European Parliament
2019-2024

Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

2022/0195(COD)

10.2.2023

AMENDMENTS
130 - 337

Draft opinion
Anne Sander
(PE740.652v01-00)

Nature restoration

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

AM_Com_LegOpinion

Amendment 130
Sylvia Limmer

Proposal for a regulation
–

Proposal for rejection

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to propose rejection of the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration from 22.6.2022, COM(2022) 304.

Or. en

Amendment 131
Marlene Mortler, Peter Jahr, Norbert Lins, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Salvatore De Meo, Herbert Dorfmann, Annie Schreijer-Pierik, Franc Bogovič, Daniel Buda, Michaela Šojdrová, Petri Sarvamaa, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Álvaro Amaro

Proposal for a regulation
–

Proposal for rejection

The Committee on [Agriculture and Rural Development] calls on the Committee on [the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety], as the committee responsible, to propose rejection of the [Commission proposal].

Or. en

Justification

The Commission proposal contradicts the objectives of the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the EU, which has only entered into force in January 2023 and has therefore not yet had any effective impact of ecological measures. The reformed CAP already contains a number of commitments that must be met to conserve and enhance biodiversity. The decline in biodiversity and the need to restore nature are the result of a failure due, for example, to the unsuccessful implementation and use of 13 existing pieces of European legislation relevant to

ecosystem restoration. For example, Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora aims to conserve biodiversity in Europe and promotes restoration activities under Natura 2000. Instead of aiming at an efficient implementation of existing legislation, the current Commission proposal only creates a new additional "umbrella" component without respecting the "one in - one out" principle. Moreover, the Commission proposal tends to create confusion within existing EU legislation and policies and contradicts several international commitments of the EU, e.g. regarding the UN Food Summit in New York. Agricultural and forestry production plays a substantial role in the production of food, nutrition and renewable raw materials at affordable prices, provides food security, and furthermore aids socio-economic development in rural areas. Measures for renaturation must under no circumstances impair these important functions and tasks. Therefore, the Commission should withdraw its proposal and give Member States the opportunity to implement their biodiversity conservation measures and ensure food security within the framework of national CAP strategic plans and other existing legislation.

Amendment 132
Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a regulation
–

Proposal for rejection

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to propose rejection of the Commission proposal.

Or. en

Justification

The restoration of nature and enhancement of biodiversity is of great importance. However, this proposal is unlikely to contribute to effective restoration of nature in the European Union. Current obligations under existing legislation such as the Birds- and Habitats Directive, the Water Framework Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive have not yet been met. This proposal adds an additional layer of obligations, without providing new instruments to meet the obligations in existing legislation. Additionally, this proposal would disproportionally hamper the flexibility of Member States for spatial planning which is crucial in facing current and future challenges, such as climate change, food security, affordable housing and infrastructure. The European Parliament calls therefore on the Commission to withdraw its proposal, and to develop and propose instruments to support Member States in meeting their existing obligations in an effective and efficient manner.

Amendment 133
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
–

Proposal for rejection

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development calls on the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to reject the Commission proposal.

Or. en

Amendment 134
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Citation 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article ***192(1)*** thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article ***192(2), first subparagraph, point (b)*** thereof,

Or. en

Justification

Since the proposal includes measures affecting town and country planning, quantitative management of water resources or affecting, directly or indirectly, the availability of those resources, and land use, either the entire proposal should be based on Article 192(2)(b) or alternatively these provisions must be taken out and be dealt with in a special procedure based on Article 192(2)(b) TFEU.

Amendment 135
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Citation 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	Having regard to the 'Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework' adopted at the 15th Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity on the 19 December 2022,

Or. en

Amendment 136
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.	(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives. ***This is necessary as the Union failed to halt the decline of biodiversity between 2011 and 2020 and did not meet the target to restore at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems by 2020.[1a] The new targets will also bring positive impacts on food and productivity in the long-term and will be part of the Union's insurance policy to ensure the Union's long-term sustainability and resilience.[1b]***
	[1a] Trinomics B.V. (2021) Support to the evaluation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, and follow-up: Final study report (Publications Office of the EU, 2022).
	[1b] IPBES (2019): Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity

and Ecosystem Services. S. Díaz, J. Settele, E. S. Brondízio E.S., H. T. Ngo, M. Guèze, J. Agard, A. Arneth, P. Balvanera, K. A. Brauman, S. H. M. Butchart, K. M. A. Chan, L. A. Garibaldi, K. Ichii, J. Liu, S. M. Subramanian, G. F. Midgley, P. Miloslavich, Z. Molnár, D. Obura, A. Pfaff, S. Polasky, A. Purvis, J. Razzaque, B. Reyers, R. Roy Chowdhury, Y. J. Shin, I. J. Visseren-Hamakers, K. J. Willis, and C. N. Zayas (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 56 pages.

Or. en

Amendment 137
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.	(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory***, while ensuring food security and the economic viability of sectors concerned by this Regulation***. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 138
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at	(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at

Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.	Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory***, in a balanced context with guaranteed food security***. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.

Or. ro

Amendment 139
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory***. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives***.	(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory***, while ensuring the food security and the economic viability of sectors concerned***.

Or. en

Amendment 140
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(1) It is necessary to ***lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure*** the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation	(1) It is necessary to ***work on*** the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature***, while ensuring food supply, productivity and security*** across the Union territory. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.

objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 141
Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(1a) The General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 ('the 8th EAP'), the framework for Union action in the field of the environment and climate, aims to accelerate the green transition to a climate-neutral, sustainable, non-toxic, resource-efficient, renewable energy-based, resilient and competitive circular economy in a just, equitable and inclusive way, and to protect, restore and improve the state of the environment by, inter alia, halting and reversing biodiversity loss. It supports and strengthens an integrated policy and implementation approach, building upon the European Green Deal. The 8th EAP recognises that achieving this transition will require systemic change which, according to the EEA, entails a fundamental, transformative and cross-cutting change that implies major shifts and reorientation in system goals, incentives, technologies, social practices and norms, as well as in knowledge systems and governance approach. The 2030 biodiversity-related objective of the 8th EAP is protecting, preserving and restoring marine and terrestrial biodiversity and the biodiversity of inland waters inside and outside protected areas by, inter alia, halting and reversing biodiversity loss and improving the state of ecosystems and their functions and the services they provide, and by improving the state of the environment, in particular

air, water and soil, as well as combating desertification and soil degradation.

Or. en

Amendment 142
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(1a) It is essential to enhance biodiversity worldwide, as degradation of ecosystems is projected to continue in absence of a global action. The Union shall be part of this global effort, however proposal on Nature Restoration Regulation by the European Commission cannot be accepted by the European Parliament as it stands, therefore fundamental changes will be proposed to this end. In particular, the European Parliament seeks to ensure that a balance between social, economic and environmental sustainability will be found, while granting sufficient clarity to this regulation to be implemented in all Member States and give them flexibility to enforce it coherently with respect to their needs.

Or. en

Amendment 143
Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(1b) 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.

Or. en

Amendment 144
Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(4) ***[placeholder for the restoration target of the new*** Global Biodiversity Framework ***to be agreed at CBD COP 15]***	(4) ***In December 2022, parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity adopted with consensus the Kunming-Montreal*** Global Biodiversity Framework ***(GBF), a global framework to 2030, which was accompanied by decisions inter alia on resource mobilisation, a monitoring framework, capacity building and a mechanism for planning, monitoring, reporting and review. Target 2 of the GBF obliges parties to restore, by 2030, at least 30 per cent 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. The important roles and rights of indigenous people and local communities are also recognised throughout the GBF and accompanying***

texts.

Or. en

Amendment 145
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(4) ***[placeholder for the restoration target of the new*** Global Biodiversity Framework ***to be agreed at CBD COP 15]***	(4) ***The 15th Conference of Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity adopted on the 19th of December 2022 the 'Kunming-Montreal*** Global Biodiversity Framework***' (GBF). The GBF points out four long-term goals for 2050 and 23 action-oriented global targets for urgent actions until 2030. Target two foresees to ensure that 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. As this regulation is the respective instrument to attain the objective, this target should be included in this regulation. Member States should be driven by the GBF in their decisions to attain the targets in their plans.***

Or. en

Amendment 146
Anja Hazekamp

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(4a) Recognizing the irreplaceable and

	intrinsic value of nature and ecosystem services, the Union and its Member States commit to stop the destruction of nature as the most efficient way of protecting and restoring it.

Or. en

Amendment 147
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(5) The UN Sustainable Development Goals[47] , 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.	(5) The UN Sustainable Development Goals[47] , in particular goals 14.2, 15.1, 15.2***, 15.3, and 15.4*** 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. ***In addition SDG 15a calls for a significant increase in financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.***
[47] United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World.	[47] United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World.

Or. en

Justification

Substantial new resources must be mobilized in order to finance the necessary changes.

Amendment 148
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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. ***At the same time, the strategy highlights there is an intrinsic link between biodiversity and food security, highlighting the vital role farmers play in preserving biodiversity in the EU but also the crucial role biodiversity plays in providing farmers with the income they need to thrive and develop. The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 states that European farmers are an essential part of the EU's future and must continue to be the social and economic hub of many communities across the Union.*** It ***also*** 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 ***a plan*** to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters. ***Moreover, the Strategy focuses on the impact of achieving targets, highlighting the fact that progress towards the target of protecting biodiversity must be kept under constant review, with adjustment if needed, to mitigate against undue impact on biodiversity, food security and farmers' competitiveness.***

Or. ro

Amendment 149
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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, ***subject to impact assessments,*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 150
Luke Ming Flanagan, Chris MacManus
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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***, food sovereignty,*** 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, ***across all land types to achieve the greatest synergistic benefits***, and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.

Or. en

Amendment 151
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021[49] , 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, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.	***deleted***
[49] European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).	

Or. en

Justification

Repeating Recital 7

Amendment 152
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021[49] , the European Parliament strongly welcomed the commitment to draw up a legislative proposal with binding nature restoration targets, and furthermore	(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021[49] , the European Parliament strongly welcomed the commitment to draw up a legislative proposal with binding nature restoration targets ***to protect at least 30 %***

considered that in addition to an overall restoration target, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.

of the EU's marine and terrestrial areas, ***covering a diverse range of ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, peatlands, grasslands and coastal ecosystems, and of strictly protecting at least 10 % of the EU's marine and terrestrial areas, including all remaining primary and old-growth forests and other carbon-rich ecosystems*** and furthermore considered that in addition to an overall restoration target, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems ***including through sufficient funding and the implementation of clear and effective conservation plans, proper management, adequate monitoring and evaluation, and effective enforcement of relevant legislation***.

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 153
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021[49] , 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, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should

Amendment

(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021[49] , 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, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should

be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.	be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems. ***Furthermore it underlined the importance of taking into account biogeographical regions, adopting a whole-of-government approach to protected areas which involves Member States evaluating the need for financial support and compensation measures in the context of the designation of protected areas, while in parallel involving all relevant stakeholders, landowners included.***
[49] European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).	[49] European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).

Or. en

Justification

The European Parliament expressed the need to ensure that a balanced approach is taken towards landowners, these latters needing to be consulted and, where needed, compensated.

Amendment 154
Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021[49] , 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, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine	(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021[49] , the European Parliament strongly welcomed the commitment to draw up a legislative proposal with binding nature restoration targets***, called for a restoration target of at least 30% of the EU's land and seas***, and furthermore considered that in addition to an overall restoration target, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands,

ecosystems.

peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 155
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021[49] , 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, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, ***grasslands***, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.	(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021[49] , 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, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, ***agricultural lands***, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.
[49] European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).	[49] European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).

Or. en

Amendment 156
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(8a) In its resolution of 24 November 2022 on the protection of livestock farming and large carnivores in Europe, Parliament calls on the Commission to assess progress in achieving the conservation status of species at the level of biogeographical regions and/or EU-wide populations, and insists that the Commission develop an assessment procedure without delay to enable the protection status of populations in particular regions to be amended as soon as the desired conservation status has been reached, in accordance with Article 19 of the Habitats Directive;

Or. it

Amendment 157
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(8a) In its resolution of 24 November 2022 on the protection of livestock farming and large carnivores in Europe, the European Parliament calls on the Commission to assess progress in achieving the conservation status for species at the level of biogeographical regions and/or EU-wide populations, and insists that the Commission develop an assessment procedure without delay to enable the protection status of populations in particular regions to be amended as soon as the desired conservation status has been reached, in accordance with Article 19 of Directive 92/43/EEC.

Or. en

Amendment 158
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(8a) In its resolution of 19 May 2022[1], the European Parliament expressed its deep concern at the consequences of Russia's war against Ukraine on EU food security, while stressing the urgent need to strengthen the EU's approach to food security.
	[1] European Parliament resolution of 19 May 2022 on the social and economic consequences of the Russian war in Ukraine for the EU – Strengthening the EU's capacity for action (2022/2653 (RSP))

Or. ro

Amendment 159
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(8b) In its resolution of 24 March 2022[1], the European Parliament strongly supported that the targets set out in the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity Strategies must be analysed on the basis of a comprehensive impact assessment on European food security and the situation in neighbouring countries, and insisted that the Commission take these impact assessments into account, in particular with reference to impact assessments

already published by internationally recognised research institutes.

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[1] European Parliament resolution of 24 March 2022 on the need for an urgent EU action plan to ensure food security inside and outside the EU in the context of the Russian invasion of Ukraine (2022/2593 (RSP))

Or. ro

Amendment 160
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(8c) In the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the European Parliament stressed in its resolution of 24 March 2022 the need to avoid widespread geopolitical instability and, in these circumstances, the importance of the legislative proposals derived from the objectives and targets of the Farm to Fork Strategy first undergoing comprehensive impact assessments, in particular with a view to ensuring European and global food security. The European Parliament also expressed concern about the further strain on EU agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture food chains, and highlighted that it was more necessary than ever to study in depth the full effects and potential impact on food security in the light of declining levels of agricultural, fisheries and aquaculture production levels in Europe, and as regards emission leakages.

Or. ro

Amendment 161
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(9a) In its resolution of 20 October 2021 on a farm to fork strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system, Parliament pointed out that impact assessments were an integral part of the EU rule-making process;

Or. it

Amendment 162
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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[51] (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	***deleted***

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.

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

Or. en

Amendment 163
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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[51] (the 'Criteria and guidance'), developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and	(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 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[51] (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.

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

stakeholders, highlight that***, once restoration produces its full effect,*** if the restored areas comply or are expected to comply, 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***, while taking into account the actions already implemented or planned before the entry into force of this Regulation***.

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

Or. en

Amendment 164
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*

(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 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[51] (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.

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

(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 ***across*** the Union, of which at least one third 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[51] (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***, which applies in particular to areas with no or very low population density and human activities***. Placing such areas, including in the marine environment, under ***stricter*** 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.

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

Or. en

Amendment 165
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 that category or show a strong positive trend towards falling into that category by 2030. The guidance[52] 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.	(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 that category or show a strong positive trend towards falling into that category by 2030. The guidance[52] 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***, with a view to respecting local, regional and national specificities,*** and that, in selecting and prioritising the species and habitats to be improved by 2030, ***proportional*** synergies with other Union and international targets, in particular environmental or climate policy targets ***and ensuring food security in the EU***, are to be sought.
[52] Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]	[52] Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]

Or. ro

Amendment 166
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 that category or show a strong positive trend towards falling into that category by 2030. The guidance[52] 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.	(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 that category or show a strong positive trend towards falling into that category by 2030. The guidance[52] 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***, duly consulting affected stakeholders,*** 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.
[52] Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]	[52] Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]

Or. en

Amendment 167
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020[53] 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***.	(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020[53] 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 ***and*** intensifying management practices**.** ***Member States should in the preparation of their next National Nitrates Action Programmes (NAP) phase out the derogation to the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) over the lifetime of the next programming period. In addition*** the modification of hydrological regimes, urbanisation and pollution as well as unsustainable forestry activities and species exploitation ***has exacerbated biodiversity decline***. Furthermore ***nature managed by extensive farming practices outside of protected areas is under increasing pressure across the Union, as is the knowledge of how to manage it. Some*** climate change ***mitigation programmes have had negative impacts on traditional farming practices and local communities through top down implementation and conflicting policy targets***. ***The negative impacts of all these pressures include continued loss of subsistence and traditional livelihoods, the transmission of local knowledge, and the ability of farmers and local communities to conserve and sustainably manage, wild and domesticated biodiversity that are also relevant to broader society.***

[53] 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.

[53] 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.

Or. en

Amendment 168
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020[53] 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.	(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020[53] 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 the modification of hydrological regimes, urbanisation and pollution as well as unsustainable forestry activities. Furthermore, invasive alien species and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.

[53] 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.

[53] 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.

Or. it

Amendment 169
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020[53] 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.	(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020[53] 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 the modification of hydrological regimes, urbanisation and pollution as well as unsustainable forestry activities. Furthermore, invasive alien species and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.
[53] 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.	[53] 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.

Or. en

Amendment 170
Clara Aguilera

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*

(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020[53] 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.	(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020[53] 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, 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.
[53] 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.	[53] 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.

Or. es

Amendment 171
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(13) It is appropriate to set ***an*** overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, 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	(13) It is appropriate to set ***a realistic*** overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster***, at least in the medium term,*** economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth***, alongside an increase in the resilience of agricultural systems and greater food security***. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and

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.	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 ***are manifold***. Those services contribute to a broad range of socio-economic benefits, depending on the economic, social, cultural, regional and local characteristics. ***The restoration of degraded ecosystems should be conducted over time, on the basis of local, regional and national specificities, and should not undermine the objective of ensuring food security across the EU.***

Or. ro

Amendment 172
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, 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.	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration ***for 2030*** to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth ***as well as to halt biodiversity loss and secure food security in the long term***. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 173
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, 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.	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and urban ecosystems deliver, if in good condition, a range of essential ecosystem services***. Restorative measures should only be taken if the combined economic***, ***social and environmental*** benefits outweigh the ***combined economic, social and environmental disadvantages***. Those services ***if balanced well may*** contribute to a broad range of socio-economic benefits, depending on the economic, social, cultural, regional and local characteristics.

Or. en

Amendment 174
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(13) It is appropriate to set ***an*** overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely	(13) It is appropriate to set ***a Union*** overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, 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.	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.

Or. en

Amendment 175
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, 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.	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, 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 ***could*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 176
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, 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.	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 177
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(13a) In order for the implementation of this Regulation to be successful, its socio-economic impact must be taken into account. An impact assessment evaluating socio economic consequences, namely the effect on ownership rights, the overall economy as well as the economic effect on affected sectors, food security, energy production and infrastructure developments, among others, should therefore be carried out before the draft national restoration plan are drafted and submitted, so that findings from the impact assessment can be taken respected

in the national restoration plans.

Or. en

Amendment 178
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(13a) A socio-economic impact assessment, evaluating the effect on the economic effect on affected sectors, food security ,and infrastructure and housing developments, among others, should therefore be carried out and findings from the impact assessment be respected in the national restoration plan.

Or. en

Amendment 179
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(15) Securing biodiverse ecosystems and tackling climate change are intrinsically linked. Nature and nature-based solutions, 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 and marine ecosystem change, and the Union must prepare for the increasing intensity, frequency and pervasiveness of its effects. The Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)[55] on the impacts of global	(15) Securing biodiverse ecosystems and tackling climate change are intrinsically linked. Nature and nature-based solutions, 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 and marine ecosystem change, and the Union must prepare for the increasing intensity, frequency and pervasiveness of its effects. The Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)[55] 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[56] states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem ***Services***[57] 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.

warming of 1.5°C pointed out that some impacts may be long-lasting or irreversible. The Sixth IPCC Assessment Report[56] states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem ***Services57*** considered ***changes in*** land and sea use***, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution, and invasion of alien species to be the five biggest drivers biodiversity loss***. ***Land-use change has had the largest relative negative impact on nature since 1970, followed by the direct overexploitation, of animals, plants and other organisms, mainly via harvesting, logging, hunting and fishing. Agricultural expansion is the most widespread form of land-use change, with over one third of the terrestrial land surface being used for cropping or animal husbandry. This expansion, alongside a doubling of urban area since 1992 and an unprecedented expansion of infrastructure linked to growing population and consumption, has come mostly at the expense of forests (largely old-growth tropical forests), wetlands and grasslands. In freshwater ecosystems, a series of combined threats that include water extraction, exploitation, pollution, climate change and invasive species, are prevalent. Human activities have had a large and widespread impact on the world's oceans. These include direct overexploitation, of fish, shellfish and other organisms, land and sea-based pollution, including from river networks, and land-/sea-use change, including coastal development for infrastructure and aquaculture.***

[55] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C and

[55] 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/

[56] Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability | Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch).

[57] 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.

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/

[56] Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability | Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch).

Or. en

Justification

If we are to address biodiversity decline successfully, the causes across all sectors of society must be understood

Amendment 180
Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(15) Securing biodiverse ecosystems and tackling climate change are intrinsically linked. Nature and nature-based solutions, including natural carbon stocks and sinks, are fundamental for fighting the climate crisis. At the same time, the climate crisis	(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

is already a driver of terrestrial and marine ecosystem change, and the Union must prepare for the increasing intensity, frequency and pervasiveness of its effects. The Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)[55] 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[56] states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services[57] 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.

crisis. At the same time, the climate crisis is already a driver of terrestrial and marine ecosystem change, and the Union must prepare for the increasing intensity, frequency and pervasiveness of its effects. The Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)[55] 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[56] states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services[57] 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.

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[55] 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/

[56] Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability | Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch).

[57] IPBES (2019): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of

[55] 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/

[56] Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability | Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch).

[57] 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.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 181
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(16) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council[58] 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 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[59] and ecosystem-based adaptation.	(16) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council[58] 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 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[59] and ecosystem-based adaptation. ***Agroforestry has potential to be a carbon sequestration strategy across mineral soil types and all agricultural enterprises. Proper design and management of agroforestry systems can make them effective carbon sinks, although this potential not been even adequately recognized, let alone exploit.***

The tree and shrub components of agroforestry practices contribute to carbon sequestration by using carbon dioxide for photosynthesis and storing carbon above ground in tree trunks and branches, as well as below ground in roots and the soil; an indirect benefit of agroforestry is combatting soil erosion, which can enhance carbon storage in soils. In order to exploit this vastly unrealized potential of C sequestration through agroforestry in both subsistence and commercial enterprises, innovative policies, based on rigorous research, must be put in place.

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[58] 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).

[59] 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.

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[58] 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).

[59] 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.

Or. en

Amendment 182
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021[60] 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.	(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021[60] emphasises the need to promote nature-based solutions and recognises that cost-effective adaptation to climate change can be achieved by protecting and restoring coastal and marine ecosystems, by developing urban green spaces***, where space allows,*** 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.
[60] 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).	[60] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 183
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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	(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[61] 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 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.

Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999[61] 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 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. ***It is nevertheless important that gains made in the LULUCF sector cannot be used as an offset to lower the ambition in other sectors. It is critical to understand the relativity-limited emissions from the LULUCF sector in relation to the emissions from other sectors. Data from the European Environmental Agency show that total emission attributed to wetland, grassland and croplands in the LULUCF sector amount to approximately 40 MT CO2e, whereas the Agri sector and the transport sector emit some 385 & 840 MT CO2e respectively.***

[61] 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

[61] 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).

monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review (COM/2021/554 final).

Or. en

Justification

https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/daviz#b_start=0&c4=energy&c4=climate&c4=climate-change-adaptation

Amendment 184
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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[61] 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 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	(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[61] 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 ***where appropriate***. It further aims to improve the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals of land subject to protection and restoration. In this context, it is important that ecosystems in all land categories, including forests, grasslands, croplands and wetlands,

be able to effectively capture and store carbon.	are in good condition in order to be able to effectively capture and store carbon.
[61] 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).	[61] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 185
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(18a) In its resolution of 13 September 2022, the European Parliament[62a] highlighted the importance of a solid science-based forest strategy, considering the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainability in an integrated and balanced way, given that, in addition to contributing to climate and biodiversity goals, including through the protection of soils and water, forests provide economic and social benefits and a wide range of services, from a means of livelihood to recreation.
	[62a] European Parliament resolution of 13 September 2022 on a new EU Forest Strategy for 2030 – Sustainable Forest Management in Europe (2022/2016(INI)).

Or. en

Amendment 186
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.[62] ***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***.	(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.[62] ***It is important to strongly emphasise the need for actions to promote sustainable farming, hunting and forestry that supports the recovery of species and habitats, including pollinators and their habitats. The importance of supporting*** positive***, resilient and sustainable agricultural production is also critical. In addition it is important that Member States, the Council, and Commission recognise that the viability of rural communities, resilience and*** productivity ***of food systems, food availability, healthy market conditions, competitivity, food affordability, and food sovereignty*** in the long-term ***is conditional on a healthy and functional biosphere, climate stability and water availability***.
[62] 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.	[62] 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.

Or. en

Amendment 187
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.[62] 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.	(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.[62] 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. ***Securing biodiversity and maintaining food production are intrinsically linked. Prime examples of such synergies are the sustainable management of fishing stocks for fisheries and the benefit of soil fertility and pollinators in agriculture. However, those synergies can only be optimised if food producers, such as farmers and fishers, are continuously involved and consulted in relation to the development of relevant measures.***
[62] 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.	[62] 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.

Or. en

Amendment 188
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(19) Geo-political developments have	(19) ***The cumulative impact of the***

further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems[62]. 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.	***COVID-19 pandemic, rising energy prices and*** geopolitical developments, ***marked in particular by Russia's invasion of Ukraine*** have, ***through their long-term effects***, further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems[62]. 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***, but these goals must take full account of the economic and social perspective so that the three pillars of sustainable development – the environment, the economy and society – develop in a constant balance, in full respect of the principle of leaving no one behind***.
[62] 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.	[62] 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.

Or. ro

Amendment 189
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.[62] 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	(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems ***and to secure the EU's long term food security***.[62] 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

resilience.	policy to ensure the EU's long-term sustainability and resilience. ***Evidence shows equally that the current high input intensive agricultural model, with a high input of chemical pesticides, is likely to threaten food security in the medium and long term due to a loss of biodiversity, the likely increase in pests, decline in soil health and loss of pollinators which are essential to agricultural production.***[1c]
	[1c] IPBES (2019): Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. S. Díaz, J. Settele, E. S. Brondízio, H. T. Ngo, M. Guèze, J. Agard, A. Arneth, P. Balvanera, K. A. Brauman, S. H. M. Butchart, K. M. A. Chan, L. A. Garibaldi, K. Ichii, J. Liu, S. M. Subramanian, G. F. Midgley, P. Miloslavich, Z. Molnár, D. Obura, A. Pfaff, S. Polasky, A. Purvis, J. Razzaque, B. Reyers, R. Roy Chowdhury, Y. J. Shin, I. J. Visseren-Hamakers, K. J. Willis, and C. N. Zayas (eds.). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 56 pages.
[62] 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.	[62] 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.

Or. en

Amendment 190
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.[62] 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***.	(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems. ***Evidence demonstrate the need for actions in order to promote sustainable farming, reduce the use of and risks associated with pesticides, protect and restore soil ecosystems, and increase landscape features on farmland that support the recovery of species and habitats protected under the nature directives, including pollinators and their habitats. Agricultural*** productivity ***and resilience is dependent on the sustainable management of natural resources to guarantee the*** long-term sustainability ***of our food systems.***
[62] 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.	

Or. en

Amendment 191
Clara Aguilera

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems[62]. 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	(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems[62] ***and the role of the CAP in ensuring that food in the EU is available and affordable***. Evidence shows that restoring agro-ecosystems has positive impacts on food productivity in the long-term, and that the

resilience.	restoration of nature acts as an insurance policy to ensure the EU's long-term sustainability and resilience.
[62] 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.	[62] 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.

Or. es

Amendment 192
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.[62] 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.	(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard ***food security and*** the resilience of food systems.[62] Evidence shows that restoring agro-ecosystems has positive impacts on food productivity in the long-term, ***but may require more surface area*** and that the restoration of nature acts as an insurance policy to ensure the EU's long-term sustainability and resilience.
[62] 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.	[62] 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.

Or. en

Amendment 193
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to ***safeguard*** the resilience of food systems.[62] 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.	(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to ***protect and enhance food security and*** the resilience of food systems.[62] Evidence shows that restoring ***degraded 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.
[62] 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.	[62] 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.

Or. en

Amendment 194
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(19a) Our food security is largely dependent on the provision of natural resources and will be the first sphere to suffer, from continued biodiversity loss. The objectives of this regulation are consequently in the very core interest of the agricultural and food producing sector as food security and biodiversity are interlinked.

Or. en

Amendment 195
Anja Hazekamp

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(19a) For the purpose of food security the EU land use has to be reconsidered since around 65 % of agricultural land is used for animal production and 55 % of cereals in the EU are used for feed and about 4 % for the production of biofuels [1a].
	[1a] European Commission, Drivers of food security, SWD(2023)4final

Or. en

Amendment 196
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(19b) The European Court of Auditors highlights that in Europe, the number and variety of species on farmland – "farmland biodiversity" – has declined over many years and that populations of farmland birds and grassland butterflies have declined by more than 30 % since 1990.[1a]
	[1a] 1a See also: https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR20_13/SR_Biodiversity_on_far

mland_EN.pdf

Or. en

Amendment 197
Anja Hazekamp

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(19b) Underlines that sustainable farming that preserves natural resources, such as soil, water and forests, is a prerequisite to long-term food security in the EU and globally;

Or. en

Amendment 198
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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[63].	(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[63], ***while simultaneously highlighting the need for increased investment in smart technologies which can also help develop food security***.
[63] Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p.	[63] Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p.

48.	48.
	Or. ro

Amendment 199
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 20

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.[63]	(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***, ensure food security and the affordable production of food in the EU*** and to foster knowledge, awareness, education, and dialogues on environment, climate change, energy use, and sustainability.[63]
[63] Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.	[63] Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.
	Or. en

Amendment 200
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 21

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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	(21) The restoration of ecosystems, coupled with efforts to reduce wildlife trade***,*** consumption ***and to promote sustainable management***, will also help prevent and build up resilience to possible future communicable diseases with

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.	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.

Or. en

Amendment 201
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(24) A framework and guidance[67] 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.	(24) A framework and guidance[67] 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***. Therefore the definition of good condition should be in line with the definition of a favourable conservation status of a natural habitat set out in art. 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC***. 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***, while taking into account local conditions at the level of the Member State***.
[67] DG Environment. 2017, "Reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive: Explanatory notes and guidelines for the period 2013-2018" and DG Environment	[67] 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”.

2013, “Interpretation manual of European Union habitats Eur 28”.

Or. en

Amendment 202
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(24) A framework and guidance[67] 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 ***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***.	(24) A framework and guidance[67] 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, ***there is a possibility that*** such restoration will not be enough to reverse biodiversity loss and recover all ecosystems ***which have a real and specific need to be restored***. Therefore, ***a thorough evaluation of the results of the application of the provisions of Directive 92/43/EEC*** should be ***carried out and a careful analysis made of how each objective has been set in full accordance with the actual local, regional or national needs***.
[67] 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”.	[67] 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”.

Or. ro

Amendment 203

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(24) A framework and guidance[67] 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.	(24) A framework and guidance[67] 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. ***New useful indicators to better track the achievement of targets shall be added by amendment of the regulation, once they are fully operable.***
[67] 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".	[67] 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".

Or. en

Amendment 204
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(24) A framework and guidance[67] already exist to determine good condition	(24) A framework and guidance[67] 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***.	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***, although considerable differences in the use of this option seem to exist across Member States. Building on impact analyses and taking a horizontal approach that improves*** biodiversity ***without endangering other elements of the green transition and food security, such as the creation of clean energy networks in Europe***.
[67] 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".	[67] 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".

Or. en

Amendment 205
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across ***Union areas, also in*** areas ***that fall outside Natura 2000***.	(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across ***all agricultural, afforested and urban*** areas ***of the Union in order to achieve the highest synergistic outcomes***.

Or. en

Amendment 206
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.	(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000***, always ensuring compliance with the principle of coexistence with agricultural activity***.

Or. en

Amendment 207
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 to*** ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, ***also*** in ***areas that fall outside*** Natura 2000.	(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 ***check that the restoration measures*** ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, in Natura 2000 ***areas, and, if necessary, put in place new restoration measures***.

Or. ro

Amendment 208
Marlene Mortler, Norbert Lins, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Salvatore De Meo, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Herbert Dorfmann, Franc Bogovič, Daniel Buda, Michaela Šojdrová, Petri Sarvamaa, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, ***across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside*** Natura 2000.	(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, ***within*** Natura 2000 ***areas***.

Or. en

Justification

Restoration measures should be concentrated on Natura 2000 areas, as here can be achieved the best improvement. This is to be achieved by establishing the Natura 2000 network of protected areas throughout Europe.

Amendment 209
Marlene Mortler, Norbert Lins, Herbert Dorfmann, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, ***across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.***	(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, ***in the EU's Natura 2000 sites;***

Or. de

Amendment 210
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, ***also in*** areas that fall ***outside*** Natura 2000.	(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, ***primarily within*** areas that fall ***inside*** Natura 2000.

Or. en

Amendment 211
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 ***to*** ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas***,*** ***also in areas that fall outside*** Natura 2000.	(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 ***with the aim to jointly*** ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas ***within*** Natura 2000.

Or. en

Amendment 212
Petri Sarvamaa, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu, Juan Ignacio Zoido

Álvarez, Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, ***also in areas that fall outside*** Natura 2000.	(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, ***focusing primarily on*** Natura 2000.

Or. en

Amendment 213
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, ***also in areas that fall outside*** Natura 2000.	(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 to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, ***within*** Natura 2000 ***sites***.

Or. en

Amendment 214
Marlene Mortler, Norbert Lins, Herbert Dorfmann, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 25 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*

(25a) To bring all actors involved in the implementation of the restoration targets on board, voluntary and participatory approaches should be given preference over regulatory measures;

Or. de

Justification

To bring all actors concerned on board and thus ensure better implementation, voluntary approaches should be given preference over regulatory measures. This is consistent with the principle of cooperation.

Amendment 215
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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 ***advance of setting deadlines to meet targets and to ensure legal certainty for those affected Member States, the Commission and national governments should conduct an initial comprehensive ecological assessment to establish accurate baselines, propose a suite of measures that have been shown to achieve the desired results. Adequate resources should be mobilised so that sufficient funds are in place to support measures that are proposed to compensate and protect impacted agricultural landowners, hunters, farmers and foresters to both practically achieve nature restoration whilst safeguarding the***

socio-economic viability of rural communities. Achievable timelines should be set for delivering results and allow sufficient flexibility and adaptability in implementation in order to ensure the greatest environmental benefit. 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.

Or. en

Amendment 216
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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 advance of setting arbitrary deadlines to meet targets and to ensure legal certainty for those affected Member States shall; Conduct an initial comprehensive ecological assessment to establish accurate baselines; Propose a suite of measures that have been shown to achieve the desired results; Mobilise adequate resource so that sufficient funds are in place to support measures that are proposed; Set realistic timelines for***

	achieving results; Allow sufficient flexibility and adaptability in implementation; 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.

Or. en

Amendment 217
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.***	(27) ***Member States*** should ***be supported in*** putting in place restoration measures ***to meet their obligations, primarily*** within Natura 2000 sites, ***to*** improve the condition of protected habitat types across the Union as ***their obligation under existing nature legislation such as Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC***.

Or. en

Amendment 218
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(27) Deadlines should therefore be established ***by Member States*** for putting in place restoration measures within Natura 2000 sites, in order to ***reach favourable conservation status*** of protected habitat types across the Union***. For*** Member States to put in place large scale restoration efforts, it is ***recommended*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 219
Marlene Mortler, Norbert Lins, Simone Schmiedtbauer, Salvatore De Meo, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Herbert Dorfmann, Franc Bogovič, Daniel Buda, Michaela Šojdrová, Petri Sarvamaa, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Álvaro Amaro

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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***	(27) ***Appropriate*** deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place restoration measures within Natura 2000 sites, in order to gradually improve the condition of protected habitat types across the Union. In order to give the necessary flexibility to Member States to put in place

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.	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.

Or. en

Justification

Restoration measures should be concentrated on Natura 2000 areas, as here can be achieved the best improvement. This is to be achieved by establishing the Natura 2000 network of protected areas throughout Europe.

Amendment 220
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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	(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place restoration measures within Natura 2000 sites, in order to gradually improve the condition of protected habitat types across the Union until the 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 targets for habitat types. This will allow Member States to choose which habitats to restore first within the group.

first within the group.

Or. en

Amendment 221
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place restoration measures within Natura 2000 sites, in order to gradually improve the condition of protected habitat types 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 ***targeted*** restoration efforts, it is appropriate to group habitat types according to the ***national or regional*** ecosystem to which they belong and set the time-bound and quantified area-based targets ***and other zonal specificities*** for groups of habitat types. This will allow Member States to choose which habitats to restore first within the group.

Or. ro

Amendment 222
Marlene Mortler, Norbert Lins, Herbert Dorfmann, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place restoration	(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.	measures within Natura 2000 sites, in order to gradually improve the condition of protected habitat types ***in Natura 2000 sites*** 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.

Or. de

Justification

The mandatory deadlines should be introduced for Natura 2000 sites only.

Amendment 223
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(29) It is necessary that the restoration measures for habitat types ***to be proportional,*** adequate and suitable***, and to receive additional support at EU level,*** 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***, without, however, prejudicing neighbouring areas with increased agricultural and aquaculture productivity***. It is also necessary that the restoration measures for the habitats of the

	species are adequate***, proportional*** and suitable to reach their sufficient quality with a view to achieving the favourable conservation status of the species.

Or. ro

Amendment 224
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(29) It is necessary that the restoration measures for habitat types are adequate and suitable to reach favourable conservation status ***as swiftly as possible***. 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. ***When setting those targets Member States should also ensure that proper consideration has been given in relation to spatial planning for current and future public interests.***

Or. en

Amendment 225
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(29) It is necessary that the restoration measures for habitat types are adequate and	(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.	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 ***prone*** 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***, taking into account social and economic consequences***.

Or. en

Amendment 226
Luke Ming Flanagan, Chris MacManus
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(29a) It is critical for the success of any restoration program that sufficient funds are mobilised to underpin the economic viability of the landowners and communities affected in advance of any implementation; In light of the Commissions own estimation that for every €1 invested in nature restoration there is an economic return of €8 to €38, there is a legitimate expectation that those delivering the essential public goods will be adequately and fully remunerated for the services that they are providing for the benefit of wider society.

Or. en

Amendment 227
Luke Ming Flanagan, Chris MacManus

on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(29b) Stresses that in order to get public "buy in" to new measures, the food sovereignty of local and regional areas is not undermined by the implementation of this regulation; reaffirms the fundamental human right of people to food, and the right of populations who in the past, provided for themselves and their region to continue to do so into the future.

Or. en

Amendment 228
Luke Ming Flanagan, Chris MacManus
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 29 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(29c) It will be necessary when calculating the remuneration due for the services provided, that the methodology goes beyond the narrow lens of "costs incurred and income forgone" by the farmer, as the socio-economic losses to the wider community can be much greater with the loss of both upstream and downstream economic activity in the local area.

Or. en

Amendment 229
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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 at the level of the individual areas subject to restoration***, with marked impacts*** at national and Union levels.

Or. ro

Amendment 230
Jérémy Decerle

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 30 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(30a) While imposing ambitious restoration measures within the EU, this regulation and its implementation must ensure that the efforts carried out by Member States do not end up reducing our own productivity and hence increasing our imports from abroad. European farmers already comply with high environmental standards and additional measures should not benefit to less regulated products from outside the EU.

Or. en

Amendment 231
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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***.	(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 ***where necessary***, show a continuous improvement ***towards*** good condition***. However, a continuous improvement should not be made legally binding, since Member States cannot always prevent there will be a year in which the conditions of habitats lowers, due to various natural circumstances***.

Or. en

Amendment 232
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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 ***Natura 2000 sites*** 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, and to improve their connectivity, show ***an*** improvement until ***favourable conservation status*** is reached.

Or. en

Amendment 233

Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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. ***However, a continuous improvement should not be made legally binding, since Member States cannot always prevent there will be a year in which the conditions of habitats lowers, due to various natural circumstances.***

Or. en

Amendment 234
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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 ***an*** improvement to contribute to the achievement of a sufficient quantity and quality of the habitats of such species.

Or. en

Amendment 235
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	***deleted***

Or. ro

Amendment 236
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 33

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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 Union as a whole, until the favourable reference area for each habitat type is reached, so as to allow those habitat types in the Union to achieve favourable conservation status.

Or. en

Amendment 237

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(34) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the quality 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.

Or. ro

Amendment 238
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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, to ensure the long-term survival of those species.

Or. en

Amendment 239
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 34 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(34a) It is necessary to take into account the considerable differences among Member States regarding population density, scarcity of available space, and economic performance and productivity output of the agricultural land in use.

Or. en

Amendment 240
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(35) It is important that the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation do not deteriorate 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, which may result in the deterioration of areas covered by those habitat types, as well as unavoidable habitat transformations which are ***directly*** caused by 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 on a case by case basis,*** or of a plan ***or*** project authorised in accordance with ***Article*** 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC.	(35) It is important that the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation do not deteriorate ***significantly at Union level*** 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, which may result in the deterioration of areas covered by those habitat types, as well as unavoidable habitat transformations which are caused by climate change, ***non-preventable pests and diseases, or*** overriding public interest, for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, or of a plan***,*** project ***or multiple projects*** authorised in accordance with ***Articles 6(3) and*** 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC***, or pilot project(s) with derogations from the provisions of Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC, or due to incompatibility with essential socio-economic functions of the area, as well as measures aimed at ensuring food supply, security and productivity, or in case of a Member State***

or region with a very high population density in combination with scarcity of available space or a substantive expected net population growth.

Or. en

Amendment 241
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(35) It is important that the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation ***do not deteriorate*** 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, which may result in the deterioration of areas covered by those habitat types, as well as unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by 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 on a case by case basis, or of a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC.	(35) It is important ***that Member States take measures to avoid*** that the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation ***decrease over time as defined in Article 6 point 4 on Directive 92/43/EEC*** 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, which may result in the deterioration of areas covered by those habitat types, as well as unavoidable habitat transformations which are ***for example*** directly caused by 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 on a case by case basis, or of a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC.

Or. en

Amendment 242
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(35) It is ***important that the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation do not deteriorate 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, which may result in the deterioration of areas covered by those habitat types, as well as ***unavoidable*** habitat transformations which are ***directly*** caused by 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 on a case by case basis,*** or of a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article ***6(4)*** of Directive 92/43/EEC.	(35) It is appropriate to consider the possibility of force majeure***, including natural disasters***, which may result in the deterioration of areas covered by those habitat types, as well as habitat transformations which are caused by climate change, or as a result of a plan or project for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, or of a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article ***6(3) or (4)*** of Directive 92/43/EEC***, or because of incompatibility with essential socio-economic functions of the area or of activities in the area, such as food supply***. ***In addition, it should be expressly possible to create a general exception on the basis of a specific situation in a Member State.***

Or. en

Amendment 243
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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	(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.	conservation status of those habitat types, in so far as those reference areas are not already addressed in other Union legislation.

Or. en

Amendment 244
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States have the possibility to designate additional areas as 'protected areas' or 'strictly protected areas', to implement other effective area-based conservation measures, and to promote private land conservation measures.	***deleted***

Or. en

Amendment 245
Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States have the possibility to designate additional areas as 'protected areas' or 'strictly protected areas', ***to implement*** other effective area-based conservation measures, and ***to promote*** private land conservation measures.	(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States ***should ensure the continuous, long-term and sustained effects of restoration measures, including by designating, where appropriate,*** have the possibility to designate additional areas as 'protected areas' or 'strictly protected

areas', ***implementing*** other effective area-based conservation measures, and ***promoting*** private land conservation measures. ***Given their priceless value for climate and biodiversity, Member States should strictly protect all remaining primary and old-growth forests. Under the 2030 Biodiversity Strategy, at least 30% of Europe's land and at least 30 % of the Union's seas should be legally protected, a third of which to be strictly protected. Development of a resilient Trans-European Nature Network, another objective under the Biodiversity Strategy, will be important to set up ecological corridors to prevent genetic isolation, allowing for species migration, and maintaining and enhancing healthy ecosystems.***

Or. en

Amendment 246
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States have the possibility to designate additional areas as 'protected areas' or 'strictly protected areas', to implement other effective area-based conservation measures, and to promote private land conservation measures.	(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States have the possibility to designate additional areas as 'protected areas' or 'strictly protected areas', to implement other effective area-based conservation measures, and to promote private land conservation measures. ***Such designation should always be done using an inclusive process, which ensures proper and timely consultation of all relevant actors concerned.***

Or. en

Amendment 247
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States have the possibility to designate additional areas as 'protected areas' or 'strictly protected areas', to implement other effective area-based conservation measures, and to promote private land conservation measures.	(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States have the possibility to designate additional areas as 'protected areas' or 'strictly protected areas', to implement ***in a proportional and targeted manner*** other effective area-based conservation measures, and to promote private land conservation measures.

Or. ro

Amendment 248
Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 spaces include urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges, and provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants, birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide vital ecosystem services, including 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.	(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 spaces include urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges, and provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants, birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide vital ecosystem services, including natural disaster risk reduction and control (e.g. floods, heat island effects), cooling, recreation, water and air filtration, climate change mitigation and adaptation***, as well as cultural services (e.g. benefits for recreation, tourism, urban landscape and visual amenity) and resulting impacts on***

mental health and wellbeing.

Or. en

Amendment 249
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 spaces include urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges, and provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants, birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide vital ecosystem services, including 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.	(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 spaces include urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms***, green roofs and walls***, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges, and provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants, birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide vital ecosystem services, including 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.

Or. en

Amendment 250
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 spaces include urban forests, parks and	(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 spaces include urban forests, parks and

gardens, ***urban farms,*** tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges, and provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants, birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide vital ecosystem services, including 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.	gardens, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges, and provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants, birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide vital ecosystem services, including 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.

Or. ro

Amendment 251
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(44) Actions to ensure that urban green spaces will no longer be at risk of being degraded need to be ***strongly enhanced***. In order to ensure that urban green spaces continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services, their loss should be ***stopped and they should be restored and increased***, 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.	(44) Actions to ensure that urban green spaces will no longer be at risk of being degraded need to be ***encouraged***. In order to ensure that urban green spaces continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services, their loss should be ***prevented as much as possible, and/or reversed where space and economic output of the space used allows***, 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. ***Whilst also taking into account the expected net population growth of a Member State, leading to the need to increase the construction of adequate housing (including for special needs groups and permanent housing for refugees). And taking into account that space might be needed to help emitters build green solutions that will outweigh the loss of urban green spaces in the longer term.***

Or. en

Amendment 252
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(44) Actions to ensure that urban green spaces will no longer be at risk of being degraded need to be strongly enhanced. In order to ensure that urban green spaces continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services, their loss should be stopped and they should be restored and increased, 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.	(44) Actions to ensure that urban green spaces will no longer be at risk of being degraded need to be strongly enhanced. In order to ensure that urban green spaces continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services, their loss should be stopped and they should be restored and increased, inter alia by better integrating green infrastructure ***on official buildings*** and nature-based solutions into urban planning and by integrating green infrastructure, such as green roofs and green walls, in the design of buildings***, taking stock of projects developed thanks to EU funding earmarked to invest in sustainable solutions for the urban environment, such as the Commission initiative for a New European Bauhaus and the Missions under the Horizon Europe Programme, in particular the Mission for Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities***.

Or. en

Amendment 253
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(44) Actions to ensure that urban green spaces will no longer be at risk of being	(44) Actions to ensure that urban green spaces will no longer be at risk of being

degraded need to be strongly enhanced. In order to ensure that urban green spaces continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services, their loss should be stopped and they should be restored and increased, 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.	degraded ***or eliminated*** need to be strongly enhanced. In order to ensure that urban green spaces ***bring or*** continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services, their loss should be stopped and they should be restored and increased, 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. ***Special attention shall be brought to the importance of planting trees with large treetops, which play an existential role, when facing heat island effects.***

Or. en

Justification

Heat island effects will further intensify with climate change. This will have negative effects on human health and our urban ecosystems. That is why this specification is being made here. For further reading see also: https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(22)02585-5/fulltext

Amendment 254
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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,	(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 connectivity of rivers as well as their riparian areas and floodplains, including through the removal of barriers ***or, when relevant, through the application of alternative methods with the same effect*** to supporting the achievement of favourable conservation status for rivers, lakes and alluvial habitats and species

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, water supply or other uses.	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 ***or applying alternative methods with the same effect***, Member States should primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply or other uses.

Or. en

Amendment 255
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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***	(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 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.

navigation, water supply or other uses.

Or. en

Amendment 256
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 46

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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[70].	(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. ***This large-scale cross-border problem cannot be resolved by a few Member States acting alone, requiring an EU-funded response.***

[70] 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.

Or. ro

Amendment 257
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative[71] 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[72] showed that significant challenges remain in tackling the drivers of pollinator decline***, including the use of pesticides***. The European Parliament[73] and the Council[74] 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 has recommended that the Commission set up appropriate governance and monitoring mechanisms for actions to address threats to pollinators[75].	(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative[71] 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[72] showed that significant challenges remain in tackling the drivers of pollinator decline. The European Parliament[73] and the Council[74] 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 has recommended that the Commission set up appropriate governance and monitoring mechanisms for actions to address threats to pollinators[75].

[71] Communication from the European 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).

[72] 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).

[73] 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..

[74] Council Conclusions 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).

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

Or. ro

Amendment 258
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists[76] classify as being threatened with extinction.	***deleted***

[76] European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)

Or. en

Amendment 259
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists[76] classify as being threatened with extinction.***	(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.

[76] European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)

Or. ro

Amendment 260
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists[76] classify as being threatened with extinction***.	(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.

[76] European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)

Or. it

Amendment 261
Clara Aguilera

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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***, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists classify as being threatened with extinction***[76].	(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 ***restricting*** the use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive areas.
[76] European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu).	

Or. es

Amendment 262
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(48) The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the	(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, many of which*** are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists[76] classify as being threatened with extinction.	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 ***and many other activities*** are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists[76] classify as being threatened with extinction.
[76] European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)	[76] European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)

Or. en

Amendment 263
Anja Hazekamp

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 48 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(48a) The Commission's recent analysis has identified that the current high input intensive agricultural model, based on chemical pesticides, is likely to pose a food security threat in the medium term due to a loss of biodiversity, the likely increase in pests, decline in soil health and loss of pollinators which are essential to agricultural production.[1a]
	[1a] European Commission, Drivers of food security, SWD(2023)4 final

Or. en

Amendment 264
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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 low intensity permanent grassland.	(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***, expanding the responsibilities and the investments that farmers undertake to conduct their activities, while*** creating new jobs in rural areas, in particular jobs linked to organic farming as well as rural tourism and ***recreational activities services***. Therefore, the Union needs ***to support rural operators, farmers and landowners in implementing measures*** 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 have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services and landscape features ***inter alia*** precision agriculture, organic farming, agro-ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland.

Or. en

Amendment 265
Martin Hlaváček, Elsi Katainen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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 low intensity permanent grassland.	(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 ***as well invest in innovative practices to enhance productivity and avoid indirect land use change that would have adverse effects on biodiversity outside the European Union, in particular in high value tropical ecosystems. Sustainable agro-ecological intensification*** is vital for the maintenance of many species and habitats in biodiversity rich areas. There are many agricultural practices which 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 low intensity permanent grassland.

Or. en

Amendment 266
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(49) Sustainable, resilient and biodiverse agricultural ecosystems are needed to	(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 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 low intensity permanent grassland.

provide ***ample*** 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 farming as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore, the Union needs to ***ensure the availability of sufficient agricultural surface and*** improve the biodiversity in its agricultural lands ***by making use of the different practices and circumstances in Member States and thus providing national flexibility. This can be achieved*** through***, but is not limited to,*** a variety of existing practices beneficial to or compatible with the biodiversity enhancement, including precision agriculture, ***conventional and*** organic farming, agro-ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland.

Or. en

Amendment 267
Anja Hazekamp

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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	(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 ***and conservation agriculture*** as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore, the Union needs to

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 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 low intensity permanent grassland.	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 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 low intensity permanent grassland.

Or. en

Justification

Conservation Agriculture is a farming system that promotes minimum soil disturbance (i.e. no tillage), maintenance of a permanent soil cover, and diversification of plant species. It enhances biodiversity and natural biological processes above and below the ground surface, which contribute to increased water and nutrient use efficiency and to improved and sustained crop production

Amendment 268
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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	(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 ***conventional and*** organic farming as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore, the Union needs to ***invest in improving*** the biodiversity in its

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 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 low intensity permanent grassland.

agricultural lands, through a variety of ***funds and*** 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 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 low intensity permanent grassland.

Or. ro

Amendment 269
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity,	(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 ***conventional*** 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 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 low intensity permanent grassland.

ecosystem services and landscape features such as precision agriculture, organic farming, agro-ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland.

Or. it

Amendment 270
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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 low intensity permanent grassland.	(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 have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services and landscape features such as organic farming, agro-ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland.

Or. en

Justification

Precision farming is highly dependent on technological input and is currently available only

to a small number of farms in the EU (only around 25 % of farmers take up a technology which a precision agriculture compound according to recent studies). It bears potential for an environmentally friendlier farming but there is no need to add this concept/technique as an example for an extensive agricultural practice. See also: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/581892/EPRS_STU(2016)581892_EN.pdf.

Amendment 271
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(49a) In its Resolution of 13 September 2022[78a] the European Parliament stressed that being land a finite resource, especially in the new geopolitical circumstances, restoration measures should be prioritised outside of productive agricultural land, including pastures and natural grasslands.

[78a] European Parliament resolution of 13 September 2022 on a new EU Forest Strategy 2030-Sustainable Forest Management in Europe (2022/2016(INI))

Or. en

Amendment 272
Irène Tolleret, Elsi Katainen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 49 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(49a) Furthermore, pastoralism has an undeniable ecological added value, as it contributes to preserving biodiversity and the landscape in many areas subject to strong natural constraints or with low

	fertility, and to fighting against phenomena such as erosion, avalanches and forest fires.

Or. en

Amendment 273
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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. 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.***	(50) Restoration measures need to be put in place ***and additional EU funding provided*** to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union.

Or. ro

Amendment 274
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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***	(50) Restoration measures ***should*** be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union, ***whilst ensuring that adequate funding is available and a rewards system put in***

Directive 92/43/EEC. 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.	***place for the aggrieved parties***.

Or. en

Amendment 275
Chris MacManus

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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. 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.	(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. 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. ***There is significant concern that landowners of agricultural ecosytems and farmers will be prevented from carrying out specific actions that will inhibit income and food production.***

Or. en

Amendment 276
Jérémy Decerle

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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***. 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***.	(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***, ensuring that adequate funding is available. Farmers and other relevant actors as well as local authorities and stakeholders responsible for managing the*** ecosystems ***shall be associated throughout this process of*** restoration.

Or. en

Amendment 277
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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***. 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.	(50) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union. 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 ***support Member States in taking measures*** to improve biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems and measure the ***progress*** of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators.

Or. en

Amendment 278
Riho Terras

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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 ***and appropriate measures also in other ecosystems used by farmland birds for nesting and feeding***, working with and supporting farmers and other stakeholders for their design and implementation on the ground. ***Since many farmland birds are migratory birds, cooperation at Union level and with third countries should be strengthened to improve the status of these populations.***

Or. en

Justification

It should be taken into account that, in addition to the structure of agricultural landscapes, the size of fields and the intensity of agricultural production, the farmland bird index is also influenced by predation and threats during migration to wintering areas. Farmland birds can nest or feed in the forest and other ecosystems in addition to the farmland.

Amendment 279
Martin Hlaváček, Elsi Katainen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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 ***and appropriate measures also in other ecosystems used by farmland birds for nesting and feeding***, working with and supporting farmers and other stakeholders for their design and implementation on the ground. ***Since many farmland birds are migratory birds, cooperation at Union level and with third countries should be strengthen to improve the status of these populations.***

Or. en

Amendment 280
Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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. ***Member***

	States should also encourage agricultural ecosystem-based approaches, such as crop rotation, agroforestry and diversification that support a more resilient agricultural system. Member States should also make sure that the 2030 target of reducing pesticide use by at least 50 % is met.

Or. en

Amendment 281
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(51) Since farmland birds are well-known and widely recognised key ***factors regarding*** the health of agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set ***medium and long-term*** targets ***and establish EU funding*** for their recovery. The obligation to achieve such targets would apply to Member States, not to individual farmers. Member States should achieve those targets, ***on the one hand through EU funding and, on the other,*** by putting in place effective***, realistic and proportional*** restoration measures on farmland, working with and supporting farmers and other stakeholders for their design and implementation on the ground.

Or. ro

Amendment 282
Marlene Mortler, Norbert Lins, Herbert Dorfmann, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*

(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***.***	(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 ***shall not*** apply to ***individual owners and land users but rather only to*** Member States. Member States should achieve those targets by ***providing appropriate financial incentives for land users and other stakeholders to put*** in place effective restoration measures on farmland***. In doing so, Member States should work with and support*** stakeholders ***and land users in the*** design and implementation on the ground ***of restoration measures;***

Or. de

Justification

It must be made clearer that the protection of farmland birds does not create a direct legal obligation for owners and land users. It is not the Member States that take the measures but the land users. Member States should help the targets be met by providing adequate financial resources.

Amendment 283
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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	(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 ***the Union as a whole and*** 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

implementation on the ground.	design and implementation on the ground.

Or. en

Amendment 284
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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, ***remunerating farmers,*** working with and supporting farmers and other stakeholders for their design and implementation on the ground.

Or. en

Amendment 285
Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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	(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.	targets by putting in place effective restoration measures on farmland, working with and ***incentivising farmers, and*** supporting ***the*** stakeholders for their design and implementation on the ground.

Or. en

Amendment 286
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 considered 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 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 agricultural area	***deleted***

with high-diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.

Or. it

Amendment 287
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 considered 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 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 agricultural area	***deleted***

with high-diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.

Or. ro

Amendment 288
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 considered 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 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 agricultural area	***deleted***

with high-diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.

Or. en

Amendment 289
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 considered 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 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 agricultural area	***deleted***

with high-diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.

Or. en

Amendment 290
Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 considered 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 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 agricultural area with high-	(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 margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 considered 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 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 agricultural area with high-

diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the ***stock*** of organic carbon ***in*** cropland ***mineral soils***.

diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the ***quality and quantity*** of organic carbon ***of arable land, permanent grassland and permanent*** cropland***, soil biodiversity and the length of rivers and streams in agricultural landscapes accompanied by woody riparian vegetation***.

Or. en

Amendment 291
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 considered 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 should be set out. Such a requirement would enable the	(52) High-diversity landscape features on agricultural land***, such as grazing land, contiguous organic farmland***, including buffer strips, rotational or non-rotational fallow land, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 considered 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

Union to achieve one of the other key ***commitments*** of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, to cover at least 10 % of agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features. ***Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.***

landscape features should be set out***, in line with the indicators set up by Member States in their CAP National Strategic Plans to implement the GAEC framework . This target should not include agricultural land where biodiversity is enhanced, such as grasslands dedicated to grazing***. Such a requirement would enable the Union to achieve one of the other key ***objectives*** of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, to cover at least 10 % of ***the Union*** agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features.

Or. en

Justification

Grazing lands are one of the most biodiversity rich areas on the world and it should therefore be listed as a high-diversity landscape feature, together with organic farmland. Organic carbon in cropland mineral soil is covered by the LULUCF-regulation, so it should be deleted from this regulation.

Amendment 292
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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	(52) Landscape features on agricultural land, including buffer strips, rotational or non-rotational fallow land, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 ***and pastoral*** agroforestry systems and productive elements in non-

elements in non-productive hedges can also be considered 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 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 agricultural area with ***high-diversity*** landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.	productive hedges can also be considered 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 landscape features 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 agricultural area with landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.

Or. en

Justification

The phrase "hi diversity" does not have a definition. What is fully described in CAP is the term "landscape features", and member states have defined in detail what they mean in the context of GAEC 8 and these features exclude the use of fertilizer and plant protection products. Leaving the term "Hi Diversity" in the text will only cause confusion.

"Productive" trees produce timber, fuelwood and fodder as well as biodiversity, it is irrational to say that trees are allowed to be productive on arable land but not on pastoral land

Amendment 293
Clara Aguilera

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 52

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 margins, patches, ditches,	(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 margins, patches, ditches,

streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 considered 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 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 agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.	streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, 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 ***agricultural*** land agroforestry systems and productive elements in non-productive hedges can also be considered 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 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 agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.

Or. es

Justification

'Arable' has been replaced by 'agricultural' to clarify that forestry-grazing systems – 'dehesa' in Spain, 'montado' in Portugal – are included: productive trees are landscape features in both cases.

Amendment 294
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*

(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)[77] , 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[78] ***. 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*** 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.

(53) ***In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council[76a],*** the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aims to ***maintain the functioning of the internal market and a level playing field between farmers in the Union, and, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity,*** support ***from the EAGF and the EAFRD aims to further improve the sustainable development of agriculture, food and rural areas. The CAP helps to foster a smart, competitive, resilient and diversified agricultural sector ensuring long-term food security. It supports and strengthens*** environmental protection, including biodiversity***, and climate action, and it contributes to achieving the environmental and climate-related objectives of the Union, including its commitments under the Paris Agreement. It also strengthens the socio-economic fabric of rural areas***. The policy ***thus contributes*** to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, ***enhances*** ecosystem services and ***preserves*** habitats and landscapes. The new CAP conditionality standard Nr. 8 on Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC 8)[77], 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***. The 4 %*** share to be attributed to compliance with that GAEC standard can be reduced to 3 % if certain pre-requisites are met[78]. 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 ***of*** non-productive areas. Similarly, in their CAP strategic plans, Member States can also include agri-environment-climate commitments 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.

[76a] 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).

[77] 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,

[77] 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,

[78] 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.

[78] 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.

Or. en

Amendment 295
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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)[77], 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[87]. 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 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***.	(53) The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aims to ***support and sustain the functioning of the internal market and ensure a level playing field between farmers in the Union***. The policy has among its specific objectives to ***increase agricultural productivity by promoting technical progress and ensuring optimum use of the factors of production, in particular labour; ensure a fair standard of living for farmers; stabilise markets; assure the availability of supplies; ensure reasonable prices for consumers. The CAP shall help to foster a smart, competitive, resilient and diversified agricultural sector, ensuring long-term food security. The common agricultural policy shall contribute to the protection of the environment and biodiversity by helping to achieve the Union's environmental and climate objectives, including its commitments under the Paris Agreement***. ***The CAP shall strengthen the socio-economic fabric of rural areas.***

[77] 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,

[78] 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.

Or. ro

Amendment 296
Clara Aguilera

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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)[77] 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	(53) The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 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)[77] 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

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[78]. 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 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.

compliance with that GAEC standard can be reduced to 3 % if certain pre-requisites are met[78]. 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 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.

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[77] 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.

[78] 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

[77] 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.

[78] 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.

crops, cultivated without the use of plant protection products.

Or. es

Amendment 297
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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)[77] , 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[78] . 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 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-	(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)[77] , 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[78] . 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 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.

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 ***contributing*** the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.

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[77] 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,

[78] 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.

[77] 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,

[78] 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.

Or. en

Amendment 298
Luke Ming Flanagan
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(53) The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aims to support and strengthen environmental protection, including biodiversity. The policy has among its	(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)[77] , 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[78] . 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 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.

[77] 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

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)[77] , 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[78] . That obligation will contribute to Member States reaching a positive trend in 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 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.

[77] 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,	Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013, OJ L 435, 6.12.2021, p. 1,
[78] 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.	[78] 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.

Or. en

Justification

The phrase "hi diversity" does not have a definition. What is fully described in CAP is the term "landscape features", and member states have defined in detail what they mean in the context of GAEC 8 and these features exclude the use of fertilizer and plant protection products. Leaving the term "Hi Diversity" in the text will only cause confusion.

Amendment 299
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Restoration and rewetting[79] of organic soils[80] in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States can choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use 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	***deleted***

peat-forming vegetation. The most significant climate benefits are created by restoring and rewetting cropland followed by the restoration of intensive grassland. 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.

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*[79] **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).***

*[80] **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).***

Or. en

Amendment 300
Luke Ming Flanagan, Chris MacManus
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Restoration and rewetting[79] of organic soils[80] in agricultural use (i.e.	(54) Restoration and rewetting[79] of organic soils[80] in agricultural use (i.e.

under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits***, an important*** reduction of ***green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape***. Member States can choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use 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. 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.

under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands ***may*** help achieve significant biodiversity benefits ***if implemented correctly, however it can have a negative effect on biodiversity is not managed correctly through the destruction of existing habitats of ground nesting birds and small mammals. In addition the increased emissions of methane from rewetted peatland may negate partially or totally the*** reduction of ***CO2.*** Member States can choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use 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***. In order for these far reaching measures to be accepted by the landowners it is vital that that proposed measures are "stress tested" and evaluated for their applicability and suitability in advance, through EIP pilot projects and impact assessments so the desired outcomes can be assured and to avoid the negative outcomes of the top down implementation of the past***. The most significant climate benefits are created by restoring and rewetting cropland followed by the restoration of intensive grassland. 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.

[79] Rewetting is the process of changing a drained soil into a wet soil. Chapter 1 of IPCC 2014, 2013 and Supplement to the

[79] 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).

[80] 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).

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).

[80] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 301
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Restoration and rewetting[79] of organic soils[80] in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States can choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use 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. To allow for a flexible implementation of the restoration target for	(54) Restoration and rewetting[79] of organic soils[80] in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States can choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use 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. ***Farmers, especially those with drained peatlands, need to be properly informed about the advantages of rewetting peatlands and their further agricultural use. Member states shall evaluate***

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.

measures to foresee a mandatory training for farmers with drained peatlands on advantages of rewetting them. The most significant climate benefits are created by restoring and rewetting cropland followed by the restoration of intensive grassland. 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.

[79] 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).

[80] 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).

[79] 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).

[80] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 302
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Restoration and rewetting[79] of organic soils[80] in agricultural use (i.e.	(54) Restoration and rewetting[79] of organic soils[80] in agricultural use (i.e.

under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States ***can*** choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use 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. 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.

under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States ***must be able to, taking into account national circumstances, select and*** choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use 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. 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***, for example with regard to setting the water table,*** in areas of ***used*** 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.

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[79] 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).

[80] The term ‘organic soil’ is defined in IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Prepared by the National Greenhouse Gas

[79] 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).

[80] 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).

Inventories Programme, Eggleston H.S., Buendia L., Miwa K., Ngara T. and Tanabe K. (eds).

Or. en

Amendment 303
Colm Markey

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Restoration and rewetting[79] of organic soils[80] in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States ***can choose from*** a wide range of restoration measures for ***drained peatlands*** in agricultural use 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. 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	(54) Restoration and rewetting of organic soils in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. ***Taking into account national or local conditions and site specific research,*** Member States ***may implement appropriate*** a wide range of restoration measures for ***organic soils*** in agricultural use ***constituting drained peatlands*** spanning from converting cropland to permanent grassland and extensification measures, 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. 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, the restoration and rewetting of drained peatlands under other land uses (for example forest) as contributing to the achievement of the targets for drained

agricultural use.

peatlands under agricultural use.

[79] 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).

[80] 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).

Or. en

Justification

The amendments to text allows for MS to reflect their national environmental, social and economic conditions. The most appropriate actions nationally can be identified and implemented.

Amendment 304
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(54) Restoration and rewetting[79] of organic soils[80] in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands ***help*** achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States can choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use	(54) Restoration and rewetting[79] of organic soils[80] in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands ***is one of the possible actions to*** achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States can choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in

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. 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.	agricultural use 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. 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, 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.
[79] 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).	[79] 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).
[80] 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).	[80] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 305
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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.	(55) 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 UNFCCC. Restored and rewetted peatlands can continue to be used productively in alternative ways ***adapted to the local conditions***. 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. 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.

Or. en

Amendment 306
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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.	(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained peatland ***may*** extend beyond the areas of wetlands ***with*** habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC that are to be restored. 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 UNFCCC. ***Member States must be able to choose, taking into account national circumstances, from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use spanning from converting cropland to permanent grassland and extensification measures accompanied by reduced drainage, to full rewetting with the opportunity of paludicultural use.*** Restored and rewetted ***used*** peatlands can 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.

Or. en

Amendment 307
Colm Markey

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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.	(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 UNFCCC. ***Member States will have the flexibility to define the appropriate methods of restoration and levels of rewetting required taking into account national circumstances.*** 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 ***or any other activity identified as appropriate by the Member State based on national circumstances***. 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.

Or. en

Justification

The proposed amendments delegates competency on rewetting to MS. This allows MS to identify the appropriate level of rewetting required for carbon removals and storage nationally which in turn allows for greater flexibility in implementing actions which can be balanced with socio-economic demands.

Amendment 308
Luke Ming Flanagan, Chris MacManus
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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	(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 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.	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***; Definitive clear adequate*** funding ***streams must be in place in advance of proposed*** measures ***being implemented, this*** can come from a wide range of sources, including expenditure under the Union budget and Union financing programmes.

Or. en

Amendment 309
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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	(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained peatland should ***focus on*** 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 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.

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.

Or. ro

Amendment 310
Paola Ghidoni, Angelo Ciocca, Gilles Lebreton, Rosanna Conte, Elena Lizzi

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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	(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained peatland ***can*** 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 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.	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.

Or. en

Amendment 311
Colm Markey

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 55 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(55a) Rewetting may have an impact on adjoining landowners and those not participating in restoration schemes.

Or. en

Amendment 312
Colm Markey

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 55 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
	(55b) Rewetting efforts should not impinge on the property rights of those not engaged in a rewetting scheme.

Or. en

Amendment 313
Luke Ming Flanagan, Chris MacManus
on behalf of The Left Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 56

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030[81] 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.	(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030[81] outlined the need to restore ***the*** biodiversity ***of forests, agroforests and urban woodlands***. Forests and other wooded land cover over 43,5 % of the EU's land space. ***Forests and agroforestry*** 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.
[81] 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).	[81] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 314
Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 56

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030[81] outlined the need to restore forest biodiversity. Forests and other wooded land cover over 43,5 % of the EU's land	(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030[81] 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.

[81] 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).

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 ***forest*** products, climate regulation, soil stabilisation and erosion control and the purification of air and water. ***Forests also have positive effects on physical and mental health and wellbeing, and forests with a high biodiversity are in particular attractive for tourists.***

[81] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 315
Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 56

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030[81] 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	(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030[81] outlined the need to restore forest biodiversity. Forests and other wooded land cover over 43,5 % of the EU's land space. Forest ecosystems ***are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Natural forests*** that host rich biodiversity are ***however more resilient to the impacts of*** climate change ***and*** are also a natural ally in adapting to and fighting climate change and climate-related risks, including through

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.

their carbon-stock and carbon-sink functions***.*** ***They*** provide many other vital ecosystem services***, functions*** 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***, as well as proven positive effects on health and well-being***.

[81] 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).

[81] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 316
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 improve biodiversity in 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, and the stock of organic carbon***.	(57) Restoration measures ***that are proportional and tailored to local conditions*** need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of forest ecosystems across the Union, in the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC.

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

Or. ro

Amendment 317
Marlene Mortler, Norbert Lins, Herbert Dorfmann, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 ***improve*** biodiversity ***in*** 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[82], ***and*** the stock of organic carbon.	(57) Restoration measures ***should*** be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of forest ecosystems across the Union, ***especially in areas with habitat types falling within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. Restoration measures should be supported*** in the areas not covered by habitat types falling within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. ***Focus should be given*** to ***improving the*** biodiversity ***and resilience of*** forest ecosystems***, where possible measured*** 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[82], the stock of organic carbon ***and the tree species composition. With regard to climate change, Member States shall take account of the risk of forest fires and other climate change-related damage when setting targets***.
[82] Common bird index (EU aggregate) - Products Datasets - Eurostat (europa.eu).	[82] Common bird index (EU aggregate) - Products Datasets - Eurostat (europa.eu).

Or. de

Justification

The general obligation is a constraint for forest owners. Alternative forest conservation pathways must be given. Climate change needs to be taken into account.

Amendment 318
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 improve biodiversity in*** 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[82] , and the stock of organic carbon***.	(57) ***The need for*** restoration measures to enhance the biodiversity of forest ecosystems across the Union ***has to be assessed***, 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 ***that Member States select sufficient*** forest ecosystems indicators ***from the list developed by Forest Europe, State of Europe's*** Forests ***2020[84a] criterion 1-5***.
[82] Common bird index (EU aggregate) - Products Datasets - Eurostat (europa.eu).	***[84a] Forest Europe, State of Europe's Forests 2020, https://foresteurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/SoEF_2020.pdf***

Or. en

Amendment 319
Jérémy Decerle

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 57

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*

(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 improve biodiversity in 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[82] , and the stock of organic carbon***.	(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 improve biodiversity in forest ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators***. Foresters and other relevant actors as well as local authorities and stakeholders responsible for managing the ecosystems shall be associated throughout this process of restoration***.
[82] Common bird index (EU aggregate) - Products Datasets - Eurostat (europa.eu).	

Or. en

Amendment 320
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 58

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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	(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. It is important that Member States prepare 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 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.

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. It is important that Member States prepare 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 account of the specific conditions and needs in their territory, ***and involve stakeholders at an early stage of developing the plans*** 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 ***based on the most recent scientific evidence as to what extent restoration and connectivity is feasible and realistic***.

Or. en

Amendment 321
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 58

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(58) Restoration targets and obligations for habitats and species protected under Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC,	(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. It is important that Member States prepare 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 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.

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. It is important that Member States prepare detailed national restoration plans based on the best available scientific evidence, and that the public***, in particular relevant stakeholders affected economically,*** is given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation of the plans. Member States should take account of the specific conditions and needs in their territory, in order for the ***be implemented with the utmost social support and ownership by the subjects directly affected***, ***while responding to*** threats and drivers of biodiversity loss***. Furthermore Member State*** should cooperate to ensure restoration and connectivity across borders.

Or. en

Amendment 322
Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 59

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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; 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, 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[83] .	(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; 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, 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[83] . ***Member States should also draw the lessons from the successes and failures of the implementation of these pieces of legislation, to better establish their National restoration plans and better allocate adequate means of implementation, including well trained staff.***
[83] 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	[83] 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).

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).

Or. en

Amendment 323
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Irène Tolleret

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 59

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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; 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, as well as conservation measures	(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; 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, 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[83] .

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[83] ***and obligations arising from Regulation 2021/0366 of the European Parliament and of the Council***.

[83] 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).

[83] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 324
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 59

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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; measures for achieving good ecological	(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; 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, 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[83] .	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, ***measures foreseen under the CAP Strategic plans,*** 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[83] .
[83] 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).	[83] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 325
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(60) In order to ensure coherence between the objectives of this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2018/2001[84] , Regulation (EU) 2018/1999[85] and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources[86] , 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.	(60) In order to ensure coherence between the objectives of this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2018/2001[84] , Regulation (EU) 2018/1999[85] and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources[86] , 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***, energy supply and storage, the possibility to fulfil the national energy and climate plans (NECPs) and the security of the Member State's energy system***.
[84] 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).	[84] 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).
[85] 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).	[85] 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).
[86] 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).	[86] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 326
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(60) In order to ensure coherence between the objectives of this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2018/2001[84] , Regulation (EU) 2018/1999[85] and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources[86] , 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.	(60) In order to ensure coherence between the objectives of this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2018/2001[84] , Regulation (EU) 2018/1999[85] and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources[86] , 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***, yet design their restoration plans in such a way that they do not hinder the required increase in renewable energy and infrastructure projects***.
[84] 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).	[84] 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).
[85] 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	[85] 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).

[86] 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).

the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

[86] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 327
Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 61

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, the ***restoration of biodiversity should take into account the*** deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. The Communication on REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy[87] 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[88] and the Commission	(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, the deployment of renewable energy ***should take into account restoration of biodiversity*** and vice versa. The Communication on REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy[87] 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[88] and the Commission

recommendation on accelerating permitting for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements[89] , 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. 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. Member States should 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 should 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.

[87] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European

recommendation on accelerating permitting for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements[89] , 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. 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. Member States should coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the designation of the renewables go-to areas***, ensuring that both processes are mutually supportive and not undermine the achievement of their respective objectives***. 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 go-to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the renewables go-to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, remain unchanged. ***Likewise, when designating renewable go to areas, Member States should ensure synergies with nature restoration plans.***

[87] 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).

[88] 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.

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

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).

[88] 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.

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

Or. en

Amendment 328
Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 61

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, the restoration of biodiversity should take into account the deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. The Communication on REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy[87] 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,	(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, the restoration of biodiversity should take into account the deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. The Communication on REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy[87] 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[88] and the Commission recommendation on accelerating permitting for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements[89] , 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. 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. Member States should 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 should 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

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[88] and the Commission recommendation on accelerating permitting for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements[89] , 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. 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 ***(highly) fertile soils, and*** consider their national nature restoration plans. Member States should 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 should 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.

unchanged.

[87] 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).

[88] 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.

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

[87] 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).

[88] 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.

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

Or. en

Amendment 329
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 62

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 States should implement those measures in parallel with the preparation of the***	(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.

restoration plans.

Or. ro

Amendment 330
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(63) The national restoration plans should also take into account the results of ***recent*** research projects that are relevant ***to factors such as the current geopolitical and economic situation and*** for assessing the condition of ecosystems, identifying and putting in place restoration measures, and monitoring purposes.

Or. ro

Amendment 331
Álvaro Amaro

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 64

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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***.	(64) It is ***essential*** 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, ***where some 80% of the EU's*** biodiversity ***lives***.

Or. pt

Amendment 332
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(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. ***Any recommendations of the Commission need to be taken into account and Member states will have to explain to the Commission any non-action with regard to these recommendations.***

Or. en

Amendment 333
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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.	(65) The European Environment Agency (the 'EEA') should ***assist the Commission in supporting*** Member States in the ***preparation of their*** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 334
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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[90] 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). 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[91] .	(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[90] 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. ***Other evidence shows that a large majority of insects species are not adequately covered by protected areas.***[1a] Filling in those knowledge gaps***, new findings on the current status of conservation status and trends of habitats*** 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). 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[91] .

	[1a] See also: Shawan Chowdhury, Myron P. Zalucki, Jeffrey O. Hanson, Sarin Tiatragul, David Green, James E.M. Watson, Richard A. Fuller. Three-quarters of insect species are insufficiently represented by protected areas. One Earth, 2023; DOI: 10.1016/j.oneear.2022.12.003
[90] 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).	[90] 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).
[91] 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).	[91] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 335
Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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[90] 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	(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[90] 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). 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[91] .

[90] 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).

[91] 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).

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). The EU missions 'Restore Our Ocean and Waters', 'Adaptation to Climate Change', 'A Soil Deal for Europe***' and 'Climate Neutral and Smart Cities***' will support the implementation of the restoration targets[91] .

[90] 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).

[91] 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).

Or. en

Amendment 336
Anna Deparnay-Grunenberg
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 69

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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,	(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 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. ***These reports***

marine and water policy.	***should be made available to the public.***

Or. en

Amendment 337
Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 69

Text proposed by the Commission	*Amendment*
(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 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.	(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 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. ***These reports should be made available to the public.***

Or. en