



2023/0232(COD)

6.12.2023

AMENDMENTS

48 - 303

Draft opinion

Maria Noichl

(PE754.699v01-00)

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
on Soil Monitoring and Resilience (Soil Monitoring Law)

Proposal for a directive

(COM(2023)416 – C9-0234/2023 – 2023/0232(COD))

AM_Com_LegOpinion

Amendment 48
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive

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Proposal for a 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 the rejection of the Directive on Soil Monitoring and Resilience (Soil Monitoring Law).

Or. en

Justification

When assessing the directive against Article 5 of the EU Treaty, it must be concluded that the criteria set out therein are not met. Under the principle of subsidiarity, in areas which do not fall within its exclusive competence, the Union shall act only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, either at central level or at regional and local level. Also the principle of proportionality is not met. Finally, if the proposal were to be dealt with, the legal basis should be Art. 192 TFUE, due to measures affecting land use.

Amendment 49
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive

Title 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Proposal for a
DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on Soil Monitoring **and** Resilience (**Soil
Monitoring** Law)

Amendment

Proposal for a
DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on Soil Monitoring, Resilience **and Health**
(**Soil Health** Law)

Or. en

Amendment 50

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Soil is a vital, limited, non-renewable and irreplaceable resource that is crucial for the economy, the environment and the society.

Amendment

(1) Soil is a vital, limited, non-renewable and irreplaceable resource that is crucial for the economy, the environment, **food security** and the society.

Or. de

Amendment 51

Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Soil is a vital, limited, **non-renewable** and irreplaceable resource that is crucial for the economy, the environment and the society.

Amendment

(1) Soil is a vital, limited and irreplaceable resource that is crucial for **agricultural and forestry production**, the economy, the environment and the society.

Or. fr

Amendment 52

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Soil is a vital, limited, non-renewable and irreplaceable resource that is crucial for the economy, the environment and the society.

Amendment

(1) Soil is a vital, limited, non-renewable and irreplaceable resource that is crucial for the economy, the environment, **food production** and the society.

Or. en

Amendment 53
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Soil is a vital, limited, non-renewable and irreplaceable resource that is crucial for the economy, the environment and the society.

Amendment

(1) Soil is a vital, limited, non-renewable and irreplaceable resource that is crucial for ***food security***, the economy, the environment and the society.

Or. en

Amendment 54
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Soil is a vital, limited, ***non-renewable and irreplaceable*** resource that is crucial for the economy, the environment and the society.

Amendment

(1) Soil is a vital ***and*** limited resource that is crucial for ***food production***, the economy, the environment and the society.

Or. en

Amendment 55
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Healthy soils are in good chemical, biological and physical condition so that they can provide ecosystem services that are vital to humans and the environment, such as safe, nutritious and sufficient food,

Amendment

(2) Healthy soils are in good chemical, biological and physical condition so that they can provide ecosystem services that are vital to humans and the environment, such as safe, nutritious and sufficient food,

biomass, clean water, nutrients cycling, carbon storage and a habitat for biodiversity. However, 60 to 70 % of the soils in the Union are deteriorated and continue to deteriorate.

biomass, clean water, nutrients cycling, carbon storage and a habitat for biodiversity. However, 60 to 70 % of the soils in the Union are deteriorated and continue to deteriorate ***which is posing an existential threat to humans and environment alike.***

Or. en

Amendment 56

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Healthy soils are in good chemical, biological and physical condition so that they can provide ecosystem services that are vital to humans and the environment, such as safe, nutritious and sufficient food, biomass, clean water, nutrients cycling, carbon storage and a habitat for biodiversity. ***However, 60 to 70 % of the soils in the Union are deteriorated and continue to deteriorate.***

Amendment

(2) Healthy soils are in good chemical, biological and physical condition so that they can provide ecosystem services that are vital to humans and the environment, such as safe, nutritious and sufficient food, biomass, clean water, nutrients cycling, carbon storage and a habitat for biodiversity.

Or. de

Amendment 57

Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Healthy soils are in good chemical, biological and physical condition so that they can provide ecosystem services that are vital to humans and the environment, such as safe, nutritious and sufficient food, biomass, clean water, nutrients cycling,

Amendment

(2) Healthy soils are in good ***mineralogical***, chemical, biological and physical condition so that they can provide ecosystem services that are vital to humans and the environment, such as safe, nutritious and sufficient food, biomass,

carbon storage and a habitat for biodiversity. However, 60 to 70 % of the soils in the Union are deteriorated and continue to deteriorate.

clean water, nutrients cycling, **aquifer recharging**, carbon storage and a habitat for biodiversity. However, 60 to 70 % of the soils in the Union are deteriorated and continue to deteriorate.

Or. pt

Amendment 58

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Healthy soils are in good chemical, biological and physical condition so that they can provide ecosystem services that are vital to humans and the environment, such as safe, nutritious and sufficient food, biomass, clean water, nutrients cycling, carbon storage and a habitat for biodiversity. However, 60 to 70 % of the soils in the Union are deteriorated and continue to deteriorate.

Amendment

(2) Healthy soils are in good chemical, biological and physical condition so that they can provide ecosystem services that are vital to humans and the environment, such as safe, nutritious and sufficient food, biomass, clean water, nutrients cycling, carbon storage and a habitat for biodiversity. However, 60 to 70 % of the soils in the Union are deteriorated **to a certain extent** and continue to deteriorate.

Or. en

Amendment 59

Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Healthy soils are in good chemical, biological and physical condition so that they can provide ecosystem services that are vital to humans and the environment, such as safe, nutritious and sufficient food, biomass, clean water, nutrients cycling, carbon storage and a habitat for biodiversity. However, 60 to 70 % of the

Amendment

(2) Healthy soils are in good chemical, biological and physical condition so that they can **more effectively** provide ecosystem services that are vital to humans and the environment, such as safe, nutritious and sufficient food, biomass, clean water, nutrients cycling, carbon storage and a habitat for biodiversity.

soils in the Union are deteriorated and continue to deteriorate.

However, 60 to 70 % of the soils in the Union are deteriorated and continue to deteriorate.

Or. fr

Amendment 60
Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive
Recital 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) The ecosystem services provided by soils include cultural services that enable the generation of scientific knowledge and the promotion of scientific education and dissemination. The scientific and educational value of soils warrants the need to conserve the best examples of the variety of soils found in EU countries so that the scientific research of those materials by current and future generations can continue.

Or. pt

Amendment 61
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) Soil degradation is costing the Union several tens of billion euro every year. Soil health is impacting the provision of ecosystem services that have an important economic return. Sustainable management and regeneration of soils therefore makes sound economic sense and can significantly increase the price and

(3) Soil degradation is costing the Union several tens of billion euro every year. Soil health is impacting the provision of ecosystem services that have an important economic return. Sustainable management and regeneration of soils therefore makes sound economic sense and can significantly increase the price and value of the land in the Union. ***The price***

value of the land in the Union.

and value increase of land must be accompanied by strong social safeguard measures to protect the European small-scale and family farm businesses.

Or. en

Amendment 62
José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) Soils formation occurs in a very slowly way with 500 years or more needed to create 2,5 cm of new topsoil, according to the European Commission, but soil health can be maintained or improved if appropriate measures are taken and implemented, so this directive should not impose restrictive measures and unachievable targets;

Or. en

Amendment 63
Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5) The Union is committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)³⁷. Healthy soils contribute directly to the achievement of several SDGs, in particular SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and

(Does not affect the English version.)

production), SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land). SDG 15.3 aims to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world by 2030.

³⁷ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

Or. pt

Amendment 64

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 states that it is essential to step up efforts to protect soil fertility, reduce soil erosion and increase soil organic matter by adopting sustainable soil management practices. It also states that significant progress is needed on identifying contaminated soil sites, restoring degraded soils, defining the conditions for good ecological status of soils, introducing restoration objectives, and improving the monitoring of soil health.

Amendment

(9) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 states that it is essential to step up efforts to protect ***and enhance*** soil fertility, reduce soil erosion and increase soil organic matter by adopting ***or maintaining*** sustainable soil management practices. It also states that significant progress is needed on identifying contaminated soil sites, restoring degraded soils, defining the conditions for good ecological status of soils, introducing restoration objectives, and improving the monitoring of soil health.

Or. en

Amendment 65

Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 states that it is essential to step up efforts to protect soil fertility, reduce soil erosion and increase soil organic matter by adopting sustainable soil management practices. It also states that significant progress is needed on identifying contaminated soil sites, restoring degraded soils, defining the conditions for good ecological status of soils, introducing restoration objectives, and improving the monitoring of soil health.

Amendment

(9) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 states that it is essential to step up efforts to protect **and improve** soil fertility, reduce soil erosion and increase soil organic matter by adopting sustainable soil management practices. It also states that significant progress is needed on identifying contaminated soil sites, restoring degraded soils, defining the conditions for good ecological status of soils, introducing restoration objectives, and improving the monitoring of soil health.

Or. fr

Amendment 66
Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The EU Soil Strategy for 2030 sets the long-term vision that by 2050, all EU soil ecosystems are in healthy condition and are thus more resilient. As a key solution, healthy soils contribute to address the EU's goals of achieving climate neutrality and becoming resilient to climate change, developing a clean and circular (bio)economy, reversing biodiversity loss, safeguarding human health, halting desertification and reversing land degradation.

Amendment

(10) The EU Soil Strategy for 2030 sets the long-term vision that by 2050, all EU soil ecosystems are in healthy condition and are thus more resilient. As a key solution, healthy soils contribute to address the EU's goals of achieving climate neutrality and becoming resilient to climate change, developing a clean and circular (bio)economy, reversing biodiversity loss, safeguarding human health, halting desertification and reversing land degradation. ***Agriculture already makes a fundamental contribution to protecting soil health and preserving the landscape and biodiversity. Moreover, the multidimensional role played by agriculture offers additional positive externalities for regions, helping to keep rural communities alive and enhancing our environmental and ecosystem-related***

heritage.

Or. it

Amendment 67
Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The EU Soil Strategy for 2030 sets the long-term vision that by 2050, all EU soil ecosystems are in healthy condition and are thus more resilient. As a key solution, healthy soils contribute to address the EU's goals of achieving climate neutrality and becoming resilient to climate change, developing a clean and circular (bio)economy, reversing biodiversity loss, safeguarding human health, halting desertification and reversing land degradation.

Amendment

(10) The EU Soil Strategy for 2030 sets the long-term vision that by 2050, all EU soil ecosystems are in healthy condition and are thus more resilient. As a key solution, healthy soils contribute to address the EU's goals of achieving climate neutrality and becoming resilient to climate change, developing a clean and circular (bio)economy, reversing biodiversity loss, safeguarding human health, halting desertification, **storing groundwater** and reversing land degradation.

Or. pt

Amendment 68
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The EU Soil Strategy for 2030 sets the long-term vision that by 2050, all EU soil ecosystems are in **healthy** condition and are **thus** more resilient. As **a key solution**, healthy soils contribute to address the EU's goals of achieving climate neutrality and becoming resilient to climate change, developing a clean and circular (bio)economy, reversing biodiversity loss, safeguarding human health, halting

Amendment

(10) The EU Soil Strategy for 2030 sets the long-term vision that by 2050, all EU soil ecosystems are in **a healthier** condition and are more resilient. As **one of the solutions**, healthy soils contribute to address the EU's goals of achieving climate neutrality and becoming resilient to climate change, developing a clean and circular (bio)economy, reversing biodiversity loss, safeguarding human

desertification and reversing land degradation.

health, **food security**, halting desertification and reversing land degradation.

Or. en

Amendment 69
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The sustainable soil management practices are requiring common rules to be set which need to be compatible with the characteristics of the different soils within the Union, while limiting Member States' room for manoeuvre as much as possible. This should ensure the consistency of soil health data and also reduce distortions of competition in soil use, whether agricultural soil, natural soil or soil for urban transformation, and should prevent environmental dumping for the benefit of Member States with less stringent regulations.

Or. en

Amendment 70
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10b) The importance of ensuring the health of people and ecosystems needs to be stressed, and that food is produced safely, reliably and sustainably on European farmland, in light of international crises affecting the global

food market and of the effects of climate change, which are jeopardising the biodiversity and the food security alike. Preserving soil health is the most valuable investment to be made at Union level in ensuring the adaptation to climate change and food security for current and future generations.

Or. en

Amendment 71

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Funding is vital to enable a transition to healthy soils. The Multiannual Financial Framework presents several funding opportunities available for the protection, sustainable management and regeneration of soils. A ‘Soil Deal for Europe’ is one of the five EU missions of the Horizon Europe programme and is specifically dedicated to promoting soil health. The Soil Mission is a key instrument for the implementation of this Directive. It aims to lead the transition to healthy soils through funding an ambitious research and innovation programme, establishing a network of 100 living labs and lighthouses in rural and urban areas, advancing the development of a harmonized soil monitoring framework and increasing the awareness of the importance of soil. Other Union programmes that present objectives contributing to healthy soils are the Common Agricultural Policy, the Cohesion Policy funds, the Programme for Environment and Climate Action, the Horizon Europe work programme, the Technical Support Instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and

Amendment

(11) Funding is vital to enable a transition to healthy soils. The Multiannual Financial Framework presents several funding opportunities available for the protection, sustainable management and regeneration of soils. A ‘Soil Deal for Europe’ is one of the five EU missions of the Horizon Europe programme and is specifically dedicated to promoting soil health. The Soil Mission is a key instrument for the implementation of this Directive. It aims to lead the transition to healthy soils through funding an ambitious research and innovation programme, establishing a network of 100 living labs and lighthouses in rural and urban areas, advancing the development of a harmonized soil monitoring framework and increasing the awareness of the importance of soil. Other Union programmes that present objectives contributing to healthy soils are the Common Agricultural Policy (**CAP**), the Cohesion Policy funds, the Programme for Environment and Climate Action, the Horizon Europe work programme, the Technical Support Instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and InvestEU. **However, the main**

InvestEU.

funding for farmers is available through the CAP, which is insufficient. The Commission should establish an EU-funded programme aimed at providing soil measurements, especially chemical analysis of the soil. To encourage sustainable soil management practices, the Commission should identify and propose measures to stimulate smaller farms or other farms that do not benefit from the CAP to implement such practices.

Or. en

Amendment 72
Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Funding is vital to enable a transition to healthy soils. The Multiannual Financial Framework presents several funding opportunities available for the protection, sustainable management and regeneration of soils. A ‘Soil Deal for Europe’ is one of the five EU missions of the Horizon Europe programme and is specifically dedicated to promoting soil health. The Soil Mission is a key instrument for the implementation of this Directive. It aims to lead the transition to healthy soils through funding an ambitious research and innovation programme, establishing a network of 100 living labs and lighthouses in rural and urban areas, advancing the development of a harmonized soil monitoring framework and increasing the awareness of the importance of soil. Other Union programmes that present objectives contributing to healthy soils are the Common Agricultural Policy, the Cohesion Policy funds, the Programme for Environment and Climate Action, the

Amendment

(11) Funding is vital to enable a transition to healthy soils. The Multiannual Financial Framework presents several funding opportunities available for the protection, sustainable management and regeneration of soils. A ‘Soil Deal for Europe’ is one of the five EU missions of the Horizon Europe programme and is specifically dedicated to promoting soil health. The Soil Mission is a key instrument for the implementation of this Directive. It aims to lead the transition to healthy soils through funding an ambitious research and innovation programme, establishing a network of 100 living labs and lighthouses in rural and urban areas, advancing the development of a harmonized soil monitoring framework and increasing the awareness of the importance of soil. Other Union programmes that present objectives contributing to healthy soils are the Common Agricultural Policy, the Cohesion Policy funds, the Programme for Environment and Climate Action, the

Horizon Europe work programme, the Technical Support Instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and InvestEU.

Horizon Europe work programme, the Technical Support Instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and InvestEU. ***The measures set out under the above-mentioned programmes, and especially the ambitious reinforced commitments already planned as part of the Common Agricultural Policy for 2023-2027, are sufficient to achieve these goals. Any further efforts to be made by farmers will have to be adequately financed by additional resources.***

Or. it

Amendment 73

José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Funding is vital to enable a transition to healthy soils. The Multiannual Financial Framework presents several funding opportunities available for the protection, sustainable management and regeneration of soils. A ‘Soil Deal for Europe’ is one of the five EU missions of the Horizon Europe programme and is specifically dedicated to promoting soil health. The Soil Mission is a key instrument for the implementation of this Directive. It aims to lead the transition to healthy soils through funding an ambitious research and innovation programme, establishing a network of 100 living labs and lighthouses in rural and urban areas, advancing the development of a harmonized soil monitoring framework and increasing the awareness of the importance of soil. Other Union programmes that present objectives contributing to healthy soils are the Common Agricultural Policy, the Cohesion Policy funds, the Programme for Environment and Climate Action, the

Amendment

(11) ***The additional*** funding is vital to enable a transition to healthy soils. The Multiannual Financial Framework presents several funding opportunities available for the protection, sustainable management and regeneration of soils. A ‘Soil Deal for Europe’ is one of the five EU missions of the Horizon Europe programme and is specifically dedicated to promoting soil health. The Soil Mission is a key instrument for the implementation of this Directive. It aims to lead the transition to healthy soils through funding an ambitious research and innovation programme, establishing a network of 100 living labs and lighthouses in rural and urban areas, advancing the development of a harmonized soil monitoring framework and increasing the awareness of the importance of soil. ***The nine outermost regions should be included in this network (Art. 349 TFEU)^{40a} as they concentrate 80% of the Union's biodiversity.*** Other Union programmes that present objectives

Horizon Europe work programme, the Technical Support Instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and InvestEU.

contributing to healthy soils are the Common Agricultural Policy, the Cohesion Policy funds, the Programme for Environment and Climate Action, the Horizon Europe work programme, the Technical Support Instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and InvestEU.

40a

https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2023-0228_PT.html#def_1_33

Or. en

Amendment 74 **Nicola Procaccini**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Funding is vital to enable a transition to healthy soils. The Multiannual Financial Framework presents several funding opportunities available for the protection, sustainable management and regeneration of soils. A ‘Soil Deal for Europe’ is one of the five EU missions of the Horizon Europe programme and is specifically dedicated to promoting soil health. The Soil Mission is a key instrument for the implementation of this Directive. It aims to lead the transition to healthy soils through funding an ambitious research and innovation programme, establishing a network of 100 living labs and lighthouses in rural and urban areas, advancing the development of a harmonized soil monitoring framework and increasing the awareness of the importance of soil. ***Other Union programmes that present objectives contributing to healthy soils are*** the Common Agricultural Policy,

Amendment

(11) Funding is vital to enable a transition to healthy soils. The Multiannual Financial Framework presents several funding opportunities available for the protection, sustainable management and regeneration of soils. A ‘Soil Deal for Europe’ is one of the five EU missions of the Horizon Europe programme and is specifically dedicated to promoting soil health. The Soil Mission is a key instrument for the implementation of this Directive. It aims to lead the transition to healthy soils through funding an ambitious research and innovation programme, establishing a network of 100 living labs and lighthouses in rural and urban areas, advancing the development of a harmonized soil monitoring framework and increasing the awareness of the importance of soil. ***However, the implementation of this Directive mainly rests on the funding available in*** the Common Agricultural

the Cohesion Policy funds, the Programme for Environment and Climate Action, the Horizon Europe work programme, the Technical Support Instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and InvestEU.

Policy, which will potentially not be sufficient to encourage sustainable soil management practices especially for those areas that fall outside of productive agricultural zones, and thus should come from national funding as well, in order to ensure that landowners and land managers are not left insufficiently financially supported.

Or. en

Amendment 75
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Funding is vital to enable a transition to healthy soils. The Multiannual Financial Framework presents several funding opportunities available for the protection, sustainable management and regeneration of soils. A ‘Soil Deal for Europe’ is one of the five EU missions of the Horizon Europe programme and is specifically dedicated to promoting soil health. The Soil Mission is a key instrument for the implementation of this Directive. It aims to lead the transition to healthy soils through funding an ambitious research and innovation programme, establishing a network of 100 living labs and lighthouses in rural and urban areas, advancing the development of a harmonized soil monitoring framework and increasing the awareness of the importance of soil. Other Union programmes that present objectives contributing to healthy soils are the Common Agricultural Policy, the Cohesion Policy funds, the Programme for Environment and Climate Action, the Horizon Europe work programme, the Technical Support Instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and

Amendment

(11) Funding is vital to enable a transition to healthy soils. The Multiannual Financial Framework presents several funding opportunities available for the protection, sustainable management and regeneration of soils. A ‘Soil Deal for Europe’ is one of the five EU missions of the Horizon Europe programme and is specifically dedicated to promoting soil health. The Soil Mission is a key instrument for the implementation of this Directive. It aims to lead the transition to healthy soils through funding an ambitious research and innovation programme, establishing a network of 100 living labs and lighthouses in rural and urban areas, advancing the development of a harmonized soil monitoring framework and increasing the awareness of the importance of soil. Other Union programmes that present objectives contributing to healthy soils are the Common Agricultural Policy, the Cohesion Policy funds, the Programme for Environment and Climate Action, the Horizon Europe work programme, the Technical Support Instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and

InvestEU.

InvestEU. *CAP funding, if it can contribute to the general objective, should not be affected by this Directive.*

Or. fr

Amendment 76

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) The Soil Strategy for 2030 announced that the Commission would table a legislative proposal on soil health to enable the objectives of the Soil Strategy and to achieve good soil health across the EU by 2050. In its resolution of 28 April 2021 on soil protection⁴², the European Parliament emphasised the importance of protecting soil and promoting healthy soils in the Union, bearing in mind that the degradation continues, despite the **limited and uneven action** being taken in some Member States. The European Parliament called on the Commission to design a Union wide common legal framework, with full respect for the subsidiarity principle, for the protection and sustainable use of soil, addressing all major soil threats.

⁴² European Parliament resolution of 28 April 2021 on soil protection (2021/2548(RSP)).

Amendment

(12) The Soil Strategy for 2030 announced that the Commission would table a legislative proposal on soil health to enable the objectives of the Soil Strategy and to achieve good soil health across the EU by 2050. In its resolution of 28 April 2021 on soil protection⁴², the European Parliament emphasised the importance of protecting soil and promoting healthy soils in the Union, bearing in mind that **soil processes are slow due to their immobility, that** the degradation continues, despite the **actions** being taken in some Member States. The European Parliament called on the Commission to design a Union wide common legal framework, with full respect for the subsidiarity principle, **and leaving it up to the Member States to apply where, how and as needed,** for the protection and sustainable use of soil, addressing all major soil threats.

⁴² European Parliament resolution of 28 April 2021 on soil protection (2021/2548(RSP)).

Or. en

Amendment 77

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) Three indicators of good soil health are left to the discretion of Member States, to be adapted to local characteristics: an excess of nutrients in the soil with phosphorous, soil contamination with the concentration of heavy metals and of a selection of organic contaminants and a reduction in the soil's capacity to retain water. This risks distorting competition which is an issue that could arise when determining the value of, in particular, agricultural land, with the Member States each using different criteria to assess soil health. There is also a risk of distorting competition with regard to sustainable soil management practices, due to the flexibility left to the Member States on how to define and remunerate such practices.

Or. en

Amendment 78
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13) In its conclusions of 23 October 2020⁴³, the Council supported the Commission in stepping up efforts to better protect soils and soil biodiversity, as a non-renewable resource of vital importance.

(13) In its conclusions of 23 October 2020⁴³, the Council supported the Commission in stepping up efforts to better protect soils and soil biodiversity, as a non-renewable resource of vital **and geostrategial importance in a global context where markets are increasingly exposed to international crises and to the consequences of climate change.**

⁴³ Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20.

⁴³ Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20.

Or. en

Amendment 79
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) In its conclusions of 23 October 2020⁴³, the Council supported the Commission in stepping up efforts to better protect soils ***and soil biodiversity, as a non-renewable resource of vital importance.***

⁴³ Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20.

Amendment

(13) In its conclusions of 23 October 2020⁴³, the Council supported the Commission in stepping up efforts to better protect soils.

⁴³ Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20.

Or. en

Amendment 80
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁴ sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter, and of prioritising swift and predictable emission reductions and, at the same time, enhancing removals by natural sinks. Sustainable soil management results in increased carbon sequestration and in most

Amendment

(14) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁴ sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter, and of prioritising swift and predictable emission reductions and, at the same time, enhancing removals by natural sinks. Sustainable soil management results in increased carbon sequestration and in most

cases in co-benefits for ecosystems and biodiversity. The Commission's Communication on Sustainable Carbon Cycles⁴⁵ underlined the need for clear and transparent identification of the activities that unambiguously remove carbon from the atmosphere such as the development of a EU framework for the certification of carbon removals from natural ecosystems including soils. Moreover, the revised Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry not only places soil carbon central to the achievement of targets on the pathway to a climate neutral Europe, but also calls for Member States to prepare a system for the monitoring of soil carbon stocks, using, inter alia, the land use/cover area frame statistical survey (LUCAS) dataset.

⁴⁴ 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).

⁴⁵ Communication from the European Commission to the European Parliament and to the Council Sustainable Carbon Cycles COM (2021) 800.

cases in co-benefits for ecosystems and biodiversity. The Commission's Communication on Sustainable Carbon Cycles⁴⁵ underlined the need for clear and transparent identification of the activities that unambiguously remove carbon from the atmosphere such as the development of a EU framework for the certification of carbon removals from natural ecosystems including soils. Moreover, the revised Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry not only places soil carbon central to the achievement of targets on the pathway to a climate neutral Europe, but also calls for Member States to prepare a system for the monitoring of soil carbon stocks, using, inter alia, the land use/cover area frame statistical survey (LUCAS) dataset, *or existing national measuring systems*.

⁴⁴ 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).

⁴⁵ Communication from the European Commission to the European Parliament and to the Council Sustainable Carbon Cycles COM (2021) 800.

Or. en

Amendment 81

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change⁴⁶

Amendment

(15) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change⁴⁶

underlined that using nature-based solutions inland, including the restoration of the sponge-like function of soils, will boost the supply of clean and fresh water, reduce the impacts of flooding and alleviate the impacts of droughts. It is important to maximise the capacity of soils to retain and purify water and reduce pollution.

⁴⁶ 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.

underlined that using nature-based solutions inland, including the restoration of the sponge-like function of soils, will boost the supply of clean and fresh water, reduce the impacts of flooding and alleviate the impacts of droughts. It is important to maximise the capacity of soils to retain and purify water and reduce pollution. ***The restoration of wetlands and peatlands plays an important role in this regard.***

⁴⁶ 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 82

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The Commission's Communication on safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems⁴⁷ stressed that food sustainability is fundamental for food security. Healthy soils make the Union food system more resilient by providing the basis for nutritious and sufficient food.

⁴⁷ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the

Amendment

(17) The Commission's Communication on safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems⁴⁷ stressed that food sustainability is fundamental for food security. Healthy soils make the Union food system more resilient by providing the basis for nutritious and sufficient food. ***The Common Agricultural Policy provides a harmonised framework to ensure food supply security.***

⁴⁷ 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.

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. de

Amendment 83

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The Commission's Communication on safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems⁴⁷ stressed that food sustainability is fundamental for food security. Healthy soils make the Union food system more resilient by providing the basis for nutritious and sufficient food.

⁴⁷ 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.

Amendment

(17) The Commission's Communication on safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems⁴⁷ stressed that food sustainability is fundamental for food security **and food sovereignty**. Healthy soils make the Union food system more resilient by providing the basis for nutritious and sufficient food.

⁴⁷ 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 84

Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The Commission's Communication

Amendment

(17) The Commission's Communication

on safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems⁴⁷ stressed that food sustainability is fundamental for food security. Healthy soils make the Union food system more resilient by providing the basis for nutritious and sufficient food.

⁴⁷ 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.

on safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems⁴⁷ stressed that food sustainability is fundamental for food security. **Productive,** healthy soils make the Union food system more resilient by providing the basis for nutritious and sufficient food.

⁴⁷ 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. fr

Amendment 85

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) The Commission's Communication on safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems⁴⁷ stressed that food sustainability is fundamental for food security. Healthy soils make the Union food system more resilient by providing the basis for nutritious and sufficient food.

⁴⁷ 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.

Amendment

(17) The Commission's Communication on safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems⁴⁷ stressed that food sustainability is fundamental for food security. Healthy soils make the Union food system more resilient by providing the basis for **safe,** nutritious and sufficient food.

⁴⁷ 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 86
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) It is necessary to set measures for monitoring and **assessing** soil health, managing soils sustainably and tackling contaminated sites to achieve healthy soils by 2050, to maintain them in healthy condition and meet the Union's objectives on climate and biodiversity, to prevent and respond to droughts and natural disasters, to protect human health and to ensure food security and safety.

Amendment

(18) It is necessary to set **appropriate** measures for **Union-wide harmonised** monitoring and **assessment of** soil health, managing soils sustainably and tackling contaminated sites to achieve healthy soils by 2050, to maintain them in healthy condition and meet the Union's objectives on climate and biodiversity, to prevent and respond to droughts and natural disasters, to protect human health and to ensure food security and safety.

Or. en

Amendment 87
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) It is necessary to **set** measures for monitoring and assessing soil health, managing soils sustainably and tackling contaminated sites to achieve healthy soils by 2050, to maintain them in healthy condition and meet the Union's objectives on climate and biodiversity, to prevent and respond to droughts and natural disasters, to protect human health and to ensure food security and safety.

Amendment

(18) It is necessary to **have at Member State level** measures for monitoring and assessing soil health, managing soils sustainably and tackling contaminated sites to achieve healthy soils by 2050, to maintain them in healthy condition and meet the Union's objectives on climate and biodiversity, to prevent and respond to droughts and natural disasters, to protect human health and to ensure food security and safety.

Or. en

Amendment 88

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

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) It is necessary to set measures for monitoring and assessing soil health, managing soils sustainably and tackling contaminated sites to achieve healthy soils by 2050, to maintain them in healthy condition and meet the Union's objectives on climate and biodiversity, to prevent and respond to droughts and natural disasters, to protect human health and to ensure food security and safety.

Amendment

(18) It is necessary to set **region-specific** measures for monitoring and assessing soil health, managing soils sustainably and tackling contaminated sites to achieve healthy soils by 2050, to maintain them in healthy condition and meet the Union's objectives on climate and biodiversity, to prevent and respond to droughts and natural disasters, to protect human health and to ensure food security and safety.

Or. en

Amendment 89

Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) It is necessary to set measures for monitoring and assessing soil health, managing soils sustainably and tackling contaminated sites to achieve healthy soils by 2050, to maintain them in healthy condition and meet the Union's objectives on climate and biodiversity, to prevent and respond to droughts and natural disasters, to protect human health and to ensure food security and safety.

Amendment

(18) It is necessary to set **region-specific** measures for monitoring and assessing soil health, managing soils sustainably and tackling contaminated sites to achieve healthy soils by 2050, to maintain them in healthy condition and meet the Union's objectives on climate and biodiversity, to prevent and respond to droughts and natural disasters, to protect human health and to ensure food security and safety.

Or. en

Amendment 90

Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) Soils host more than 25% of all biodiversity and are the second largest carbon pool of the planet. Due to their ability to capture and store carbon, healthy soils contribute to the achievement of the Union's objectives on climate change. Healthy soils also provide a favourable habitat for organisms to thrive and are crucial for enhancing biodiversity and the stability of ecosystems. Biodiversity below and above ground are intimately connected and interact through mutualistic relationships (e.g. mycorrhizal fungi that connect plant roots).

Amendment

(19) Soils host more than 25% of all biodiversity and are the second largest carbon pool of the planet. Due to their ability to capture and store carbon, healthy soils contribute to the achievement of the Union's objectives on climate change. ***Soil biodiversity encompasses microorganisms, including bacteria, fungi, protozoa and nematodes, as well as larger organisms such as earthworms, insects, and plant roots, which collectively contribute to the ecological and functional diversity of soil ecosystems.*** Healthy soils also provide a favourable habitat for organisms to thrive and are crucial for enhancing biodiversity and the stability of ecosystems. Biodiversity below and above ground are intimately connected and interact through mutualistic relationships (e.g. mycorrhizal fungi that connect plant roots).

Or. en

Amendment 91

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) Soils host more than 25% of all biodiversity and are the second largest carbon pool of the planet. Due to their ability to capture and store carbon, healthy soils contribute to the achievement of the Union's objectives on climate change. Healthy soils also provide a favourable habitat for organisms to thrive and are crucial for enhancing biodiversity and the stability of ecosystems. ***Biodiversity below and above ground are intimately***

Amendment

(19) Soils host more than 25% of all biodiversity and are the second largest carbon pool of the planet. Due to their ability to capture and store carbon, healthy soils contribute to the achievement of the Union's objectives on climate change. Healthy soils also provide a favourable habitat for organisms to thrive and are crucial for enhancing biodiversity and the stability of ecosystems.

connected and interact through mutualistic relationships (e.g. mycorrhizal fungi that connect plant roots).

Or. de

Amendment 92
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19a) Soil biodiversity is an essential component of overall biodiversity. It reflects the mix of living organisms in the soil and plays a fundamental role in maintaining ecosystem functions and services. Soil communities are vital in providing nutritious food and clean water, in regulating water and climate and in supporting carbon and nutrient cycling.

Or. en

Amendment 93
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19b) Soil organic matter, that contains approximately three times as much carbon as the atmosphere, is crucial for the provision of soil ecosystem services and functions, by reducing soil degradation, erosion and compaction, while increasing buffering, water holding and cation exchange capacity of the soil and soil organic carbon, which ultimately could increase crop yields. Additionally, soil organic matter positively affects soil

biodiversity and could increase the carbon sequestered in soils, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation.

Or. en

Amendment 94

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 21 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21a) PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) have been frequently observed to contaminate groundwater, surface water as well as soil. They may alter soil properties and structures, with some of the reported effects including decrease in soil respiration and water stable aggregates, and increase in soil pH.

Or. en

Amendment 95

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22) Soil degradation impacts fertility, yields, pest resistance and nutritional food quality. Since 95 % of our food is directly or indirectly produced on soils and the global population continues to increase, it is key that this finite natural resource remains healthy to ensure food security in the long-term and secure the productivity and profitability of Union agriculture. Sustainable soil management practices

(22) Soil degradation impacts fertility, yields, pest resistance and nutritional food quality. Since 95 % of our food is directly or indirectly produced on soils and the global population continues to increase, it is key that this finite natural resource remains healthy to ensure food security in the long-term and secure the productivity and profitability of Union agriculture. Sustainable soil management practices

maintain or enhance soil health and contribute to the sustainability and resilience of the food system.

maintain or enhance soil health and contribute to the sustainability and resilience of the food system. ***Reducing nutrient losses and pesticide residues are essential in this respect.***

Or. en

Amendment 96

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Soil degradation impacts fertility, yields, pest resistance and nutritional food quality. Since 95 % of our food is directly or indirectly produced on soils and the global population continues to increase, it is key that this finite natural resource remains healthy to ensure food security in the long-term and secure the productivity and profitability of Union agriculture. Sustainable soil management practices maintain or enhance soil health and contribute to the sustainability and resilience of the food system.

Amendment

(22) Soil degradation impacts fertility, yields, pest resistance and nutritional food quality. Since 95 % of our food is directly or indirectly produced on soils and the global population continues to increase, it is key that this finite natural resource remains healthy to ensure food security in the long-term and secure the productivity and profitability of Union agriculture. Sustainable soil management practices, ***as laid down in the Common Agricultural Policy***, maintain or enhance soil health and contribute to the sustainability and resilience of the food system.

Or. de

Amendment 97

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Soil degradation impacts fertility, yields, pest resistance and nutritional food quality. Since 95 % of our food is directly or indirectly produced on soils and the

Amendment

(22) Soil degradation impacts fertility, yields, pest resistance and nutritional food quality. Since 95 % of our food is directly or indirectly produced on soils and the

global population continues to increase, it is key that this finite natural resource remains healthy to ensure food security in the long-term and secure the productivity and profitability of Union agriculture. Sustainable soil management practices maintain or enhance soil health and contribute to the sustainability and resilience of the *food system*.

global population continues to increase, it is key that this finite natural resource remains healthy to ensure food security in the long-term and secure the productivity and profitability of Union agriculture. Sustainable soil management practices maintain or enhance soil health and contribute to the sustainability and resilience of the *agrifood systems*.

Or. en

Amendment 98
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22a) Research has discovered the presence of microplastics in agricultural land, where the majority of food and feed is grown. They have a negative impact on soil biodiversity and can reduce soil productivity, therefore posing a threat to farmers. Consequently, microplastic presence should be monitored at Union level in order to have reliable data and to take appropriate actions.

Or. en

Amendment 99
Sarah Wiener
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 22 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22b) The Mission board for Soil Health and Food has advocated to aim for 75% of the soils of the European Union (EU)

to be healthy or improving by 2030.

Or. en

Amendment 100

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 22 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(22c) The development of organic agriculture is key to improve soil health in agriculture. The holistic and systemic approach of organic farming sustains important soil functions and delivers environmental benefits. Organic agriculture offers multiple solutions by building soil fertility while protecting biodiversity, ensuring good water quality, preventing pollution by refraining from the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers and storing carbon in soils, therefore contributing to climate mitigation and adaptation. Organic farming and other agroecological approaches should be incentivized to achieve the objectives of this Directive

Or. en

Amendment 101

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve healthy soils by 2050. As an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve healthy soils by 2050. As an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition

of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate unhealthy soils once their condition is established, but without imposing an obligation to achieve healthy soils by 2050 neither intermediate targets. This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised and set in motion. ***In a second stage, as soon as the results of the first assessment of soils and trends analysis are available, the Commission will take stock of the progress towards the 2050 objective and the experience thereof, and will propose a review of the directive if necessary to accelerate progress towards 2050.***

of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate unhealthy soils once their condition is established, but without imposing an obligation to achieve healthy soils by 2050 neither intermediate targets. This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised and set in motion.

Or. de

Amendment 102 Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve healthy soils by 2050. *As* an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes

Amendment

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve healthy soils by 2050. ***In order to achieve that aim, it is necessary to set quantified targets at Union and Member State levels. National targets should be established by national law in order to ensure adequate progress and accountability in relation to them.*** *As* an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the

requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate unhealthy soils once their condition is established, ***but without imposing an obligation to achieve healthy soils by 2050 neither intermediate targets***. This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised ***and set in motion***. In a second stage, as soon as the results of the first assessment of soils and trends analysis are available, the Commission will take stock of the progress towards the 2050 objective and the experience thereof, and will propose a review of the directive if necessary to accelerate progress towards 2050.

measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach ***by setting intermediate binding targets to ensure the progress***. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate unhealthy soils once their condition is established. This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared ***and*** incentivised. In a second stage, as soon as the results of the first assessment of soils and trends analysis are available, the Commission will take stock of the progress towards the 2050 objective and the experience thereof, and will propose a review of the directive if necessary to accelerate progress towards 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 103

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

Proposal for a directive

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve healthy soils by 2050. As an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate

Amendment

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is ***to aim*** to achieve healthy soils by 2050. As an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate

unhealthy soils once their condition is established, but without imposing an obligation to achieve healthy soils by 2050 neither intermediate targets. This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised and set in motion. In a second stage, as soon as the results of the first assessment of soils and trends analysis are available, the Commission will take stock of the progress towards the 2050 objective ***and the experience thereof, and will propose a review of the directive if necessary to accelerate progress towards 2050.***

unhealthy soils once their condition is established, but without imposing an obligation to achieve healthy soils by 2050 neither intermediate targets. This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised and set in motion. In a second stage, as soon as the results of the first assessment of soils and trends analysis are available, the Commission will take stock of the progress towards the 2050 objective

Or. en

Amendment 104

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve healthy soils by 2050. As an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate unhealthy soils once their condition is established, ***but without imposing an obligation to achieve healthy soils by 2050 neither intermediate targets.*** This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and

Amendment

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve healthy soils by 2050. As an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate unhealthy soils once their condition is established. This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised and set in motion. In a second stage, as soon as the results of the

regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised and set in motion. In a second stage, as soon as the results of the first assessment of soils and trends analysis are available, the Commission will take stock of the progress towards the **2050 objective** and the experience thereof, and will propose a review of the directive if necessary to accelerate progress towards **2050**.

first assessment of soils and trends analysis are available, the Commission will take stock of the progress towards the **2035 and 2050 objectives** and the experience thereof, and will propose a review of the directive if necessary to accelerate progress towards **those objectives**.

Or. en

Amendment 105

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve healthy soils by 2050. As an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate unhealthy soils once their condition is established, **but without imposing an obligation to achieve healthy soils by 2050 neither** intermediate targets. This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised and set in motion. **In a second stage, as soon as the results of the first assessment of soils and trends analysis are available**, the Commission will take stock of the progress towards the 2050 objective and the experience thereof,

Amendment

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve **100%** healthy soils by 2050. As an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate unhealthy soils once their condition is established. **There should also be a Commission assessment if the Member States are on their way to reach the intermediate targets for 2035, 2040 and 2045.** This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised and set in motion. The Commission will take stock of the progress towards the 2050 objective and the experience thereof, and will propose a review of the directive if necessary to

and will propose a review of the directive if necessary to accelerate progress towards 2050.

accelerate progress towards 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 106
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve **healthy** soils by 2050. As an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate unhealthy soils once their condition is established, but without imposing an obligation to achieve healthy soils by 2050 neither intermediate targets. This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised and set in motion. In a second stage, as soon as the results of the first assessment of soils and trends analysis are available, the Commission will take stock of the progress towards the 2050 objective and the experience thereof, and **will** propose a review of the directive if necessary to **accelerate** progress towards 2050.

Amendment

(23) The long-term objective of the Directive is to achieve **healthier** soils by 2050. As an intermediate step, in light of the limited knowledge about the condition of soils and about the effectiveness and costs of the measures to regenerate their health, the directive takes a staged approach. In the first stage the focus will be on setting up the soil monitoring framework and assessing the situation of soils throughout the EU. It also includes requirements to lay down measures to manage soils sustainably and regenerate unhealthy soils once their condition is established, but without imposing an obligation to achieve healthy soils by 2050 neither intermediate targets. This proportionate approach will allow sustainable soil management and regeneration of unhealthy soils to be well prepared, incentivised and set in motion. In a second stage, as soon as the results of the first assessment of soils and trends analysis are available, the Commission will take stock of the progress towards the 2050 objective and the experience thereof, and **can** propose a review of the directive if necessary to **promote** progress towards 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 107

Elsi Katainen, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) Addressing the pressures on soils and identifying the appropriate measures to maintain or regenerate soil health requires that the variety of soil types, the specific local and climatic conditions and the land use or the land cover is taken into account. It is therefore appropriate that Member States establish soil districts. Soil districts should constitute the basic governance units to manage soils and to take measures to comply with the requirements laid down in this Directive, in particular with regard to the monitoring and assessment of soil health. ***The number, geographic extent and boundaries of soil districts for each Member State should be determined in order to facilitate the implementation of Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸.*** There should be a minimum number of soil districts in each Member State taking into account the size of the Member State. This minimum number of soil districts for each Member State ***shall*** correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹.

⁴⁸ +***OP please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the carbon removal certification contained in document COM(2022) 672 final and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote.***

⁴⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003,

Amendment

(24) Addressing the pressures on soils and identifying the appropriate measures to maintain or regenerate soil health requires that the variety of soil types, the specific local and climatic conditions and the land use or the land cover is taken into account. It is therefore appropriate that Member States establish soil districts. Soil districts should constitute the basic governance units to manage soils and to take measures to comply with the requirements laid down in this Directive, in particular with regard to the monitoring and assessment of soil health. There should be a minimum number of soil districts in each Member State taking into account the size of the Member State. This minimum number of soil districts for each Member State ***may*** correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹.

⁴⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003,

p. 1).

p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 108

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) Addressing the pressures on soils and identifying the appropriate measures to maintain or regenerate soil health requires that the variety of soil types, the specific local and climatic conditions and the land use or the land cover *is* taken into account. It is therefore appropriate that Member States establish soil districts. Soil districts should constitute the basic governance units to manage soils and to take measures to comply with the requirements laid down in this Directive, in particular with regard to the monitoring and assessment of soil health. The number, geographic extent and boundaries of soil districts for each Member State should be determined in order to facilitate the implementation of Regulation (UE) .../.... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸. There should be a minimum number of soil districts in each Member State taking into account the size of the Member State. This minimum number of soil districts for each Member State shall correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹.

Amendment

(24) Addressing the pressures on soils and identifying the appropriate measures to maintain or regenerate soil health requires that the variety of soil types, the specific local and climatic conditions, ***the natural and historical circumstances*** and the land use or the land cover ***are*** taken into account. It is therefore appropriate that Member States establish soil districts. Soil districts should constitute the basic governance units to manage soils and to take measures to comply with the requirements laid down in this Directive, in particular with regard to the monitoring and assessment of soil health. ***When establishing soil districts, Member States should take into account already existing national districts and programs.*** The number, geographic extent and boundaries of soil districts for each Member State should be determined in order to facilitate the implementation of Regulation (UE) .../.... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸. There should be a minimum number of soil districts in each Member State taking into account the size of the Member State. This minimum number of soil districts for each Member State shall ***adhere to*** correspond ***as closely as possible*** to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹.

⁴⁸ +OP please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the carbon removal certification contained in document COM(2022) 672 final and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote.

⁴⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

⁴⁸ +OP please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the carbon removal certification contained in document COM(2022) 672 final and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote.

⁴⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 109

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

Proposal for a directive

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) Addressing the pressures on soils and identifying the appropriate measures to maintain or regenerate soil health requires that the variety of soil types, the specific local and climatic conditions and the land use or the land cover is taken into account. It is therefore appropriate that Member States establish soil districts. Soil districts should constitute the basic governance units to manage soils and to take measures to comply with the requirements laid down in this Directive, in particular with regard to the monitoring and assessment of soil health. ***The number, geographic extent and boundaries of soil districts for each Member State should be determined in order to facilitate the implementation of Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸***. There should be a minimum number of soil districts in each Member State taking into account the size of the Member State. This minimum number of soil districts for each

Amendment

(24) Addressing the pressures on soils and identifying the appropriate measures to maintain or regenerate soil health requires that the variety of soil types, the specific local and climatic conditions and the land use or the land cover is taken into account. It is therefore appropriate that Member States establish soil districts, ***which are capable of adequately reflecting pedoclimatic conditions and soil variety on their whole territory***. Soil districts should constitute the basic governance units to manage soils and to take measures to comply with the requirements laid down in this Directive, in particular with regard to the monitoring and assessment of soil health. There should be a minimum number of soil districts in each Member State taking into account the size of the Member State. This minimum number of soil districts for each Member State shall correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established in Regulation

Member State shall correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹.

(EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹.

⁴⁸ ***+OP please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the carbon removal certification contained in document COM(2022) 672 final and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote.***

⁴⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

⁴⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 110

José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) Addressing the pressures on soils and identifying the appropriate measures to maintain or regenerate soil health requires that the variety of soil types, the specific local and climatic conditions and the land use or the land cover is taken into account. It is therefore appropriate that Member States establish soil districts. Soil districts should constitute the basic governance units to manage soils and to take measures to comply with the requirements laid down in this Directive, in particular with regard to the monitoring and assessment of soil health. The number, geographic extent and boundaries of soil districts for each Member State should be determined in

Amendment

(24) Addressing the pressures on soils and identifying the appropriate measures to maintain or regenerate soil health requires that the variety of soil types, the specific local and climatic conditions and the land use or the land cover is taken into account. It is therefore appropriate that Member States establish soil districts. Soil districts should constitute the basic governance units to manage soils and to take measures to comply with the requirements laid down in this Directive, in particular with regard to the monitoring and assessment of soil health. The number, geographic extent and boundaries of soil districts for each Member State should be determined in

order to facilitate the implementation of Regulation (UE) .../.... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸ . There should be a minimum number of soil districts in each Member State taking into account the size of the Member State. ***This minimum number of soil districts for each Member State shall correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹ .***

⁴⁸ +OP please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the carbon removal certification contained in document COM(2022) 672 final and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote.

⁴⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

order to facilitate the implementation of Regulation (UE) .../.... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸ . There should be a minimum number of soil districts in each Member State taking into account the size of the Member State. ***In order to avoid administrative overload, Member States shall take in account the diversity of soils and the climatic conditions.***

⁴⁸ +OP please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the carbon removal certification contained in document COM(2022) 672 final and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote.

Or. en

Amendment 111

Daniel Buda, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) Addressing the pressures on soils and identifying the appropriate measures to maintain or regenerate soil health requires that the variety of soil types, the specific local and climatic conditions and the land use or the land cover is taken into account. It is therefore appropriate that Member States establish soil districts. Soil districts should constitute the basic governance

Amendment

(24) Addressing the ***region-specific*** pressures on soils and identifying the appropriate measures to maintain or regenerate soil health requires that the variety of soil types, the specific local and climatic conditions and the land use or the land cover is taken into account. It is therefore appropriate that Member States establish soil districts. Soil districts should

units to manage soils and to take measures to comply with the requirements laid down in this Directive, in particular with regard to the monitoring and assessment of soil health. The number, geographic extent and boundaries of soil districts for each Member State should be determined in order to facilitate the implementation of Regulation (UE) .../.... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸ . There should be a minimum number of soil districts in each Member State taking into account the size of the Member State. This minimum number of soil districts for each Member State shall correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹ .

constitute the basic governance units to manage soils and to take measures to comply with the requirements laid down in this Directive, in particular with regard to the monitoring and assessment of soil health. The number, geographic extent and boundaries of soil districts for each Member State should be determined in order to facilitate the implementation of Regulation (UE) .../.... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸ . There should be a minimum number of soil districts in each Member State taking into account the size of the Member State. This minimum number of soil districts for each Member State shall correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹ .

⁴⁸ +OP please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the carbon removal certification contained in document COM(2022) 672 final and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote.

⁴⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

⁴⁸ +OP please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the carbon removal certification contained in document COM(2022) 672 final and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote.

⁴⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 112

Elsi Katainen, Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive

Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) In order to ensure an appropriate

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure an appropriate

governance on soils, Member States should be required to appoint a competent authority for *each soil district*. **Member States should be allowed to appoint any additional competent authority at appropriate level including at national or regional level.**

governance on soils, Member States should be required to appoint a competent authority for *soil districts*.

Or. en

Amendment 113
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) In order to ensure an appropriate governance on soils, Member States should be required to appoint a competent authority for each soil district. Member States should be allowed to appoint any additional competent authority at appropriate level including at national or regional level.

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure an appropriate governance on soils, Member States should be required to appoint a competent authority ***at appropriate level including at national or regional level*** for each, ***or several***, soil district(s). Member States should be allowed to appoint any additional competent authority at appropriate level including at national or regional level.

Or. en

Amendment 114
José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) In order to ensure an appropriate governance on soils, Member States should be required to appoint a competent authority for each soil district. Member States should be allowed to appoint any additional competent authority at

Amendment

(25) In order to ensure an appropriate governance on soils, Member States should be required to appoint a competent authority for each soil district. Member States, ***in conjunction with the regional authorities, where applicable***, should be

appropriate level including at national or regional level.

allowed to appoint any additional competent authority at appropriate level including at national or regional level.

Or. en

Amendment 115

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

Proposal for a directive

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) In order to have a common definition of healthy soil condition, there is a need to define a minimum common set of measurable criteria, which, if not respected leads to a critical loss in the soil's capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services. Such criteria should reflect and be based on the existing level of soil science.

Amendment

(26) In order to have a common definition of healthy soil condition, there is a need to define a minimum common set of measurable criteria, which, if not respected leads to a critical loss in the soil's capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services, ***including agriculture, food production and sustainable soil monitoring***. Such criteria should reflect and be based on the existing level of soil science ***and duly taking into account the socio economic effects***.

Or. en

Amendment 116

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Recital 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) In order to have a common definition of healthy soil condition, ***there is a need to define*** a minimum common set of measurable criteria, ***which***, if not respected ***leads*** to a critical loss in the soil's capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services. ***Such criteria should reflect and be based***

Amendment

(26) In order to have a common definition of healthy soil condition, a minimum common set of measurable criteria ***is defined. The mix of criteria can vary per soil type and land use. Such criteria should reflect and be based on the existing level of soil science and*** if not respected ***may lead*** to a critical loss in the

on the existing level of soil science.

soil's capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services.

Or. en

Amendment 117

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) In order to describe soil degradation it is necessary to establish soil descriptors that can be measured or estimated. Even if there is significant variability between soil types, climatic conditions and land uses, the current scientific knowledge allows to set criteria at Union level for some of those soil descriptors. However, Member States should be able to adapt the criteria for some of these soil descriptors based on specific national or local conditions and define the criteria for other soil descriptors for which common criteria at EU level cannot be established at this stage. ***For those descriptors for which clear criteria that would distinguish between healthy and unhealthy condition cannot be identified now, only monitoring and assessment are required. This will facilitate the development of such criteria in future.***

Amendment

(27) In order to describe soil degradation it is necessary to establish soil descriptors that can be measured or estimated. Even if there is significant variability between soil types, climatic conditions and land uses, the current scientific knowledge allows to set criteria at Union level for some of those soil descriptors. However, Member States should be able to adapt the criteria for some of these soil descriptors based on specific national or local conditions and define the criteria for other soil descriptors for which common criteria at EU level cannot be established at this stage.

Or. en

Amendment 118

Daniel Buda, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) In order to describe soil degradation it is necessary to establish soil descriptors that can be measured or estimated. Even if there is significant variability between soil types, climatic conditions and land uses, the current scientific knowledge allows to set criteria at Union level for some of those soil descriptors. However, Member States should be able to adapt the criteria for some of these soil descriptors based on specific national or local conditions and define the criteria for other soil descriptors for which common criteria at EU level cannot be established at this stage. ***For those descriptors for which clear criteria that would distinguish between healthy and unhealthy condition cannot be identified now, only monitoring and assessment are required. This will facilitate the development of such criteria in future.***

Amendment

(27) In order to describe soil degradation it is necessary to establish soil descriptors that can be measured or estimated. Even if there is significant variability between soil types, climatic conditions and land uses, the current scientific knowledge allows to set criteria at Union level for some of those soil descriptors. However, Member States should be able to adapt the criteria for some of these soil descriptors based on specific national or local conditions and define the criteria for other soil descriptors for which common criteria at EU level cannot be established at this stage. ***The overall assessment of soil health should be based on a Soil Health Index that would encompass multiple indicators for each soil type present in the Union, reflecting the overall health and quality of each soil type and taking into account its functions. The Commission should define such criteria through a delegated act.***

Or. en

Amendment 119
Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) In order to describe soil degradation it is necessary to establish soil descriptors that can be measured or estimated. Even if there is significant variability between soil types, climatic conditions and land uses, the current scientific knowledge allows to set criteria at Union level for some of those soil descriptors. However, Member States should be able to adapt the criteria for some of these soil descriptors based on specific national or local conditions and

Amendment

(27) In order to describe soil degradation it is necessary to establish soil descriptors that can be measured or estimated. Even if there is significant variability between soil types, climatic conditions and land uses, the current scientific knowledge allows to set criteria at Union level for some of those soil descriptors. However, Member States should be able to adapt the criteria for some of these soil descriptors based on specific national or local conditions and

define the criteria for other soil descriptors for which common criteria at EU level cannot be established at this stage. *For those descriptors for which clear criteria that would distinguish between healthy and unhealthy condition cannot be identified now, only monitoring and assessment are required. This will facilitate the development of such criteria in future.*

define the criteria for other soil descriptors for which common criteria at EU level cannot be established at this stage. *The descriptors should therefore enable a comprehensive and realistic assessment to be made of the ecological state of the soil, taking into account, among other things, the presence of degradation factors and soil functions.*

Or. it

Amendment 120

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28) In order to create incentives, Member States should set up mechanisms to recognize the efforts of landowners and land managers to maintain the soil in healthy condition, including in the form of soil health certification complementary to the Union regulatory framework for carbon removals, and supporting the implementation of the renewable energy sustainability criteria set out in article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁰. The Commission should facilitate soil health certification by inter alia exchanging information and promoting best practices, raising awareness and assessing feasibility of developing recognition of certification schemes at Union level. Synergies between different certification schemes should be exploited as much as possible to reduce administrative burden for those applying for relevant certifications.

deleted

⁵⁰ 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 (recast) (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

Or. de

Amendment 121
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28) In order to create incentives, Member States should set up mechanisms to recognize the efforts of landowners and land managers to maintain the soil in healthy condition, including in the form of soil health certification complementary to the Union regulatory framework for carbon removals, and supporting the implementation of the renewable energy sustainability criteria set out in article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁰. The Commission should facilitate soil health certification by inter alia exchanging information and promoting best practices, raising awareness and assessing feasibility of developing recognition of certification schemes at Union level. Synergies between different certification schemes should be exploited as much as possible to reduce administrative burden for those applying for relevant certifications.

deleted

⁵⁰ 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 (recast) (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

Amendment 122
José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(28) In order to create incentives, Member States should set up mechanisms to recognize the efforts of landowners and land managers to maintain the soil in healthy condition, including in the form of soil health certification complementary to the Union regulatory framework for carbon removals, and supporting the implementation of the renewable energy sustainability criteria set out in article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁰. The Commission should facilitate soil health certification by inter alia exchanging information and promoting best practices, raising awareness and assessing feasibility of developing recognition of certification schemes at Union level. Synergies between different certification schemes should be exploited as much as possible to reduce administrative burden for those applying for relevant certifications.

deleted

⁵⁰ 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 (recast) (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

Amendment 123
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

**(28) In order to create incentives, ~~deleted~~
Member States should set up mechanisms
to recognize the efforts of landowners and
land managers to maintain the soil in
healthy condition, including in the form
of soil health certification complementary
to the Union regulatory framework for
carbon removals, and supporting the
implementation of the renewable energy
sustainability criteria set out in article 29
of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the
European Parliament and of the
Council⁵⁰. The Commission should
facilitate soil health certification by inter
alia exchanging information and
promoting best practices, raising
awareness and assessing feasibility of
developing recognition of certification
schemes at Union level. Synergies
between different certification schemes
should be exploited as much as possible to
reduce administrative burden for those
applying for relevant certifications.**

⁵⁰ 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
(recast) (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

Or. en

Justification

Setting up such a certification scheme will lead to unnecessarily high costs and burdens. And without even knowing whether such a certificate scheme will actually bring value.

Amendment 124
Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive
Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) In order to create incentives, Member States should set up mechanisms to recognize the efforts of landowners and land managers to maintain the soil in healthy condition, including in the form of soil health certification complementary to the Union regulatory framework for carbon removals, and supporting the implementation of the renewable energy sustainability criteria set out in article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁰. The Commission should facilitate soil health certification by inter alia exchanging information and promoting best practices, raising awareness and assessing feasibility of developing recognition of certification schemes at Union level. Synergies between different certification schemes should be exploited as much as possible to reduce administrative burden for those applying for relevant certifications.

⁵⁰ 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 (recast) (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

Amendment

(28) ***Member States shall ensure that soil monitoring does not constitute an administrative or financial burden; they shall provide support through incentive mechanisms.*** In order to create incentives, Member States should set up mechanisms to recognize the efforts of landowners and land managers to maintain the soil in healthy condition, including in the form of soil health certification complementary to the Union regulatory framework for carbon removals, and supporting the implementation of the renewable energy sustainability criteria set out in article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁰. The Commission should facilitate soil health certification by inter alia exchanging information and promoting best practices, raising awareness and assessing feasibility of developing recognition of certification schemes at Union level. Synergies between different certification schemes should be exploited as much as possible to reduce administrative burden for those applying for relevant certifications.

⁵⁰ 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 (recast) (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

Or. fr

Amendment 125
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Recital 30

(30) Soil is a limited resource subject to an ever-growing competition for different uses. Land take is a process often driven by economic development needs, *that* transforms natural *and* semi-natural areas (including agricultural and forestry land, gardens and parks) into artificial land development, using soil as a platform for constructions and infrastructure, as a direct source of raw material or as archive for historic patrimony. This transformation may cause the loss, often irreversibly, of the capacity of soils to provide other ecosystem services (provision of food and biomass, water and nutrients cycling, basis for biodiversity and carbon storage). In particular, land take often affects the most fertile agricultural soils, putting food security in jeopardy. Sealed soil also exposes human settlements to higher flood peaks and more intense heat island effects. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor land take and soil sealing *and their* effects on soil's capacity to provide ecosystem services. It is also appropriate to lay down certain principles to *mitigate* the impacts of land *take* as part of sustainable soil management.

(30) Soil is a limited resource subject to an ever-growing competition for different uses. *Natural land, semi natural land, agricultural productive land, or artificial land deliver different ecosystem functions or differences in quantity and quality of such functions. Land-use change, the change of one land use to another will lead to changes in ecosystem provisioning and soil health characteristics. Land use change, including* land take is a process often driven by economic development needs. *Land take* transforms natural, semi-natural areas (including *extensively used* agricultural and forestry land, gardens and parks) *and agricultural productive land* into artificial land development, using soil as a platform for constructions and infrastructure, as a direct source of raw material or as archive for historic patrimony. This transformation may cause the loss, often irreversibly, of the capacity of soils to provide other ecosystem services (provision of food and biomass, water and nutrients cycling, basis for biodiversity and carbon storage). In particular, land take often affects the most fertile agricultural soils, putting food security in jeopardy. Sealed soil also exposes human settlements to higher flood peaks and more intense heat island effects. *Other land use change, such as the conversion of natural land, semi natural land or productive agricultural land into another category can also affect the provision of ecosystem services. Changing natural land into semi natural or productive agricultural land can, but not always, negatively impacts biodiversity while it can contribute to security of agricultural production. Changing agricultural lands into natural land can on the other hand positively impact biodiversity. If at the same time productivity increases on existing land security of agricultural production can be maintained.* Therefore, it is necessary to

monitor land *use change, including land take and soil sealing, and the* effects on soil's capacity to provide ecosystem services. It is also appropriate to lay down certain principles to *manage* the impacts of land *use change* as part of sustainable soil management.

Or. en

Amendment 126
Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) Soil is a limited resource subject to an ever-growing competition for different uses. Land take is a process often driven by economic development needs, that transforms natural and semi-natural areas (including agricultural and forestry land, gardens and parks) into artificial land development, using soil as a platform for constructions and infrastructure, as a direct source of raw material or as archive for historic patrimony. This transformation may cause the loss, often irreversibly, of the capacity of soils to provide other ecosystem services (provision of food and biomass, water and nutrients cycling, basis for biodiversity and carbon storage). In particular, land take often affects the most fertile agricultural soils, putting food security in jeopardy. Sealed soil also exposes human settlements to higher flood peaks and more intense heat island effects. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor land take and soil sealing and their effects on soil's capacity to provide ecosystem services. It is also appropriate to lay down certain principles to mitigate the impacts of land take as part of sustainable soil management.

Amendment

(30) Soil is a limited resource subject to an ever-growing competition for different uses. *Natural land, semi-natural land, productive agricultural land or artificial land provide different functions in the ecosystem or give rise to differences in the quantity and quality of these functions. Land use change, namely the passing of land from one use to another, leads to inevitable changes in the characteristics of supply to the ecosystem and the health of the soil.* Land take is a process often driven by economic development needs, that transforms natural and semi-natural areas (including agricultural and forestry land, gardens and parks) into artificial land development, using soil as a platform for constructions and infrastructure, as a direct source of raw material or as archive for historic patrimony. This transformation may cause the loss, often irreversibly, of the capacity of soils to provide other ecosystem services (provision of food and biomass, water and nutrients cycling, basis for biodiversity and carbon storage). In particular, land take often affects the most fertile agricultural soils, putting food security in jeopardy. Sealed soil also exposes human settlements to higher flood

peaks and more intense heat island effects. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor land take and soil sealing and their effects on soil's capacity to provide ecosystem services. It is also appropriate to lay down certain principles to mitigate the impacts of land take as part of sustainable soil management. ***Land abandonment seriously jeopardises economic, social and environmental sustainability, especially in rural and inland areas of the EU. The recovery of abandoned land must be a strategic EU priority, and young farmers should be given incentives by means of priority allocation mechanisms given their key role in meeting the challenges of food self-sufficiency and combating rural depopulation.***

Or. it

Amendment 127

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) Soil is a limited resource subject to an ever-growing competition for different uses. Land take is a process often driven by economic development needs, that transforms natural and semi-natural areas (including agricultural and forestry land, gardens and parks) into artificial land development, using soil as a platform for constructions and infrastructure, as a direct source of raw material or as archive for historic patrimony. This transformation may cause the loss, often irreversibly, of the capacity of soils to provide other ecosystem services (provision of food and biomass, water and nutrients cycling, basis for biodiversity and carbon storage). In particular, land take often affects the most

Amendment

(30) Soil is a limited resource subject to an ever-growing competition for different uses. Land take is a process often driven by economic development needs, that transforms natural and semi-natural areas (including agricultural and forestry land, gardens and parks) into artificial land development, using soil as a platform for constructions and infrastructure, as a direct source of raw material or as archive for historic patrimony. This transformation may cause the loss, often irreversibly, of the capacity of soils to provide other ecosystem services (provision of food and biomass, water and nutrients cycling, basis for biodiversity and carbon storage). In particular, land take often affects the most

fertile agricultural soils, putting food security in jeopardy. Sealed soil also exposes human settlements to higher flood peaks and more intense heat island effects. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor land take and soil sealing and their effects on soil's capacity to provide ecosystem services. It is also appropriate to lay down certain principles to mitigate the impacts of land take as part of sustainable soil management.

fertile agricultural soils, putting food security in jeopardy. Sealed soil also exposes human settlements to higher flood peaks and more intense heat island effects. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor land take and soil sealing and their effects on soil's capacity to provide ecosystem services ***and take appropriate measures to address land take and soil sealing***. It is also appropriate to lay down certain principles to mitigate the impacts of land take as part of sustainable soil management. ***In its resolution of 28 April 2021 on soil protection, the European Parliament emphasised that a common framework for soil should also consist of provisions regarding the mapping of risk areas and of contaminated, brownfield and abandoned sites***

Or. en

Amendment 128

Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) Soil is a limited resource subject to an ever-growing competition for different uses. Land take is a process often driven by economic development needs, that transforms natural and semi-natural areas (including agricultural and forestry land, gardens and parks) into artificial land development, using soil as a platform for constructions and infrastructure, as a direct source of raw material or as archive for historic patrimony. This transformation may cause the loss, often irreversibly, of the capacity of soils to provide other ecosystem services (provision of food and biomass, water and nutrients cycling, basis for biodiversity and carbon storage). In particular, land take often affects the most

Amendment

(30) Soil is a limited resource subject to an ever-growing competition for different uses. Land take is a process often driven by economic development needs, that transforms natural and semi-natural areas (including agricultural and forestry land, gardens and parks) into artificial land development, using soil as a platform for constructions and infrastructure, as a direct source of raw material or as archive for historic patrimony. This transformation may cause the loss, often irreversibly, of the capacity of soils to provide other ecosystem services (provision of food and biomass, water and nutrients cycling, basis for biodiversity and carbon storage). In particular, land take often affects the most

fertile agricultural soils, putting food security in jeopardy. Sealed soil also exposes human settlements to higher flood peaks and more intense heat island effects. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor land take and soil sealing and their effects on soil's capacity to provide ecosystem services. It is also appropriate to lay down certain principles to mitigate the impacts of land take as part of sustainable soil management.

fertile agricultural soils, putting food security in jeopardy. Sealed soil also exposes human settlements to higher flood peaks and more intense heat island effects. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor land take and soil sealing and their effects on soil's capacity to provide ecosystem services. It is also appropriate to lay down certain principles to mitigate the impacts of land take as part of sustainable soil management. ***The monitoring of land take and the establishment of these principles must be carried out in consultation with local stakeholders and take due account of the socio-economic needs of the territories.***

Or. fr

Amendment 129

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) Soil is a limited resource subject to an ever-growing competition for different uses. Land take is a process often driven by economic development needs, that transforms natural and semi-natural areas (including agricultural and forestry land, gardens and parks) into artificial land development, using soil as a platform for constructions and infrastructure, as a direct source of raw material or as archive for historic patrimony. This transformation may cause the loss, often irreversibly, of the capacity of soils to provide other ecosystem services (provision of food and biomass, water and nutrients cycling, basis for biodiversity and carbon storage). In particular, land take often affects the most fertile agricultural soils, putting food security in jeopardy. Sealed soil also exposes human settlements to higher flood

Amendment

(30) Soil is a limited resource subject to an ever-growing competition for different uses. Land take is a process often driven by economic development needs, that transforms natural and semi-natural areas (including agricultural and forestry land, gardens and parks) into artificial land development, using soil as a platform for constructions and infrastructure, as a direct source of raw material or as archive for historic patrimony. This transformation may cause the loss, often irreversibly, of the capacity of soils to provide other ecosystem services (provision of food and biomass, water and nutrients cycling, basis for biodiversity and carbon storage). In particular, land take often affects the most fertile agricultural soils, putting food security in jeopardy. Sealed soil also exposes human settlements to higher flood

peaks and more intense heat island effects. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor land take and soil sealing and their effects on soil's capacity to provide ecosystem services. It is also appropriate to lay down certain principles to mitigate the impacts of land take as part of sustainable soil management.

peaks and more intense heat island effects. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor land take and soil sealing and their effects on soil's capacity to provide ecosystem services. It is also appropriate to lay down certain principles to mitigate the impacts of land take as part of sustainable soil management. ***Finally, the goal of Zero-Net-Land-Take by 2050 needs to be reached.***

Or. en

Amendment 130
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) The assessment of soil health based on the monitoring network should be accurate while at the same time keeping the costs of such monitoring at reasonable level. It is therefore appropriate to lay down criteria for sampling points that are representative of the soil condition under different soil types, climatic conditions and land use. The grid of sampling points should be determined by using geostatistical methods and be sufficiently dense to provide an estimation of the area of healthy soils, at national level, within an uncertainty of not more than 5%. This value is commonly considered to provide a statistically sound estimation and reasonable assurance that the objective has been achieved.

Amendment

(31) The assessment of soil health based on the monitoring network should be accurate while at the same time keeping the costs of such monitoring at reasonable level. It is therefore appropriate to lay down criteria for sampling points that are representative of the soil condition under different soil types, climatic conditions and land use. The grid of sampling points should be determined by using geostatistical methods and be sufficiently dense to provide an estimation of the area of healthy soils, at national level, within an uncertainty of not more than 5%. This value is commonly considered to provide a statistically sound estimation and reasonable assurance that the objective has been achieved. ***Member States' sampling and measuring points already in place will be taken into account.***

Or. en

Amendment 131
Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) The assessment of soil health based on the monitoring network should be accurate while at the same time keeping the costs of such monitoring at reasonable level. It is therefore appropriate to lay down criteria for sampling points that are representative of the soil condition under different soil types, climatic conditions and land use. The grid of sampling points should be determined by using geostatistical methods and be sufficiently dense to provide an estimation of the area of healthy soils, at national level, within an uncertainty of not more than 5%. This value is commonly considered to provide a statistically sound estimation and reasonable assurance that the objective has been achieved.

Amendment

(31) The assessment of soil health based on the monitoring network should be accurate while at the same time keeping the costs of such monitoring at reasonable level, **and cannot be paid for by soil managers**. It is therefore appropriate to lay down criteria for sampling points that are representative of the soil condition under different soil types, climatic conditions and land use. The grid of sampling points should be determined by using geostatistical methods and be sufficiently dense to provide an estimation of the area of healthy soils, at national level, within an uncertainty of not more than 5%. This value is commonly considered to provide a statistically sound estimation and reasonable assurance that the objective has been achieved.

Or. it

Amendment 132
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) The Commission should assist and support Member States' monitoring of soil health by continuing to carry out and enhancing regular in-situ soil sampling and related soil measurements (LUCAS soil) as part of the Land Use/Cover Area frame statistical Survey (LUCAS) Programme. For that purpose, the LUCAS Programme shall be enhanced and upgraded to fully

Amendment

(32) The Commission should assist and support Member States' monitoring of soil health by continuing to carry out and enhancing regular in-situ soil sampling and related soil measurements (LUCAS soil) as part of the Land Use/Cover Area frame statistical Survey (LUCAS) Programme. For that purpose, the LUCAS Programme shall be enhanced and upgraded to fully

align it with the specific quality requirements to be met for the purpose of this Directive. In order to alleviate the burden, Member States should be allowed to take into account the soil health data surveyed under the enhanced LUCAS soil. ***The Member States thus supported should take the necessary legal arrangements to ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling, including on privately owned fields, and in compliance with applicable national or Union legislation.***

align it with the specific quality requirements to be met for the purpose of this Directive. In order to alleviate the burden, ***existing soil sampling points, national monitoring and measuring systems will be taken into account and*** Member States should be allowed to take into account the soil health data surveyed under the enhanced LUCAS soil.

Or. en

Amendment 133 **Maria Noichl**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 32**

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) The Commission should assist and support Member States' monitoring of soil health by continuing to carry out and enhancing regular in-situ soil sampling and related soil measurements (LUCAS soil) as part of the Land Use/Cover Area frame statistical Survey (LUCAS) Programme. For that purpose, the LUCAS Programme shall be enhanced and upgraded to fully align it with the specific quality requirements to be met for the purpose of this Directive. In order to alleviate the burden, Member States should be allowed to take into account the soil health data surveyed under the enhanced LUCAS soil. The Member States thus supported ***should*** take the necessary legal arrangements to ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling, including on privately owned fields, and in compliance with applicable national or Union legislation.

Amendment

(32) The Commission should assist and support Member States' monitoring of soil health by continuing to carry out and enhancing regular in-situ soil sampling and related soil measurements (LUCAS soil) as part of the Land Use/Cover Area frame statistical Survey (LUCAS) Programme. For that purpose, the LUCAS Programme shall be enhanced and upgraded to fully align it with the specific quality requirements to be met for the purpose of this Directive. In order to alleviate the burden, Member States should be allowed to take into account the soil health data surveyed under the enhanced LUCAS soil. The Member States thus supported ***shall*** take the necessary legal arrangements to ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling, including on privately owned fields, and in compliance with applicable national or Union legislation.

Amendment 134

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(34) Building on and upgrading the existing EU soil observatory, the Commission should establish a digital soil health data portal that should be compatible with the EU Data Strategy⁵¹ and the EU data spaces and which should be a hub providing access to soil data coming from various sources. That portal should primarily include all the data collected by the Member States and the Commission as required by this Directive. It should also be possible to integrate in the portal, on a voluntary basis, other relevant soil data collected by Member States or any other party (and in particular data resulting from projects under Horizon Europe and the Mission ‘A Soil Deal for Europe’), provided that those data meet certain requirements as regards format and specifications. Those requirements should be specified by the Commission by way of implementing acts. *deleted*

⁵¹ *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on a European strategy for data, COM(2020)66 final.*

Amendment 135

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 35

Text proposed by the Commission

(35) It is also necessary to improve the **harmonization** of soil monitoring systems used in the Member States and exploit the synergies between Union and national monitoring systems in order to have more comparable data across the Union.

Amendment

(35) It is also necessary to **first assess, and where proven needed, to** improve the **harmonisation** of soil monitoring systems used in the Member States and exploit the synergies between Union and national monitoring systems in order to have more comparable data across the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 136

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) ***In order to make the widest possible use of soil health data generated by the monitoring carried out under this Directive, Member States should be required to facilitate the access to such data for relevant stakeholders such as farmers, foresters, land owners and local authorities.***

Amendment

deleted

Or. de

Amendment 137
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) In order to make the widest possible use of soil health data generated

Amendment

(36) In order to make the widest possible use of soil health data generated

by the monitoring carried out under this Directive, Member States should be required to facilitate the access to such data for relevant stakeholders such as farmers, foresters, land owners and local authorities.

by the monitoring carried out under this Directive, Member States should be required to facilitate the access to such data for relevant stakeholders such as farmers, foresters, land owners, ***land managers, researchers, citizens*** and local authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 138
Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive
Recital 36

Text proposed by the Commission

(36) In order to make the widest possible use of soil health data generated by the monitoring carried out under this Directive, Member States should be required to facilitate the access to such data for relevant stakeholders such as farmers, foresters, land owners ***and*** local authorities.

Amendment

(36) In order to make the widest possible use of soil health data generated by the monitoring carried out under this Directive, Member States should be required to facilitate the access to such data for relevant stakeholders such as farmers, foresters, land owners, local authorities ***and academic and scientific communities.***

Or. pt

Amendment 139
Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive
Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) ***To maintain or enhance soil health, soils need to be managed sustainably. Sustainable soil management will enable the long-term provision of soil services, including improved air and water quality and food security. It is therefore appropriate to lay down sustainable soil management principles to***

Amendment

deleted

guide soil management practices.

Or. de

Amendment 140

Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) To maintain or enhance soil health, soils need to be managed sustainably. Sustainable soil management will enable the long-term provision of soil services, including improved air and water quality and food security. It is therefore appropriate to lay down sustainable soil management principles to guide soil management practices.

Amendment

(37) To maintain or enhance soil health, soils need to be managed sustainably. Sustainable soil management will enable the long-term provision of soil services, including improved air and water quality, ***biodiversity preservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation*** and food security. It is therefore appropriate to lay down sustainable soil management principles to guide soil management practices.

Or. en

Amendment 141

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

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) To maintain or enhance soil health, soils need to be managed sustainably. Sustainable soil management will enable the long-term provision of soil services, including improved air and water quality and food security. It is therefore appropriate to lay down sustainable soil management principles to guide soil management practices.

Amendment

(37) To maintain or enhance soil health, soils need to be managed sustainably. Sustainable soil management will enable the long-term provision of soil services, including improved air and water quality and food security. It is therefore appropriate to lay down ***an indicative list of*** sustainable soil management principles to guide soil management practices.

Amendment 142

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) To maintain or enhance soil health, soils need to be managed sustainably. Sustainable soil management will enable the long-term provision of soil services, including improved air and water quality and food security. It is therefore appropriate to lay down sustainable soil management principles to guide soil management practices.

Amendment

(37) To maintain or enhance soil health, soils need to be managed sustainably. Sustainable soil management will enable the long-term provision of soil services, including improved air and water quality and food security. It is therefore appropriate to lay down **and implement** sustainable soil management principles to guide soil management practices.

Amendment 143

Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive

Recital 37 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(37a) Organic farming has a unique approach to actively improve soil health. It develops soil fertility in a systemic manner, which enables multiple environmental benefits. Organic agriculture fosters healthy soils while contributing significantly to protecting biodiversity, preventing pollution by avoiding the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilisers and contributing to climate mitigation and adaptation through increased soil organic carbon stocks and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. The development of the organic farming

system is an important driver to achieve the objectives of this Directive and should be incentivised.

Or. en

Amendment 144

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

Proposal for a directive

Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) Economic instruments, including those under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that provide support to farmers, have a crucial role in the transition to the sustainable management of agricultural soils and, to a lesser extent, forest soils. The CAP aims to support soil health through the implementation of conditionality, eco-schemes and rural development measures. Financial support for farmers and foresters who apply sustainable soil management practices can also be generated by the private sector. ***Voluntary sustainability labels in the food, wood, bio-based, and energy industry, for example, established by private stakeholders, can take into account the sustainable soil management principles set out in this Directive. This can enable food, wood, and other biomass producers that follow those principles in their production to reflect these in the value of their products.*** Additional funding for a network of real-life sites for testing, demonstrating and upscaling of solutions, including on carbon farming, will be provided through the Soil Mission's living labs and lighthouses. Without prejudice to the polluter pays principle, support and advice should be provided by Member States to help landowners and land users affected by action taken under this Directive taking into account, in particular,

Amendment

(38) Economic instruments, including those under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that provide support to farmers, have a crucial role in the transition to the sustainable management of agricultural soils and, to a lesser extent, forest soils. The CAP aims to support soil health through the implementation of conditionality, eco-schemes and rural development measures. Financial support for farmers and foresters who apply sustainable soil management practices can also be generated by the private sector. Additional funding for a network of real-life sites for testing, demonstrating and upscaling of solutions, including on carbon farming, will be provided through the Soil Mission's living labs and lighthouses. Without prejudice to the polluter pays principle, support and advice should be provided by Member States to help landowners and land users affected by action taken under this Directive taking into account, in particular, the needs and limited capacities of small and medium sized enterprises.

the needs and limited capacities of small and medium sized enterprises.

Or. en

Amendment 145
Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) Economic instruments, including those under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that provide support to farmers, have a crucial role in the transition to the sustainable management of agricultural soils and, to a lesser extent, forest soils. The CAP aims to support soil health through the implementation of conditionality, eco-schemes and rural development measures. ***Financial support for farmers and foresters who apply sustainable soil management practices can also be generated by the private sector. Voluntary sustainability labels in the food, wood, bio-based, and energy industry, for example, established by private stakeholders, can take into account the sustainable soil management principles set out in this Directive. This can enable food, wood, and other biomass producers that follow those principles in their production to reflect these in the value of their products.*** Additional funding for a network of real-life sites for testing, demonstrating and upscaling of solutions, including on carbon farming, will be provided through the Soil Mission's living labs and lighthouses. Without prejudice to the polluter pays principle, support and advice should be provided by Member States to help landowners and land users affected by action taken under this Directive taking into account, in particular, the needs and limited capacities of small

Amendment

(38) Economic instruments, including those under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that provide support to farmers, have a crucial role in the transition to the sustainable management of agricultural soils and, to a lesser extent, forest soils. The CAP aims to support soil health through the implementation of conditionality, eco-schemes and rural development measures. ***Conditionality commitments, increased under the 2023-2027 CAP, are both fundamental and sufficient to achieve the ambitious sustainable soil management targets. Any further commitments to be made by farmers will have to be guaranteed by sufficient extra resources. Financial support for farmers and foresters who apply sustainable soil management practices can also be generated by the private sector.*** Additional funding for a network of real-life sites for testing, demonstrating and upscaling of solutions, including on carbon farming, will be provided through the Soil Mission's living labs and lighthouses. Without prejudice to the polluter pays principle, support and advice should be provided by Member States to help landowners and land users affected by action taken under this Directive taking into account, in particular, the needs and limited capacities of small and medium sized enterprises.

and medium sized enterprises.

Or. it

Justification

Voluntary certifications can constitute a factor that distorts the internal market.

Amendment 146

José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive

Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) Economic instruments, including those under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that provide support to farmers, have a crucial role in the transition to the sustainable management of agricultural soils and, to a lesser extent, forest soils. The CAP aims to support soil health through the implementation of conditionality, eco-schemes and rural development measures. Financial support for farmers and foresters who apply sustainable soil management practices can also be generated by the private sector. Voluntary sustainability labels in the food, wood, bio-based, and energy industry, for example, established by private stakeholders, can take into account the sustainable soil management principles set out in this Directive. This can enable food, wood, and other biomass producers that follow those principles in their production to reflect these in the value of their products. Additional funding for a network of real-life sites for testing, demonstrating and upscaling of solutions, including on carbon farming, will be provided through the Soil Mission's living labs and lighthouses. Without prejudice to the polluter pays principle, support and advice should be provided by Member States to help landowners and land users affected by

Amendment

(38) Economic instruments, including those under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) that provide support to farmers, have a crucial role in the transition to the sustainable management of agricultural soils and, to a lesser extent, forest soils. The CAP aims to support soil health through the implementation of conditionality, eco-schemes and rural development measures. Financial support for farmers and foresters who apply sustainable soil management practices can also be generated by the private sector. Voluntary sustainability labels in the food, wood, bio-based, and energy industry, for example, established by private stakeholders, can take into account the sustainable soil management principles set out in this Directive. This can enable food, wood, and other biomass producers that follow those principles in their production to reflect these in the value of their products. Additional funding for a network of real-life sites for testing, demonstrating and upscaling of solutions, including on carbon farming, will be provided through the Soil Mission's living labs and lighthouses. Without prejudice to the polluter pays principle, support and advice should be provided by Member States, ***ensuring that it reaches the entire***

action taken under this Directive taking into account, in particular, the needs and limited capacities of small and medium sized enterprises.

territory, including remote regions, to help landowners and land users affected by action taken under this Directive taking into account, in particular, the needs and limited capacities of small and medium sized enterprises.

Or. en

Amendment 147
José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive
Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(39) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵², Member States have to describe in their CAP Strategic Plans how the environmental and climate architecture of those Plans is meant to contribute to the achievement of, and be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in, or deriving from, the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII to that Regulation.

deleted

⁵² 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).

Or. en

Amendment 148
Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(39) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵², Member States have to describe in their CAP Strategic Plans how the environmental and climate architecture of those Plans is meant to contribute to the achievement of, and be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in, or deriving from, the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII to that Regulation. *deleted*

⁵² 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).

Or. it

Justification

The agreement on the 2023-27 CAP was reached after long and complex negotiations. The strategic plans, which have already been drawn up are in the implementation phase, are the result of an equally long and complex process. Making overly precipitous changes to the rules in place on risks aggravating financial and legal uncertainty among farmers, without achieving the objectives set.

Amendment 149
Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive
Recital 39 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(39a) GAECs 5, 6 and 7 as set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 include obligations to improve tillage management to reduce the risk of soil degradation and erosion, including by consideration of the slope gradient and minimum land management reflecting site specific conditions to limit erosion, minimum soil cover to avoid bare soil, protection of soils in periods that are most sensitive as well as crop rotation on arable land. In addition, GAEC 1 on protection of permanent pasture and GAEC 2 protecting wetlands and peatlands and soils high in organic matter, are relevant for soil protection.

Or. en

Amendment 150
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 40

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(40) In order to ensure that the best sustainable soil management practices are implemented, Member States should be required to closely monitor the impact of soil management practices and adjust practices and recommendations as necessary, taking into account new knowledge from research and innovation. Valuable contributions are expected in this respect from the Horizon Europe Mission ‘A Soil Deal for Europe’ and in particular its living labs and activities to support soil monitoring, soil education and citizen

(40) In order to ensure that the best sustainable soil management practices are implemented, ***and if not already doing so***, Member States should be required to closely monitor the impact of soil management practices and adjust practices and recommendations as necessary, taking into account new knowledge from research and innovation. Valuable contributions are expected in this respect from the Horizon Europe Mission ‘A Soil Deal for Europe’ and in particular its living labs and activities to support soil monitoring, soil

engagement.

education and citizen engagement.

Or. en

Amendment 151

Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive

Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission

(41) Regeneration brings degraded soils back to healthy condition. When defining soil regeneration measures, Member States should be required to take into account the outcome of the soil health assessment and to adapt those regeneration measures to the specific characteristics of the situation, the type, the use and the condition of the soil and the local, climatic and environmental conditions.

Amendment

(41) Regeneration brings degraded soils back to healthy condition. When defining soil regeneration measures, Member States should be required to take into account the outcome of the soil health assessment and to adapt those regeneration measures to the specific characteristics of the situation, the type, the use and the condition of the soil and the local, climatic and environmental conditions. ***It is important that Member States prepare detailed national soil health plans based on the defined soil regeneration measures and the best available scientific evidence.***

Or. en

Amendment 152

Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive

Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission

(42) To ensure synergies between the different measures adopted under other Union legislation that may have an impact on soil health, and the measures that are to be put in place to sustainably manage and regenerate soils in the Union, Member States should ensure that the sustainable soil management and regeneration

Amendment

(42) To ensure synergies between the different measures adopted under other Union legislation that may have an impact on soil health, and the measures that are to be put in place ***in the national soil health plans*** to sustainably manage and regenerate soils in the Union, Member States should ensure that the sustainable soil

practices are coherent with the national restoration plans adopted in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵³ +; the strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the Common Agricultural Policy in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the codes of good agricultural practices and the action programmes for designated vulnerable zones adopted in accordance with Council Directive 91/676/EEC⁵⁴, the conservation measures and prioritized action framework established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁵⁵, the 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶, the flood risk management measures established in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷, the drought management plans promoted in the Union Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change⁵⁸, the national action programmes established in accordance with Article 10 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, targets set out under Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁹ and Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰, the integrated national energy and climate plans established in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹, the national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶², risk assessments and disaster risk management planning established in accordance with Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶³, and national action plans established in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of

management and regeneration practices are coherent with the national restoration plans adopted in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵³ +; ***the national biodiversity strategies and action plans established in accordance with Article 6 of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity***, the strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the Common Agricultural Policy in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the codes of good agricultural practices and the action programmes for designated vulnerable zones adopted in accordance with Council Directive 91/676/EEC⁵⁴, the conservation measures and prioritized action framework established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁵⁵, the 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶, the flood risk management measures established in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷, the drought management plans promoted in the Union Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change⁵⁸, the national action programmes established in accordance with Article 10 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, targets set out under Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁹ and Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰, the integrated national energy and climate plans established in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹, the national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶², risk assessments and disaster risk management planning established in accordance with

the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁴ +. Sustainable soil management and regeneration practices should be, as far as possible, integrated within these programmes, plans and measures to the extent that they contribute to the achievement of their objectives. Consequently, relevant indicators and data, such as soil-related result indicators under the CAP Regulation and statistical data on agricultural input and output reported under Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁵ , should be accessible to the competent authorities responsible for sustainable soil management and regeneration practices and soil health assessment in order to cross-link these data and indicators and thus enable the most accurate possible assessment of the effectiveness of the measures chosen.

Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶³ , and national action plans established in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁴ +. Sustainable soil management and regeneration practices should be, as far as possible, integrated within these programmes, plans and measures to the extent that they contribute to the achievement of their objectives. Consequently, relevant indicators and data, such as soil-related result indicators under the CAP Regulation and statistical data on agricultural input and output reported under Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁵ , should be accessible to the competent authorities responsible for sustainable soil management and regeneration practices and soil health assessment in order to cross-link these data and indicators and thus enable the most accurate possible assessment of the effectiveness of the measures chosen.

⁵³ OP : please insert please insert in the text the number of Regulation on nature restoration contained in document COM(2022) 304 and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration

⁵⁴ Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).

⁵⁵ 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).

⁵⁶ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water

⁵³ OP : please insert please insert in the text the number of Regulation on nature restoration contained in document COM(2022) 304 and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration

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⁵⁵ 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).

⁵⁶ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water

policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, pp. 1-73).

⁵⁷ Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks (OJ L 288, 6.11.2007, p. 27).

⁵⁸ 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.

⁵⁹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

⁶⁰ Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

⁶¹ 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

policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, pp. 1-73).

⁵⁷ Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks (OJ L 288, 6.11.2007, p. 27).

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⁶¹ 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).

⁶² Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

⁶³ Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 924).

⁶⁴ + OP: please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 contained in document COM(2022)305 and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote

⁶⁵ Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 on statistics on agricultural input and output.

Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

⁶² Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

⁶³ Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 924).

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⁶⁵ Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 on statistics on agricultural input and output.

Or. en

Amendment 153

José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive

Recital 42

Text proposed by the Commission

(42) To ensure synergies between the different measures adopted under other Union legislation that may have an impact on soil health, and the measures that are to be put in place to sustainably manage and regenerate soils in the Union, Member States should ensure that the sustainable soil management and regeneration practices are coherent with the national restoration plans adopted in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵³

Amendment

(42) To ensure synergies between the different measures adopted under other Union legislation that may have an impact on soil health, and the measures that are to be put in place to sustainably manage and regenerate soils in the Union, Member States should ensure that the ***national plans with the*** sustainable soil management and regeneration practices, ***designed in conjunction with the regional authorities, where applicable,*** are coherent with the national restoration plans adopted

+; the strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the Common Agricultural Policy in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the codes of good agricultural practices and the action programmes for designated vulnerable zones adopted in accordance with Council Directive 91/676/EEC⁵⁴, the conservation measures and prioritized action framework established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁵⁵, the 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶, the flood risk management measures established in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷, the drought management plans promoted in the Union Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change⁵⁸, the national action programmes established in accordance with Article 10 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, targets set out under Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁹ and Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰, the integrated national energy and climate plans established in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹, the national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶², risk assessments and disaster risk management planning established in accordance with Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶³, and national action plans established in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁴ +. Sustainable soil management and regeneration practices should be, as far as possible, integrated within these

in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵³ +; the strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the Common Agricultural Policy in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the codes of good agricultural practices and the action programmes for designated vulnerable zones adopted in accordance with Council Directive 91/676/EEC⁵⁴, the conservation measures and prioritized action framework established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁵⁵, the 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶, the flood risk management measures established in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷, the drought management plans promoted in the Union Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change⁵⁸, the national action programmes established in accordance with Article 10 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, targets set out under Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁹ and Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰, the integrated national energy and climate plans established in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹, the national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶², risk assessments and disaster risk management planning established in accordance with Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶³, and national action plans established in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁴ +. Sustainable soil management

programmes, plans and measures to the extent that they contribute to the achievement of their objectives. Consequently, relevant indicators and data, such as soil-related result indicators under the CAP Regulation and statistical data on agricultural input and output reported under Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁵, should be accessible to the competent authorities responsible for sustainable soil management and regeneration practices and soil health assessment in order to cross-link these data and indicators and thus enable the most accurate possible assessment of the effectiveness of the measures chosen.

⁵³ OP : please insert please insert in the text the number of Regulation on nature restoration contained in document COM(2022) 304 and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration

⁵⁴ Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ L 375, 31.12.1991, p. 1).

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⁵⁶ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, pp. 1-73).

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and regeneration practices should be, as far as possible, integrated within these programmes, plans and measures to the extent that they contribute to the achievement of their objectives. Consequently, relevant indicators and data, such as soil-related result indicators under the CAP Regulation and statistical data on agricultural input and output reported under Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁵, should be accessible to the competent authorities responsible for sustainable soil management and regeneration practices and soil health assessment in order to cross-link these data and indicators and thus enable the most accurate possible assessment of the effectiveness of the measures chosen.

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6.11.2007, p. 27).

⁵⁸ 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.

⁵⁹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

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⁶¹ 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).

⁶² Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC

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⁵⁸ 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.

⁵⁹ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 1).

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⁶¹ 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).

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and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

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⁶⁵ Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 on statistics on agricultural input and output.

Or. en

Amendment 154 **Daniela Rondinelli**

Proposal for a directive **Recital 42**

Text proposed by the Commission

(42) To ensure synergies between the different measures adopted under other Union legislation that may have an impact on soil health, and the measures that are to be put in place to sustainably manage and regenerate soils in the Union, Member States should ensure that the sustainable soil management and regeneration practices are coherent with the national restoration plans adopted in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵³; the strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the Common Agricultural Policy in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the codes of good agricultural practices and the action programmes for designated vulnerable

Amendment

(42) To ensure synergies between the different measures adopted under other Union legislation that may have an impact on soil health, and the measures that are to be put in place to sustainably manage and regenerate soils in the Union, Member States should ensure that the sustainable soil management and regeneration practices are coherent with the national restoration plans adopted in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵³; the strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the Common Agricultural Policy in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the codes of good agricultural practices and the action programmes for designated vulnerable

zones adopted in accordance with Council Directive 91/676/EEC⁵⁴, the conservation measures and prioritized action framework established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁵⁵, the 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶, the flood risk management measures established in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷, the drought management plans promoted in the Union Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change⁵⁸, the national action programmes established in accordance with Article 10 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, ***targets set out under Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁹ and Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰***, the integrated national energy and climate plans established in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹, the national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶², risk assessments and disaster risk management planning established in accordance with Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶³, and national action plans established in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁴ +. Sustainable soil management and regeneration practices should be, as far as possible, integrated within these programmes, plans and measures to the extent that they contribute to the achievement of their objectives. Consequently, relevant indicators and data, such as soil-related result indicators under the CAP Regulation and statistical data on

zones adopted in accordance with Council Directive 91/676/EEC⁵⁴, the conservation measures and prioritized action framework established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Council Directive 92/43/EEC⁵⁵, the 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶, the flood risk management measures established in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷, the drought management plans promoted in the Union Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change⁵⁸, the national action programmes established in accordance with Article 10 of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the integrated national energy and climate plans established in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹, the national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶², risk assessments and disaster risk management planning established in accordance with Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶³, and national action plans established in accordance with Regulation (UE) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁴ +. Sustainable soil management and regeneration practices should be, as far as possible, integrated within these programmes, plans and measures to the extent that they contribute to the achievement of their objectives. Consequently, relevant indicators and data, such as soil-related result indicators under the CAP Regulation and statistical data on agricultural input and output reported under Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁵, should be accessible to the competent authorities responsible for sustainable soil

agricultural input and output reported under Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁵, should be accessible to the competent authorities responsible for sustainable soil management and regeneration practices and soil health assessment in order to cross-link these data and indicators and thus enable the most accurate possible assessment of the effectiveness of the measures chosen.

management and regeneration practices and soil health assessment in order to cross-link these data and indicators and thus enable the most accurate possible assessment of the effectiveness of the measures chosen.

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COM(2021)82 final.

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COM(2021)82 final.

⁶¹ 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).

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⁶⁴ + OP: please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 contained in document COM(2022)305 and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote

⁶⁵ Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 on statistics on agricultural input and output.

⁶⁴ + OP: please insert in the text the number of the Regulation on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 contained in document COM(2022)305 and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote

⁶⁵ Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 on statistics on agricultural input and output.

Or. it

Amendment 155

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission

(43) Contaminated sites are the legacy of decades of industrial activity in the EU and may lead to risks for human health and the environment now and in the future. It is therefore necessary first to identify and investigate potentially contaminated sites and then, in case of confirmed contamination, to assess the risks and take measures to address unacceptable risks. Soil investigation may prove that a potentially contaminated site is in fact not contaminated. In that case, the site should no longer be labelled by the Member State as potentially contaminated, unless contamination is suspected based on new evidence.

Amendment

(43) Contaminated sites are the legacy of decades of industrial ***and agricultural*** activity in the EU and may lead to risks for human health and the environment now and in the future. It is therefore necessary first to identify and investigate potentially contaminated sites and then, in case of confirmed contamination, to assess the risks and take measures to address unacceptable risks. ***It is therefore important to clarify the responsibilities of the various stakeholders and how the costs will be covered. This should be done in accordance with the polluter pays principle, in order not to impose on the public authority or the new owner the consequences of past actions.*** Soil investigation may prove that a potentially contaminated site is in fact not contaminated. In that case, the site should no longer be labelled by the Member State as potentially contaminated, unless contamination is suspected based on new evidence.

Or. en

Amendment 156

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 43

Text proposed by the Commission

(43) Contaminated sites are the legacy of decades of industrial activity in the EU and may lead to risks for human health and the environment now and in the future. It is therefore necessary first to identify and investigate potentially contaminated sites and then, in case of confirmed contamination, to assess the risks and take measures to address unacceptable risks. Soil investigation may prove that a potentially contaminated site is in fact not contaminated. In that case, the site should no longer be labelled by the Member State as potentially contaminated, unless contamination is suspected based on new evidence.

Amendment

(43) Contaminated sites are the legacy of decades of industrial activity in the EU and may lead to risks for human **and animal** health and the environment now and in the future. It is therefore necessary first to identify and investigate potentially contaminated sites and then, in case of confirmed contamination, to assess the risks and take measures to address unacceptable risks. Soil investigation may prove that a potentially contaminated site is in fact not contaminated. In that case, the site should no longer be labelled by the Member State as potentially contaminated, unless contamination is suspected based on new evidence.

Or. en

Amendment 157

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive

Recital 44

Text proposed by the Commission

(44) To identify potentially contaminated sites, Member States **should** collect evidence among others through historical research, past industrial incidents and accidents, environmental permits and notifications by the public or authorities.

Amendment

(44) To identify potentially contaminated sites, Member States **shall** collect evidence among others through historical research, past industrial incidents and accidents, environmental permits and notifications by the public or authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 158
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission

(45) In order to ensure that soil investigations on potentially contaminated sites are carried out timely and effectively, Member States *should*, in addition to the obligation to lay down the deadline by which those investigations should be carried out, *be* required to lay down specific events that also trigger such investigation. Such triggering events may include the request or review of an environmental or building permit or an authorisation required pursuant to Union legislation or national legislation, soil excavation activities, land use changes or land or real estate transactions. Soil investigations may follow different stages, such as a desk study, site visit, preliminary or exploratory investigation, more detailed or descriptive investigation, and field or laboratory testing. Baseline reports and monitoring measures implemented in accordance with Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁶ could also qualify as soil investigation where appropriate.

⁶⁶ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

Amendment

(45) In order to ensure that soil investigations on potentially contaminated sites are carried out timely and effectively, Member States *are*, in addition to the obligation to lay down the deadline by which those investigations should be carried out, required to lay down specific events that also trigger such investigation. Such triggering events may include the request or review of an environmental or building permit or an authorisation required pursuant to Union legislation or national legislation, soil excavation activities, land use changes or land or real estate transactions. Soil investigations may follow different stages, such as a desk study, site visit, preliminary or exploratory investigation, more detailed or descriptive investigation, and field or laboratory testing. Baseline reports and monitoring measures implemented in accordance with Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁶ could also qualify as soil investigation where appropriate.

⁶⁶ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

Or. en

Amendment 159
Sarah Wiener
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 46

Text proposed by the Commission

(46) Flexibility for the management of potentially contaminated sites and contaminated sites is needed to take account of costs, benefits and local specificities. Member States should therefore at least adopt a risk-based approach for managing potentially contaminated sites and contaminated sites, taking into account the difference between these two categories, and which allows to allocate resources taking account of the specific environmental, economic and social context. Decisions should be taken based on the nature and extent of potential risks for human health and the environment resulting from exposure to soil contaminants (e.g. exposure of vulnerable populations such as pregnant women, persons with disabilities, elderly people and children). The cost-benefit analysis of undertaking remediation should be positive. The optimum remediation solution should be sustainable and selected through a balanced decision-making process that takes account of the environmental, economic and social impacts. The management of potentially contaminated sites and contaminated sites should respect the polluter-pays, precautionary and proportionality principles. Member States should lay down the specific methodology for determining the site-specific risks of contaminated sites. Member States should also define what constitutes an unacceptable risk from a contaminated site based on scientific knowledge, the precautionary principle, local specificities, and current and future land use. In order to reduce the risks of contaminated sites to an acceptable level for human health and the environment, Member States should take adequate risk reduction measures including remediation.

Amendment

(46) Flexibility for the management of potentially contaminated sites and contaminated sites is needed to take account of costs, benefits and local specificities. Member States should therefore at least adopt a risk-based approach for managing potentially contaminated sites and contaminated sites, taking into account the difference between these two categories, and which allows to allocate resources taking account of the specific environmental, economic and social context. Decisions should be taken based on the nature and extent of potential risks for human health and the environment resulting from exposure to soil contaminants (e.g. exposure of vulnerable populations such as pregnant women, persons with disabilities, elderly people and children). The cost-benefit analysis of undertaking remediation should be positive. The optimum remediation solution should be sustainable and selected through a balanced decision-making process that takes account of the environmental, economic and social impacts. The management of potentially contaminated sites and contaminated sites should respect the polluter-pays, precautionary and proportionality principles. Member States should lay down the specific methodology for determining the site-specific risks of contaminated sites. Member States should also define what constitutes an unacceptable risk from a contaminated site based on scientific knowledge, the precautionary principle, local specificities, and current and future land use. In order to reduce the risks of contaminated sites to an acceptable level for human **and animal** health and the environment, Member States should take adequate risk reduction measures including

It should be possible to qualify measures taken under other Union legislation as risk reduction measures under this Directive when those measures effectively reduce risks posed by contaminated sites.

remediation. It should be possible to qualify measures taken under other Union legislation as risk reduction measures under this Directive when those measures effectively reduce risks posed by contaminated sites.

Or. en

Amendment 160

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission

(47) Measures taken pursuant to this Directive should also take account of other EU policy objectives, *such as the objectives pursued by [Regulation (EU) xxxx/xxxx⁶⁷ +] that aim at ensuring secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials for Europe's industry.*

Amendment

(47) Measures taken pursuant to this Directive should also take account of other EU policy objectives.

⁶⁷ + **OP:** please insert in the text the number of the Regulation establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020 contained in document COM(2023)160 and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Directive in the footnote.

Or. en

Amendment 161

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(48) Transparency is an essential component of soil policy and ensures public accountability and awareness, fair market conditions and the monitoring of progress. Therefore, Member States should set up and maintain a national register of contaminated sites and potentially contaminated sites which contains site-specific information that should be made publicly accessible in an online georeferenced spatial database. The register should contain the information that is necessary for the public to be informed on the existence and on the management of potentially contaminated sites and contaminated sites. Because the presence of soil contamination is not yet confirmed but only suspected on potentially contaminated sites, the difference between contaminated sites and potentially contaminated sites has to be communicated and explained well to the public to avoid raising unnecessary concern.

deleted

Or. de

Amendment 162

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

Proposal for a directive

Recital 48

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(48) Transparency is an essential component of soil policy and ensures public accountability and awareness, fair market conditions and the monitoring of progress. Therefore, Member States should set up and maintain a national register of contaminated sites and potentially contaminated sites which contains site-

(48) Transparency is an essential component of soil policy and ensures public accountability and awareness, fair market conditions and the monitoring of progress. Therefore, Member States should set up and maintain a national register of contaminated sites and potentially contaminated sites which contains site-

specific information that should be made publicly accessible in an online georeferenced spatial database. The register should contain the information that is necessary for the public to be informed on the existence and on the management of potentially contaminated sites and contaminated sites. Because the presence of soil contamination is not yet confirmed but only suspected on potentially contaminated sites, the difference between contaminated sites and potentially contaminated sites has to be communicated and explained well to the public to avoid raising unnecessary concern.

specific information that should be made publicly accessible in an online georeferenced spatial database, ***without disclosing the identity of the owner of the site***. The register should contain the information that is necessary for the public to be informed on the existence and on the management of potentially contaminated sites and contaminated sites. Because the presence of soil contamination is not yet confirmed but only suspected on potentially contaminated sites, the difference between contaminated sites and potentially contaminated sites has to be communicated and explained well to the public to avoid raising unnecessary concern.

Or. en

Amendment 163

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(49) Article 19(1) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) requires Member States to provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective judicial protection in the fields covered by Union law. In addition, in accordance with the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus Convention)⁶⁸, members of the public concerned should have access to justice in order to contribute to the protection of the right to live in an environment which is adequate for personal health and well-being.

deleted

⁶⁸ ***Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making***

and access to justice in environmental matters – Declaration, (OJ L 124, 17.5.2005).

Or. de

Amendment 164
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Recital 49

Text proposed by the Commission

(49) Article 19(1) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) requires Member States to provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective judicial protection in the fields covered by Union law. In addition, in accordance with the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters⁶⁸ (Aarhus Convention), members of the public **concerned** should have access to justice in order to contribute to the protection of the right to live in an environment which is adequate for personal health and well-being.

⁶⁸ Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters – Declaration, (OJ L 124, 17.5.2005).

Amendment

(49) Article 19(1) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) requires Member States to provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective judicial protection in the fields covered by Union law. In addition, in accordance with the Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters⁶⁸ (Aarhus Convention), members of the public should have access to justice in order to contribute to the protection of the right to live in an environment which is adequate for personal health and well-being.

⁶⁸ Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters – Declaration, (OJ L 124, 17.5.2005).

Or. en

Amendment 165
Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive
Recital 50

(50) Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁹ mandates the release of public sector data in free and open formats. The overall objective is to continue the strengthening of the EU's data economy by increasing the amount of public sector data available for re-use, ensuring fair competition and easy access to public sector information, and enhancing cross-border innovation based on data. The main principle is that government data should be open by default and design. Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁰ is aimed at guaranteeing the right of access to environmental information in the Member States in line with the Aarhus Convention. The Aarhus Convention and Directive 2003/4/EC encompass broad obligations related both to making environmental information available upon request and actively disseminating such information. Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷¹ is also of broad scope, covering the sharing of spatial information, including data sets on different environmental topics. It is important that provisions of this Directive related to access to information and data-sharing arrangements complement those Directives and do not create a separate legal regime. Therefore, the provisions of this Directive regarding information to the public and information on monitoring of implementation should be without prejudice to Directives (EU) 2019/1024, 2003/4/EC and 2007/2/EC.

deleted

⁶⁹ Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ

L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).

⁷⁰ *Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC (OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p. 26).*

⁷¹ *Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).*

Or. de

Amendment 166

Elsi Katainen, Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a directive

Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(51) In order to ensure the necessary adaptation of the rules on soil health monitoring, sustainable soil management and management of contaminated sites, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending this Directive to adapt to technical and scientific progress the methodologies for monitoring soil health, the list of sustainable soil management principles, the indicative list of risk reduction measures, the phases and requirements for the site-specific risk assessment and the content of the register of contaminated and potentially contaminated sites. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be **deleted**

conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁷². In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

⁷² *Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016 (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).*

Or. en

Amendment 167
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 51

Text proposed by the Commission

(51) In order to ***ensure the necessary adaptation of the*** rules on soil health monitoring, sustainable soil management and management of contaminated sites, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending this Directive to ***adapt*** to technical and scientific progress the methodologies for monitoring soil health, the list of sustainable soil management principles, the indicative list of risk reduction measures, the phases and requirements for the site-specific risk assessment and the content of the register of contaminated and potentially

Amendment

(51) In order to ***promote coherent*** rules on soil health monitoring, sustainable soil management and management of contaminated sites, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending this Directive to ***support Member States in adapting*** to technical and scientific progress the methodologies for monitoring soil health, the list of sustainable soil management principles, the indicative list of risk reduction measures, the phases and requirements for the site-specific risk assessment and the content of the register of contaminated and potentially

contaminated sites. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁷². In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

⁷² Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016 (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).

contaminated sites. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁷². In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

⁷² Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016 (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 168

Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive

Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission

(53) The Commission should carry out an evidence-based evaluation and, where relevant, a revision of this Directive, 6 years after its entry into force on the basis of the results of the soil health assessment. The evaluation should assess in particular the need to set more specific requirements to make sure **unhealthy** soils are regenerated and the objective to achieve healthy soils by 2050 is achieved. ***The evaluation should also assess the need to adapt the definition of healthy soils to scientific and technical progress by***

Amendment

(53) The Commission should carry out an evidence-based evaluation and, where relevant, a revision of this Directive, 6 years after its entry into force on the basis of the results of the soil health assessment. The evaluation should assess in particular the need to set more specific requirements to make sure **degraded** soils are regenerated and the objective to achieve healthy soils by 2050 is achieved.

adding provisions on certain descriptors or criteria based on new scientific evidence relating to the protection of soils or on the grounds of a problem specific to a Member State arising from new environmental or climatic circumstances. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures.

Or. en

Amendment 169
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission

(53) The Commission should carry out an evidence-based evaluation and, where relevant, a revision of this Directive, 6 years after its entry into force on the basis of the results of the soil health assessment. The evaluation should assess *in particular* the need to set more specific requirements to make sure unhealthy soils are regenerated and the objective to achieve *healthy* soils by 2050 is achieved. The evaluation should also assess the need to adapt the definition of healthy soils to scientific and technical progress by adding provisions on certain descriptors or criteria based on new scientific evidence relating to the protection of soils or on the grounds of a problem specific to a Member State arising from new environmental or climatic circumstances. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency,

Amendment

(53) The Commission should carry out an evidence-based evaluation and, where relevant, *advise on* a revision of this Directive, 6 years after its entry into force on the basis of the results of the soil health assessment. The evaluation should assess the need to set more specific *and/or a different set of* requirements to make sure unhealthy soils are regenerated and the objective to achieve *healthier* soils by 2050 is achieved, *whilst taking into account that soil improving processes are very slow due to their immobility and may thus require more time*. The evaluation should also assess the need to adapt the definition of healthy soils to scientific and technical progress by adding provisions on certain descriptors or criteria based on new scientific evidence relating to the protection of soils or on the grounds of a problem specific to a Member State arising from new environmental or climatic

effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures.

circumstances. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures.

Or. en

Amendment 170
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission

(53) The Commission should carry out an evidence-based evaluation and, where relevant, a revision of this Directive, 6 years after its entry into force on the basis of the results of the soil health assessment. The evaluation should assess in particular the need to set more specific requirements to make sure unhealthy soils are regenerated and the objective to achieve healthy soils by 2050 is achieved. The evaluation should also assess the need to adapt the definition of healthy soils to scientific and technical progress by adding provisions on certain descriptors or criteria based on new scientific evidence relating to the protection of soils or on the grounds of a problem specific to a Member State arising from new environmental or climatic circumstances. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures.

Amendment

(53) The Commission should carry out an evidence-based evaluation and, where relevant, a revision of this Directive, 6 years after its entry into force on the basis of the results of the soil health assessment. The evaluation should assess in particular the ***progress made towards the intermediate targets for 2035 and 2040, and the*** need to set more specific requirements to make sure unhealthy soils are regenerated and the ***overarching*** objective to achieve healthy soils by 2050 is achieved. The evaluation should also assess the need to adapt the definition of healthy soils to scientific and technical progress by adding provisions on certain descriptors or criteria based on new scientific evidence relating to the protection of soils or on the grounds of a problem specific to a Member State arising from new environmental or climatic circumstances. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further

measures.

Or. en

Amendment 171

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

Proposal for a directive

Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission

(53) The Commission should carry out an evidence-based evaluation and, ***where relevant, a revision of this Directive, 6*** years after its entry into force on the basis of the results of the soil health assessment. The evaluation should assess in particular the need to set more specific requirements to make sure unhealthy soils are regenerated and the objective to achieve healthy soils by 2050 is achieved. The evaluation should also assess the need to adapt the definition of healthy soils to scientific and technical progress by adding provisions on certain descriptors or criteria based on new scientific evidence relating to the protection of soils or on the grounds of a problem specific to a Member State arising from new environmental or climatic circumstances. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures.

Amendment

(53) The Commission should carry out an evidence-based evaluation and ***10*** years after its entry into force on the basis of the results of the soil health assessment. The evaluation should assess in particular the need to set more specific requirements to make sure unhealthy soils are regenerated and the objective to achieve healthy soils by 2050 is achieved. The evaluation should also assess the need to adapt the definition of healthy soils to scientific and technical progress by adding provisions on certain descriptors or criteria based on new scientific evidence relating to the protection of soils or on the grounds of a problem specific to a Member State arising from new environmental or climatic circumstances. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures.

Or. en

Amendment 172

José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive
Recital 53

Text proposed by the Commission

(53) The Commission should carry out an evidence-based evaluation and, where relevant, a revision of this Directive, **6** years after its entry into force on the basis of the results of the soil health assessment. The evaluation should assess in particular the need to set more specific requirements to make sure unhealthy soils are regenerated and the objective to achieve healthy soils by 2050 is achieved. The evaluation should also assess the need to adapt the definition of healthy soils to scientific and technical progress by adding provisions on certain descriptors or criteria based on new scientific evidence relating to the protection of soils or on the grounds of a problem specific to a Member State arising from new environmental or climatic circumstances. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures.

Amendment

(53) The Commission should carry out an evidence-based evaluation and, where relevant, a revision of this Directive, **15** years after its entry into force on the basis of the results of the soil health assessment. The evaluation should assess in particular the need to set more specific requirements to make sure unhealthy soils are regenerated and the objective to achieve healthy soils by 2050 is achieved. The evaluation should also assess the need to adapt the definition of healthy soils to scientific and technical progress by adding provisions on certain descriptors or criteria based on new scientific evidence relating to the protection of soils or on the grounds of a problem specific to a Member State arising from new environmental or climatic circumstances. Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures.

Or. en

Amendment 173
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission

(54) Coordinated measures by all Member States are necessary to achieve the vision to have all soils **healthy** by 2050 and to secure the provision of ecosystem services by soils across the Union in the

Amendment

(54) Coordinated measures by all Member States are necessary to achieve the vision to have all soils **healthier** by 2050 and to secure the provision of ecosystem services by soils across the Union in the

long-term. Individual actions of Member States have proven *to be insufficient since the soil degradation is continuing and even deteriorating. Since the objectives of this Directive cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU.* In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

long-term. Individual actions of Member States have proven *that more time is needed as soil improves at a fairly slow pace due to its immobility.* In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 174 José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission

(54) Coordinated measures by all Member States are necessary to achieve the vision to have all soils healthy by 2050 and to secure the provision of ecosystem services by soils across the Union in the long-term. Individual actions of Member States have proven to be insufficient since the soil degradation is continuing and even deteriorating. Since the objectives of this Directive cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those

Amendment

(54) Coordinated measures by all Member States are necessary to achieve the vision to have all soils healthy by 2050 and to secure the provision of ecosystem services by soils across the Union in the long-term. Individual actions of Member States have proven to be insufficient since the soil degradation is continuing and even deteriorating. Since the objectives of this Directive cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, ***accompanied by appropriate technical support and the necessary financial means,*** in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article,

objectives.

this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 175

Elsi Katainen, Jan Huitema, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a directive

Recital 54

Text proposed by the Commission

(54) Coordinated measures by all Member States are ***necessary*** to achieve the vision to have all soils healthy by 2050 and to secure the provision of ecosystem services by soils across the Union in the long-term. Individual actions of Member States have proven to be insufficient since the soil degradation is continuing and even deteriorating. Since the objectives of this Directive cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Amendment

(54) Coordinated measures by all Member States are ***aim*** to achieve the vision to have all soils healthy by 2050 and to secure the provision of ecosystem services by soils across the Union in the long-term. Individual actions of Member States have proven to be insufficient since the soil degradation is continuing and even deteriorating. Since the objectives of this Directive cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 176

Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive

Recital 55 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(55a) Living Labs are expected to cover Europe with a certain density and can be expected to have a role in the monitoring efforts and in disseminating good practices, as well as supporting their application. Living Labs could have a crucial role particularly in supporting the large majority of farmers and land managers who have difficult access to knowledge and lack financial capacity to introduce soil regenerative practices.

Or. en

Amendment 177

Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place ***a solid*** and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously ***improve soil health*** in the Union ***with the view to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.***

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place ***an overarching, and flexible*** soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously ***monitor soil functionality*** in the Union

Or. en

Amendment 178

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union ***with the view*** to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent ***and*** mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Amendment

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring, ***resilience, regeneration and remediation*** framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union ***in order*** to achieve ***75% of the soils of the Union to be living, healthy or improving by 2035 and healthy, living*** soils by 2050 ***at the latest*** and maintain soils in healthy condition, ***prevent further deterioration, and compensate unavoidable negative effects***, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent, mitigate ***and adapt to*** the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment. ***This Directive therefore sets a binding target of 100% healthy soils across the Union by 2050 at the latest, with an intermediate target of 75% healthy soils by 2035.***

Or. en

Amendment 179

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The objective of the Directive is to

Amendment

1. The objective of the Directive is to

put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve **healthy** soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent **and** mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU **when national action by Member States has proven to be insufficient and the objective will be better achieved by the Union**, and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to **strive to** achieve **healthier** soils by 2050 **and achieve** and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent, mitigate **and better adjust to** the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food **production and** security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Or. en

Justification

Taking into account the subsidiarity principle, it is to be questioned whether EU action under this soil directive would indeed be more beneficial than national action by Member States, given the local nature and country-specific causes of soil health and, where applicable, contamination. One can even argue that regulation at EU-level could have a delaying effect.

Amendment 180

Peter Jahr, Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental,

Amendment

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve healthy soils by 2050, **considering technical feasibility and economic proportionality**, and maintain soils in healthy condition, **while taking into**

societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

account all soil functions, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services ***and fulfil as well its utilisation functions*** at a scale sufficient to meet ***equally*** environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Or. en

Justification

it is important that all soil functions are equally important and that the utilization functions of soil need to be balanced with its ecological functions. Also, there might be a time lag between the action implemented and the result. For example, changes in stable soil organic carbon (SOC) generally occur very slowly (over decades), and it is often hard to measure small changes. Therefore, similar to the WFD (Article 4.4), MS should be able to determine if necessary improvements cannot reasonably be achieved within the set timescale.

Amendment 181

Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters ***and for food security*** and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered

Amendment

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, ***ensure the delivery of sufficient, high-quality and nutritious food to maintain food security for a growing population***, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience

harmful to human health and the environment.

against natural *or anthropic* disasters and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Or. en

Amendment 182

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Amendment

(1) The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, ***taking account of technical feasibility and economic proportionality***, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Or. de

Amendment 183

José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The objective of the Directive is to

Amendment

1. The objective of the Directive is to

put in place a ***solid and*** coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve ***healthy*** soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

put in place a coherent ***and flexible*** soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve soils ***in good ecological state*** by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Or. en

Amendment 184

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

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for ***all*** soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve healthy soils ***by 2050*** and maintain ***soils in healthy condition***, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Amendment

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve healthy soils and maintain ***them***, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment, ***all while avoiding disproportionate burdens***.

Or. en

Amendment 185
Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU **and to continuously improve** soil health in the Union with the view to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Amendment

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU **with the main objective of improving** soil health in the Union with the view to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Or. en

Amendment 186
Elsi Katainen, Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental,

Amendment

1. The objective of the Directive is to put in place a solid and coherent soil monitoring framework for all soils across the EU and to continuously improve soil health in the Union with the view **to aim** to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental,

societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.

Or. en

Amendment 187

Daniel Buda, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. This Directive contributes to fulfilling international and Union commitments, including:

(a) to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world by 2030;

(b) to reduce erosion, increase soil organic carbon, and progress with remedial work;

(c) to manage land sustainably in the Union, protect soils adequately, and make sure that the remediation of contaminated sites is well underway;

(d) to bolster food security and enhance EU's strategic autonomy by safeguarding soil health and fertility, ensuring consistent access to nutritious food. Healthy soils support resilient ecosystems, which are essential in the face of changing climate conditions, and in providing EU citizens with safe and sustainable food sources.

Or. en

Amendment 188
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. This Directive establishes a framework within which Member States shall continuously improve soil health and maintain soils already in a healthy condition in order to ensure that all soils in the Union are in a healthy condition by 2050 at the latest.

Or. en

Amendment 189
José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) contaminated sites.

(c) **monitoring and assessment of** contaminated sites.

Or. en

Amendment 190
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) contaminated sites.

(c) **monitoring and assessment of** contaminated sites.

Or. en

Amendment 191
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 1a

Targets

- 1. In order to reach the healthy soils objective set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, this Directive sets a binding target of 100% healthy soils across the Union by 2050.**
- 2. This Directive also sets the following intermediate soil health targets:**
 - (a) a binding target of achieving 60 % healthy soils across the Union by 2035;**
 - (b) a binding target of achieving 85 % healthy soils across the Union by 2040;**
- 3. The Union and its Member States shall take the necessary measures at Union, national and regional level, respectively, to enable the collective achievement of the healthy soils objective set out in paragraph 1 and the soil health targets set out in paragraph 2 of this Article.**

Or. en

Amendment 192

Peter Jahr, Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider

Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Directive applies to all soils in the territory of Member States.

This Directive applies to all soils in the territory of Member States. ***This Directive***

shall not apply to activities or installations that are already subject to other specific national legislations insofar as these already cover issues of soil protection, soil monitoring, soil resilience or soil remediation.

Or. en

Justification

Certain activities or installations are already subject to specific national legislations also regulating soil issues (i.e. construction law, mining law). These specific legislations have precedence over the general soil provisions. Therefore, a corresponding clarification in article 2 is needed.

Amendment 193

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Directive applies to all soils in the territory of Member States.

Amendment

This Directive applies to all soils in the territory of Member States ***with the exception of soils subject to Regulations (EU) 2021/2115, (EU) 2021/2116, (EU) 2021/2117 of the European Parliament and of the Council and acts based on those Regulations.***

Or. de

Amendment 194

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Directive applies to all soils in the territory of Member States.

Amendment

This Directive applies to all soils in the territory of Member States ***when EU action is proven to be more beneficial***

than national action by Member States.

Or. en

Justification

Taking into account the subsidiarity principle, it is to be questioned whether EU action under this soil directive would indeed be more beneficial than national action by Member States, given the local nature and country-specific causes of soil health and, where applicable, contamination. One can even argue that regulation at EU-level could have a delaying effect.

Amendment 195

Peter Jahr, Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) ‘soil’ means the **top layer of** the Earth’s crust situated between the bedrock and the land surface, which is composed of mineral particles, organic matter, **water**, air and living organisms;

Amendment

(1) ‘soil’ means the **rooting zone of plants in** the Earth’s crust situated between the bedrock and the land surface, which is composed of mineral particles, organic matter, **liquid components**, air and living organisms, **excluding groundwater, aquifers, water beds and raw material deposits**;

Or. en

Justification

The distance between bedrock and land surface can be considerable and reach beyond the depth of human interference. The AM relates soil to the area of human and plant root interference. All bodies of water, aquifers and water beds within the EU are already subject to the distinct and comprehensive regulatory frameworks outlined in European water legislation. Any double regulation should be avoided. In addition, it must be clear that raw materials are not soil within the meaning of this Directive which otherwise would co-regulate the extraction of raw materials at EU

Amendment 196

Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) ‘soil’ means the ***top layer of*** the Earth’s crust situated between the bedrock and the land surface, which is composed of mineral particles, organic matter, water, air and living organisms;

Amendment

(1) ‘soil’ means the ***rooting zone of plants in*** the Earth’s crust situated between the bedrock and the land surface, which is composed of mineral particles, organic matter, water, air and living organisms;

Or. en

Amendment 197
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) ‘soil’ means the ***top layer of*** the Earth’s crust situated between the bedrock and the land surface, which is composed of mineral particles, organic matter, water, air and living organisms;

Amendment

(1) ‘soil’ means the ***rooting zone of plants in*** the Earth’s crust situated between the bedrock and the land surface, which is composed of mineral particles, organic matter, water, air and living organisms;

Or. en

Amendment 198
Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) ‘Soil ecological status’ means the ecological quality of a soil evaluated according to the soil’s diversity, biological and functional activity, habitat and the presence of degradation factors and determined according to the following classification:.

(a) ‘high soil ecological status’ for soils with high biological and functional

productive activity and structure;

(b) ‘good soil ecological status’ for soils in an overall good ecological status but that show evidence of slight adverse impacts from one or multiple degradation factors which impinge upon their productive function;

(c) ‘moderate soil ecological status’ for soils with evidence of slight adverse impacts from one or multiple degradation factors which impinge upon their productive function;

(d) ‘degraded soils’ for soils with manifest evidence of adverse impacts from one or multiple degradation factors which notably impinge upon their productive function;

(e) ‘critically degraded soils’ for soils with clear evidence of adverse impacts from more than one degradation factors which greatly impinge upon their productive function;

Or. it

Amendment 199

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

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) ‘soil ecological functions’ means the set of interrelated processes and interactions within the soil ecosystem that sustain life, support food production and are the result of soil biodiversity and maintain the overall health and productivity of terrestrial environments, such as nutrient cycling, organic matter decomposition, soil structure formation, water filtration and purification, carbon sequestration, and the provision of habitats and resources for a diverse range

of organisms.

Or. en

Amendment 200
Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) ‘geodiversity’ means the variety of non-living elements of nature, such as minerals, rocks, fossils, soils, landforms and landscapes, which guarantee the survival and welfare of humans and all biodiversity by providing multiple ecosystem services.

Or. pt

Amendment 201
Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) ‘ecosystem services’ means indirect contributions of ecosystems to the economic, social, cultural and other benefits that people derive from those ecosystems;

(3) ‘ecosystem services’ means indirect contributions of ecosystems to the economic, social, cultural and other benefits that people derive from those ecosystems, ***taking into account the specific nature of the site being monitored, with reference to soil and climatic conditions, soil management and, for agricultural sites, the type of crops grown;***

Or. it

Amendment 202

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) ‘ecosystem services’ means indirect contributions of ecosystems to the economic, social, cultural and other benefits that people derive from those ecosystems;

Amendment

(3) ecosystem services’ means **direct or** indirect contributions of ecosystems to the **wellbeing of society as a whole, including** economic, social, cultural and other benefits that people derive from those ecosystems;

Or. en

Amendment 203

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) ‘ecosystem services’ means indirect contributions of ecosystems to the **economic**, social, cultural and other benefits that people derive from those ecosystems;

Amendment

(3) ‘ecosystem services’ means indirect contributions of ecosystems to the **wellbeing of society as a whole and to the** social, cultural, **economic** and other benefits that people derive from those ecosystems;

Or. en

Amendment 204

Daniel Buda, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) ‘ecosystem services’ means **indirect** contributions of ecosystems to the

Amendment

(3) ‘ecosystem services’ means **positive** contributions of ecosystems to the

economic, social, cultural and other benefits that people derive from those ecosystems;

economic, social, cultural and other benefits that people derive from those ecosystems;

Or. en

Amendment 205

Peter Jahr, Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services, ***and its ability to produce, taking into consideration the land use and its purpose;***

Or. en

Amendment 206

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

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining ***taking into account*** its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services ***and improve the vitality of the food production;***

Or. en

Justification

It is important for agricultural soils to keep the productivity together with the ecosystem

services

Amendment 207

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

4. ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services, ***taking account of land use and the purpose thereof***;

Or. de

Amendment 208

Alexander Bernhuber

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services ***for the type of land and fitting the function the soil has***;

Or. en

Justification

With this amendment, land use is taken into consideration and this ensures a risk-based approach: focusing on the soil where a risk lies in consideration of the intended land use.

Amendment 209

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services, ***including all aspects of its biodiversity***;

Or. en

Amendment 210

Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its ***fertility, productivity and*** capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Or. fr

Amendment 211

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system, ***its ability to produce food*** and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment 212
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services ***and its ability to produce;***

Or. en

Amendment 213
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to ***function as a vital living system and to*** provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to provide ecosystem services, ***taking into consideration the land use and its purpose;***

Or. en

Amendment 214
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ***characteristic*** ecosystem services;

Or. en

Amendment 215
Isabel Carvalhais

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical, ***mineralogical*** and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to function as a vital living system and to provide ecosystem services;

Or. pt

Amendment 216
Jan Huitema, Emma Wiesner, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to ***function as a vital living system and to*** provide ecosystem services;

Amendment

(4) ‘soil health’ means the physical, chemical and biological condition of the soil determining its capacity to provide ecosystem services ***that contribute to the intended function of the soil;***

Or. en

Justification

The ecosystem services that are required for different usage of soil can be very different, and sometimes even conflicting. Soil health should therefore be assessed in accordance with its intended use, and not on the basis of all possible ecosystem services.

Amendment 217

Peter Jahr, Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) “Heavily modified soils” means soils where the provision of ecosystem services is almost completely hampered to such a degree that it is almost impossible to restore.

Or. en

Justification

The definition is taken from the accompanying Impact assessment report SWD(2023) 417 final - PART 3/5.

Amendment 218

Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5) ‘sustainable soil management’ means soil management practices that maintain or enhance *the* ecosystem services *provided by the soil without impairing the functions enabling those services, or being detrimental to other properties of the environment*;

(5) ‘sustainable soil management’ means soil management practices that maintain or enhance *soil* ecosystem services, *contributing to social, environmental and economic objectives*;

Or. en

Amendment 219

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

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) ‘sustainable soil management’ means soil management practices that maintain or enhance the ecosystem services *provided by the soil without impairing the functions enabling those services, or being detrimental to other properties of the environment;*

Amendment

(5) ‘sustainable soil management’ means soil management practices that maintain or enhance the ecosystem services *of soil while duly taking into account the socio economic effects;*

Or. en

Justification

All the aspects of sustainability needs to be taken into account, also social and economic sides, for achieving the real long term actions

Amendment 220

Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) ‘sustainable soil management’ means soil management practices that maintain or enhance the ecosystem services provided by the soil without impairing the functions enabling those services, or being detrimental to other properties of the environment;

Amendment

(5) ‘sustainable soil management’ means soil *and land* management practices that maintain or enhance *soil biodiversity and* the ecosystem services provided by the soil without impairing the functions enabling those services, or being detrimental to other properties of the environment;

Or. en

Amendment 221

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) ‘sustainable soil management’ means soil management practices that maintain or enhance the ecosystem services provided by the soil without impairing the functions enabling those services, or being detrimental to other properties of the environment;

Amendment

(5) ‘sustainable soil management’ means soil management practices that maintain or enhance ***soil biodiversity as well as*** the ecosystem services provided by the soil without impairing the functions enabling those services, or being detrimental to other properties of the environment;

Or. en

Amendment 222

Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) ‘sustainable soil management’ means soil management practices that maintain or enhance the ecosystem services provided by the soil without impairing the functions enabling those services, or being detrimental to other properties of the environment;

Amendment

(5) ‘sustainable soil management’ means soil management practices that ***aim to*** maintain or enhance the ecosystem services provided by the soil without impairing the functions enabling those services, or being detrimental to other properties of the environment;

Or. fr

Amendment 223

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) ‘soil management practices’ mean practices that impact the physical, chemical or biological qualities of a soil;

Amendment

(6) ‘soil management practices’ mean practices that ***are intended to*** impact the physical, chemical or biological qualities of a soil;

Or. en

Amendment 224
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) ‘soil district’ means the part of the territory of a Member State, as delimited by that Member State in accordance with this Directive;

Amendment

(8) ‘soil district’ means the part of the territory of a ***Member State and in alignment with the political, administrative, and legal territorial governance structure already established within that*** Member State, as delimited by that Member State in accordance with this Directive;

Or. en

Amendment 225
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) ‘soil district’ means the part of the territory of a Member State, as delimited by that Member State in accordance with this Directive;

Amendment

(8) ‘soil district’ means the part of the territory of a Member State, ***or parts of the territory of multiple Member States when crossing borders***, as delimited by that Member State in accordance with this Directive ***and in alignment with already existing national districts***;

Amendment 226

Elsi Katainen, Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) ‘soil district’ means the part of the territory of a Member State, as ***delimited*** by that Member State in accordance with this Directive;

Amendment

(8) ‘soil district’ means the part of the territory of a Member State, as ***defined*** by that Member State in accordance with this Directive ***and possibly taking into account the current administrative and territorial governance already established***;

Or. en

Justification

Avoiding overlapping administration, there should be possibility for Member States to use current frameworks. Also in the cost-effectiveness there is need for streamlining.

Amendment 227

Anne Sander

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) ‘soil district’ means the part of the territory of a Member State, as delimited by that Member State in accordance with this Directive;

Amendment

(8) ‘soil district’ means the part of the territory of a Member State, as delimited by that Member State in accordance with this Directive ***and in consultation with the local authorities***;

Or. fr

Amendment 228

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) ‘soil health assessment’ means the evaluation of the health of the soil based on the measurement or estimation of soil descriptors;

Amendment

(9) ‘soil health assessment’ means the evaluation of the health of the soil based on the measurement or estimation of ***a mix of*** soil descriptors, ***taking into account natural and historical circumstances***;

Or. en

Amendment 229

Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) ‘soil health assessment’ means the evaluation of the ***health of the*** soil based on the measurement or estimation of soil descriptors;

Amendment

(9) ‘soil health assessment’ means the evaluation of the ***biological and productive status of*** soil based on the measurement or estimation of soil descriptors;

Or. en

Amendment 230

Paolo De Castro, Clara Aguilera, Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15a) 'agricultural productive land' means an area where the conditions of the soil has been optimised to sustain or increase the ecosystem services agricultural production provides;

Or. en

Amendment 231
Daniel Buda

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) ‘land take’ means the conversion of natural and semi-natural land into artificial land;

Amendment

(17) ‘land take’ means ***the increase of settlement areas over time, and the consumption of land for future and current use for housing, industrial and commercial purposes, health care, education, nursing infrastructure, roads and rail networks, recreation (parks and sports grounds), etc. In land use planning, it corresponds to all land uses beyond agriculture, semi-natural areas, forestry, and water bodies.*** the conversion of natural and semi-natural land into artificial land;

Or. en

Amendment 232
Tom Vandenkendelaere

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) ‘land take’ means the conversion of natural and semi-natural land into artificial land;

Amendment

(17) ‘land take’ means ***the increase of settlement areas over time, and the consumption of land for future and current use for housing, industrial and commercial purposes, health care, education, nursing infrastructure, roads and rail networks, recreation (parks and sports grounds), etc. In land use planning, it corresponds to all land uses beyond agriculture, semi-natural areas, forestry, and water bodies.*** the conversion of natural and semi-natural land into artificial land;

Or. en

Amendment 233

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) ‘land take’ **means** the conversion of natural and semi-natural land into **artificial** land;

Amendment

(17) ‘land take’ **and "soil sealing"** **mean** the conversion of natural and semi-natural land into land **that no longer performs its ecological, hydrological and nutrient cycling functions**;

Or. en

Amendment 234

Paolo De Castro, Clara Aguilera, Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) ‘land take’ means the conversion of natural and semi-natural land into artificial land;

Amendment

(17) ‘land take’ means the conversion of natural and semi-natural land **and agricultural productive land** into artificial land;

Or. en

Amendment 235

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) "De-sealing of soil" means the re-conversion of land that no longer performs its natural soil functions, e.g. infiltration, percolation and hydrological

Amendment 236

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

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) ‘transfer function’ means a **mathematical** rule that allows to convert the value of a measurement, performed using a methodology different from a reference methodology, into the value that would be obtained by performing the soil measurement using the reference methodology;

Amendment

(18) ‘transfer function’ means a rule that allows to convert the value of a measurement, performed using a methodology different from a reference methodology, into the value that would be obtained by performing the soil measurement using the reference methodology;

Justification

Mathematical approach would narrow the possibilities too much. Comparison by other relevant and scientifically proven actions should be also possible.

Amendment 237

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by soil degradation, or having an interest in the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including land owners and land users, as well as non-governmental organisations promoting the

Amendment

(19) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by soil degradation, or having an interest in the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including **all stakeholders, inter alia** land owners and land users, **indigenous people** as well as

protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law.

non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human *or animal* health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law.

Or. en

Amendment 238
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by soil degradation, or having an interest in the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including land owners *and* land users, as well as non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law.

Amendment

(19) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by soil degradation, or having an interest in the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including land owners, land users, *land managers and land service providers*, as well as non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law.

Or. en

Amendment 239
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by soil degradation, or having an interest in the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including land owners and land users, as well as non-

Amendment

(19) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by soil degradation, or having an interest in the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including land owners, *land managers* and land users, as

governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law.

well as non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law.

Or. en

Amendment 240
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by soil degradation, or having an interest in the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including land owners and land users, as well as non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law.

Amendment

(19) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by soil degradation, or having an interest in the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including *citizens*, land owners and land users, as well as non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law.

Or. en

Amendment 241
Elsi Katainen, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by soil *degradation*, or having an interest in the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including land owners and land users, as well as non-governmental organisations promoting the

Amendment

(19) ‘public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by soil *contamination*, or having an interest in the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including land owners and land users, as well as non-governmental organisations promoting the

protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law.

protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law.

Or. en

Justification

Soil contamination is in scope of this legislation, not soil degradation.

Amendment 242
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) ‘soil contamination’ means the presence of a chemical or substance in the soil in a concentration that ***may be harmful*** to human health or the environment;

Amendment

(20) ‘soil contamination’ means the presence of a chemical or substance in the soil in a concentration that ***causes a risk*** to human health or ***an unacceptable risk to*** the environment;

Or. en

Amendment 243
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 20

Text proposed by the Commission

(20) ‘soil contamination’ means the presence of a chemical or substance in the soil in a concentration that may be harmful to human health or the environment;

Amendment

(20) ‘soil contamination’ means the presence of a chemical or substance ***or a material*** in the soil in a concentration that may be harmful to human health or the environment;

Or. en

Amendment 244

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20a) ‘soil contamination’ means the presence of a chemical substance or material in the soil at a concentration that may lead to harmful effects on human or animal health or the environment;

Or. en

Amendment 245

Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 21

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(21) ‘contaminant’ means a substance liable to cause soil contamination;

(21) ‘contaminant’ means a substance liable to cause soil contamination ***depending on the concentration of the substance;***

Or. en

Amendment 246

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 23

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(23) ‘risk’ means the possibility of harmful effects to human health or the environment resulting from exposure to soil contamination;

(23) ‘risk’ means the possibility of harmful effects to human ***and animal*** health or the environment resulting from exposure to soil contamination;

Amendment 247
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 23

Text proposed by the Commission

(23) ‘risk’ means the **possibility** of harmful effects to human health or the environment resulting from exposure to soil contamination;

Amendment

(23) ‘risk’ means the **likelihood** of harmful effects to human health or the environment resulting from **real-world** exposure to soil contamination;

Or. en

Amendment 248
Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) ‘soil investigation’ means a process to assess the presence and concentration of contaminants in the soil which is usually performed in different stages;

Amendment

(24) ‘soil investigation’ means a process to assess the presence and concentration of contaminants in the soil which is usually performed in different stages **such as a desk study, a site visit, a preliminary or exploratory investigation, a more detailed or descriptive investigation, and a field or laboratory testing**;

Or. en

Amendment 249
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) ‘soil investigation’ means a process to assess the presence and concentration of **contaminants** in the soil which is usually performed in different stages;

Amendment

(24) ‘soil investigation’ means a process to assess the presence and concentration of **physical, chemical or biological elements** in the soil which is usually performed in different stages;

Or. en

Amendment 250

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) ‘soil remediation’ means a regeneration action that reduces, isolates or immobilizes contaminant concentrations in the soil.

Amendment

(26) ‘soil remediation’ means a regeneration action that reduces, isolates or immobilizes contaminant concentrations in the soil **below a toxicity threshold for which significant dangers for organisms associated with or in contact with that soil can be excluded**

Or. en

Amendment 251

Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point 26

Text proposed by the Commission

(26) ‘soil remediation’ means a regeneration action that reduces, isolates or **immobilizes** contaminant concentrations in the soil.

Amendment

(26) ‘soil remediation’ means a regeneration action that reduces, isolates or **contains** contaminant concentrations in the soil.

Or. en

Amendment 252
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive
Article 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 4

deleted

Soil districts

1.

Member States shall establish soil districts throughout their territory.

The number of soil districts for each Member State shall as a minimum correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established under Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003.

2. *When establishing the geographic extent of soil districts, Member States may take into account existing administrative units and shall seek homogeneity within each soil district regarding the following parameters:*

(a) soil type as defined in the World Reference Base for Soil Resources⁷⁵ ;

(b) climatic conditions;

(c) environmental zone as described in Alterra Report 2281⁷⁶ ;

(d) land use or land cover as used in the Land Use/Cover Area frame statistical Survey (LUCAS) programme.

⁷⁵ <https://www.fao.org/soils-portal/data-hub/soil-classification/world-reference-base/en/>

⁷⁶ ***M.J. Metzger, A.D. Shkaruba, R.H.G. Jongman and R.G.H. Bunce, Descriptions of the European Environmental Zones and Strata, Alterra Report 2281 ISSN 1566-7197.***

Amendment 253
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall establish soil districts throughout their territory.

Amendment

Member States shall, ***in consultation with local and (cross-) regional authorities,*** establish ***or use existing*** soil districts throughout their territory, ***or parts of the territory of multiple Member States when crossing borders.***

Or. en

Amendment 254
Bert-Jan Ruissen

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States ***shall*** establish soil districts throughout their territory.

Amendment

Member States ***may*** establish soil districts throughout their territory, ***in alignment with relevant governance structures already established within the Member State.***

Or. en

Amendment 255
Jan Huitema, Emma Wiesner, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States **shall** establish soil districts throughout their territory.

Member States **may** establish soil districts throughout their territory.

Or. en

Amendment 256

Jan Huitema, Emma Wiesner, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The number of soil districts for each Member State shall as a minimum correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established under Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003.

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Most importantly, the soil districts should reflect the different soil types, climatic conditions and environmental zones. If this can be achieved by a lower number of soil districts than the number of NUTS 1 territorial units, for example in small countries where the conditions are relatively homogeneous, this should be allowed.

Amendment 257

Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The number of soil districts for each Member State shall as a minimum correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established under Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003.

The number of soil districts for each Member State shall as a minimum correspond to ***both*** the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established under Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 ***and the definition of geographical areas made in***

the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Union certification framework for carbon removals (Reg. XXX - now COM(2022) 672 final).

Or. it

Amendment 258
Nicola Procaccini

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The number of soil districts for each Member State shall *as a minimum correspond to* the number of *NUTS 1 territorial units established under Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003*.

Amendment

The number of soil districts for each Member State shall *be in alignment with the political, administrative, and legal territorial governance structure already established within the Member State, while also attempting as much as possible to match soil type, climatic conditions, environmental zones, and land zones*. The number of *soil districts shall be limited to avoid fragmentation*.

Or. en

Amendment 259
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The number of soil districts for each Member State shall *as a minimum* correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established under Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003.

Amendment

The number of soil districts for each Member State shall *adhere to* correspond *as closely as possible* to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established under Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003.

Or. en

Amendment 260

José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The number of soil districts for each Member State shall ***as a minimum correspond to the number of NUTS 1 territorial units established under Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003.***

Amendment

The number of soil districts for each Member State shall ***take into account the soil diversity and the climatic conditions in order to avoid administrative overload.***

Or. en

Amendment 261

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The Commission shall issue soil district plan guidelines, based on which Member States and the relevant competent authority shall establish Soil District Plans, taking fully into account the provisions set out in this directive, at latest 3 years after entry into force of this directive. Member States shall ensure that the process of elaboration of these plans is open, inclusive and effective and that the public concerned, including the population of the relevant soil district, landowners, managers, non-governmental organisations and researchers are involved and are given early and effective opportunities to participate in their elaboration.

Or. en

Amendment 262

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2) *When establishing the geographic extent of soil districts, Member States may take into account existing administrative units and shall seek homogeneity within each soil district regarding the following parameters:* *deleted*

(a) *soil type as defined in the World Reference Base for Soil Resources⁷⁵;*

(b) *climatic conditions;*

(c) *environmental zone as described in Alterra Report 2281⁷⁶;*

(d) *land use or land cover as used in the Land Use/Cover Area frame statistical Survey (LUCAS) programme.*

⁷⁵ <https://www.fao.org/soils-portal/data-hub/soil-classification/world-reference-base/en/>

⁷⁶ Metzger, A.D. Shkaruba, R.H.G. Jongman and R.G.H. Bunce, *Descriptions of the European Environmental Zones and Strata*, Alterra Report 2281 ISSN 1566-7197.

Or. de

Justification

In view of the different objectives of the approaches, the link between territorial administrative units in paragraph 1 and technical criteria in paragraph 2 makes no sense and should therefore be deleted.

Amendment 263

Elsi Katainen, Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. When establishing the geographic extent of soil districts, Member States may take into account existing administrative units and shall seek homogeneity within each soil district regarding the following parameters:

Amendment

2. When establishing the geographic extent of soil districts, Member States may take into account existing ***land use*** administrative units and shall seek homogeneity within each soil district regarding ***at least one of*** the following parameters:

Or. en

Justification

For giving more flexibility for Member States on definition of the soil districts is needed.

Amendment 264

José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. When establishing the geographic extent of soil districts, Member States ***may take into account existing administrative units and*** shall seek homogeneity within each soil district regarding the following parameters:

Amendment

2. When establishing the geographic extent of soil districts, Member States shall seek homogeneity within each soil district regarding the following parameters:

Or. en

Amendment 265

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) land use or land cover as used in the Land Use/Cover Area frame statistical Survey (LUCAS) programme.

Amendment

(d) land use or land cover as used in the Land Use/Cover Area frame statistical Survey (LUCAS) programme, ***or as used in the national programme already in place.***

Or. en

Amendment 266

José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) the existence of remote archipelagic regions with islands scattered between them, with each island corresponding to a soil district.

Or. en

Amendment 267

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) districts pursuant to the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC.

Or. en

Amendment 268

José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) soil slope.

Or. en

Amendment 269
José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) proximity to wetlands.

Or. en

Amendment 270
José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point d c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(dc) use of COPERNICUS on the soil districts delimitation.

Or. en

Amendment 271
Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. The Commission shall provide

scientific input and assistance to Member States in establishing soil districts throughout their territory, upon request.

Or. en

Amendment 272

Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2b. The Commission shall actively support Member States in complying with their obligation to ensure a coherent cross border approach is taken for soil districts, and shall facilitate harmonization of monitoring systems, transfer functions, monitoring design and classification of ecological status at the level of the soil descriptors listed in Annex I.

Or. en

Amendment 273

Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive.

Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive. **Competent authorities pertaining to different Member States shall ensure efficient cross-border cooperation for soil districts at bordering a neighbouring Member State, in order to carry out the duties laid down in this Directive.**

Amendment 274

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive.

Amendment

Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive, ***taking into account existing administrative divisions and overlapping responsibilities in divisions and overlapping responsibilities, in particular where soil districts are cross-regional.***

Amendment 275

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive.

Amendment

Member States shall ***by ... [OP: please insert the date = 12 months from the date of entry into force of this Directive]*** designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive.

Amendment 276

Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive.

Amendment

Member States shall ***by ... [OP: please insert the date = 9 months from the date of entry into force of this Directive]*** designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 277
José Manuel Fernandes

Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States ***shall*** designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive.

Amendment

It shall be for the Member States, in conjunction with their regional authorities, where applicable, to designate the competent authorities responsible, at an appropriate level, for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 278
Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level for carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive.

Amendment

Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible at an appropriate level, ***including at national, cross-regional or regional level,*** for

carrying out the duties laid down in this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 279

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall designate ***one*** competent authority for each soil district established in accordance with Article 4.

Amendment

Member States shall designate ***a*** competent authority ***at appropriate level including at national or regional level*** for each, ***or several***, soil district(s) established in accordance with Article 4.

Or. en

Amendment 280

Elsi Katainen, Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ***designate one*** competent ***authority for each soil district*** established in accordance with Article 4.

Amendment

Member States shall ***inform the Commission on designated*** competent ***authorities for soil districts*** established in accordance with Article 4.

Or. en

Justification

Member State should have flexibility for designating the competent authorities. Cost-efficiency and additional administrative burden should be reduced while setting up soil districts.

Amendment 281

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall designate one competent authority for each soil district established in accordance with Article 4.

Amendment

Member States shall designate one competent authority for each soil district, ***or several***, established in accordance with Article 4

Or. en

Amendment 282

Maria Noichl

Proposal for a directive

Article 5 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall communicate to the Commission the list of competent authorities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article in accordance with point (b) of Article 18(3). The Commission shall make the list of the competent authorities available for the public on its website without undue delay. The Commission shall regularly update the list, based on updates received from Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 283

Petri Sarvamaa

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall establish a monitoring framework based on the soil districts established in accordance with Article 4(1), to ensure that regular and accurate monitoring of soil health is carried out in accordance with this Article and Annexes I and II.

Amendment

1. Member States shall establish a monitoring framework based on the soil districts established in accordance with Article 4(1) **by a relevant national authority**, to ensure that regular and accurate monitoring of soil health is carried out in accordance with this Article and Annexes I and II.

Or. en

Amendment 284

Jan Huitema, Emma Wiesner, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli

**Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall establish a monitoring framework based on the soil districts established in accordance with Article 4(1), to ensure that regular and accurate monitoring of soil health is carried out in accordance with this Article and Annexes I and II.

Amendment

1. Member States shall establish a monitoring framework **that may be** based on the soil districts established in accordance with Article 4(1), to ensure that regular and accurate monitoring of soil health is carried out in accordance with this Article and Annexes I and II.

Or. en

Amendment 285

Maria Noichl

**Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 1 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. Soil district authorities are required to establish these soil district plans including a set of sustainable soil management practices from the list established by Member States, based on

the peculiarities of their territories and the soil challenges specific to the soil districts, and to be implemented within 3 years from entering into force of the Directive, with regular updates every 5 years thereafter. Soil district plans shall also include measures and targets at soil district level to achieve measurable improvement of soil health conditions in order to achieve the binding targets.

Or. en

Amendment 286
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. *Member States shall prepare national soil health plans and carry out the monitoring, assessment and research needed to identify the sustainable soil management measures that are necessary to meet the targets and obligations set out in Article 1a, taking into account the latest scientific evidence.*

Or. en

Amendment 287
Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Member States shall monitor soil health and land take in each soil district.

2. Member States shall monitor soil health and land take in each soil district.
The aforementioned monitoring activities must not incur any financial burden for

the land managers.

Or. it

Amendment 288

Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall monitor soil health and land take in each soil district.

Amendment

2. Member States shall **assess and** monitor soil health and land take in each soil district.

Or. en

Amendment 289

Daniela Rondinelli

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. To develop its monitoring activities, the Member State make use of economic actors able to set up, enhance and integrate an intelligent monitoring network able to measure, analyse and recreate outputs on soil health, while also producing information of use to farmers for the purposes of sustainable and digital soil management. These activities shall be included in the back office measures set out by AKIS as part of the CAP strategic plans.

Or. it

Amendment 290

Elsi Katainen, Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) the remote sensing data and products referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, if any;

Amendment

(d) the **relevant** remote sensing data, **proven scientifically** and products referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, if any;

Or. en

Justification

All the remote sensing data is not trustworthy. Only scientifically approved data can be used.

Amendment 291

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

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 3 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) existing national monitoring frameworks should be prioritised;

Or. en

Justification

If Member State has already existing system for soil monitoring, based on the work of expertise of national research institutes, they should have had a possibility to use it as much as possible.

Amendment 292

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4) The Commission shall, subject to agreement from Member States

deleted

concerned, carry out regular soil measurements on soil samples taken in-situ, based on the relevant descriptors and methodologies referred to in Articles 7 and 8, to support Member States' monitoring of soil health. Where a Member State provides agreement in accordance with this paragraph, it shall ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling.

Or. de

Justification

Soil monitoring is the responsibility of the Member States and regard also has to be had for ownership and management rights. Monitoring approaches exist at Member-State level that take these requirements fully into account. Furthermore, parallel structures with different methods, indicators and evaluation frameworks should be avoided. For example, for 30 years there have been harmonised monitoring systems for forests (ICP Forests).

Amendment 293
Ulrike Müller

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. *The Commission shall, subject to agreement from Member States concerned, carry out regular soil measurements on soil samples taken in-situ, based on the relevant descriptors and methodologies referred to in Articles 7 and 8, to support Member States' monitoring of soil health. Where a Member State provides agreement in accordance with this paragraph, it shall ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling.* **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

It should remain the responsibility of Member States to carry out soil measurements and

sampling.

Amendment 294

Elsi Katainen, Jan Huitema, Asger Christensen, Emma Wiesner, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The Commission **shall**, subject to agreement from Member States concerned, carry out regular soil measurements on soil samples taken in-situ, based on the relevant descriptors and methodologies referred to in Articles 7 and 8, to support Member States' monitoring of soil health. Where a Member State provides agreement in accordance with this paragraph, it shall ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling.

Amendment

4. The Commission **may**, subject to agreement from Member States concerned ***followed by negotiations to determine appropriate location***, carry out regular soil measurements on soil samples taken in-situ, based on the relevant descriptors and methodologies referred to in Articles 7 and 8, to support Member States' monitoring of soil health. Where a Member State provides agreement in accordance with this paragraph, it shall ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling ***in the cooperation with the land owners and land managers***.

Or. en

Justification

Commission should not have right to enter and take soil sampling without the permission of the Member State authorities or land owners and land managers. All the actions at the field level should be done in the cooperation.

Amendment 295

Sarah Wiener

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The Commission shall, ***subject to agreement from Member States concerned***, carry out regular soil

Amendment

4. The Commission shall carry out regular soil measurements on soil samples taken in-situ, based on the relevant

measurements on soil samples taken in-situ, based on the relevant descriptors and methodologies referred to in Articles 7 and 8, to support Member States' monitoring of soil health. **Where a Member State provides agreement in accordance with this paragraph, it** shall ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling.

descriptors and methodologies referred to in Articles 7 and 8, to support Member States' monitoring of soil health. Member **States** shall ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling

Or. en

Amendment 296

Peter Jahr, Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The Commission shall, subject to agreement from Member States concerned, carry out regular soil measurements on soil samples taken in-situ, based on the relevant descriptors and methodologies referred to in Articles 7 and 8, to support Member States' monitoring of soil health. Where a Member State provides agreement in accordance with this paragraph, it shall ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling.

Amendment

4. The Commission shall, subject to agreement from Member States concerned, carry out regular soil measurements on soil samples taken in-situ, based on the relevant descriptors and methodologies referred to in Articles 7 and 8, to support Member States' monitoring of soil health. Where a Member State provides agreement in accordance with this paragraph, it shall ensure that the Commission can carry out such in-situ soil sampling **only with the express permission of the landowner and land manager**.

Or. en

Amendment 297

Daniel Buda, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. The Commission and the European

Amendment

5. The Commission and the European

Environment Agency (EEA) shall leverage existing space-based data and products delivered under the Copernicus component of the EU Space Programme established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 to explore and develop soil remote sensing products, to support the Member States in monitoring the relevant soil descriptors.

Environment Agency (EEA) shall leverage existing space-based data and products, ***such as the Farm Sustainability Tool^{1a} (FaST)***, delivered under the Copernicus component of the EU Space Programme established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 to explore and develop soil remote sensing products, to support the Member States in monitoring the relevant soil descriptors.

The Commission shall assist Member States to implement the FaST digital services platform for the generation, use and re-use of solutions for a competitive agriculture based on space data and appropriate plot-specific, sustainable soil management practices.

^{1a} www.fastplatform.eu

Or. en

Amendment 298

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6) The Commission and the EEA shall, on the basis of existing data and within two years of the entry into force of this Directive, establish a digital soil health data portal that shall provide access in georeferenced spatial format to at least the available soil health data resulting from:

deleted

(a) the soil measurements referred to in Article 8(2);

(b) the soil measurements referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article;

(c) the relevant soil remote sensing data and products referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

Amendment 299

Elsi Katainen, Jan Huitema, Ulrike Müller, Asger Christensen, Atidzhe Alieva-Veli, Martin Hlaváček

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 6 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

6. The Commission and the EEA shall, on the basis of existing data and within two years of the entry into force of this Directive, establish a digital soil health data portal that shall provide access in georeferenced spatial format **to at least** the available soil health data resulting from:

Amendment

6. The Commission and the EEA shall, on the basis of existing data and within two years of the entry into force of this Directive, establish a digital soil health data portal that shall provide access in ***anonymized*** georeferenced spatial format ***without disclosing the identity of the owner of the site, on*** the available soil health data resulting from:

Justification

On private land owners and land managers should have privacy on this sensitive information of their property.

Amendment 300

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 6 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

6. The Commission and the EEA shall, on the basis of existing data and within two years of the entry into force of this Directive, establish a digital soil health data portal that shall provide access in georeferenced spatial format to at least the available soil health data resulting from:

Amendment

6. The Commission and the EEA shall, on the basis of existing data and within two years of the entry into force of this Directive, establish a digital soil health data portal that shall provide access in georeferenced spatial format, ***anonymised and aggregated***, to at least the available soil health data resulting from:

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 8

Amendment

(7) *The digital soil health data portal referred to in paragraph 6 may also provide access to other soil health related data than the data referred to in that paragraph if those data were shared or collected in accordance with the formats or methods established by the Commission pursuant to paragraph 8.* ~~deleted~~

Marlene Mortler, Lena Düpont, Peter Jahr, Christine Schneider, Norbert Lins

Amendment

(8) The Commission shall adopt ~~deleted~~ implementing acts to establish formats or methods for sharing or collecting the data referred to in paragraph 7 or for integrating those data in the digital soil health data portal. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21.

Annie Schreijer-Pierik

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 8

Text proposed by the Commission

8. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish formats or methods for sharing or collecting the data referred to in paragraph 7 or for integrating those data in the digital soil health data portal. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21.

Amendment

8. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish formats or methods for sharing or collecting the data referred to in paragraph 7 or for integrating those data in the digital soil health data portal. ***The data should be aggregated and anonymised.*** Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21.

Or. en