***Description: This indicator comprises two sub-indicators:*** ***1. Crop diversity on farm (number of farms by number of crops and size): Number and % of farms by number of crops (1, 2, 3, and >3) and by size of arable land (arable land < 10ha; 10ha< arable land < 30 ha; 30 ha < 100 ha; arable land>100 ha), at NUTS 2 level.*** ***2. Crop diversity in a region: Average number of crops grown on a holding at NUTS 2 level as one, and broken down by arable land size classes (arable land < 10ha; 10ha< arable land < 30 ha; arable land > 30 ha).*** ***Unit: 1. Number.*** ***2. %.*** ***Methodology: as set out under the Common Agricultural Policy for the Context and Impact indicators***
Stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils	***Description: This indicator describes the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils at a depth of 0 to 30 cm.*** ***Unit: tonnes of organic carbon/ha.*** ***Methodology: as set out in Annex V of Regulation 2018/1999 in accordance to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and as supported by the Land Use and Coverage Area frame Survey (LUCAS) Soil, Jones A. et al., LUCAS Soil 2022, JRC technical report, Publications Office of the European Union, 2021.***

Compromise Amendment 28

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 176, 2287-2306

Proposal for a regulation
Annex VI

Text proposed by the Commission

LIST OF BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS FOR FOREST ECOSYSTEMS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 10(2)

Indicator	Description, unit, and methodology for determining and monitoring the indicator
Standing deadwood	**Description:** This indicator shows the amount of non-living standing woody biomass in forest and other wooded land. **Unit:** m3/ha. **Methodology:** as developed and used by FOREST EUROPE, State of Europe's Forests 2020, FOREST EUROPE 2020, and in the description of national forest inventories in Tomppo E. et al., National Forest Inventories, Pathways for Common Reporting, Springer, 2010, and taking into account the methodology as set out in Annex V of Regulation 2018/1999 in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
Lying deadwood	**Description:** This indicator shows the amount of non-living woody biomass lying on the ground in forest and other wooded land. **Unit:** m3/ha. **Methodology:** as developed and used by FOREST EUROPE, State of Europe's Forests 2020, FOREST EUROPE 2020, and in the description of national forest inventories in Tomppo E. et al., National Forest Inventories, Pathways for Common Reporting, Springer, 2010, and taking into account the methodology as set out in Annex V of Regulation 2018/1999 in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
Share of forests with uneven- aged structure	**Description:** This indicator refers to the share of forests available for wood supply (FAWS) with uneven-aged structure in forests as compared to even-aged structure in forests. **Unit:** Percent of FAWS with uneven-aged structure. **Methodology:** as developed and used by FOREST EUROPE, *State of Europe's Forests 2020,* FOREST EUROPE 2020*,* and in the description of national forest inventories in *Tomppo E. et al.,* National Forest Inventories, *Pathways for Common Reporting,* Springer, 2010.

Forest connectivity	**Description:** Forest connectivity is the degree of compactness of forest covered areas. It is defined in the range of 0 to 100. **Unit:** Index. **Methodology:** as developed by FAO, Vogt P., et al., *FAO – State of the World's Forests: Forest Fragmentation*, JRC Technical Report, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019.
Common forest birds index	**Description:** The forest bird indicator describes trends in the abundance of common forest birds across their European ranges over time. It is a composite index created from observational data of bird species characteristic for forest habitats in Europe. The index is based on a specific list of species in each Member State. **Unit:** Index. **Methodology:** Brlík et al. *Long-term and large-scale multispecies dataset tracking population changes of common European breeding birds*, Sci Data 8, 21. 2021.
Stock of organic carbon	**Description:** This indicator describes the stock of organic carbon in the litter and in the mineral soil at a depth of 0 to 30 cm in forest ecosystems. **Unit:** tonnes organic carbon/ha. **Methodology:** as set out in Annex V of Regulation 2018/1999 in accordance to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and as supported by the Land Use and Coverage Area frame Survey (LUCAS) Soil, Jones A. et al., *LUCAS Soil 2022,* JRC technical report, Publications Office of the European Union, 2021.

Amendment

LIST OF BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS FOR FOREST ECOSYSTEMS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 10(2)

Indicator	**Description, unit, and methodology for determining and monitoring the indicator**
Standing deadwood	**Description**: This indicator shows the amount of non-living standing woody biomass in forest and other wooded land. **Unit**: m^3/ha. **Methodology:** as developed and used by FOREST EUROPE, *State of Europe's Forests 2020,* FOREST EUROPE 2020*,* and in the description of national forest inventories in *Tomppo E. et al.,* National Forest Inventories, *Pathways for Common Reporting,* Springer, 2010, and taking into account the methodology as set out in Annex V of Regulation 2018/1999 in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. ***Fire and phytosanitary risks and relevant related mandatory prescriptions should be taken into account***.

Lying deadwood	**Description**: This indicator shows the amount of non-living woody biomass lying on the ground in forest and other wooded land. **Unit**: m^3/ha. **Methodology:** as developed and used by FOREST EUROPE, *State of Europe's Forests 2020,* FOREST EUROPE 2020*,* and in the description of national forest inventories in *Tomppo E. et al.,* National Forest Inventories, *Pathways for Common Reporting,* Springer, 2010, and taking into account the methodology as set out in Annex V of Regulation 2018/1999 in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. ***Fire and phytosanitary risks and relevant related mandatory prescriptions should be taken into account.***
Share of forests with uneven-aged structure	**Description:** This indicator refers to the share of forests available for wood supply (FAWS) with uneven-aged structure in forests as compared to even-aged structure in forests. **Unit:** Percent of FAWS with uneven-aged structure. **Methodology:** as developed and used by FOREST EUROPE, *State of Europe's Forests 2020,* FOREST EUROPE 2020*,* and in the description of national forest inventories in *Tomppo E. et al.,* National Forest Inventories, *Pathways for Common Reporting,* Springer, 2010. ***Fire and phytosanitary risks and relevant related mandatory prescriptions should be taken into account***.
Forest connectivity	**Description:** Forest connectivity is the degree of compactness of forest covered areas. It is defined in the range of 0 to 100**.** **Unit:** Index. **Methodology:** as developed by FAO, Vogt P., et al., *FAO – State of the World's Forests: Forest Fragmentation*, JRC Technical Report, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019. ***Fire and phytosanitary risks and relevant related mandatory prescriptions should be taken into account.***
Common forest birds index	**Description:** The forest bird indicator describes trends in the abundance of common forest birds across their European ranges over time. It is a composite index created from observational data of bird species characteristic for forest habitats in Europe. The index is based on a specific list of species in each Member State. **Unit:** Index. **Methodology:** Brlík et al. *Long-term and large-scale multispecies dataset tracking population changes of common European breeding birds*, Sci Data 8, 21. 2021.
Stock of organic carbon	**Description**: This indicator describes the stock of organic carbon in the litter and in the mineral soil at a depth of 0 to 30 cm in forest ecosystems. **Unit**: tonnes organic carbon/ha. **Methodology:** as set out in Annex V of Regulation 2018/1999 in accordance to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and as supported

	by the Land Use and Coverage Area frame Survey (LUCAS) Soil, Jones A. et al., *LUCAS Soil 2022,* JRC technical report, Publications Office of the European Union, 2021.
Share of forests with native tree species composition	***Description: This indicator refers to the share of native forests within a territory and the diversity of species associated with them. In very specific cases and conditions, non-native species adapted to the local soil, climatic and ecological context and habitat conditions that play a role in fostering increased resilience to climate change can be counted under this indicator.*** ***Unit: m^3/ha*** ***Methodology: as developed by the Commission and Member States in the Guidelines on Biodiversity-friendly afforestation, reforestation and tree planting. In addition, the methodology used by national forests inventories:*** ***- registration of the tree species composition of all forests plots, permanent and temporary.*** ***- notification of rooted and non-rooted native tree species within the plot following the code of the Red list of European tree species.*** ***- development of statistics on share of native tree species in forests following the collected data.*** ***The Red list of European tree species sumarises all known native European trees, a total of 454 species, (431 native to the Union Member States).***
Diversity of tree species	***Description: This indicator describes the different tree species types found in a forest stand.*** ***Unit: number of trees species/ha.*** ***Methodology: Tree species types as identified in the European_Forest_Types_tree_species_matrix.pdf (europa.eu)***
Tree genetic diversity	***Description: This indicator describes the number of sites, called Genetic Conservation Units (GCUs), prioritizing the maintenance of evolutionary processes within tree populations to safeguard their potential for continuous adpatation.*** ***Unit: number of genetic conservation units (GCU) at national level*** ***Methodology: As used in Forest Europe indicator C4: FOREST_EUROPE_State of Europe's Forests and described in Minimum dynamic gene conservation units of forest trees with support of European Information System on Forest Geneteic Resources EUFGIS Portal (http://portal.eu.eufgis.org) and EUFORGEN (www.euforgen.org)***

Compromise Amendment 29

Compromise amendment replacing Amendments 177-183, 2307-2345

Proposal for a regulation
Annex VII

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
ANNEX VII	**ANNEX VII**
LIST OF EXAMPLES OF RESTORATION MEASURES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 11(8)	**LIST OF EXAMPLES OF RESTORATION MEASURES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 11(8)**
(1) Restore wetlands, by rewetting drained peatlands, removing peatland drainage structures or de-poldering and discontinuing peat excavation.	(1) Restore wetlands, by rewetting drained peatlands, removing peatland drainage structures or de-poldering and discontinuing peat excavation.
(2) Improve hydrological conditions by increasing quantity, quality and dynamics of surface waters and groundwater levels for natural and semi-natural ecosystems.	(2) Improve hydrological conditions by increasing quantity, quality and dynamics of surface waters and groundwater levels for natural and semi-natural ecosystems.
(3) Remove unwanted scrub encroachment or non-native plantations on grasslands, wetlands, forests and sparsely vegetated land.	(3) Remove unwanted scrub encroachment or non-native plantations on grasslands, wetlands, forests and sparsely vegetated land.
(4) Apply paludiculture.	(4) Apply paludiculture.
(5) Re-establish the meandering of rivers and reconnect artificially cut meanders or oxbow lakes.	(5) Re-establish the meandering of rivers and reconnect artificially cut meanders or oxbow lakes.
(6) Remove longitudinal and lateral barriers (such as dikes and dams), give more space to river dynamics and restore free-flowing river stretches.	(6) Remove longitudinal and lateral barriers (such as dikes and dams), give more space to river dynamics and restore free-flowing river stretches.
(7) Re-naturalise river beds and lakes and lowland watercourses by e.g. removing artificial bed fixation, optimising substrate composition, improving or developing habitat cover.	(7) Re-naturalise river beds and lakes and lowland watercourses by e.g. removing artificial bed fixation, optimising substrate composition, improving or developing habitat cover.
	(7a) supporting enabling conditions for natural flood regimes, creating standing open bars, standing waters, floodplain

	forests and sedimentary active deltaic plains.
	7b) Mowing and shrub removal on partially rewetted peatland or stopping the maintenance of drainage infrastructure like ditches, allowing them to become dysfunctional;
(8) Restore natural sedimentation processes.	(8) Restore natural sedimentation processes.
(9) Establish riparian buffers, e.g. riparian forests, buffer strips, meadows or pastures.	(9) Establish riparian buffers, e.g. riparian forests, buffer strips, meadows or pastures.
(10) Increase ecological features in forests, such as large, old and dying trees (habitat trees) and amounts of lying and standing deadwood.	(10) Increase ecological features in forests, such as large, old and dying trees (habitat trees) and amounts of lying and standing deadwood.
(11) Work towards a diversified forest structure in terms of vegetation and age, enable natural regeneration and succession of tree species.	(11) Work towards a diversified forest structure in terms of vegetation and age, enable natural regeneration and succession of tree species.
(12) Enhance forest diversity by creating mosaics of non-forest habitats such as open patches of grassland or heathland, ponds or rocky areas.	(12) Enhance forest diversity by creating mosaics of non-forest habitats such as open patches of grassland or heathland, ponds or rocky areas.
(13) Make use of "close-to-nature" or "continuous cover" forestry approaches; introduce native tree species.	(13) Make use of "close-to-nature"***, "proforestation"*** or "continuous cover" forestry approaches; introduce native tree species.
(14) Enhance the development of old-growth native forests and mature stands (e.g. by abandonment of harvesting).	(14) Enhance the development of old-growth native forests and mature stands (e.g. by abandonment of harvesting).
	(14a) Reduce forest vulnerability by means of landscape-scale interventions (e.g. by reducing tree density, ensuring presence of forest openings and gaps and favouring heterogeneous forest structure).
(15) Introduce high-diversity landscape features in arable land and intensively used grassland, such as buffer strips, field margins with native flowers, hedgerows,	(15) Introduce high-diversity landscape features in arable land and intensively used grassland, such as buffer strips, field margins with native flowers, hedgerows,

trees, small forests, terrace walls, ponds, habitat corridors and stepping stones, etc.	trees, small forests, terrace walls, ponds, habitat corridors and stepping stones, etc.
(16) Increase the agricultural area subject to agro-ecological management approaches such as organic agriculture or agro-forestry, multicropping and crop rotation, integrated pest and nutrient management.	(16) Increase the agricultural area subject to agro-ecological management approaches such as organic agriculture or agro-forestry, multicropping and crop rotation, integrated pest and nutrient management.
(17) Reduce grazing intensity or mowing regimes on grasslands where relevant and re-establish extensive grazing with domestic livestock and extensive mowing regimes where they were abandoned.	(17) Reduce grazing intensity or mowing regimes on grasslands where relevant and re-establish extensive grazing with domestic livestock and extensive mowing regimes where they were abandoned.
(18) Stop or reduce the use of chemical pesticides as well as chemical and animal manure fertilizers.	(18) Stop or reduce the use of chemical pesticides as well as chemical and animal manure fertilizers.
(19) Stop ploughing grassland and introducing seeds of productive grasses.	(19) Stop ploughing grassland and introducing seeds of productive grasses.
(20) Remove plantations on former dynamic inland dune systems to re-enable natural wind dynamics in favour of open habitats.	(20) Remove plantations on former dynamic inland dune systems to re-enable natural wind dynamics in favour of open habitats.
(21) Improve connectivity across habitats to enable the development of populations of species, and to allow for sufficient individual or genetic exchange as well as for species' migration and adaptation to climate change.	(21) Improve connectivity across habitats, ***in particular through the use of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches,*** to enable the development of populations of species, and to allow for sufficient individual or genetic exchange as well as for species' migration and adaptation to climate change.
(22) Allow ecosystems to develop their own natural dynamics for example by abandoning harvesting and promoting naturalness, wilderness.	(22) Allow ecosystems to develop their own natural dynamics for example by abandoning harvesting and promoting naturalness, wilderness.
	(22a) Promote integrated landscape restoration as a long-term planning tool linking bottom-up methods involving stakeholders with top-down strategies that considers the timescale and required commitment.
	(22 b) Buffer sensitive ecosystems against eutrophication, desiccation and other pressures.

(23) Remove and control invasive alien species, and prevent or minimize new introductions.	(23) Remove and control invasive alien species, and prevent or minimize new introductions.
(24) Minimise negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem, for example by using gear with less impact on seabed.	(24) Minimise negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem, for example by using gear with less impact on seabed.
(25) Restore important fish spawning and nursery areas.	(25) Restore important fish spawning and nursery areas.
(26) Provide structures or substrates to encourage the return of marine life, for example coral/oyster/boulder reefs.	(26) Provide structures or substrates to encourage the return of marine life, for example coral/oyster/boulder reefs.
(27) Restore seagrass meadows and kelp forests by actively stabilising the sea bottom, reducing and, where possible, eliminating pressures or by active propagation and planting.	(27) Restore seagrass meadows and kelp forests by actively stabilising the sea bottom, reducing and, where possible, eliminating pressures or by active propagation and planting.
	(27a) Implement passive and assisted natural regeneration of marine areas where possible, in particular on the basis of whole-site approaches with appropriate buffer zones with low-impact activities.
(28) Reduce various forms of marine pollution, such as nutrient loading, noise pollution ***and plastic waste.***	(28) Reduce various forms of marine pollution, such as nutrient loading, ***plastic waste and underwater*** noise pollution***, both impulsive and continuous.***
	(28a) Reduce continuous underwater noise pollution from shipping by mandating reduced vessel speeds, and prevent or reduce impulsive noise pollution through effective mitigation measures that minimise sound levels at source.
	(28b) Restore marine ecosystems damaged by industrial activities, such as hydrocarbon exploration, including seismic acquisition, and exploitation activities.
(29) Increase urban green spaces with ecological features, such as parks, trees and woodland patches with native species, green roofs, wildflower grasslands, gardens, city	(29) Increase urban green spaces with ecological features, such as parks, trees and woodland patches with native species, green roofs, wildflower grasslands, gardens, city

horticulture, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and hedges, ponds and watercourses.

(30) Stop, reduce or remediate pollution from pharmaceuticals, hazardous chemicals, urban and industrial wastewater, and other waste including litter and plastics as well as light in all ecosystems.

(31) Convert brownfield sites, former industrial areas and quarries into natural sites.

horticulture, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and hedges, ponds and watercourses.

(30) Stop, reduce or remediate pollution from pharmaceuticals, hazardous chemicals, urban and industrial wastewater, and other waste including litter and plastics as well as light in all ecosystems.

(31) Convert brownfield sites, former industrial areas and quarries into natural sites.

Compromise amendment 30
recitals 1 - 12, 14 - 23, 78, 78a

Covers AMs 1 - 43, 196 - 533, AM 1574 (polluter pays), 1571 and 967 (TEN-N), 1572

NB 1: Recitals not covered by compromise amendment 30 are covered by compromises on corresponding provisions (as indicated in each case)

NB 2: Marking of amendments: text in ***bold italic*** means new additions, text in ~~strikethrough~~ means deletions to commission proposal.

NB 3: Referencing of footnotes will be corrected in the final version of the ENVI report following adoption of relevant provisions.

2022/0195 (COD)
Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on nature restoration (Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

– Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,
– Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,
– After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,
– Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee[1],
– Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions,
– Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

(1) ***Biodiversity and nature sustain life on Earth and deliver numerous essential ecosystem services. They are essential for our long-term survival, wellbeing, prosperity and security. Healthy ecosystems contribute to food security and provide food, clean water, carbon sinks and protection against increasing natural disaster risks caused by climate change. Importantly, ecosystems also play a significant role in preventing the emergence and spread of zoonotic diseases. Nature and biodiversity also have value intrinsically and are treasured for recreational, spiritual and aesthetic values, forming an important part of our cultural heritage. As a result, the current biodiversity loss and degradation of nature can have fundamental consequences for our society, economy and human health and well-being. Despite existing efforts and voluntary commitments, Europe continues to lose biodiversity at an alarming rate. Many previously agreed policy targets will not be achieved[1a]. The Union has so far failed to halt the loss of biodiversity, and it did not meet the voluntary target to restore at least 15% of degraded ecosystems by 2020 in line with Aichi Target 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.*** It is ***therefore*** necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems***, habitat types and species*** to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory ***and sea***. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.

[1a] The European environment — state and outlook 2020: knowledge for transition to a sustainable Europe https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer/2020

(1a new) ***The underlying causes of biodiversity loss include the same global environmental changes that drive climate change. Climate change is further exacerbated by biodiversity loss and ecosystems decline, and climate change in turn increases stresses on natural systems and biodiversity. Just as the climate and biodiversity crises are linked, so too are the solutions. Neither will be successfully resolved unless both are tackled together. Only by considering climate and biodiversity as parts of the same complex problem can solutions be developed that maximise beneficial outcomes for both limiting climate change and stopping biodiversity loss.***

[1] OJ C , , p. .

(2) The European Green Deal[2] has set out an ambitious roadmap to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, aiming to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. As part of the European Green Deal, the Commission has adopted an EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030[3].

(3) The Union and its Member States, as parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, approved by Council Decision 93/626/EEC[4], are committed to the long-term strategic vision adopted by the Conference of the Parties in 2010 by Decision X/2 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020[5] that, by 2050, biodiversity is to be valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.

(4) ~~[placeholder for the restoration target of the new Global Biodiversity Framework to be agreed at CBD COP 15]~~ ***On 19 December 2022, the 15th Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the 'Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework' (GBF). This Regulation constitutes one element through which the Union aims to ensure the successful implementation of the framework. The framework includes four long-term goals for 2050 and 23 action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030 and states that the actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Target 2 requires to ensure that by 2030 at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity. To ensure the achievement of the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity framework within the Union, Member States should take the framework into account when preparing their national restoration plans.***

(5) The UN Sustainable Development Goals[6], in particular goals 14.2, 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3, refer to the need to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands.

(6) The United Nations General Assembly, in a resolution of 1 March 2019[7], proclaimed 2021–2030 the UN decade on ecosystem restoration, with the aim of supporting and scaling-up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of ecosystem restoration. ***The United Nations has also proclaimed 2021-2030 the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.***

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2 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European Green Deal, 11.12.2019 (COM (2019) 640 final).

3 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, Bringing nature back into our lives, 20.5.2020, COM(2020) 380 final.

4 Council Decision 93/626/EEC of 25 October 1993 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on Biological Diversity (OJ L 309, 13.12.1993, p. 1).

5 https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268.

6 United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World.

7 Resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019 on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).

(7) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to ensure that Europe's biodiversity will be put on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefits of people, the planet, the climate and our economy. It sets out an ambitious EU nature restoration plan with a number of key commitments, including a commitment to put forward a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets to restore degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon, and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.

(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021[8], the European Parliament strongly welcomed the commitment to draw up a legislative proposal with binding nature restoration targets, and furthermore considered that in addition to an overall restoration target ***of at least 30 % of the Union's land and seas***, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.

(9) In its conclusions of 23 October 2020[9], the Council acknowledged that preventing further decline of the current state of biodiversity and nature will be essential, but not sufficient to bring nature back into our lives. The Council reaffirmed that more ambition on nature restoration is needed as proposed with the new EU Nature Restoration Plan, which includes measures to protect and restore biodiversity beyond protected areas. The Council also stated that it awaited a proposal for legally binding nature restoration targets, subject to an impact assessment.

(10) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a commitment to legally protect a minimum of 30 % of the land, including inland waters, and 30 % of the sea in the Union, of which at least one third ***are to*** ~~should~~ be under strict protection, including all remaining primary and old-growth forests. The criteria and guidance for the designation of additional protected areas by Member States[10] (the 'Criteria and guidance'), developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders, highlight that if the restored areas comply or are expected to comply, once restoration produces its full effect, with the criteria for protected areas, those restored areas should also contribute towards the Union targets on protected areas. The Criteria and guidance also highlight that protected areas can provide an important contribution to the restoration targets in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, by creating the conditions for restoration efforts to be successful. This is particularly the case for areas which can recover naturally by stopping or limiting ~~some of the~~ pressures from human activities. Placing such areas, including in the marine environment, under strict protection, will, in some cases, be sufficient to lead to the recovery of the natural values they host. Moreover, it is emphasised in the Criteria and guidance that all Member States are expected to contribute towards reaching the Union targets on protected areas set out in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, to an extent that is proportionate to the natural values they host and to the potential they have for nature restoration.

(11) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a target to ensure that there is no deterioration in conservation trends or in the status of protected habitats and species and that at least 30 % of species and habitats not currently in favourable status will fall into

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8 European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).

9 Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20.

10 Commission Staff Working Document Criteria and guidance for protected areas designations (SWD(2022) 23 final).

that category or show a strong positive trend towards falling into that category by 2030. The guidance[11] developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders to support the achievement of these targets highlights that maintenance and restoration efforts are likely to be required for most of those habitats and species, either by halting their current negative trends by 2030 or by maintaining current stable or improving trends, or by preventing the decline of habitats and species with a favourable conservation status. The guidance further emphasises that those restoration efforts primarily need to be planned, implemented and coordinated at national or regional levels and that, in selecting and prioritising the species and habitats to be improved by 2030, synergies with other Union and international targets, in particular environmental or climate policy targets, are to be sought.

(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020[12] noted that the Union has not yet managed to stem the decline of protected habitat types and species whose conservation is of concern to the Union. That decline is caused mostly by abandonment of extensive agriculture, intensifying management practices, the modification of hydrological regimes, urbanisation and pollution as well as unsustainable forestry activities and species exploitation. Furthermore, invasive alien species and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.

Recital 13 part of compromise on Article 1 (=CA 1)

(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective ***of at least 30% of the Union's land and freshwater areas and at least 30% of the Union's sea areas in need of restoration*** ~~***by 2030***~~ ~~for ecosystem restoration~~ ***for 2030 in order to steer the Union's actions on restoration and to facilitate the achievement of ecosystems specific targets. The restoration of ecosystems will*** ~~to~~ foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. ***Ecosystem restoration can support and co-exist with economic activities. In many cases, the existing activities may continue as before while in some cases adaptations of the economic activity may be necessary to ensure the recovery of an ecosystem.*** Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland***, peatland***, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and urban ecosystems deliver, if in good condition, a range of essential ecosystem services, and the benefits of restoring degraded ecosystems to good condition in all land and sea areas far outweigh the costs of restoration. Those services contribute to a broad range of socio-economic benefits, depending on the economic, social, cultural, regional and local characteristics.

(14) The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted the System of Environmental Economic Accounting - Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA)[13] at its 52nd session in March 2021. SEEA EA constitutes an integrated and comprehensive statistical framework for organising data about habitats and landscapes, measuring the extent, condition and services of ecosystems, tracking changes in ecosystem assets, and linking this information to economic and other human activity. ***The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 as regards introducing new environmental economic accounts modules[53a] introduces***

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11 Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]

12 Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee "The state of nature in the European Union Report on the status and trends in 2013 - 2018 of species and habitat types protected by the Birds and Habitats Directives", COM/2020/635 final.

13 https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/documents/EA/seea_ea_white_cover_final.pdf.

three new environmental account modules, including a module for ecosystem accounts. Ecosystem accounts present data on the extent and condition of ecosystem assets and the services they provide to society and the economy.

[53a] Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 as regards introducing new environmental economic accounts modules (COM(2022)329).

(15) Securing biodiverse ecosystems and tackling climate change are intrinsically linked. Nature and nature-based solutions ***and ecosystems-based approaches*** including natural carbon stocks and sinks, are fundamental for fighting the climate crisis. At the same time, the climate crisis is already a driver of terrestrial***, freshwater*** and marine ecosystem change, and the Union must ***adapt and*** prepare for the increasing intensity, frequency and pervasiveness of its effects. The Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)[14] on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C pointed out that some impacts may be long-lasting or irreversible. The Sixth IPCC Assessment Report[15] states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. ***The Synthesis Report of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report states with high confidence that "Land restoration contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation with synergies via enhanced ecosystem services and with economically positive returns and co-benefits for poverty reduction and improved livelihoods."*** The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services[16] considered climate change a key driver of change in nature, and it expected its impacts to increase over the coming decades, in some cases surpassing the impact of other drivers of ecosystem change such as changed land and sea use.

(16) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council[17] sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter, and to prioritise swift and predictable emission reductions and, at the same time, enhance removals by natural sinks. The restoration of ecosystems can make an important contribution to maintaining, managing and enhancing natural sinks and to increasing biodiversity while fighting climate change. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 also requires relevant Union institutions and the Member States to ensure continuous

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14 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)] https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/

15 Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability | Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch).

16 IPBES (2019): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1148 pages. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673.

17 Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. It also requires that Member States integrate adaptation in all policy areas and promote nature-based solutions[18] and ecosystem-based adaptation.

(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021[19] ***highlights that blue and green infrastructures simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build climate resilience. It also*** emphasises the need to promote nature-based solutions and recognises that cost-effective adaptation to climate change can be achieved by protecting and restoring wetlands and peatlands as well as coastal and marine ecosystems, by developing urban green spaces and installing green roofs and walls and by promoting and sustainably managing forests and farmland. Having a greater number of biodiverse ecosystems leads to a higher resilience to climate change and provides more effective forms of disaster reduction and prevention.

(18) Union climate policy is being revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999[20] aims to strengthen the contribution of the land sector to the overall climate ambition for 2030 and aligns the objectives as regards accounting of emissions and removals from the land use, land use change and forestry ('LULUCF') sector with related policy initiatives on biodiversity. That proposal emphasises the need for the protection and enhancement of nature-based carbon removals, for the improvement of the resilience of ecosystems to climate change, for the restoration of degraded land and ecosystems, and for rewetting peatlands. It further aims to improve the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals ~~of~~ ***from*** land subject to protection and restoration. In this context, it is important that ecosystems in all land categories, including forests, grasslands, croplands and wetlands, are in good condition in order to be able to effectively capture and store carbon.

(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.[21] Evidence shows that restoring agro-ecosystems has positive impacts on food productivity in the long-term, and that the restoration of nature acts as an insurance policy to ensure the EU's long-term sustainability and resilience.

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18 Nature-based solutions are solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, that are cost-effective, and that simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services.

19 Communication from the European Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (COM/2021/82 final).

20 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030 and committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality by 2035 in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review (COM/2021/554 final).

21 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European, Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems, COM (2022) 133 final.

(20) In the final report of the Conference on the Future of Europe, citizens call on the Union to protect and restore biodiversity, the landscape and oceans, eliminate pollution~~, and~~ to foster knowledge, awareness, education, and dialogues on environment, climate change, energy use, and sustainability***, and for safe, sustainable, just, climate responsible, and affordable production of food, respecting sustainability principles, the environment, safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystems, while ensuring food security***.[22]

(21) The restoration of ecosystems, coupled with efforts to reduce wildlife trade and consumption, will also help prevent and build up resilience to possible future communicable diseases with zoonotic potential, therefore decreasing the risks of outbreaks and pandemics, and contribute to support EU and global efforts to apply the One Health approach, which recognises the intrinsic connection between human health, animal health and healthy resilient nature.

(22) Soils are an integral part of terrestrial ecosystems ***and it is crucial to strengthen the monitoring of soil in the EU***. The Commission's 2021 Communication 'EU Soil Strategy for 2030'[23] ***states that soil hosts more than 25% of all biodiversity on the planet and is the foundation of the food chains nourishing humanity and above ground biodiversity. It therefore*** outlines the need to restore degraded soils and enhance soil biodiversity. ***The Commission has also confirmed its commitment to prepare a legislative proposal for a Soil Health Law. At international level, the Union and its Member States have committed to achieving land degradation neutrality by 2030 in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[64a] and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 2018-2030 strategic framework[64b].***

[64a] The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 25September2015 by Heads of State and Government at a special United Nations summit

[64b] UNCCD 2018-2030 strategic framework https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/inline-files/ICCD_COP%2813%29_L.18-1716078E_0.pdf

(23) Council Directive 92/43/EEC[24] and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[25] aim to ensure the long-term protection, conservation and survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats as well as the ecosystems of which they are part. Natura 2000, which was established in 1992 and is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world, is the key instrument implementing the objectives of those two Directives.

Recitals 24 - 35 part of compromise on Article 4 (=CA 3)

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22 *Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome*, May 2022, ***Proposal 1 p. 43,*** Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.

23 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU Soil Strategy for 2030 Reaping the benefits of healthy soils for people, food, nature and climate (COM/2021/699 final).

24 Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

25 Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).

(24) A framework and guidance[26] already exist to determine good condition of habitat types protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and to determine sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of species falling within the scope of that Directive. Restoration targets for those habitat types and habitats of species can be set based on that framework and guidance. However, such restoration will not be enough to reverse biodiversity loss and recover all ecosystems. Therefore, additional obligations should be established based on specific indicators in order to enhance biodiversity at the scale of wider ecosystems.

(25) Building on Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in order to support the achievement of the objectives set out in those Directives, Member States should put in place restoration measures***, complementary to measures adopted under Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC,*** to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.

(26) Directive 92/43/EEC aims to maintain and restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Union interest. However, it does not set a deadline for achieving that goal. Similarly, Directive 2009/147/EC does not establish a deadline for the recovery of bird populations in the Union.

(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place restoration measures within and beyond Natura 2000 sites, in order to gradually improve the condition of protected habitat types across the Union as well as to re-establish them until the favourable reference area needed to achieve favourable conservation status of those habitat types in the Union is reached. In order to give the necessary flexibility to Member States to put in place large scale restoration efforts, it is appropriate to group habitat types according to the ecosystem to which they belong and set the time-bound and quantified area-based targets for groups of habitat types. This will allow Member States to choose which habitats to restore first within the group. ***To determine the needs for the re-establishment of habitat types and to establish the favourable reference areas, Member States should make use of and take into account the available historical information (records, maps, etc.) and documented losses over a significant timeframe, that considers intensification of industrialisation and land-use. To ensure the long-term viability of restoration they should also take into account projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change.***

(28) Similar requirements should be set for the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC and habitats of wild birds that fall within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, having special regard to the connectivity needed between both of those habitats in order for the species populations to thrive.

(29) It is necessary that the restoration measures for habitat types are adequate and suitable to reach good condition and the favourable reference areas as swiftly as possible, with a view to achieving their favourable conservation status. It is important that the restoration measures are those necessary to achieve the time-bound and quantified area-based targets. It is also necessary that the restoration measures for the habitats of the species are adequate and suitable to reach their sufficient quality and quantity as swiftly as possible with a view to achieving the favourable conservation status of the species.

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[26] DG Environment. 2017, "Reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive: Explanatory notes and guidelines for the period 2013-2018" and DG Environment 2013, "Interpretation manual of European Union habitats Eur 28".

(30) It is important to ensure that the restoration measures put in place under this Regulation deliver concrete and measurable improvement in the condition of the ecosystems, both at the level of the individual areas subject to restoration and at national and Union levels.

(31) In order to ensure that the restoration measures are efficient and that their results can be measured over time, it is essential that the areas that are subject to such restoration measures, with a view to improving the condition of habitats that fall within the scope of Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC, to re-establish those habitats and to improve their connectivity, show a continuous improvement until good condition is reached.

(32) It is also essential that the areas that are subject to restoration measures with a view to improving the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, show a continuous improvement to contribute to the achievement of a sufficient quantity and quality of the habitats of such species.

(33) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the areas covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC that are in good condition across the territory of Member States and of the Union as a whole, until the favourable reference area for each habitat type is reached and at least 90 % at Member State level of that area is in good condition, so as to allow those habitat types in the Union to achieve favourable conservation status.

(34) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, across the territory of Member States and ultimately of the Union, until it is sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of those species.

(35) It is important that the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation do not deteriorate ***over time*** as compared to the current situation, considering the current restoration needs and the necessity not to further increase the restoration needs in the future. It is, however, appropriate to consider the possibility of force majeure***, including unforeseen natural disasters***, which may result in the deterioration of areas covered by those habitat types, as well as unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by ***scientifically proven impacts of*** climate change, or as a result of a plan or project of overriding public interest, for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined ***by the Member States*** on a case by case basis, ***outside Natura 2000 sites,*** or of a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC ***for Natura 2000 sites***.

Recitals 36 - 42 part of compromise on Article 5 (=CA 4)

(36) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 emphasises the need for stronger action to restore degraded marine ecosystems, including carbon-rich ecosystems and important fish spawning and nursery areas. ***The Strategy recalls that the five main direct drivers of biodiversity loss are changes in land and sea use, overexploitation, climate change, pollution, and invasive alien species.*** [1a] The Strategy also announces that the Commission is to propose a new action plan to conserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems.

Footnote 1a: IPBES (2019), Summary for policymakers, pp. 17-19, B.10-B.14; European Environment Agency (2019), The European environment – state and outlook 2020

(37) The marine habitat types listed in Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC are defined broadly and comprise many ecologically different sub-types with different restoration potential, which makes it difficult for Member States to establish appropriate restoration measures at the level of those habitat types. The marine habitat types should therefore be further specified by using relevant levels of the European nature information system (EUNIS) classification of marine habitats. Member States should establish favourable reference areas for reaching the favourable conservation status of each of those habitat types, in so far as those reference areas are not already addressed in other Union legislation.

(38) Where the protection ***of*** coastal and marine habitats requires that fishing or aquaculture activities are regulated, the common fisheries policy applies. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council[27] provides, in particular, that the common fisheries policy is to implement the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management so as to ensure that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised. That Regulation also provides that that policy is to endeavour to ensure that aquaculture and fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment.

(39) In order to achieve the objective of continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature, Member States should make full use of the possibilities provided under the common fisheries policy. Within the scope of the exclusive competence of the Union with regard to conservation of marine biological resources, Member States have the possibility to take non-discriminatory measures for the conservation and management of fish stocks and the maintenance or improvement of the conservation status of marine ecosystems within the limit of 12 nautical miles. In addition, Member States that have a direct management interest have the possibility to agree to submit joint recommendations for conservation measures necessary for compliance with obligations under Union law on the environment. Such measures will be assessed and adopted according to the rules and procedures provided for under the common fisheries policy ***and this Regulation***.

(39a new) Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 provides that the common fisheries policy is to be coherent with the Union environmental legislation, in particular with the objective of achieving a good environmental status in the marine environment by 2020 as set out in Article 1(1) of Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as well as with other Union policies.

(40) ***The distribution range of marine ecosystems extends beyond the waters under the sovereignty of any one Member State. Directive 92/43/EEC provides for shared responsibility of Member States for the implementation of that Directive. Moreover, Article 6 of*** Directive 2008/56/EC requires Member States to cooperate bilaterally and within regional and sub-regional cooperation mechanisms, including through regional sea conventions[28], as well as, where fisheries measures are concerned, in the context of the regional groups established under the common fisheries policy.

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27 Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).

28 The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the North-East Atlantic of 1992 – the OSPAR Convention (OSPAR), the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment in the Baltic

(41) It is important that restoration measures are also put in place for the habitats of certain marine species, such as sharks and rays, that fall within the scope of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, but outside the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as they have an important function in the ecosystem. ***To support the recovery of diadromous species, both catadromous, such the European eel and anadromous species, such as all European sturgeons species, next to any accompanying measures, it is crucial that restoration measures ensure synergies between the terrestrial, coastal, and freshwater habitats and the marine habitats to increase spawning and living habitats of these species, as applicable.***

(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States ~~have the possibility to designate~~ ***should ensure the continuous, long-term and sustained effects of restoration measures, including by designating, where appropriate,*** additional areas as 'protected areas' or 'strictly protected areas', ~~to implement~~ ***implementing*** other effective area-based conservation measures, and ~~to promote~~ ***promoting*** private land conservation measures. ***Given their important value for climate and environment, when restoration measures apply to primary and old-growth forests, Member States should strictly protect them, in addition to the strict protection of other primary and old growth forests.***

Recitals 43 - 44b part of compromise on Article 6 (=CA 5)

(43) Urban ecosystems represent around 22 % of the land surface of the Union, and constitute the area in which a majority of the citizens of the Union live. Urban green ***and blue*** spaces include urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges, ~~and~~ ***vegetated rooftops and walls, watercourses and canals, natural lakes, reservoirs and ponds and*** provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants, ***fish or amphibians,*** birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide vital ecosystem services, ~~including~~ ***such as provisioning services (e.g. the provision of food, fibre and fuel by way of gardens, allotments and community orchards and woodlands), regulating services (e.g.*** natural disaster risk reduction and control~~(e.g. floods, heat island effects), cooling, recreation, water and air filtration, as well as~~, climate change mitigation and adaptation***, cooling, water and air filtration and flood prevention), cultural services (e.g. benefits for recreation, tourism, urban landscape and visual amenity) and resulting impacts on physical and mental health and wellbeing.***

(44) Actions to ensure that urban green ***and blue*** spaces will no longer be at risk of being degraded need to be strongly enhanced. In order to ensure that urban green ***and blue*** spaces continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services ***and that all citizens can benefit from them,*** their loss should be stopped and they should be restored and increased, ***without impairing urban development which may take place together with restoration measures,*** inter alia by better integrating green infrastructure and nature-based solutions into urban planning and by integrating green infrastructure, such as green roofs and green walls, in the design of buildings, ***in particular in densely populated neighbourhoods in a manner that contributes to their sustainable development.***

Sea Area of 1992 – the Helsinki Convention (HELCOM), the Convention for the Protection of Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean of 1995 – the Barcelona Convention (UNEP-MAP) and the Convention for the Protection of the Black Sea of 1992 – the Bucharest Convention.

(44a new) ***While stressing the urgency and importance of stopping the loss of green spaces in urban ecosystems and in order to ensure the successful implementation of this Regulation, some flexibility should be provided. A provision regarding contiguous cities, towns and suburbs is created to allow for their grouping in case they constitute one agglomeration conventionally seen as one coherent urban ecosystem. Some cities, towns and suburbs already have a very high share of urban green and blue space, including in terms of tree canopy. Therefore, for those cities, towns and suburbs, with a considerably high urban green and blue space and tree canopy cover, a possibility to derogate from the no net loss principle of urban green and blue space and of urban tree canopy cover should be granted. The Commission should be empowered to set the appropriate levels of urban green and blue space and of urban tree canopy cover for this derogation based on best available data with a delegated act, in cooperation with the Member States, taking into account the particular situation of cities, towns and suburbs that already have a high level of urban green and blue space and tree canopy cover. According to available information, such as the Urban tree cover dashboard of the EEA based on the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service products Urban Atlas, Tree Cover Density and Street Tree Layer, a potential threshold could be 50% of existing urban tree canopy cover.***

(44b new) ***Life-sustaining behaviors of plants and animals, such as reproduction, feeding, sleep patterns, and protection from predators, depend on Earth's daily cycle of light and darkness. Scientific evidence suggests that artificial light at night has negative and deadly effects on many species, including amphibians, birds, mammals, invertebrates, and plants as well as on many insects. It can also compromise health, aesthetic environment and ecosystems functioning. Given the increase in the use and deployment of artificial light, light pollution has become a problem that Member States should address by putting in place measures to reduce it by 2030.***

Recitals 45 - 45a part of compromise on Article 7 (=CA 6)

(45) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 requires greater efforts to restore freshwater ecosystems and the natural functions of rivers. The restoration of freshwater ecosystems should include efforts to restore the natural longitudinal ~~and~~***,*** lateral***, vertical and temporal*** connectivity of rivers as well as their riparian areas and floodplains, including through the removal of barriers with a view to supporting the achievement of favourable conservation status for rivers, lakes and alluvial habitats and species living in those habitats protected by Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, and the achievement of one of the key objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, the restoration of at least 25 000 km of free-flowing rivers. When removing barriers, Member States should primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, ***flood protection,*** water supply or other uses***, and barriers whose removal has a high ecological impact, including impact on connectivity marine and freshwater ecosystems and on migration corridors***.

(45a new) ***The restoration of smaller water units of ecological importance is essential for ecosystem connectivity, especially lateral connectivity, and can be an effective way to achieve other targets. In view of the aim of the Commission to set targets for small water units and for the Member States to implement restoration actions after 2030, an exercise of mapping out these units by 2030 should be undertaken. Data is already available through the Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the***

Council (Water Framework Directive)[1a], Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and Copernicus, and can be complemented by additional data from Member States.

[1a] Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

Recitals 46 - 48 part of compromise on Article 8 (=CA 7)

(46) In the Union, pollinators have dramatically declined in recent decades, with one in three bee species and butterfly species in decline, and one in ten such species on the verge of extinction. Pollinators are essential for the functioning of terrestrial ecosystems, human wellbeing and food security, by pollinating wild and cultivated plants. Almost EUR 5 000 000 000 of the EU's annual agricultural output is directly attributed to insect pollinators[29].

(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative[30] on 1 June 2018 in response to calls from the European Parliament and from the Council to address the decline of pollinators. The progress report on the implementation of the initiative[31] showed that significant challenges remain in tackling the drivers of pollinator decline, including the use of pesticides. The European Parliament[32] and the Council[33] called for stronger actions to tackle pollinator decline and for the establishment of a Union-wide monitoring framework for pollinators, and clear objectives and indicators regarding the commitment to reverse the decline of pollinators. The European Court of Auditors ***reported that the initiative had little effect on halting the decline and*** ~~has~~ recommended that the Commission set up appropriate governance and monitoring mechanisms for actions to address threats to pollinators[34]. ***On 24 January 2023 the Commission presented a revision of the EU Pollinators Initiative "A new deal for pollinators" (COM(2023)35), which includes among others the commitment to develop a specific CAP pollinator indicator with a view to integrating it into the CAP's performance monitoring and evaluation framework by 2026.***

(48) ~~The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products *[for adoption on 22 June 2022, include title and number of the adopted act when available]* aims to regulate one of the drivers of pollinator decline by prohibiting the use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive areas,~~

29 Vysna, V., Maes, J., Petersen, J.E., La Notte, A., Vallecillo, S., Aizpurua, N., Ivits, E., Teller, A., Accounting for ecosystems and their services in the European Union (INCA). Final report from phase II of the INCA project aiming to develop a pilot for an integrated system of ecosystem accounts for the EU. Statistical report. Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021.

30 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2018/395 final).

31 Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Progress in the implementation of the EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2021/261 final).

32 European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI), available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0277_EN.pdf..

33 Council Conlusions of 17 December 2020 on European Court of Auditors' Special Report No 15/2020 entitled "Protection of wild pollinators in the EU: Commission initiatives have not borne fruit(14168/20).

34 Special Report 15/2020, https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR20_15/SR_Pollinators_EN.pdf

~~many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists[35] classify as being threatened with extinction.~~ ***Given the dramatic decline of pollinators, the setting of an obligation to reverse the decline of pollinators by 2030, is therefore crucial. It should be achieved through appropriate and effective measures adopted by Member States which have the flexibility to decide, in their national restoration plans, the most effective measures to achieve the target. As there are multiple drivers responsible for the decline of pollinator populations they should all be considered in the achievement of this target.***

Recitals 49 - 55 part of compromise on Article 9 (=CA 8)

(49) Sustainable, resilient and biodiverse agricultural ecosystems are needed to provide safe, sustainable, nutritious and affordable food. Biodiversity-rich agricultural ecosystems also increase agriculture's resilience to climate change and environmental risks, while ensuring food safety and security and creating new jobs in rural areas, in particular jobs linked to organic farming as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore, the Union needs to improve the biodiversity in its agricultural lands, through a variety of existing practices beneficial to or compatible with the biodiversity enhancement, including extensive agriculture. Extensive agriculture is vital for the maintenance of many species and habitats in biodiversity rich areas. There are many extensive agricultural practices which ***under certain conditions*** have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services and landscape features such as ~~precision agriculture,~~ organic farming, agro-ecology, agroforestry ~~and~~ ***such as dehesa agroforestry systems,*** low intensity ***management of*** permanent grassland ***and precision agriculture***.

(49a new) Sustainable agricultural production in the EU is essential to ensure European and global food security and the supply of healthy and affordable food. It is therefore important that, when preparing their national restoration plans, Member States promote synergies with the strategic plans of the Common Agricultural Policy, respecting the three pillars of sustainability: environmental, social and economic.

(50) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, ***supporting the sustainable transformation of the agricultural sector that would benefit biodiversity and the farmers***. In the absence of a common method for assessing the condition of agricultural ecosystems that would allow setting specific restoration targets for agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general obligation to improve biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators.

(51) Since farmland birds are well-known and widely recognised key indicators of the health of agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set targets for their recovery. The obligation to achieve such targets would apply to Member States, not to individual farmers. Member States should achieve those targets by putting in place effective restoration measures on farmland, working with and supporting farmers and other stakeholders for their design and implementation on the ground.

(52) High-diversity landscape features on agricultural land, including buffer strips, rotational or non-rotational fallow land, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field

35 European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)

margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators***, enhance carbon sequestration***, prevent soil erosion and depletion, filter air and water, support climate change mitigation and adaptation and agricultural productivity of pollination-dependent crops. Productive trees that are part of arable land agroforestry systems and productive elements in non-productive hedges can also be considerd as high biodiversity landscape features provided that they do not receive fertilizers or pesticide treatment and if harvest takes place only at moments where it would not compromise high biodiversity levels. Therefore, a requirement to ensure an increasing trend for ~~the share of agricultural land with~~ high-diversity landscape features ***on agricultural land*** should be set out.~~ Such a requirement would enable the Union to achieve one of the other key commitments of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, to cover at least 10 % of ***on*** agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features.~~ Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as ***the percentage of species and habitats of Community interest annexed to Directive 92/43/EEC related to agricultural ecosystems, crop diversity and*** the grassland butterfly index ~~and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils~~. ***The obligation to ensure an increasing trend for these indicators does not entail any modification of the obligations established under Regulation (EU) 2021/2115***.

(52a new) When assessing the proposed national restoration plans, the Commission should assess the consistency and contribution of the proposed national restoration plans to the Union's environmental and climate legislation and commitments and, in particular, to the Union targets for 2030 set out in the Commission communication of 20 May 2020 entitled 'A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system' ('Farm to Fork Strategy') and the Commission communication of 20 May 2020 entitled 'EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives' ('EU Biodiversity Strategy').

(53) The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aims to support and strengthen environmental protection, including biodiversity. The policy has among its specific objectives to contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes. The new CAP conditionality standard Nr. 8 on Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC 8)[36], requires beneficiaries of area related payments to have at least 4% of arable land at farm level devoted to non-productive areas and features, including land lying fallow and to retain existing landscape features. The 4% share to be attributed to compliance with that GAEC standard can be reduced to 3 % if certain pre-requisites are met[37]. That obligation will contribute to Member States reaching a positive trend in high-diversity landscape features on agricultural land. In addition, under the CAP, Member States have the possibility to set up eco-schemes for agricultural practices carried out by farmers on agricultural areas that may include maintenance and creation of landscape features or

[36] Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013, OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1,

[37] Where a farmer commits to devote at least 7% of his/her arable land to non-productive areas or features, including land lying fallow, under an enhanced eco-scheme or if there is a minimum share of at least 7 % of arable land at farm level that includes also catch crops or nitrogen fixing crops, cultivated without the use of plant protection products.

non-productive areas. Similarly, in their CAP strategic plans, Member States can also include agri-environment-climate commitments including the enhanced management of landscape features going beyond conditionality GAEC 8 and/or eco-schemes. LIFE nature and biodiversity projects will also help to put Europe's biodiversity on agricultural land on a path to recovery by 2030, by supporting the implementation of Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC as well as the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.

(53a new) For the purpose of meeting commitments under the Kunming-Montreal Agreement, it is important that Member States ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

(54) ***Drained peatlands are a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for 5% of the total Union greenhouse emissions. Restoring, specially re-wetting drained peatlands, is crucial to fulfil the Union's international commitments under the Paris Agreement and the Union's own climate targets and, therefore, Member States should aim at rewetting close to 100% of all drained peatlands by 2050. Member States should develop a strategy for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of peatlands, to be set up and implemented in consultation with relevant stakeholders. In this strategy, Member States may elaborate how they intend to make rewetting an attractive option for landowners and farmers to voluntarily undertake. In this context, restoring*** ~~Restoration~~ and ***particularly*** rewetting[38] ~~of~~ organic soils[39] in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands ***will*** help ***to*** achieve significant biodiversity benefits, ~~an important reduction of~~ ***reduce*** green-house gas emissions and ***bring*** other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. ***The rewetting of peatlands prevents soil subsidence, eventual flooding and saltwater intrusion in coastal areas, reduces the risk of peat fires, soil erosion and desertification and has a positive effect on water availability by slowing down water flow and retaining more water in the landscape. The rewetting of peatlands also provides economic opportunities with its sustainable use, particularly by developing paludiculture so it is important that Member States promote it. Although the most significant climatic benefits are created by rewetting cropland followed by rewetting of grassland,*** Member States can choose from a wide range of ***complementary*** ~~restoration~~ measures ***to restore*** ~~for~~ drained peatlands in agricultural use ***such as*** ~~spanning from~~ converting cropland to permanent grassland and extensification measures accompanied by reduced drainage~~,~~ ~~to full rewetting with the opportunity of paludicultural use,~~ or the establishment of peat-forming vegetation. ~~The most significant climate benefits are created by restoring and rewetting cropland followed by the restoration of intensive grassland.~~ ***Species habitat***

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38 Rewetting is the process of changing a drained soil into a wet soil. Chapter 1 of IPCC 2014, 2013 and Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, Hiraishi, T., Krug, T., Tanabe, K., Srivastava, N., Baasansuren, J., Fukuda, M. and Troxler, T.G. (eds).

39 The term 'organic soil' is defined in IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Prepared by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme, Eggleston H.S., Buendia L., Miwa K., Ngara T. and Tanabe K. (eds).

management such as mowing and shrub removal on partially, rather than fully, rewetted peatland, or the removal of drainage ditches, are also effective complementary restoration measures. To allow for a flexible implementation of the restoration target for drained peatlands under agricultural use Member States may count the restoration measures and rewetting of drained peatlands in areas of peat extraction sites as well as, to a certain extent, the restoration and rewetting of drained peatlands under other land uses (for example forest) as contributing to the achievement of the targets for drained peatlands under agricultural use. ***It is important that Member States make rewetting an attractive option for landowners and farmers to voluntarily undertake.***

(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained peatland should extend beyond the areas of wetlands habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC that are to be restored and re-established. Data about the extent of organic soils as well as their greenhouse gas emissions and removals are monitored and made available by LULUCF sector reporting in national greenhouse gas inventories by Member States, submitted to the ***United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*** ~~UNFCCC~~. Restored and rewetted peatlands can continue to be used productively in alternative ways. For example, paludiculture, the practice of farming on wet peatlands, can include cultivation of various types of reeds, certain forms of timber, blueberry and cranberry cultivation, sphagnum farming, and grazing with water buffaloes. Such practices should be based on the principles of sustainable management and aimed at enhancing biodiversity so that they can have a high value both financially and ecologically. Paludiculture can also be beneficial to several species which are endangered in the Union and can also facilitate the connectivity of wetland areas and of associated species populations in the Union. Funding for measures to restore and rewet drained peatlands and to compensate possible losses of income can come from a wide range of sources, including expenditure under the Union budget and Union financing programmes.

Recitals 56 - 57a and 57 c part of compromise on Article 10 (=CA 9)

(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030[40] outlined the need to restore forest biodiversity. Forests and other wooded land cover over 43,5 % of the EU's land space. Forest ecosystems that host rich biodiversity are vulnerable to climate change but are also a natural ally in adapting to and fighting climate change and climate-related risks, including through their carbon-stock and carbon-sink functions, and provide many other vital ecosystem services and benefits, such as the provision of timber and wood, food and other non-wood products, climate regulation, soil stabilisation and erosion control and the purification of air and water. ***Forests have also proven positive effects on physical and mental health and well-being of people.***

(57) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of forest ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types falling within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. In the absence of a common method for assessing the condition of forest ecosystems that would allow for the setting of specific restoration targets for forest ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general obligation to

[40] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 (COM/2021/572 final).

improve biodiversity***, the natural processes, the ecological integrity and the resilience of*** forest ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators, such as standing and lying deadwood, ~~the share of forests with uneven-aged structure, forest connectivity,~~ the common forest bird index[41], ~~and~~ ***the share of forests with uneven-aged structure, forest connectivity,*** the stock of organic carbon***, the share of forest with native tree species, diversity of tree species and tree genetic diversity. The selection of these indicators is based on the direct information about the state of biodiversity or the ecological quality of the ecosystem that they provide and on the availability of reliable and periodically updated data which allows for immediate implementation once this regulation enters into force. There are other indicators that could act as good proxies for improvements in the state of biodiversity, such as the share of strictly protected primary and old-growth forests or the share of veteran trees, but they are not operational in the short term due to the lack of data and methodologies for their measurement and monitoring. In view of the future revision of this Regulation, further development of such indicators would be of interest given their usefulness in measuring the health and biodiversity quality of forest ecosystem.***

(57a new) Given the ever increasing risk of forest fires due to climate change, Member States should ensure that the measures put in place to achieve the objectives of the restoration of forest ecosystems take into account the need for climate adaptation and the risk of forest fires and include relevant provisions in their national disaster prevention strategies.

Recital 57b part of compromise on Article 10a (= CA 10)

(57b new) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets outs the objective to plant at least three billion additional trees by 2030 in full respect of ecological principles as set out in the guidelines on Biodiversity-friendly Afforestation, Reforestation and Tree Planting. This objective should be fully integrated in this Regulation. That initiative will act against the ongoing trend of a declining net increase of forest areas in the Union and will contribute to some of the restoration targets set out under this Regulation. Over time, it will also contribute to increasing forest cover in the Union and, with that, the land carbon sink and stock. The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030 includes a roadmap for the implementation of this objective, based on the overall principle of planting and growing the right tree in the right place and for the right purpose.

(57c new) Promoting nature restoration and halting deforestation are both important mutually reinforcing environmental objectives that need to be pursued in parallel. In some situations, removing patches of forest as defined in the Deforestation Regulation may be needed to restore or maintain a habitat with a need for subsequent management afterwards. Such measures are not prohibited under the Deforestation Regulation and in such cases, the wood removed or the relevant products stemming from the subsequent use of land to the extent they are listed in Annex I of the Deforestation Regulation could be used for own consumption or for public or social purposes. They cannot be placed or made available on the Union market or be exported from it.

[41] Common bird index (EU aggregate) - Products Datasets - Eurostat (europa.eu).

Recitals 58 - 59a part of compromise on Article 11 (= CA 12)

(58) Restoration targets and obligations for habitats and species protected under Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, for pollinators and for freshwater, urban, agricultural and forest ecosystems should be complementary and work in synergy, with a view to achieving the overarching objective of restoring ecosystems across the Union's land and sea areas. The restoration measures required to achieve one specific target will in many cases contribute to the achievement of other targets or obligations. Member States should therefore plan restoration measures strategically with a view to maximising their effectiveness in contributing to the recovery of nature across the Union. Restoration measures should also be planned in such manner that they address climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation and the prevention and control of the impact of natural disasters. They should aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems, including their productivity potential, taking into account their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions and communities. ***In order to achieve the targets set out in this Regulation, it is necessary that each Member State contributes with high ambition and*** ~~It is important that Member States prepare~~ ***prepares*** detailed national restoration plans based on the best available scientific evidence, and that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation of the plans. ***Member States should take the necessary measures to jointly achieve the Union's overarching objectives and.*** ~~Member States should~~ take account of the specific conditions and needs in their territory, in order for the plans to respond to the relevant pressures, threats and drivers of biodiversity loss, and should cooperate to ensure restoration and connectivity across borders.

(58a new) Ensuring ecological connectivity is a key requisite for nature restoration. In that regard, Member States should ensure cooperation with other Member States and third countries in order to ensure coherent and consistent approaches to the conservation and protection of ecosystems and migration corridors spanning national and Union borders. When implementing measures to achieve the objectives in this Regulation, Member States should ensure that ecological corridors are the most appropriate from an ecological perspective for the species, flora and fauna concerned. Furthermore, Member States should work together towards the common goal of creating a Trans European Network for Nature, connecting habitats and migration corridors throughout the European Union.

(59) To ensure synergies between the different measures that have been, and are to be put in place to protect, conserve and restore nature in the Union, Member States should take into account, when preparing their national restoration plans: the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites and the prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC; ***the protection measures of the species of birds adopted in accordance with Directive 2009/147/EC***; measures for achieving good ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC; marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC; national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284; national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity***; marine spatial plans adopted under Directive 2014/89/EU[82a]; flood risk management plans in line with Directive 2007/60/EC[82b];*** as well as conservation measures adopted

in accordance with Regulation 1380/2013 and technical measures adopted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council[42].

[82a] Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 135).

[82b] Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks (OJ L 288, 6.11.2007, p. 27)

(59a new) On 16 March 2023, the Commission adopted a communication[1] and a proposal of regulation[2] for establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials. The proposal lays down criteria for a critical raw material project to be recognised by the Union as a strategic project that will be eligible for streamlined and predictable permitting processes. Member States should consider critical raw material projects recognised as strategic projects by the Union in the preparation of national restoration plans

Recitals 60 -62 part of compromise on Article 12 (= CA 13)

(60) In order to ensure coherence between the objectives of this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2018/2001[43], Regulation (EU) 2018/1999[44] and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources[45], in particular, during the preparation of national restoration plans, Member States should take account of the potential for renewable energy projects to make contributions towards meeting nature restoration objectives.

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42 Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1224/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1380/2013, (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973, (EU) 2019/472 and (EU) 2019/1022 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 894/97, (EC) No 850/98, (EC) No 2549/2000, (EC) No 254/2002, (EC) No 812/2004 and (EC) No 2187/2005 (OJ L 198, 25.7.2019, p. 105).

[1] COM (2023) 165 final
[2] COM (2023) 160 final

43 Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

44 Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

45 Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).

(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, the ~~restoration of biodiversity~~ ***deployment of renewable energy*** should take into account the ~~deployment of renewable energy~~ ***restoration of biodiversity*** and vice versa. The Communication on REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy[46] states that Member States should swiftly map, assess and ensure suitable land and sea areas that are available for renewable energy projects, commensurate with their national energy and climate plans, the contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target and other factors such as the availability of resources, grid infrastructure and the targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The Commission proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency[47] and the Commission recommendation on accelerating permitting for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements[48], both adopted on 18 May 2022, also provide for the identification of renewables go-to areas. Those are specific locations, whether on land or sea, particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, other than biomass combustion plants, where the deployment of a specific type of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental impacts, in view of the particularities of the selected territory. ***According to the proposal***, Member States should give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops–transport infrastructure areas, parking areas, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture. In the designation of renewables go-to areas, Member States should avoid protected areas and consider their national nature restoration plans. ***In terms of the interplay between obligations under Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and this Regulation***, Member States should coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the designation of the renewables ***acceleration*** ~~go-to~~ areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States should ensure synergies with the already designated renewables go-to areas and ensure that the functioning of the renewables ***acceleration*** ~~go-to~~ areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the renewables go-to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, remain unchanged.

(62) In order to ensure synergies with restoration measures that have already been planned or put in place in Member States, the national restoration plans should recognise those restoration measures and take them into account. In light of the urgency signalled by the 2022 IPCC report for taking actions on restoration of degraded ecosystems, Member

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46 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy (COM/2022/108 final).

47 Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, COM/2022/222 final.

48 Commission recommendation on speeding up permit-granting procedures for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements, C(2022) 3219 final.

States should implement those measures in parallel with the preparation of the restoration plans.

Recital 63 part of compromise on Article 11 (= CA 12)

(63) The national restoration plans should also take into account the results of research projects relevant for assessing the condition of ecosystems, identifying and putting in place restoration measures, and monitoring purposes.

Recital 64 part of compromise on Article 12 (= CA 13)

(64) It is appropriate to take into account the specific situation of the Union's outermost regions, as listed in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which provides for specific measures to support those regions. As envisaged in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, particular focus should be placed on protecting and restoring the outermost regions' ecosystems, given their exceptionally rich biodiversity value.

Recitals 65 - 65a part of compromise on Article 14 (=CA 15)

(65) The European Environment Agency (the 'EEA') should support Member States in preparing the national restoration plans, as well as in monitoring progress towards meeting the restoration targets and obligations. ~~The Commission should assess whether the national restoration plans are adequate for achieving those targets and obligations.~~

(65a new) In order to ensure the correct implementation of this Regulation and a level-playing field among the Member States, the Commission is tasked to assess, in close cooperation with the Member States, whether the national restoration plans are adequate for achieving the restoration targets and obligations. Following the assessment, the Commission should address observations to the Member States which may contain, when deemed necessary, recommendations to Member States. Member States should take due account of the observations of the Commission.

Recital 66 part of compromise on Article 17 (= CA 19)

(66) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 has shown that a substantial share of the information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC[49] and Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, in particular on the conservation status and trends of the habitats and species they protect, comes from partial surveys or is based only on expert judgment. That Report also showed that the status of several habitat types and species protected under Directive 92/43/EEC is still unknown. Filling in those knowledge gaps and investing in monitoring and surveillance are necessary in order to underpin robust and science-based national restoration plans. In order to increase the timeliness, effectiveness and coherence of various monitoring methods, the monitoring and surveillance should make best possible use of the results of Union-funded research and innovation projects, new technologies, such as in-situ monitoring and remote sensing using space data and services delivered under the Union's Space programme (EGNOS/Galileo and Copernicus). ***Other publicly or***

[49] Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

privately available sources may be also used, if appropriate. The EU missions 'Restore Our Ocean and Waters', 'Adaptation to Climate Change', and 'A Soil Deal for Europe' will support the implementation of the restoration targets[50].

Recital 67 part of compromise on Article 18 (= CA 20)

(67) In order to monitor the progress in implementing the national restoration plans, the restoration measures put in place, the areas subject to restoration measures, and the data on the inventory of barriers to river continuity, a system should be introduced requiring Member States to set up, keep up-to-date and make accessible relevant data on results from such monitoring. The electronic reporting of data to the Commission should make use of EEA's Reportnet system and should aim to keep the administrative burden on all entities as limited as possible. To ensure an appropriate infrastructure for public access, reporting and data-sharing between public authorities, Member States should, where relevant, base the data specifications on those referred to in Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[51], Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[52] and Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council[53]. In order to contribute to improving the knowledge about the state of nature in the Union, Member States are encouraged / invited to report also data on indicators under agricultural and forest ecosystems they have not chosen for the purposes of this Regulation. ***In order to contribute to improving the knowledge about the state of nature in the Union, Member States are invited to report also data on indicators under agricultural and forest ecosystems they have not chosen for the purposes of this Regulation. For monitoring the progress of the planting of three billion additional trees, the 'Roadmap for planting at least 3 billion additional trees in the EU by 2030, in full respect of ecological principles' accompanying EU Forest Strategy for 2030 as well as the Guidelines on Biodiversity-friendly Afforestation, Reforestation and Tree Planting should be used.***

Recital 68 part of compromise on Article 16b (= CA 18)

(68) In order to ensure an effective implementation of this Regulation, the Commission should support Member States upon request through the Technical Support Instrument[54], which provides tailor-made technical support to design and implement reforms. The technical support involves, for example, strengthening the administrative capacity, harmonising the legislative frameworks, and sharing relevant best practices. ***The Commission should also, together with the Member States, develop a nature restoration knowledge network building on existing structures***.

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50 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on European Missions COM(2021) 609 final).

51 Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC (OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p. 26).

52 Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).

53 Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p. 56).

54 Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 1).

Recital 69 part of compromise on Article 18 (= CA 20)

(69) The Commission should report on the progress made by Member States towards meeting the restoration targets and obligations of this Regulation on the basis ***of reporting conducted by Member States and*** of Union-wide progress reports drawn up by the EEA as well as other analysis and reports made available by Member States in relevant policy areas such as nature, marine and water policy.

Recitals 70 - 71 part of compromise on Article 18a (= CA 21)

(70) To ensure the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, it is of utmost importance that adequate private and public investments are made in restoration~~,~~ ***. For this***, Member States should integrate expenditure for biodiversity objectives, including in relation to opportunity and transition costs resulting from the implementation of the national restoration plans, in their national budgets and reflect how Union funding is used. Regarding the Union funding, expenditure under the Union budget and Union financing programmes, such as the Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)[55], the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)[56], the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)[57], the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund[58] and the Just Transition Fund[59], as well as the Union framework programme for research and innovation, Horizon Europe[60], contributes to biodiversity objectives with the ambition to dedicate 7,5 % in 2024, and 10 % in 2026 and in 2027 of annual spending under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework[61] to biodiversity objectives. The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)[62] is a further source of funding for the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. With reference to the LIFE Programme, special attention

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55 Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 (OJ L 172, 17.5.2021, p. 53).

56 Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 (OJ L 247, 13.7.2021, p. 1).

57 Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 December 2020 laying down certain transitional provisions for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) in the years 2021 and 2022 and amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 as regards resources and application in the years 2021 and 2022 and Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards resources and the distribution of such support in respect of the years 2021 and 2022 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 1).

58 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60).

59 Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231 30.06.2021, p. 1).

60 Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013 (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1).

61 Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 (OJ L 433I , 22.12.2020, p. 11).

62 Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).

should be given to the appropriate use of the Strategic Nature Projects (SNaPs) as a specific tool that could support the implementation of this Regulation, by way of mainstreaming available financial resources in an effective and efficient way. ***In relation to public and private investments, the use of innovative financing mechanisms for restoration should be promoted.***

(70a new) As adequate financial resources are needed to ensure the successful implementation of this Regulation, the Commission should assess any gap between restoration funding needs and the available Union funding necessary for supporting Member States in the implementation of this Regulation and identify potential solutions to bridge this gap in the Union budget, in particular the establishment of a permanent dedicated nature restoration fund. When preparing the next multiannual financial framework the Commission should also take the results of this gap analysis into account.

(71) A range of EU, national and private initiatives are available to stimulate private financing, such as the InvestEU Programme[63], which offers opportunities to mobilise public and private finance to support inter alia the enhancement of nature and biodiversity by means of green and blue infrastructure projects, and carbon farming as a green business-model[64].

Recital 72 part of compromise on Article 16a (=CA 18)

(72) ***Broad public and stakeholder support for and ownership of restoration measures are necessary conditions to ensure the successful implementation of this Regulation.*** Member States should ***therefore*** promote a fair***, open, transparent, inclusive, effective*** and cross-society approach in the preparation***, review*** and implementation of their national restoration plans, by including processes for participation of the public and by considering the needs of local communities and stakeholders. ***Member States should also actively promote awareness of the importance of biodiversity and nature restoration and engage with young people through programmes and concrete projects and through education and general information.***

Recital 73 part of compromise on Article 9 (= CA 8)

(73) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council[65], CAP Strategic Plans are meant to contribute to the achievement of, and be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in, or deriving from, the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII to that Regulation. This Regulation on nature restoration should be ~~taken into account~~ ***added to that list*** when, in accordance with Article 159 of

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63 Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30).

64 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament And the Council Sustainable Carbon Cycles (COM(2021) 800 final).

65 Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013.

Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the Commission reviews, by 31 December 2025, the list set out in Annex XIII to that Regulation.

Recital 74 part of compromise on Article 18a (= CA 21)

(74) In line with the commitment in the 8th Environment Action Programme to 2030[66], ***and taking into account the methodology foreseen therein,*** Member States should phase out environmentally harmful subsidies at national level~~, making~~ ***and should make*** the best use of ***environmental taxation,*** market-based instruments and green budgeting ***and financing*** tools, including those required to ensure a socially fair transition, and supporting businesses and other stakeholders in developing ***and applying*** standardised natural capital accounting practices. ***Furthermore, the 8th Environment Action Programme is based on the precautionary principle, the principles of preventive action and of rectification of pollution at source and the polluter pays principle, which should be guiding principles for the implementation of this Regulation. Examples include the need for the polluter pays principle to be adequately used in financing restoration measures. The 8th EAP recognises the need to make full use of ecosystem approaches and green infrastructure, including biodiversity-friendly nature based solutions whilst ensuring that their implementation restores biodiversity and enhances ecosystem integrity and connectivity, has clear societal co-benefits, requiring full engagement with, and consent of, indigenous peoples and local communities, and does not replace or undermine measures taken to protect biodiversity or reduce greenhouse gas emissions within the Union.***

Recitals 75- 76 part of compromise on Article 19 (no vote - technical adjustment will be done in the final ENVI report following adoption of relevant provisions on delegated or implementing acts)

(75) In order to ensure the necessary adaptation of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending Annexes I to VII to adapt the ***way the*** ~~group of~~ habitats ***are grouped***, ***to update terminology of Annex II,*** to update the information on the common farmland bird index, as well as to adapt the list of biodiversity indicators for agricultural ecosystems, the list of biodiversity indicators for forest ecosystems and the list of marine species to the latest scientific evidence and the examples of restoration measures. ***In addition, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission to set the appropriate levels of urban green and blue space and of urban tree canopy cover taking into account the particular situation of cities, towns and suburbs that already have a high level of urban green and blue space and tree canopy cover, to specify the method for monitoring pollinators, to specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV and the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI, to specify the conduct and methods of the monitoring of areas subject to restoration for terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecosystems and for marine ecosystems, to establish methods for the monitoring of urban green and blue spaces and urban tree canopy cover, to establish methods and indicators for the monitoring of urban biodiversity and to develop a framework for setting the satisfactory levels of pollinators, the satisfactory levels of indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV and the satisfactory levels of indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI***. It is of particular importance

[66] [Reference to be added when the 8th EAP has been published].

that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making[52]. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

(76) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in order ~~to specify the method for monitoring pollinators, to specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to develop a framework for setting the satisfactory levels of pollinators, of indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and of indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation~~, to set out a uniform format for the national restoration plans, to set out the format, structure and detailed arrangements for reporting data and information electronically to the Commission***, to establish a method to provide Member States with a standardised format to identify and assess barriers, to establish standardised templates for the urban plans***. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council[67].

Recital 77 part of compromise on Article 22 (=CA 24)

(77) The Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures. In addition, the Commission should assess the need to establish additional restoration targets ***and corresponding timelines***, based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, taking into account the most recent scientific evidence.

(78) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

(78a new) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular Article 37 thereof which seeks to promote the integration into the policies of the Union of a high level of environmental protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.

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67 Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).