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General Secretariat

**Interinstitutional files:
2022/0195 (COD)**

Brussels, 13 October 2023

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LIMITE

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MEETING DOCUMENT

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Working Party on the Environment
Subject:	Nature Restoration Regulation: WPE on 18 October 2023: Presidency Note and updated 4-Column Table

With a view to the meeting of the Working Party on the Environment on 18 October 2023, delegations will find attached a Presidency note to guide the discussions on the Nature Restoration Regulation.

Delegations will also find attached a working 4-column table reflecting the state of play of the negotiations and containing further suggestions for compromise texts.

Presidency Note
WORKING PARTY ON THE ENVIRONMENT 18 October 2023
Nature Restoration Regulation

Delegations will find in the Annex to this Note, a working 4-column table reflecting the state of play of the negotiations after the second trilogue and following technical meetings. The fourth column of this table includes provisionally agreed text during the second trilogue (in green rows) and suggestions for a new negotiation mandate to be agreed by COREPER.

These suggestions are compromises proposed by the Presidency, unless otherwise indicated in the table.

The Presidency is planning to have four rounds of discussions at the WPE on 18 October, as follows:

1. Articles 4 and 5, including the non-deterioration principle provisions;
2. Article 9 on the restoration of agricultural ecosystems and Article 14a on the Common Fisheries Policy
3. Financing (lines 80a, 81, 209a and 209b, 300d and 300e of the 4-column table), Revision (Article 22) and Emergency brake (Article 22a)
4. Any other issues of concern related to the changes in the 4-column table.

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

2022/0195(COD)

DRAFT [Draft after ITM 9]

12-10-2023 at 16h17

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Formula				
1	2022/0195 (COD)	2022/0195 (COD)	2022/0195 (COD)	2022/0195 (COD)
Proposal Title				
2	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on nature restoration (Text with EEA relevance)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on nature restoration (Text with EEA relevance)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on nature restoration (Text with EEA relevance)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on nature restoration (Text with EEA relevance)
Formula				
3	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,
Citation 1				
4	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1)	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1)	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1)	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1)

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	thereof,	thereof,	thereof,	thereof,
Citation 2				
5	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,
Citation 3				
6	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,
Citation 4				
7	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C , , p. .</u>	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C , , p. .</u>	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C , , p. .</u>	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , <u>1. OJ C , , p. .</u>
Citation 5				
8	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions,	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions,	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions,	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions,
Citation 6				
9	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Formula			
10	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas:
	Recital 1			
11	(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.	(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.	(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.	(1) It is necessary to lay down rules at Union level on the restoration of ecosystems to ensure the recovery to biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union territory. Restoring ecosystems also contributes to the Union climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation objectives.
	Recital 2			
12	(2) The European Green Deal ¹ has set out an ambitious roadmap to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, aiming to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. As part of the European Green Deal, the Commission has adopted an EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 ² . ¹ . Communication from the Commission to	(2) The European Green Deal ¹ has set out an ambitious roadmap to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, aiming to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. As part of the European Green Deal, the Commission has adopted an EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 ² . ¹ . Communication from the Commission to	(2) The European Green Deal ¹ has set out an ambitious roadmap to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, aiming to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. As part of the European Green Deal, the Commission has adopted an EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 ² . ¹ . Communication from the Commission to	(2) The European Green Deal ¹ has set out an ambitious roadmap to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, aiming to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital, and to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. As part of the European Green Deal, the Commission has adopted an EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 ² . ¹ . Communication from the Commission to

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	<p>the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European Green Deal, 11.12.2019 (COM (2019) 640 final).</p> <p>2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, Bringing nature back into our lives, 20.5.2020, COM(2020) 380 final.</p>	<p>the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European Green Deal, 11.12.2019 (COM (2019) 640 final).</p> <p>2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, Bringing nature back into our lives, 20.5.2020, COM(2020) 380 final.</p>	<p>the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European Green Deal, 11.12.2019 (COM (2019) 640 final).</p> <p>2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, Bringing nature back into our lives, 20.5.2020, COM(2020) 380 final.</p>	<p>the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European Green Deal, 11.12.2019 (COM (2019) 640 final).</p> <p>2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, Bringing nature back into our lives, 20.5.2020, COM(2020) 380 final.</p>
Recital 3				
13	<p>(3) The Union and its Member States, as parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, approved by Council Decision 93/626/EEC¹, are committed to the long-term strategic vision adopted by the Conference of the Parties in 2010 by Decision X/2 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020² that, by 2050, biodiversity is to be valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.</p> <p>1. Council Decision 93/626/EEC of 25 October 1993 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on Biological Diversity (OJ L 309, 13.12.1993, p. 1).</p> <p>2. https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268.</p>	<p>(3) The Union and its Member States, as parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, approved by Council Decision 93/626/EEC¹, are committed to the long-term strategic vision adopted by the Conference of the Parties in 2010 by Decision X/2 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020² that, by 2050, biodiversity is to be valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.</p> <p>1. Council Decision 93/626/EEC of 25 October 1993 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on Biological Diversity (OJ L 309, 13.12.1993, p. 1).</p> <p>2. https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268.</p>	<p>(3) The Union and its Member States, as parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, approved by Council Decision 93/626/EEC¹, are committed to the long-term strategic vision adopted by the Conference of the Parties in 2010 by Decision X/2 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020² that, by 2050, biodiversity is to be valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.</p> <p>1. Council Decision 93/626/EEC of 25 October 1993 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on Biological Diversity (OJ L 309, 13.12.1993, p. 1).</p> <p>2. https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268.</p>	<p>(3) The Union and its Member States, as parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, approved by Council Decision 93/626/EEC¹, are committed to the long-term strategic vision adopted by the Conference of the Parties in 2010 by Decision X/2 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020² that, by 2050, biodiversity is to be valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.</p> <p>1. Council Decision 93/626/EEC of 25 October 1993 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on Biological Diversity (OJ L 309, 13.12.1993, p. 1).</p> <p>2. https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268.</p>
Recital 4				

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14	(4) [placeholder for the restoration target of the new Global Biodiversity Framework to be agreed at CBD COP 15]	(4) placeholder for the <u>The Convention on Biological Diversity agreed at COP 15 in December 2022,¹ the Global Biodiversity Framework that sets out action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030 to ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change; to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030 while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); to ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity; to restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate,</u>	(4) placeholder for the The Convention on Biological Diversity agreed at COP 15 in December 2022,¹ the Global Biodiversity Framework that sets out action-oriented global targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030 to ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change; to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030 while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, as set out in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); to ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity; to restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services,	

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		<p><u>soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature. The target of the new Global Biodiversity Framework to be agreed at CBD COP-15 will enable progress towards the achievement of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050.</u></p> <p><u>1. Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework. Draft decision submitted by the President, CBD/COP/DEC/15/4 19 December 2022.</u></p>	<p>such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature. The target of the new Global Biodiversity Framework to be agreed at CBD COP-15 will enable progress towards the achievement of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050.</p> <p>1. Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework. Draft decision submitted by the President, CBD/COP/DEC/15/4 19 December 2022.</p>	
Recital 5				
15	<p>(5) The UN Sustainable Development Goals¹, in particular goals 14.2, 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3, refer to the need to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands.</p> <p>¹. United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World.</p>	<p>(5) The UN Sustainable Development Goals¹, in particular goals 14.2, 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3, refer to the need to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands.</p> <p>¹. United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World.</p>	<p>(5) The UN Sustainable Development Goals¹, in particular goals 14.2, 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3, refer to the need to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands.</p> <p>¹. United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World.</p>	<p>(5) The UN Sustainable Development Goals¹, in particular goals 14.2, 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3, refer to the need to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands.</p> <p>¹. United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World.</p>

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Recital 6				
16	<p>(6) The United Nations General Assembly, in a resolution of 1 March 2019¹, proclaimed 2021–2030 the UN decade on ecosystem restoration, with the aim of supporting and scaling-up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of ecosystem restoration.</p> <p>¹. Resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019 on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).</p>	<p>(6) The United Nations General Assembly, in a resolution of 1 March 2019¹, proclaimed 2021–2030 the UN decade on ecosystem restoration, with the aim of supporting and scaling-up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of ecosystem restoration.</p> <p>¹. Resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019 on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).</p>	<p>(6) The United Nations General Assembly, in a resolution of 1 March 2019¹, proclaimed 2021–2030 the UN decade on ecosystem restoration, with the aim of supporting and scaling-up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of ecosystem restoration.</p> <p>¹. Resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019 on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).</p>	<p>(6) The United Nations General Assembly, in a resolution of 1 March 2019¹, proclaimed 2021–2030 the UN decade on ecosystem restoration, with the aim of supporting and scaling-up efforts to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide and raise awareness of the importance of ecosystem restoration.</p> <p>¹. Resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019 on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).</p>
Recital 7				
17	<p>(7) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to ensure that Europe's biodiversity will be put on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefits of people, the planet, the climate and our economy. It sets out an ambitious EU nature restoration plan with a number of key commitments, including a commitment to put forward a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets to restore degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon, and to</p>	<p>(7) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to ensure that Europe's biodiversity will be put on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefits of people, the planet, the climate and our economy. It sets out an ambitious EU nature restoration plan with a number of key commitments, including a commitment to put forward a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets to restore degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon, and to</p>	<p>(7) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to ensure that Europe's biodiversity will be put on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefits of people, the planet, the climate and our economy. It sets out an ambitious EU nature restoration plan with a number of key commitments, including a commitment to put forward a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets to restore degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon, and to</p>	<p>(7) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to ensure that Europe's biodiversity will be put on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefits of people, the planet, the climate and our economy. It sets out an ambitious EU nature restoration plan with a number of key commitments, including a commitment to put forward a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets to restore degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon, and to</p>

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	prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.	prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.	prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.	prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.
Recital 8				
18	<p>(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021¹, the European Parliament strongly welcomed the commitment to draw up a legislative proposal with binding nature restoration targets, and furthermore considered that in addition to an overall restoration target, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>¹ European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).</p>	<p>(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021¹, the European Parliament strongly welcomed the commitment to draw up a legislative proposal with binding nature restoration targets, and furthermore considered that in addition to an overall restoration target, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>¹ European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).</p>	<p>(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021¹, the European Parliament strongly welcomed the commitment to draw up a legislative proposal with binding nature restoration targets, and furthermore considered that in addition to an overall restoration target, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>¹ European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).</p>	<p>(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021¹, the European Parliament strongly welcomed the commitment to draw up a legislative proposal with binding nature restoration targets, and furthermore considered that in addition to an overall restoration target, ecosystem-, habitat- and species-specific restoration targets should be included, covering forests, grasslands, wetlands, peatlands, pollinators, free-flowing rivers, coastal areas and marine ecosystems.</p> <p>¹ European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).</p>
Recital 9				
19	<p>(9) In its conclusions of 23 October 2020¹, the Council acknowledged that preventing further decline of the current state of biodiversity and nature will be essential, but not sufficient to bring nature back into our lives. The Council reaffirmed that more ambition on nature</p>	<p>(9) In its conclusions of 23 October 2020¹, the Council acknowledged that preventing further decline of the current state of biodiversity and nature will be essential, but not sufficient to bring nature back into our lives. The Council reaffirmed that more ambition on nature</p>	<p>(9) In its conclusions of 23 October 2020¹, the Council acknowledged that preventing further decline of the current state of biodiversity and nature will be essential, but not sufficient to bring nature back into our lives. The Council reaffirmed that more ambition on nature</p>	<p>(9) In its conclusions of 23 October 2020¹, the Council acknowledged that preventing further decline of the current state of biodiversity and nature will be essential, but not sufficient to bring nature back into our lives. The Council reaffirmed that more ambition on nature</p>

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	<p>restoration is needed as proposed with the new EU Nature Restoration Plan, which includes measures to protect and restore biodiversity beyond protected areas. The Council also stated that it awaited a proposal for legally binding nature restoration targets, subject to an impact assessment.</p> <p>1. Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20.</p>	<p>restoration is needed as proposed with the new EU Nature Restoration Plan, which includes measures to protect and restore biodiversity beyond protected areas. The Council also stated that it awaited a proposal for legally binding nature restoration targets, subject to an impact assessment.</p> <p>1. Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20.</p>	<p>restoration is needed as proposed with the new EU Nature Restoration Plan, which includes measures to protect and restore biodiversity beyond protected areas. The Council also stated that it awaited a proposal for legally binding nature restoration targets, subject to an impact assessment.</p> <p>1. Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20.</p>	<p>restoration is needed as proposed with the new EU Nature Restoration Plan, which includes measures to protect and restore biodiversity beyond protected areas. The Council also stated that it awaited a proposal for legally binding nature restoration targets, subject to an impact assessment.</p> <p>1. Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20.</p>
Recital 10				
20	<p>(10) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a commitment to legally protect a minimum of 30 % of the land, including inland waters, and 30 % of the sea in the Union, of which at least one third should be under strict protection, including all remaining primary and old-growth forests. The criteria and guidance for the designation of additional protected areas by Member States¹ (the ‘Criteria and guidance’), developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders, highlight that if the restored areas comply or are expected to comply, once restoration produces its full effect, with the criteria for protected areas, those restored areas should also contribute</p>	<p>(10) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a commitment to legally protect a minimum of 30 % of the land, including inland waters, and 30 % of the sea in the Union, of which at least one third should be under strict protection, including all remaining primary and old-growth forests. The criteria and guidance for the designation of additional protected areas by Member States¹ (the ‘Criteria and guidance’), developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders, highlight that if the restored areas comply or are expected to comply, once restoration produces its full effect, with the criteria for protected areas, those restored areas should also contribute</p>	<p>(10) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a commitment to legally protect a minimum of 30 % of the land, including inland waters, and 30 % of the sea in the Union, of which at least one third should be under strict protection, including all remaining primary and old-growth forests. The criteria and guidance for the designation of additional protected areas by Member States¹ (the ‘Criteria and guidance’), developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders, highlight that if the restored areas comply or are expected to comply, once restoration produces its full effect, with the criteria for protected areas, those restored areas should also contribute</p>	<p>(10) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a commitment to legally protect a minimum of 30 % of the land, including inland waters, and 30 % of the sea in the Union, of which at least one third should be under strict protection, including all remaining primary and old-growth forests. The criteria and guidance for the designation of additional protected areas by Member States¹ (the ‘Criteria and guidance’), developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders, highlight that if the restored areas comply or are expected to comply, once restoration produces its full effect, with the criteria for protected areas, those restored areas should also contribute</p>

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	<p>towards the Union targets on protected areas. The Criteria and guidance also highlight that protected areas can provide an important contribution to the restoration targets in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, by creating the conditions for restoration efforts to be successful. This is particularly the case for areas which can recover naturally by stopping or limiting some of the pressures from human activities. Placing such areas, including in the marine environment, under strict protection, will, in some cases, be sufficient to lead to the recovery of the natural values they host. Moreover, it is emphasised in the Criteria and guidance that all Member States are expected to contribute towards reaching the Union targets on protected areas set out in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, to an extent that is proportionate to the natural values they host and to the potential they have for nature restoration.</p> <p>1. Commission Staff Working Document Criteria and guidance for protected areas designations (SWD(2022) 23 final).</p>	<p>towards the Union targets on protected areas. The Criteria and guidance also highlight that protected areas can provide an important contribution to the restoration targets in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, by creating the conditions for restoration efforts to be successful. This is particularly the case for areas which can recover naturally by stopping or limiting some of the pressures from human activities. Placing such areas, including in the marine environment, under strict protection, will, in some cases, be sufficient to lead to the recovery of the natural values they host. Moreover, it is emphasised in the Criteria and guidance that all Member States are expected to contribute towards reaching the Union targets on protected areas set out in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, to an extent that is proportionate to the natural values they host and to the potential they have for nature restoration.</p> <p>1. Commission Staff Working Document Criteria and guidance for protected areas designations (SWD(2022) 23 final).</p>	<p>towards the Union targets on protected areas. The Criteria and guidance also highlight that protected areas can provide an important contribution to the restoration targets in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, by creating the conditions for restoration efforts to be successful. This is particularly the case for areas which can recover naturally by stopping or limiting some of the pressures from human activities. Placing such areas, including in the marine environment, under strict protection, will, in some cases, be sufficient to lead to the recovery of the natural values they host. Moreover, it is emphasised in the Criteria and guidance that all Member States are expected to contribute towards reaching the Union targets on protected areas set out in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, to an extent that is proportionate to the natural values they host and to the potential they have for nature restoration.</p> <p>1. Commission Staff Working Document Criteria and guidance for protected areas designations (SWD(2022) 23 final).</p>	<p>towards the Union targets on protected areas. The Criteria and guidance also highlight that protected areas can provide an important contribution to the restoration targets in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, by creating the conditions for restoration efforts to be successful. This is particularly the case for areas which can recover naturally by stopping or limiting some of the pressures from human activities. Placing such areas, including in the marine environment, under strict protection, will, in some cases, be sufficient to lead to the recovery of the natural values they host. Moreover, it is emphasised in the Criteria and guidance that all Member States are expected to contribute towards reaching the Union targets on protected areas set out in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, to an extent that is proportionate to the natural values they host and to the potential they have for nature restoration.</p> <p>1. Commission Staff Working Document Criteria and guidance for protected areas designations (SWD(2022) 23 final).</p>
Recital 11				
21				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>(11) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a target to ensure that there is no deterioration in conservation trends or in the status of protected habitats and species and that at least 30 % of species and habitats not currently in favourable status will fall into that category or show a strong positive trend towards falling into that category by 2030. The guidance¹ developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders to support the achievement of these targets highlights that maintenance and restoration efforts are likely to be required for most of those habitats and species, either by halting their current negative trends by 2030 or by maintaining current stable or improving trends, or by preventing the decline of habitats and species with a favourable conservation status. The guidance further emphasises that those restoration efforts primarily need to be planned, implemented and coordinated at national or regional levels and that, in selecting and prioritising the species and habitats to be improved by 2030, synergies with other Union and international targets, in particular environmental or climate policy targets, are to be sought.</p>	<p>(11) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a target to ensure that there is no deterioration in conservation trends or in the status of protected habitats and species and that at least 30 % of species and habitats not currently in favourable status will fall into that category or show a strong positive trend towards falling into that category by 2030. The guidance¹ developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders to support the achievement of these targets highlights that maintenance and restoration efforts are likely to be required for most of those habitats and species, either by halting their current negative trends by 2030 or by maintaining current stable or improving trends, or by preventing the decline of habitats and species with a favourable conservation status. The guidance further emphasises that those restoration efforts primarily need to be planned, implemented and coordinated at national or regional levels and that, in selecting and prioritising the species and habitats to be improved by 2030, synergies with other Union and international targets, in particular environmental or climate policy targets, are to be sought.</p>	<p>(11) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a target to ensure that there is no deterioration in conservation trends or in the status of protected habitats and species and that at least 30 % of species and habitats not currently in favourable status will fall into that category or show a strong positive trend towards falling into that category by 2030. The guidance¹ developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders to support the achievement of these targets highlights that maintenance and restoration efforts are likely to be required for most of those habitats and species, either by halting their current negative trends by 2030 or by maintaining current stable or improving trends, or by preventing the decline of habitats and species with a favourable conservation status. The guidance further emphasises that those restoration efforts primarily need to be planned, implemented and coordinated at national or regional levels and that, in selecting and prioritising the species and habitats to be improved by 2030, synergies with other Union and international targets, in particular environmental or climate policy targets, are to be sought.</p>	<p>(11) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a target to ensure that there is no deterioration in conservation trends or in the status of protected habitats and species and that at least 30 % of species and habitats not currently in favourable status will fall into that category or show a strong positive trend towards falling into that category by 2030. The guidance¹ developed by the Commission in cooperation with Member States and stakeholders to support the achievement of these targets highlights that maintenance and restoration efforts are likely to be required for most of those habitats and species, either by halting their current negative trends by 2030 or by maintaining current stable or improving trends, or by preventing the decline of habitats and species with a favourable conservation status. The guidance further emphasises that those restoration efforts primarily need to be planned, implemented and coordinated at national or regional levels and that, in selecting and prioritising the species and habitats to be improved by 2030, synergies with other Union and international targets, in particular environmental or climate policy targets, are to be sought.</p>

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	1. Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]	1. Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]	1. Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]	1. Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]
Recital 12				
22	<p>(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020¹ noted that the Union has not yet managed to stem the decline of protected habitat types and species whose conservation is of concern to the Union. That decline is caused mostly by abandonment of extensive agriculture, intensifying management practices, the modification of hydrological regimes, urbanisation and pollution as well as unsustainable forestry activities and species exploitation. Furthermore, invasive alien species and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.</p> <p>1. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee "The state of nature in the European Union Report on the status and trends in 2013 - 2018 of species and habitat types protected by the Birds and Habitats Directives", COM/2020/635 final.</p>	<p>(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020¹ noted that the Union has not yet managed to stem the decline of protected habitat types and species whose conservation is of concern to the Union. That decline is caused mostly by abandonment of extensive agriculture, intensifying management practices, the modification of hydrological regimes, urbanisation and pollution as well as unsustainable forestry activities and species exploitation. Furthermore, invasive alien species and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.</p> <p>1. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee "The state of nature in the European Union Report on the status and trends in 2013 - 2018 of species and habitat types protected by the Birds and Habitats Directives", COM/2020/635 final.</p>	<p>(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020¹ noted that the Union has not yet managed to stem the decline of protected habitat types and species whose conservation is of concern to the Union. That decline is caused mostly by abandonment of extensive agriculture, intensifying management practices, the modification of hydrological regimes, urbanisation and pollution as well as unsustainable forestry activities and species exploitation. Furthermore, invasive alien species and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.</p> <p>1. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee "The state of nature in the European Union Report on the status and trends in 2013 - 2018 of species and habitat types protected by the Birds and Habitats Directives", COM/2020/635 final.</p>	<p>(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020¹ noted that the Union has not yet managed to stem the decline of protected habitat types and species whose conservation is of concern to the Union. That decline is caused mostly by abandonment of extensive agriculture, intensifying management practices, the modification of hydrological regimes, urbanisation and pollution as well as unsustainable forestry activities and species exploitation. Furthermore, invasive alien species and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.</p> <p>1. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee "The state of nature in the European Union Report on the status and trends in 2013 - 2018 of species and habitat types protected by the Birds and Habitats Directives", COM/2020/635 final.</p>
Recital 12a				

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22a		<p><u>(12a) The Commission's Trade Policy Review - An Open, Sustainable and Assertive Trade Policy¹ - states that the European Green Deal is the EU's new growth strategy that will be the driving force behind our competitiveness and will lead to a progressive but profound transformation of our economies, which in turn will have a strong bearing on trade patterns, while the EU's vast network of bilateral trade agreements is an essential platform to engage with our partners on climate change and biodiversity and therefore demands the introduction of 'mirror' measures, in line with WTO rules.</u></p> <p><u>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Trade Policy Review - An Open, Sustainable and Assertive Trade Policy - Brussels, 18.2.2021 COM(2021)0066 final.</u></p>	PUBLIC	<p><u>(12a) The European Green Deal will lead to a progressive and profound transformation of the economy of the Union and its Member States, which in turn will have a strong bearing on the Union's external action. It is important that the Union use its trade policy and extensive network of trade agreements to engage with partners on the protection of the environment and biodiversity also globally, while promoting a level playing field.</u></p>
Recital 13				
23	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable

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	growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and urban ecosystems deliver, if in good condition, a range of essential ecosystem services, and the benefits of restoring degraded ecosystems to good condition in all land and sea areas far outweigh the costs of restoration. Those services contribute to a broad range of socio-economic benefits, depending on the economic, social, cultural, regional and local characteristics.	growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and urban ecosystems deliver, if in good condition, a range of essential ecosystem services, and the benefits of restoring degraded ecosystems to good condition in all land and sea areas far outweigh the costs of restoration. Those services contribute to a broad range of socio-economic benefits, depending on the economic, social, cultural, regional and local characteristics.	growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and urban ecosystems deliver, if in good condition, a range of essential ecosystem services, and the benefits of restoring degraded ecosystems to good condition in all land and sea areas far outweigh the costs of restoration. Those services contribute to a broad range of socio-economic benefits, depending on the economic, social, cultural, regional and local characteristics.	growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and urban ecosystems deliver, if in good condition, a range of essential ecosystem services, and the benefits of restoring degraded ecosystems to good condition in all land and sea areas far outweigh the costs of restoration. Those services contribute to a broad range of socio-economic benefits, depending on the economic, social, cultural, regional and local characteristics.
Recital 14				
24	<p>(14) The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted the System of Environmental Economic Accounting - Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA)¹ at its 52nd session in March 2021. SEEA EA constitutes an integrated and comprehensive statistical framework for organising data about habitats and landscapes, measuring the extent, condition and services of ecosystems, tracking changes in ecosystem assets, and linking this information to economic and other human activity.</p> <p>¹. https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/doc</p>	<p>(14) The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted the System of Environmental Economic Accounting - Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA)¹ at its 52nd session in March 2021. SEEA EA constitutes an integrated and comprehensive statistical framework for organising data about habitats and landscapes, measuring the extent, condition and services of ecosystems, tracking changes in ecosystem assets, and linking this information to economic and other human activity.</p> <p>¹. https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/doc</p>	<p>(14) The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted the System of Environmental Economic Accounting - Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA)¹ at its 52nd session in March 2021. SEEA EA constitutes an integrated and comprehensive statistical framework for organising data about habitats and landscapes, measuring the extent, condition and services of ecosystems, tracking changes in ecosystem assets, and linking this information to economic and other human activity.</p> <p>¹. https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/doc</p>	<p>(14) The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted the System of Environmental Economic Accounting - Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA)¹ at its 52nd session in March 2021. SEEA EA constitutes an integrated and comprehensive statistical framework for organising data about habitats and landscapes, measuring the extent, condition and services of ecosystems, tracking changes in ecosystem assets, and linking this information to economic and other human activity.</p> <p>¹. https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/doc</p>

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	uments/EA/seea_ea_white_cover_final.pdf.	uments/EA/seea_ea_white_cover_final.pdf.	uments/EA/seea_ea_white_cover_final.pdf.	uments/EA/seea_ea_white_cover_final.pdf.
Recital 15				
25	<p>(15) Securing biodiverse ecosystems and tackling climate change are intrinsically linked. Nature and nature-based solutions, including natural carbon stocks and sinks, are fundamental for fighting the climate crisis. At the same time, the climate crisis is already a driver of terrestrial and marine ecosystem change, and the Union must prepare for the increasing intensity, frequency and pervasiveness of its effects. The Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹ on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C pointed out that some impacts may be long-lasting or irreversible. The Sixth IPCC Assessment Report² states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services³ considered climate change a key driver of change in nature, and it expected its impacts to increase</p>	<p>(15) Securing biodiverse ecosystems and tackling climate change are intrinsically linked. Nature and nature-based solutions, including natural carbon stocks and sinks, are fundamental for fighting the climate crisis. At the same time, the climate crisis is already a driver of terrestrial and marine ecosystem change, and the Union must prepare for the increasing intensity, frequency and pervasiveness of its effects. The Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹ on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C pointed out that some impacts may be long-lasting or irreversible. The Sixth IPCC Assessment Report² states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services³ considered climate change a key driver of change in nature, and it expected its impacts to increase</p>	<p>(15) Securing biodiverse ecosystems and tackling climate change are intrinsically linked. Nature and nature-based solutions, including natural carbon stocks and sinks, are fundamental for fighting the climate crisis. At the same time, the climate crisis is already a driver of terrestrial and marine ecosystem change, and the Union must prepare for the increasing intensity, frequency and pervasiveness of its effects. The Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹ on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C pointed out that some impacts may be long-lasting or irreversible. The Sixth IPCC Assessment Report² states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services³ considered climate change a key driver of change in nature, and it expected its impacts to increase</p>	<p>(15) Securing biodiverse ecosystems and tackling climate change are intrinsically linked. Nature and nature-based solutions, including natural carbon stocks and sinks, are fundamental for fighting the climate crisis. At the same time, the climate crisis is already a driver of terrestrial and marine ecosystem change, and the Union must prepare for the increasing intensity, frequency and pervasiveness of its effects. The Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹ on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C pointed out that some impacts may be long-lasting or irreversible. The Sixth IPCC Assessment Report² states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services³ considered climate change a key driver of change in nature, and it expected its impacts to increase</p>

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	<p>over the coming decades, in some cases surpassing the impact of other drivers of ecosystem change such as changed land and sea use.</p> <p>1. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)] https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/</p> <p>2. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch).</p> <p>3. IPBES (2019): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1148 pages. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673.</p>	<p>over the coming decades, in some cases surpassing the impact of other drivers of ecosystem change such as changed land and sea use.</p> <p>1. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)] https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/</p> <p>2. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch).</p> <p>3. IPBES (2019): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1148 pages. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673.</p>	<p>over the coming decades, in some cases surpassing the impact of other drivers of ecosystem change such as changed land and sea use.</p> <p>1. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)] https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/</p> <p>2. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch).</p> <p>3. IPBES (2019): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1148 pages. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673.</p>	<p>over the coming decades, in some cases surpassing the impact of other drivers of ecosystem change such as changed land and sea use.</p> <p>1. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)] https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/</p> <p>2. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch).</p> <p>3. IPBES (2019): Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. E. S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and H. T. Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 1148 pages. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3831673.</p>
Recital 16				
26	<p>(16) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and negative emissions</p>	<p>(16) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and negative emissions</p>	<p>(16) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and negative emissions</p>	<p>(16) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and negative emissions</p>

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	<p>thereafter, and to prioritise swift and predictable emission reductions and, at the same time, enhance removals by natural sinks. The restoration of ecosystems can make an important contribution to maintaining, managing and enhancing natural sinks and to increasing biodiversity while fighting climate change. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 also requires relevant Union institutions and the Member States to ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. It also requires that Member States integrate adaptation in all policy areas and promote nature-based solutions² and ecosystem-based adaptation.</p> <p>1. 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).</p> <p>2. Nature-based solutions are solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, that are cost-effective, and that simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity</p>	<p>thereafter, and to prioritise swift and predictable emission reductions and, at the same time, enhance removals by natural sinks. The restoration of ecosystems can make an important contribution to maintaining, managing and enhancing natural sinks and to increasing biodiversity while fighting climate change. 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Nature-based solutions are solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, that are cost-effective, and that simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity</p>

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	and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services.	and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services.	and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services.	and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services.
Recital 17				
27	<p>(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021¹ emphasises the need to promote nature-based solutions and recognises that cost-effective adaptation to climate change can be achieved by protecting and restoring wetlands and peatlands as well as coastal and marine ecosystems, by developing urban green spaces and installing green roofs and walls and by promoting and sustainably managing forests and farmland. Having a greater number of biodiverse ecosystems leads to a higher resilience to climate change and provides more effective forms of disaster reduction and prevention.</p> <p>¹ 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).</p>	<p>(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021¹ emphasises the need to promote nature-based solutions and recognises that cost-effective adaptation to climate change can be achieved by protecting and restoring wetlands and peatlands as well as coastal and marine ecosystems, by developing urban green spaces and installing green roofs and walls and by promoting and sustainably managing forests and farmland. Having a greater number of biodiverse ecosystems leads to a higher resilience to climate change and provides more effective forms of disaster reduction and prevention.</p> <p>¹ 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).</p>	<p>(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021¹ emphasises the need to promote nature-based solutions and recognises that cost-effective adaptation to climate change can be achieved by protecting and restoring wetlands and peatlands as well as coastal and marine ecosystems, by developing urban green spaces and installing green roofs and walls and by promoting and sustainably managing forests and farmland. Having a greater number of biodiverse ecosystems leads to a higher resilience to climate change and provides more effective forms of disaster reduction and prevention.</p> <p>¹ 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).</p>	<p>(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021¹ emphasises the need to promote nature-based solutions and recognises that cost-effective adaptation to climate change can be achieved by protecting and restoring wetlands and peatlands as well as coastal and marine ecosystems, by developing urban green spaces and installing green roofs and walls and by promoting and sustainably managing forests and farmland. Having a greater number of biodiverse ecosystems leads to a higher resilience to climate change and provides more effective forms of disaster reduction and prevention.</p> <p>¹ 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).</p>
Recital 18				
28				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>(18) Union climate policy is being revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999¹ aims to strengthen the contribution of the land sector to the overall climate ambition for 2030 and aligns the objectives as regards accounting of emissions and removals from the land use, land use change and forestry ('LULUCF') sector with related policy initiatives on biodiversity. That proposal emphasises the need for the protection and enhancement of nature-based carbon removals, for the improvement of the resilience of ecosystems to climate change, for the restoration of degraded land and ecosystems, and for rewetting peatlands. It further aims to improve the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals of land subject to protection and restoration. In this context, it is important that ecosystems in all land categories, including forests, grasslands, croplands and wetlands, are in good</p>	<p>(18) Union climate policy is being revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999¹ aims to strengthen the contribution of the land sector to the overall climate ambition for 2030 and aligns the objectives as regards accounting of emissions and removals from the land use, land use change and forestry ('LULUCF') sector with related policy initiatives on biodiversity. That proposal emphasises the need for the protection and enhancement of nature-based carbon removals, for the improvement of the resilience of ecosystems to climate change, for the restoration of degraded land and ecosystems, and for rewetting peatlands. It further aims to improve the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals of land subject to protection and restoration. In this context, it is important that ecosystems in all land categories, including forests, grasslands, croplands and wetlands, are in good</p>	<p>(18) Union climate policy is being revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999¹ aims to strengthen the contribution of the land sector to the overall climate ambition for 2030 and aligns the objectives as regards accounting of emissions and removals from the land use, land use change and forestry ('LULUCF') sector with related policy initiatives on biodiversity. That proposal emphasises the need for the protection and enhancement of nature-based carbon removals, for the improvement of the resilience of ecosystems to climate change, for the restoration of degraded land and ecosystems, and for rewetting peatlands. It further aims to improve the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals of land subject to protection and restoration. In this context, it is important that ecosystems in all land categories, including forests, grasslands, croplands and wetlands, are in good</p>	<p>(18) Union climate policy is being revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999¹ aims to strengthen the contribution of the land sector to the overall climate ambition for 2030 and aligns the objectives as regards accounting of emissions and removals from the land use, land use change and forestry ('LULUCF') sector with related policy initiatives on biodiversity. That proposal emphasises the need for the protection and enhancement of nature-based carbon removals, for the improvement of the resilience of ecosystems to climate change, for the restoration of degraded land and ecosystems, and for rewetting peatlands. It further aims to improve the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals of land subject to protection and restoration. In this context, it is important that ecosystems in all land categories, including forests, grasslands, croplands and wetlands, are in good</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>condition in order to be able to effectively capture and store carbon.</p> <p>1. Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030 and committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality by 2035 in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review (COM/2021/554 final).</p>	<p>condition in order to be able to effectively capture and store carbon.</p> <p>1. Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030 and committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality by 2035 in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review (COM/2021/554 final).</p>	<p>condition in order to be able to effectively capture and store carbon.</p> <p>1. Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030 and committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality by 2035 in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review (COM/2021/554 final).</p>	<p>condition in order to be able to effectively capture and store carbon.</p> <p>1. Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the compliance rules, setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030 and committing to the collective achievement of climate neutrality by 2035 in the land use, forestry and agriculture sector, and (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review (COM/2021/554 final).</p>
Recital 19				
29	<p>(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.¹ Evidence shows that restoring agro-ecosystems has positive impacts on food productivity in the long-term, and that the restoration of nature acts as an insurance policy to ensure the EU's long-term sustainability and resilience.</p> <p>1. 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.</p>	<p>(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.¹ Evidence shows that restoring agro-ecosystems has positive impacts on food productivity in the long-term, and that the restoration of nature acts as an insurance policy to ensure the EU's long-term sustainability and resilience.</p> <p>1. 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.</p>	<p>(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.¹ Evidence shows that restoring agro-ecosystems has positive impacts on food productivity in the long-term, and that the restoration of nature acts as an insurance policy to ensure the EU's long-term sustainability and resilience.</p> <p>1. 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.</p>	<p>(19) Geo-political developments have further underlined the need to safeguard the resilience of food systems.¹ Evidence shows that restoring agro-ecosystems has positive impacts on food productivity in the long-term, and that the restoration of nature acts as an insurance policy to ensure the EU's long-term sustainability and resilience.</p> <p>1. 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.</p>
Recital 20				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
30	<p>(20) In the final report of the Conference on the Future of Europe, citizens call on the Union to protect and restore biodiversity, the landscape and oceans, eliminate pollution and to foster knowledge, awareness, education, and dialogues on environment, climate change, energy use, and sustainability.¹</p> <p>1. Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.</p>	<p>(20) In the final report of the Conference on the Future of Europe, citizens call on the Union to protect and restore biodiversity, the landscape and oceans, eliminate pollution and to foster knowledge, awareness, education, and dialogues on environment, climate change, energy use, and sustainability.¹</p> <p>1. Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.</p>	<p>(20) In the final report of the Conference on the Future of Europe, citizens call on the Union to protect and restore biodiversity, the landscape and oceans, eliminate pollution and to foster knowledge, awareness, education, and dialogues on environment, climate change, energy use, and sustainability.¹</p> <p>1. Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.</p>	<p>(20) In the final report of the Conference on the Future of Europe, citizens call on the Union to protect and restore biodiversity, the landscape and oceans, eliminate pollution and to foster knowledge, awareness, education, and dialogues on environment, climate change, energy use, and sustainability.¹</p> <p>1. Conference on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.</p>
Recital 21				
31	<p>(21) The restoration of ecosystems, coupled with efforts to reduce wildlife trade and consumption, will also help prevent and build up resilience to possible future communicable diseases with zoonotic potential, therefore decreasing the risks of outbreaks and pandemics, and contribute to support EU and global efforts to apply the One Health approach, which recognises the intrinsic connection between human health, animal health and healthy resilient nature.</p>	<p>(21) The restoration of ecosystems, coupled with efforts to reduce wildlife trade and consumption, will also help prevent and build up resilience to possible future communicable diseases with zoonotic potential, therefore decreasing the risks of outbreaks and pandemics, and contribute to support EU and global efforts to apply the One Health approach, which recognises the intrinsic connection between human health, animal health and healthy resilient nature.</p>	<p>(21) The restoration of ecosystems, coupled with efforts to reduce wildlife trade and consumption, will also help prevent and build up resilience to possible future communicable diseases with zoonotic potential, therefore decreasing the risks of outbreaks and pandemics, and contribute to support EU and global efforts to apply the One Health approach, which recognises the intrinsic connection between human health, animal health and healthy resilient nature.</p>	<p>(21) The restoration of ecosystems, coupled with efforts to reduce wildlife trade and consumption, will also help prevent and build up resilience to possible future communicable diseases with zoonotic potential, therefore decreasing the risks of outbreaks and pandemics, and contribute to support EU and global efforts to apply the One Health approach, which recognises the intrinsic connection between human health, animal health and healthy resilient nature.</p>
Recital 22				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
32	<p>(22) Soils are an integral part of terrestrial ecosystems. The Commission's 2021 Communication 'EU Soil Strategy for 2030'¹ outlines the need to restore degraded soils and enhance soil biodiversity.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU Soil Strategy for 2030 Reaping the benefits of healthy soils for people, food, nature and climate (COM/2021/699 final).</p>	<p>(22) Soils are an integral part of terrestrial ecosystems. The Commission's 2021 Communication 'EU Soil Strategy for 2030'¹ outlines the need to restore degraded soils and enhance soil biodiversity. <u>The Global Mechanism and the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) have established the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme to assist countries to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030.</u></p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU Soil Strategy for 2030 Reaping the benefits of healthy soils for people, food, nature and climate— (COM/2021/699 final).</p>	<p>(22) Soils are an integral part of terrestrial ecosystems. The Commission's 2021 Communication 'EU Soil Strategy for 2030'¹ outlines the need to restore degraded soils and enhance soil biodiversity. The Global Mechanism and the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) have established the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme to assist countries to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU Soil Strategy for 2030 Reaping the benefits of healthy soils for people, food, nature and climate— (COM/2021/699 final).</p>	
Recital 23				
33	<p>(23) Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council² aim to ensure the long-term protection, conservation and survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats as well as the ecosystems of which they are part. Natura 2000, which was</p>	<p>(23) Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council² aim to ensure the long-term protection, conservation and survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats as well as the ecosystems of which they are part. Natura 2000, which was</p>	<p>(23) Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council² aim to ensure the long-term protection, conservation and survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats as well as the ecosystems of which they are part. Natura 2000, which was</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>established in 1992 and is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world, is the key instrument implementing the objectives of those two Directives.</p> <p>1. 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). 2. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).</p>	<p>established in 1992 and is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world, is the key instrument implementing the objectives of those two Directives.</p> <p><u><i>This Regulation should, as those two Directives, apply to the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaties apply, and thereby also aligning with Directive 2008/56/EC.</i></u></p> <p>1. 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). 2. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).</p>	<p>established in 1992 and is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world, is the key instrument implementing the objectives of those two Directives.</p> <p>This Regulation should, as those two Directives, apply to the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaties apply, and thereby also aligning with Directive 2008/56/EC.</p> <p>1. 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). 2. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7).</p>	

Recital 24

34	<p>(24) A framework and guidance¹ already exist to determine good condition of habitat types protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and to determine sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of species falling within the scope of that Directive. Restoration targets for those habitat types and habitats of species can be set based on that framework and guidance. However, such restoration will not be enough to reverse biodiversity loss and</p>	<p>(24) A framework and guidance¹ already exist to determine good condition of habitat types protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and to determine sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of species falling within the scope of that Directive. Restoration targets for those habitat types and habitats of species can be set based on that framework and guidance. However, such restoration will not be enough to reverse biodiversity loss and</p>	<p>(24) A framework and guidance¹ already exist to determine good condition of habitat types protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and to determine sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of species falling within the scope of that Directive. Restoration targets for those habitat types and habitats of species can be set based on that framework and guidance. However, such restoration will not be enough to reverse biodiversity loss and</p>	<p>(24) A framework and guidance¹ already exist to determine good condition of habitat types protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and to determine sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of species falling within the scope of that Directive. Restoration targets for those habitat types and habitats of species can be set based on that framework and guidance. However, such restoration will not be enough to reverse biodiversity loss and</p>
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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>recover all ecosystems. Therefore, additional obligations should be established based on specific indicators in order to enhance biodiversity at the scale of wider ecosystems.</p> <p>1. DG Environment. 2017, “Reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive: Explanatory notes and guidelines for the period 2013-2018” and DG Environment 2013, “Interpretation manual of European Union habitats Eur 28”.</p>	<p>recover all ecosystems. Therefore, additional obligations should be established based on specific indicators in order to enhance biodiversity at the scale of wider ecosystems.</p> <p>1. DG Environment. 2017, “Reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive: Explanatory notes and guidelines for the period 2013-2018” and DG Environment 2013, “Interpretation manual of European Union habitats Eur 28”.</p>	<p>recover all ecosystems. Therefore, additional obligations should be established based on specific indicators in order to enhance biodiversity at the scale of wider ecosystems.</p> <p>1. DG Environment. 2017, “Reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive: Explanatory notes and guidelines for the period 2013-2018” and DG Environment 2013, “Interpretation manual of European Union habitats Eur 28”.</p>	<p>recover all ecosystems. Therefore, additional obligations should be established based on specific indicators in order to enhance biodiversity at the scale of wider ecosystems.</p> <p>1. DG Environment. 2017, “Reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive: Explanatory notes and guidelines for the period 2013-2018” and DG Environment 2013, “Interpretation manual of European Union habitats Eur 28”.</p>
Recital 25				
35	<p>(25) Building on Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in order to support the achievement of the objectives set out in those Directives, Member States should put in place restoration measures to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.</p>	<p>(25) Building on Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in order to support the achievement of the objectives set out in those Directives, Member States should put in place restoration measures to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.</p>	<p>(25) Building on Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in order to support the achievement of the objectives set out in those Directives, Member States should put in place restoration measures to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.</p>	<p>(25) Building on Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in order to support the achievement of the objectives set out in those Directives, Member States should put in place restoration measures to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.</p>
Recital 26				
36	<p>(26) Directive 92/43/EEC aims to maintain and restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Union interest. However, it does not set a deadline for achieving that</p>	<p>(26) Directive 92/43/EEC aims to maintain and restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Union interest. However, it does not set a deadline for achieving that</p>	<p>(26) Directive 92/43/EEC aims to maintain and restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Union interest. However, it does not set a deadline for achieving that</p>	<p>(26) Directive 92/43/EEC aims to maintain and restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Union interest. However, it does not set a deadline for achieving that</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	goal. Similarly, Directive 2009/147/EC does not establish a deadline for the recovery of bird populations in the Union.	goal. Similarly, Directive 2009/147/EC does not establish a deadline for the recovery of bird populations in the Union.	goal. Similarly, Directive 2009/147/EC does not establish a deadline for the recovery of bird populations in the Union.	goal. Similarly, Directive 2009/147/EC does not establish a deadline for the recovery of bird populations in the Union.
Recital 27				
37	(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place restoration measures within and beyond Natura 2000 sites, in order to gradually improve the condition of protected habitat types across the Union as well as to re-establish them until the favourable reference area needed to achieve favourable conservation status of those habitat types in the Union is reached. In order to give the necessary flexibility to Member States to put in place large scale restoration efforts, it is appropriate to group habitat types according to the ecosystem to which they belong and set the time-bound and quantified area-based targets for groups of habitat types. This will allow Member States to choose which habitats to restore first within the group.	(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place restoration measures within and beyond Natura 2000 sites, in order to gradually improve the condition of protected habitat types across the Union as well as to re-establish them until the favourable reference area needed to achieve favourable conservation status of those habitat types in the Union is reached. In order to give the necessary flexibility to Member States to put in place large scale restoration efforts, it is appropriate to group habitat types according to the ecosystem to which they belong and set the time-bound and quantified area-based targets for groups of habitat types. This will allow Member States to choose which habitats to restore first within the group.	(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place restoration measures within and beyond Natura 2000 sites, in order to gradually improve the condition of protected habitat types across the Union as well as to re-establish them until the favourable reference area needed to achieve favourable conservation status of those habitat types in the Union is reached. In order to give the necessary flexibility to Member States to put in place large scale restoration efforts, it is appropriate to group habitat types according to the ecosystem to which they belong and set the time-bound and quantified area-based targets for groups of habitat types. This will allow Member States to choose which habitats to restore first within the group.	(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place restoration measures within and beyond Natura 2000 sites, in order to gradually improve the condition of protected habitat types across the Union as well as to re-establish them until the favourable reference area needed to achieve favourable conservation status of those habitat types in the Union is reached. In order to give the necessary flexibility to Member States to put in place large scale restoration efforts, it is appropriate to group habitat types according to the ecosystem to which they belong and set the time-bound and quantified area-based targets for groups of habitat types. This will allow Member States to choose which habitats to restore first within the group.
Recital 28				
38	(28) Similar requirements should be	(28) Similar requirements should be	(28) Similar requirements should be	(28) Similar requirements should be

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	set for the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC and habitats of wild birds that fall within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, having special regard to the connectivity needed between both of those habitats in order for the species populations to thrive.	set for the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC and habitats of wild birds that fall within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, having special regard to the connectivity needed between both of those habitats in order for the species populations to thrive.	set for the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC and habitats of wild birds that fall within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, having special regard to the connectivity needed between both of those habitats in order for the species populations to thrive.	set for the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC and habitats of wild birds that fall within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, having special regard to the connectivity needed between both of those habitats in order for the species populations to thrive.
Recital 29				
39	(29) It is necessary that the restoration measures for habitat types are adequate and suitable to reach good condition and the favourable reference areas as swiftly as possible, with a view to achieving their favourable conservation status. It is important that the restoration measures are those necessary to achieve the time-bound and quantified area-based targets. It is also necessary that the restoration measures for the habitats of the species are adequate and suitable to reach their sufficient quality and quantity as swiftly as possible with a view to achieving the favourable conservation status of the species.	(29) It is necessary that the restoration measures for habitat types are adequate and suitable to reach good condition and the favourable reference areas as swiftly as possible, with a view to achieving their favourable conservation status. It is important that the restoration measures are those necessary to achieve the time-bound and quantified area-based targets. It is also necessary that the restoration measures for the habitats of the species are adequate and suitable to reach their sufficient quality and quantity as swiftly as possible with a view to achieving the favourable conservation status of the species.	(29) It is necessary that the restoration measures for habitat types are adequate and suitable to reach good condition and the favourable reference areas as swiftly as possible, with a view to achieving their favourable conservation status. It is important that the restoration measures are those necessary to achieve the time-bound and quantified area-based targets. It is also necessary that the restoration measures for the habitats of the species are adequate and suitable to reach their sufficient quality and quantity as swiftly as possible with a view to achieving the favourable conservation status of the species.	(29) It is necessary that the restoration measures for habitat types are adequate and suitable to reach good condition and the favourable reference areas as swiftly as possible, with a view to achieving their favourable conservation status. It is important that the restoration measures are those necessary to achieve the time-bound and quantified area-based targets. It is also necessary that the restoration measures for the habitats of the species are adequate and suitable to reach their sufficient quality and quantity as swiftly as possible with a view to achieving the favourable conservation status of the species.
Recital 29a				
39a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<p><u>(29a) Restoration measures under this Regulation to restore or maintain certain habitat types listed in Annex I, such as grasslands, heath or wetland habitat types, may in certain cases require the removal of forest in order to reinstall conservation-driven management, which might include activities such as mowing or grazing. Nature restoration and halting deforestation are both important and mutually reinforcing environmental objectives. The Commission will develop guidelines, as mentioned in recital 36 of Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) No. [XXXX/2023] on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No. 995/2010, in order to clarify the interpretation of the definition of "agricultural use" in Article 2 of that Regulation, in particular in relation to the conversion of forest to land the purpose of which is not agricultural use.</u></p>	<p>(29a) Restoration measures under this Regulation to restore or maintain certain habitat types listed in Annex I, such as grasslands, heath or wetland habitat types, may in certain cases require the removal of forest in order to reinstall conservation-driven management, which might include activities such as mowing or grazing. Nature restoration and halting deforestation are both important and mutually reinforcing environmental objectives. The Commission will develop guidelines, as mentioned in recital 36 of Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) No. [XXXX/2023] on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No. 995/2010, in order to clarify the interpretation of the definition of "agricultural use" in Article 2 of that Regulation, in particular in relation to the conversion of forest to land the purpose of which is not agricultural use.</p>	
Recital 30				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
40	(30) It is important to ensure that the restoration measures put in place under this Regulation deliver concrete and measurable improvement in the condition of the ecosystems, both at the level of the individual areas subject to restoration and at national and Union levels.	(30) It is important to ensure that the restoration measures put in place under this Regulation deliver concrete and measurable improvement in the condition of the ecosystems, both at the level of the individual areas subject to restoration and at national and Union levels.	(30) It is important to ensure that the restoration measures put in place under this Regulation deliver concrete and measurable improvement in the condition of the ecosystems, both at the level of the individual areas subject to restoration and at national and Union levels.	(30) It is important to ensure that the restoration measures put in place under this Regulation deliver concrete and measurable improvement in the condition of the ecosystems, both at the level of the individual areas subject to restoration and at national and Union levels.
Recital 31				
41	(31) In order to ensure that the restoration measures are efficient and that their results can be measured over time, it is essential that the areas that are subject to such restoration measures, with a view to improving the condition of habitats that fall within the scope of Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC, to re-establish those habitats and to improve their connectivity, show a continuous improvement until good condition is reached.	(31) In order to ensure that the restoration measures are efficient and that their results can be measured over time, it is essential that the areas that are subject to such restoration measures, with a view to improving the condition of habitats that fall within the scope of Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC, to re-establish those habitats and to improve their connectivity, show a continuous improvement until good condition is reached.	(31) In order to ensure that the restoration measures are efficient and that their results can be measured over time, it is essential that the areas that are subject to such restoration measures, with a view to improving the condition of habitats that fall within the scope of Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC, to re-establish those habitats and to improve their connectivity, show a continuous improvement until good condition is reached.	(31) In order to ensure that the restoration measures are efficient and that their results can be measured over time, it is essential that the areas that are subject to such restoration measures, with a view to improving the condition of habitats that fall within the scope of Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC, to re-establish those habitats and to improve their connectivity, show a continuous improvement until good condition is reached.
Recital 32				
42	(32) It is also essential that the areas that are subject to restoration measures with a view to improving the quality and quantity of the	(32) It is also essential that the areas that are subject to restoration measures with a view to improving the quality and quantity of the	(32) It is also essential that the areas that are subject to restoration measures with a view to improving the quality and quantity of the	(32) It is also essential that the areas that are subject to restoration measures with a view to improving the quality and quantity of the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, show a continuous improvement to contribute to the achievement of a sufficient quantity and quality of the habitats of such species.	habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, show a continuous improvement to contribute to the achievement of a sufficient quantity and quality of the habitats of such species.	habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, show a continuous improvement to contribute to the achievement of a sufficient quantity and quality of the habitats of such species.	habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, show a continuous improvement to contribute to the achievement of a sufficient quantity and quality of the habitats of such species.
Recital 33				
43	(33) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the areas covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC that are in good condition across the territory of Member States and of the Union as a whole, until the favourable reference area for each habitat type is reached and at least 90 % at Member State level of that area is in good condition, so as to allow those habitat types in the Union to achieve favourable conservation status.	(33) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the areas covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC that are in good condition across the territory of Member States and of the Union as a whole, until the favourable reference area for each habitat type is reached and at least 90 % at Member State level of that area is in good condition, so as to allow those habitat types in the Union to achieve favourable conservation status.	(33) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the areas covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC that are in good condition across the territory of Member States and of the Union as a whole, until the favourable reference area for each habitat type is reached and at least 90 % at Member State level of that area is in good condition, so as to allow those habitat types in the Union to achieve favourable conservation status.	(33) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the areas covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC that are in good condition across the territory of Member States and of the Union as a whole, until the favourable reference area for each habitat type is reached and at least 90 % at Member State level of that area is in good condition, so as to allow those habitat types in the Union to achieve favourable conservation status.
Recital 34				
44	(34) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of	(34) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of	(34) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of	(34) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, across the territory of Member States and ultimately of the Union, until it is sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of those species.	Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, across the territory of Member States and ultimately of the Union, until it is sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of those species.	Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, across the territory of Member States and ultimately of the Union, until it is sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of those species.	Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, across the territory of Member States and ultimately of the Union, until it is sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of those species.
Recital 35				
45	(35) It is important that the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation do not deteriorate as compared to the current situation, considering the current restoration needs and the necessity not to further increase the restoration needs in the future. It is, however, appropriate to consider the possibility of force majeure, which may result in the deterioration of areas covered by those habitat types, as well as unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change, or as a result of a plan or project of overriding public interest, for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis, or of a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC.	(35) It is important that the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation <u>subject to restoration measures show a continuous improvement until they reach good condition, and that they thereafter</u> do not <u>significantly</u> deteriorate, <u>so as not to jeopardize the long-term maintenance or achievement of good condition. It is also important that Member States endeavour to make efforts with the aim to prevent significant deterioration of areas covered by such habitat types either already in good condition or not in good condition and still not subject to restoration measures. Such measures are important to avoid increasing as compared to the current situation, considering the current restoration needs and the necessity not to further increase</u> the restoration needs in the future <u>and</u>	(35) It is important that the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation subject to restoration measures show a continuous improvement until they reach good condition, and that they thereafter do not significantly deteriorate, so as not to jeopardize the long-term maintenance or achievement of good condition. It is also important that Member States endeavour to make efforts with the aim to prevent significant deterioration of areas covered by such habitat types either already in good condition or not in good condition and still not subject to restoration measures. Such measures are important to avoid increasing as compared to the current situation, considering the current restoration needs and the necessity not to further increase the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<p><u>should focus on areas of habitat types, as identified by the Member States in their national restoration plans, that are necessary to restore in order to reach the restoration targets.</u> It is, however, appropriate to consider the possibility of force majeure, <u>such as natural disasters,</u> which may result in the deterioration of areas covered by those habitat types, as well as unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change, or as a. <u>Outside Natura 2000 sites it is appropriate to also consider the</u> result of a plan or project of overriding public interest, for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, <u>. For areas subject to restoration, this should</u> to be determined on a case-by-case basis, or of a plan or project <u>case-by-case basis. For Natura 2000 sites, plans and projects are</u> authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC. <u>Where an area is transformed from one habitat type to another falling within the scope of this Regulation as a desired result of a restoration measure, the area should not be considered to deteriorate.</u></p>	<p>restoration needs in the future. It is, however, and should focus on areas of habitat types, as identified by the Member States in their national restoration plans, that are necessary to restore in order to reach the restoration targets. It is appropriate to consider the possibility of force majeure, such as natural disasters, which may result in the deterioration of areas covered by those habitat types, as well as unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change, or as a. Outside Natura 2000 sites it is appropriate to also consider the result of a plan or project of overriding public interest, for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to . For areas subject to restoration, this should be determined on a case by case basis, or of a plan or project case-by-case basis. For Natura 2000 sites, plans and projects are authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC. Where an area is transformed from one habitat type to another falling within the scope of this Regulation as a desired result of a restoration measure, the area should not be considered to deteriorate.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Recital 35a				
45a		<p><u>(35a) For the purposes of the derogations from the obligations of continuous improvement and non-deterioration outside Natura 2000 sites in this Regulation, Member States should presume plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, their connection to the grid, the related grid itself and storage assets, as being of overriding public interest. Member States may decide to restrict the application of this presumption in duly justified and specific circumstances, such as reasons related to national defence. In addition, Member States may exempt these projects from the obligation to demonstrate that no less damaging alternative solutions are available for the purposes of the application of those derogations, provided that the projects have been subject to a strategic environmental assessment or an environmental impact assessment. Considering such plants as being of overriding public interest and, where applicable, limiting the requirement to assess less damaging alternative solutions would allow such projects to benefit from a simplified assessment as regards the</u></p>	<p>(35a) For the purposes of the derogations from the obligations of continuous improvement and non-deterioration outside Natura 2000 sites in this Regulation, Member States should presume plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, their connection to the grid, the related grid itself and storage assets, as being of overriding public interest. Member States may decide to restrict the application of this presumption in duly justified and specific circumstances, such as reasons related to national defence. In addition, Member States may exempt these projects from the obligation to demonstrate that no less damaging alternative solutions are available for the purposes of the application of those derogations, provided that the projects have been subject to a strategic environmental assessment or an environmental impact assessment. Considering such plants as being of overriding public interest and, where applicable, limiting the requirement to assess less damaging alternative solutions</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u><i>derogations to the assessment of overriding public interest under this Regulation.</i></u>	would allow such projects to benefit from a simplified assessment as regards the derogations to the assessment of overriding public interest under this Regulation.	
Recital 35a				
45b		<u><i>(35b) Activities having as their sole purpose defence or national security should be given utmost priority. Therefore, Member States may when putting in place restoration measures exempt areas used for activities with the sole purpose of national defence if these measures are deemed to be incompatible with the continued military use of the areas in question. In addition for the purpose of the application of the provisions on derogations from the obligations of continuous improvement and non-deterioration outside Natura 2000 sites in this Regulation, Member States should be allowed to presume that plans and projects concerning such activities as being of overriding public interest. Member States may also exempt these projects from the obligation to demonstrate that no less damaging alternative solutions</i></u>	(35b) Activities having as their sole purpose defence or national security should be given utmost priority. Therefore, Member States may when putting in place restoration measures exempt areas used for activities with the sole purpose of national defence if these measures are deemed to be incompatible with the continued military use of the areas in question. In addition for the purpose of the application of the provisions on derogations from the obligations of continuous improvement and non-deterioration outside Natura 2000 sites in this Regulation, Member States should be allowed to presume that plans and projects concerning such activities as being of overriding public interest. Member States may also exempt these projects from the obligation to demonstrate that no less	<u><i>(35b) Activities having as their sole purpose defence or national security should be given utmost priority. Therefore, Member States may when putting in place restoration measures exempt areas used for activities with the sole purpose of national defence if these measures are deemed to be incompatible with the continued military use of the areas in question. In addition for the purpose of the application of the provisions on derogations from the obligations of continuous improvement and non-deterioration outside Natura 2000 sites in this Regulation, Member States should be allowed to presume that plans and projects concerning such activities as being of overriding public interest. Member States may also exempt these projects from the obligation to demonstrate that no less damaging alternative solutions</i></u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>are available, but should put in place measures, as far as reasonable and practicable, with the aim to mitigate the impacts on the habitat types, where they apply this exemption.</u>	damaging alternative solutions are available, but should put in place measures, as far as reasonable and practicable, with the aim to mitigate the impacts on the habitat types, where they apply this exemption.	<u>are available, but should put in place measures, as far as reasonable and practicable, with the aim to mitigate the impacts on the habitat types, where they apply this exemption.</u>
Recital 36				
46	(36) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 emphasises the need for stronger action to restore degraded marine ecosystems, including carbon-rich ecosystems and important fish spawning and nursery areas. The Strategy also announces that the Commission is to propose a new action plan to conserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems.	(36) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 emphasises the need for stronger action to restore degraded marine ecosystems, including carbon-rich ecosystems and important fish spawning and nursery areas. The Strategy also announces that the Commission is to propose a new action plan to conserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems.	(36) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 emphasises the need for stronger action to restore degraded marine ecosystems, including carbon-rich ecosystems and important fish spawning and nursery areas. The Strategy also announces that the Commission is to propose a new action plan to conserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems.	(36) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 emphasises the need for stronger action to restore degraded marine ecosystems, including carbon-rich ecosystems and important fish spawning and nursery areas. The Strategy also announces that the Commission is to propose a new action plan to conserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems.
Recital 37				
47	(37) The marine habitat types listed in Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC are defined broadly and comprise many ecologically different sub-types with different restoration potential, which makes it difficult for Member States to establish appropriate restoration measures at the level of those habitat types. The	(37) The marine habitat types listed in Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC are defined broadly and comprise many ecologically different sub-types with different restoration potential, which makes it difficult for Member States to establish appropriate restoration measures at the level of those habitat types. The	(37) The marine habitat types listed in Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC are defined broadly and comprise many ecologically different sub-types with different restoration potential, which makes it difficult for Member States to establish appropriate restoration measures at the level of those habitat types. The	(37) The marine habitat types listed in Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC are defined broadly and comprise many ecologically different sub-types with different restoration potential, which makes it difficult for Member States to establish appropriate restoration measures at the level of those habitat types. The

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	marine habitat types should therefore be further specified by using relevant levels of the European nature information system (EUNIS) classification of marine habitats. Member States should establish favourable reference areas for reaching the favourable conservation status of each of those habitat types, in so far as those reference areas are not already addressed in other Union legislation.	marine habitat types should therefore be further specified by using relevant levels of the European nature information system (EUNIS) classification of marine habitats. Member States should establish favourable reference areas for reaching the favourable conservation status of each of those habitat types, in so far as those reference areas are not already addressed in other Union legislation. <u><i>The group of marine soft sediment habitat types, corresponding to certain of the broad benthic habitat types specified under Directive 2008/56/EC, are widely represented in marine waters of several Member States. Therefore Member States should be allowed to limit the restoration measures, that are put in place gradually, to a smaller proportion of the area of these habitat types not in good condition, provided that this does not prevent good environmental status, as determined pursuant to Article 9(1) of Directive 2008/56/EC, from being achieved or maintained, taking into account in particular threshold values for descriptors 1 and 6, laid down in accordance with Article 9(3) of that Directive, for the extent of loss of these habitat types, for adverse effects on</i></u>	marine habitat types should therefore be further specified by using relevant levels of the European nature information system (EUNIS) classification of marine habitats. Member States should establish favourable reference areas for reaching the favourable conservation status of each of those habitat types, in so far as those reference areas are not already addressed in other Union legislation. The group of marine soft sediment habitat types, corresponding to certain of the broad benthic habitat types specified under Directive 2008/56/EC, are widely represented in marine waters of several Member States. Therefore Member States should be allowed to limit the restoration measures, that are put in place gradually, to a smaller proportion of the area of these habitat types not in good condition, provided that this does not prevent good environmental status, as determined pursuant to Article 9(1) of Directive 2008/56/EC, from being achieved or maintained, taking into account in particular threshold values for descriptors 1 and 6, laid down in accordance with Article 9(3) of that Directive, for the extent of loss of these habitat types, for	marine habitat types should therefore be further specified by using relevant levels of the European nature information system (EUNIS) classification of marine habitats. Member States should establish favourable reference areas for reaching the favourable conservation status of each of those habitat types, in so far as those reference areas are not already addressed in other Union legislation. <u><i>The group of marine soft sediment habitat types, corresponding to certain of the broad benthic habitat types specified under Directive 2008/56/EC, are widely represented in marine waters of several Member States. Therefore Member States should be allowed to limit the restoration measures, that are put in place gradually, to a smaller proportion of the area of these habitat types not in good condition, provided that this does not prevent good environmental status, as determined pursuant to Article 9(1) of Directive 2008/56/EC, from being achieved or maintained, taking into account in particular threshold values for descriptors 1 and 6, laid down in accordance with Article 9(3) of that Directive, for the extent of loss of these habitat types, for adverse effects on</i></u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u><i>the condition of these habitat types and for the maximum allowable extent of those adverse effects.</i></u>	adverse effects on the condition of these habitat types and for the maximum allowable extent of those adverse effects.	<u><i>the condition of these habitat types and for the maximum allowable extent of those adverse effects.</i></u>
Recital 38				
48	<p>(38) Where the protection coastal and marine habitats requires that fishing or aquaculture activities are regulated, the common fisheries policy applies. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ provides, in particular, that the common fisheries policy is to implement the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management so as to ensure that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised. That Regulation also provides that that policy is to endeavour to ensure that aquaculture and fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment.</p> <p>¹. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).</p>	<p>(38) Where the protection <u>of</u> coastal and marine habitats requires that fishing or aquaculture activities are regulated, the common fisheries policy applies. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ provides, in particular, that the common fisheries policy is to implement the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management so as to ensure that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised. That Regulation also provides that that policy is to endeavour to ensure that aquaculture and fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment.</p> <p>¹. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).</p>	<p>(38) Where the protection of coastal and marine habitats requires that fishing or aquaculture activities are regulated, the common fisheries policy applies. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ provides, in particular, that the common fisheries policy is to implement the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management so as to ensure that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised. That Regulation also provides that that policy is to endeavour to ensure that aquaculture and fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment.</p> <p>¹. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).</p>	<p>(38) Where the protection coastal and marine habitats requires that fishing or aquaculture activities are regulated, the common fisheries policy applies. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ provides, in particular, that the common fisheries policy is to implement the ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management so as to ensure that negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine ecosystem are minimised. That Regulation also provides that that policy is to endeavour to ensure that aquaculture and fisheries activities avoid the degradation of the marine environment.</p> <p>¹. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22).</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Recital 39				
49	<p>(39) In order to achieve the objective of continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature, Member States should make full use of the possibilities provided under the common fisheries policy. Within the scope of the exclusive competence of the Union with regard to conservation of marine biological resources, Member States have the possibility to take non-discriminatory measures for the conservation and management of fish stocks and the maintenance or improvement of the conservation status of marine ecosystems within the limit of 12 nautical miles. In addition, Member States that have a direct management interest have the possibility to agree to submit joint recommendations for conservation measures necessary for compliance with obligations under Union law on the environment. Such measures will be assessed and adopted according to the rules and procedures provided for under the common fisheries policy.</p>	<p>(39) In order to achieve the objective of continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature, Member States should make full use of the possibilities provided under the common fisheries policy. Within the scope of the exclusive competence of the Union with regard to conservation of marine biological resources, Member States have the possibility to take non-discriminatory measures for the conservation and management of fish stocks and the maintenance or improvement of the conservation status of marine ecosystems within the limit of 12 nautical miles. In addition, Member States that have a direct management interest have the possibility to agree to submit joint recommendations for conservation measures necessary for compliance with obligations under Union law on the environment. Such measures will be assessed and adopted according to the rules and procedures provided for under the common fisheries policy.</p>	<p>(39) In order to achieve the objective of continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature, Member States should make full use of the possibilities provided under the common fisheries policy. Within the scope of the exclusive competence of the Union with regard to conservation of marine biological resources, Member States have the possibility to take non-discriminatory measures for the conservation and management of fish stocks and the maintenance or improvement of the conservation status of marine ecosystems within the limit of 12 nautical miles. In addition, Member States that have a direct management interest have the possibility to agree to submit joint recommendations for conservation measures necessary for compliance with obligations under Union law on the environment. Such measures will be assessed and adopted according to the rules and procedures provided for under the common fisheries policy.</p>	
Recital 40				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
50	<p>(40) Directive 2008/56/EC requires Member States to cooperate bilaterally and within regional and sub-regional cooperation mechanisms, including through regional sea conventions¹, as well as, where fisheries measures are concerned, in the context of the regional groups established under the common fisheries policy.</p> <p>1. The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the North-East Atlantic of 1992 – the OSPAR Convention (OSPAR), the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment in the Baltic Sea Area of 1992 – the Helsinki Convention (HELCOM), the Convention for the Protection of Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean of 1995 – the Barcelona Convention (UNEP-MAP) and the Convention for the Protection of the Black Sea of 1992 – the Bucharest Convention.</p>	<p>(40) Directive 2008/56/EC requires Member States to cooperate bilaterally and within regional and sub-regional cooperation mechanisms, including through regional sea conventions¹, as well as, where fisheries measures are concerned, in the context of the regional groups established under the common fisheries policy.</p> <p>1. The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the North-East Atlantic of 1992 – the OSPAR Convention (OSPAR), the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment in the Baltic Sea Area of 1992 – the Helsinki Convention (HELCOM), the Convention for the Protection of Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean of 1995 – the Barcelona Convention (UNEP-MAP) and the Convention for the Protection of the Black Sea of 1992 – the Bucharest Convention.</p>	<p>(40) Directive 2008/56/EC requires Member States to cooperate bilaterally and within regional and sub-regional cooperation mechanisms, including through regional sea conventions¹, as well as, where fisheries measures are concerned, in the context of the regional groups established under the common fisheries policy.</p> <p>1. The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment in the North-East Atlantic of 1992 – the OSPAR Convention (OSPAR), the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment in the Baltic Sea Area of 1992 – the Helsinki Convention (HELCOM), the Convention for the Protection of Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean of 1995 – the Barcelona Convention (UNEP-MAP) and the Convention for the Protection of the Black Sea of 1992 – the Bucharest Convention.</p>	
Recital 41				
51	<p>(41) It is important that restoration measures are also put in place for the habitats of certain marine species, such as sharks and rays, that fall within the scope of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, but outside the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as they have an</p>	<p>(41) It is important that restoration measures are also put in place for the habitats of certain marine species, such as sharks and rays, that <u>for example</u>, fall within the scope of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals <u>or of the European Regional Sea Conventions' lists of endangered</u></p>	<p>(41) It is important that restoration measures are also put in place for the habitats of certain marine species, such as sharks and rays, that for example, fall within the scope of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals or of the European Regional Sea Conventions' lists of endangered</p>	<p>(41) It is important that restoration measures are also put in place for the habitats of certain marine species, such as sharks and rays, that <u>for example</u>, fall within the scope of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals <u>or of the European Regional Sea Conventions' lists of endangered</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	important function in the ecosystem.	<u>and threatened species</u> , but outside the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as they have an important function in the ecosystem.	and threatened species , but outside the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as they have an important function in the ecosystem.	<u>and threatened species</u> , but outside the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as they have an important function in the ecosystem.
Recital 42				
52	(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States have the possibility to designate additional areas as ‘protected areas’ or ‘strictly protected areas’, to implement other effective area-based conservation measures, and to promote private land conservation measures.	(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States have the possibility to designate additional areas as ‘protected areas’ or ‘strictly protected areas’, to implement other effective area-based conservation measures, and to promote private land conservation measures.	(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States have the possibility to designate additional areas as ‘protected areas’ or ‘strictly protected areas’, to implement other effective area-based conservation measures, and to promote private land conservation measures.	(42) To support the restoration and non-deterioration of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine habitats, Member States have the possibility to designate additional areas as ‘protected areas’ or ‘strictly protected areas’, to implement other effective area-based conservation measures, and to promote private land conservation measures.
Recital 43				
53	(43) Urban ecosystems represent around 22 % of the land surface of the Union, and constitute the area in which a majority of the citizens of the Union live. Urban green spaces include urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges, and provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants, birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide vital ecosystem services,	(43) Urban ecosystems represent around 22 % of the land surface of the Union, and constitute the area in which a majority of the citizens of the Union live. Urban green spaces include, <u>inter alia</u> , urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges. <u>As the other ecosystems addressed in this Regulation, urban ecosystems,</u> and provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants,	(43) Urban ecosystems represent around 22 % of the land surface of the Union, and constitute the area in which a majority of the citizens of the Union live. Urban green spaces include, inter alia , urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges. As the other ecosystems addressed in this Regulation, urban ecosystems, and provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants,	(43) Urban ecosystems represent around 22 % of the land surface of the Union, and constitute the area in which a majority of the citizens of the Union live. Urban green spaces include, <u>inter alia</u> , urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms, tree-lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges. <u>As the other ecosystems addressed in this Regulation, urban ecosystems,</u> and provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants,

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	including natural disaster risk reduction and control (e.g. floods, heat island effects), cooling, recreation, water and air filtration, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation.	birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide <u>many other</u> vital ecosystem services, including natural disaster risk reduction and control (e.g. floods, heat island effects), cooling, recreation, water and air filtration, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. <u>Increase of urban green space is one important parameter for the increase of the urban ecosystems ability to provide these important services. Increasing green cover in a given urban area slows water run-off (reducing river pollution risk from storm water overflow) and helps keep summer temperatures down, building climate resilience, and provides additional space for nature to thrive. Increasing the level of urban green space will in many cases improve the health of the urban ecosystem. In turn healthy urban ecosystems are essential for supporting the health of other key European ecosystems – connecting natural areas in the surrounding countryside, improving river health away from the city, providing a haven and breeding ground for bird and pollinator species linked to agricultural and forest habitats, as well as providing important habitats for migrating bird, for example.</u>	birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide many other vital ecosystem services, including natural disaster risk reduction and control (e.g. floods, heat island effects), cooling, recreation, water and air filtration, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. Increase of urban green space is one important parameter for the increase of the urban ecosystems ability to provide these important services. Increasing green cover in a given urban area slows water run-off (reducing river pollution risk from storm water overflow) and helps keep summer temperatures down, building climate resilience, and provides additional space for nature to thrive. Increasing the level of urban green space will in many cases improve the health of the urban ecosystem. In turn healthy urban ecosystems are essential for supporting the health of other key European ecosystems – connecting natural areas in the surrounding countryside, improving river health away from the city, providing a haven and breeding ground for bird and pollinator species linked to agricultural and forest habitats, as well as providing important	birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide <u>many other</u> vital ecosystem services, including natural disaster risk reduction and control (e.g. floods, heat island effects), cooling, recreation, water and air filtration, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. <u>Increase of urban green space is one important parameter for the increase of the urban ecosystems ability to provide these important services. Increasing green cover in a given urban area slows water run-off (reducing river pollution risk from storm water overflow) and helps keep summer temperatures down, building climate resilience, and provides additional space for nature to thrive. Increasing the level of urban green space will in many cases improve the health of the urban ecosystem. In turn healthy urban ecosystems are essential for supporting the health of other key European ecosystems – connecting natural areas in the surrounding countryside, improving river health away from the city, providing a haven and breeding ground for bird and pollinator species linked to agricultural and forest habitats, as well as providing important habitats for migrating bird, for example.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
			habitats for migrating bird, for example.	
Recital 44				
54	(44) Actions to ensure that urban green spaces will no longer be at risk of being degraded need to be strongly enhanced. In order to ensure that urban green spaces continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services, their loss should be stopped and they should be restored and increased, inter alia by better integrating green infrastructure and nature-based solutions into urban planning and by integrating green infrastructure, such as green roofs and green walls, in the design of buildings.	(44) Actions to ensure that <u>the coverage of</u> urban green spaces, <u>especially trees</u> , will no longer be at risk of being degraded <u>reduced</u> need to be strongly enhanced. In order to ensure that urban green spaces continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services, their loss should be stopped and they should be restored and increased, inter alia by better integrating <u>integration of</u> green infrastructure and nature-based solutions into urban planning and by integrating green infrastructure , such as green roofs and green walls, in the design of buildings. <u>Such integration can contribute not only to the area of urban green space but also, if including trees, to the area of urban tree canopy cover.</u>	(44) Actions to ensure that the coverage of urban green spaces, especially trees , will no longer be at risk of being degraded reduced need to be strongly enhanced. In order to ensure that urban green spaces continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services, their loss should be stopped and they should be restored and increased, inter alia by better integrating integration of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions, such as green roofs and into urban planning and by integrating green infrastructure , such as green roofs and walls, in the design of buildings . Such integration can contribute not only to the area of urban green walls, in the design of buildings space but also, if including trees, to the area of urban tree canopy cover.	(44) Actions to ensure that <u>the coverage of</u> urban green spaces, <u>especially trees</u> , will no longer be at risk of being degraded <u>reduced</u> need to be strongly enhanced. In order to ensure that urban green spaces continue to provide the necessary ecosystem services, their loss should be stopped and they should be restored and increased, inter alia by better integrating <u>integration of</u> green infrastructure and nature-based solutions, <u>such as green roofs and</u> into urban planning and by integrating green infrastructure , <u>such as green roofs and</u> walls, in the design of buildings . <u>Such integration can contribute not only to the area of urban green walls, in the design of buildings space but also, if including trees, to the area of urban tree canopy cover.</u>
Recital 44a				
54a		<u>(44a) With artificial light increasing, light pollution has become a pertinent issue. Its</u>		<u>(44a) Scientific evidence suggests that artificial light negatively impacts biodiversity. Artificial light</u>

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		<u><i>sources include building exterior and interior lighting, advertising, commercial properties, offices, factories, streetlights and illuminated sporting venues. Light pollution is a driver of insect declines. Many insects are drawn to light, but artificial lights can create a fatal attraction. Declining insect populations negatively impact all species that rely on insects for food or pollination. Some predators exploit this attraction to their advantage, affecting food webs in unanticipated ways.</i></u>		<u><i>can also impact human health. When preparing their national restoration plans under this Regulation Member States can consider to stop, reduce or remediate light pollution in all ecosystems.</i></u>
Recital 45				
55	(45) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 requires greater efforts to restore freshwater ecosystems and the natural functions of rivers. The restoration of freshwater ecosystems should include efforts to restore the natural longitudinal and lateral connectivity of rivers as well as their riparian areas and floodplains, including through the removal of barriers with a view to supporting the achievement of favourable conservation status for rivers, lakes and alluvial habitats and species living in those habitats protected by Directives 92/43/EEC and	(45) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 requires greater efforts to restore freshwater ecosystems and the natural functions of rivers. The restoration of freshwater ecosystems should include efforts to restore the natural longitudinal and lateral connectivity of rivers as well as their riparian areas and floodplains, including through the removal of <u>artificial</u> barriers with a view to supporting the achievement of favourable conservation status for rivers, lakes and alluvial habitats and species living in those habitats protected by Directives 92/43/EEC	(45) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 requires greater efforts to restore freshwater ecosystems and the natural functions of rivers. The restoration of freshwater ecosystems should include efforts to restore the natural longitudinal and lateral connectivity of rivers as well as their riparian areas and floodplains, including through the removal of artificial barriers with a view to supporting the achievement of favourable conservation status for rivers, lakes and alluvial habitats and species living in those habitats protected by Directives 92/43/EEC	(45) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 requires greater efforts to restore freshwater ecosystems and the natural functions of rivers. The restoration of freshwater ecosystems should include efforts to restore the natural longitudinal and lateral connectivity of rivers as well as their riparian areas and floodplains, including through the removal of <u>artificial</u> barriers with a view to supporting the achievement of favourable conservation status for rivers, lakes and alluvial habitats and species living in those habitats protected by Directives 92/43/EEC

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	2009/147/EC, and the achievement of one of the key objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, the restoration of at least 25 000 km of free-flowing rivers. When removing barriers, Member States should primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply or other uses.	and 2009/147/EC, and the achievement of one of the key objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, the restoration of at least 25 000 km of free-flowing rivers, <u>assessed against 2020 when the Strategy was communicated</u> . When removing barriers, Member States should primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply or other uses.	and 2009/147/EC, and the achievement of one of the key objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, the restoration of at least 25 000 km of free-flowing rivers, assessed against 2020 when the Strategy was communicated . When removing barriers, Member States should primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply or other uses.	and 2009/147/EC, and the achievement of one of the key objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, the restoration of at least 25 000 km of free-flowing rivers, <u>assessed against 2020 when the Strategy was communicated</u> . When removing barriers, Member States should primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply or other uses.
	Recital 46			
56	<p>(46) In the Union, pollinators have dramatically declined in recent decades, with one in three bee species and butterfly species in decline, and one in ten such species on the verge of extinction. Pollinators are essential for the functioning of terrestrial ecosystems, human wellbeing and food security, by pollinating wild and cultivated plants. Almost EUR 5 000 000 000 of the EU's annual agricultural output is directly attributed to insect pollinators¹.</p> <p>1. Vysna, V., Maes, J., Petersen, J.E., La Notte, A., Vallecillo, S., Aizpurua, N., Ivits, E., Teller, A., Accounting for ecosystems</p>	<p>(46) In the Union, pollinators have dramatically declined in recent decades, with one in three bee species and butterfly species in decline, and one in ten such species on the verge of extinction. Pollinators are essential for the functioning of terrestrial ecosystems, human wellbeing and food security, by pollinating wild and cultivated plants. Almost EUR 5 000 000 000 of the EU's annual agricultural output is directly attributed to insect pollinators¹.</p> <p>1. Vysna, V., Maes, J., Petersen, J.E., La Notte, A., Vallecillo, S., Aizpurua, N., Ivits, E., Teller, A., Accounting for ecosystems</p>	<p>(46) In the Union, pollinators have dramatically declined in recent decades, with one in three bee species and butterfly species in decline, and one in ten such species on the verge of extinction. Pollinators are essential for the functioning of terrestrial ecosystems, human wellbeing and food security, by pollinating wild and cultivated plants. Almost EUR 5 000 000 000 of the EU's annual agricultural output is directly attributed to insect pollinators¹.</p> <p>1. Vysna, V., Maes, J., Petersen, J.E., La Notte, A., Vallecillo, S., Aizpurua, N., Ivits, E., Teller, A., Accounting for ecosystems</p>	<p>(46) In the Union, pollinators have dramatically declined in recent decades, with one in three bee species and butterfly species in decline, and one in ten such species on the verge of extinction. Pollinators are essential for the functioning of terrestrial ecosystems, human wellbeing and food security, by pollinating wild and cultivated plants. Almost EUR 5 000 000 000 of the EU's annual agricultural output is directly attributed to insect pollinators¹.</p> <p>1. Vysna, V., Maes, J., Petersen, J.E., La Notte, A., Vallecillo, S., Aizpurua, N., Ivits, E., Teller, A., Accounting for ecosystems</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	and their services in the European Union (INCA). Final report from phase II of the INCA project aiming to develop a pilot for an integrated system of ecosystem accounts for the EU. Statistical report. Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021.	and their services in the European Union (INCA). Final report from phase II of the INCA project aiming to develop a pilot for an integrated system of ecosystem accounts for the EU. Statistical report. Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021.	and their services in the European Union (INCA). Final report from phase II of the INCA project aiming to develop a pilot for an integrated system of ecosystem accounts for the EU. Statistical report. Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021.	and their services in the European Union (INCA). Final report from phase II of the INCA project aiming to develop a pilot for an integrated system of ecosystem accounts for the EU. Statistical report. Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021.
Recital 47				
57	<p>(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative¹ on 1 June 2018 in response to calls from the European Parliament and from the Council to address the decline of pollinators. The progress report on the implementation of the initiative² showed that significant challenges remain in tackling the drivers of pollinator decline, including the use of pesticides. The European Parliament³ and the Council⁴ called for stronger actions to tackle pollinator decline and for the establishment of a Union-wide monitoring framework for pollinators, and clear objectives and indicators regarding the commitment to reverse the decline of pollinators. The European Court of Auditors has recommended that the Commission set up appropriate governance and monitoring mechanisms for actions to address threats to pollinators⁵.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to</p>	<p>(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative¹ on 1 June 2018 in response to calls from the European Parliament and from the Council to address the decline of pollinators. The progress report on the implementation of the initiative² showed that significant challenges remain in tackling the drivers of pollinator decline, including the use of pesticides. The European Parliament³ and the Council⁴ called for stronger actions to tackle pollinator decline and for the establishment of a Union-wide monitoring framework for pollinators, and clear objectives and indicators regarding the commitment to reverse the decline of pollinators. The European Court of Auditors has recommended that the Commission set up appropriate governance and monitoring mechanisms for actions to address threats to pollinators⁵. <u>On 24 January 2023 the Commission presented a revised EU Pollinators</u></p>	<p>(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative¹ on 1 June 2018 in response to calls from the European Parliament and from the Council to address the decline of pollinators. The progress report on the implementation of the initiative² showed that significant challenges remain in tackling the drivers of pollinator decline, including the use of pesticides. The European Parliament³ and the Council⁴ called for stronger actions to tackle pollinator decline and for the establishment of a Union-wide monitoring framework for pollinators, and clear objectives and indicators regarding the commitment to reverse the decline of pollinators. The European Court of Auditors has recommended that the Commission set up appropriate governance and monitoring mechanisms for actions to address threats to pollinators⁵. On 24 January 2023 the Commission presented a revised EU Pollinators</p>	<p>(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative¹ on 1 June 2018 in response to calls from the European Parliament and from the Council to address the decline of pollinators. The progress report on the implementation of the initiative² showed that significant challenges remain in tackling the drivers of pollinator decline, including the use of pesticides. The European Parliament³ and the Council⁴ called for stronger actions to tackle pollinator decline and for the establishment of a Union-wide monitoring framework for pollinators, and clear objectives and indicators regarding the commitment to reverse the decline of pollinators. The European Court of Auditors has recommended that the Commission set up appropriate governance and monitoring mechanisms for actions to address threats to pollinators⁵. <u>On 24 January 2023 the Commission presented a revised EU Pollinators</u></p>

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	<p>the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2018/395 final).</p> <p>2. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Progress in the implementation of the EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2021/261 final).</p> <p>3. European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI), available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0277_EN.pdf).</p> <p>4. Council Conclusions of 17 December 2020 on European Court of Auditors' Special Report No 15/2020 entitled "Protection of wild pollinators in the EU: Commission initiatives have not borne fruit(14168/20).</p> <p>5. Special Report 15/2020, https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR20_15/SR_Pollinators_EN.pdf</p>	<p><u>Initiative.⁶ The revision sets out actions to be taken by the EU and its Member States to reverse the decline of pollinators by 2030.</u></p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2018/395 final).</p> <p>2. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Progress in the implementation of the EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2021/261 final).</p> <p>3. European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI), available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0277_EN.pdf).</p> <p>4. Council Conclusions Conclusions of 17 December 2020 on European Court of Auditors' Special Report No 15/2020 entitled "Protection of wild pollinators in the EU: Commission initiatives have not borne fruit(14168/20).</p> <p>5. Special Report 15/2020, https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR20_15/SR_Pollinators_EN.pdf</p> <p><u>6. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Revision of the EU Pollinators Initiative. A new deal for pollinators (COM/2023/35 final).</u></p>	<p>Initiative.⁶ The revision sets out actions to be taken by the EU and its Member States to reverse the decline of pollinators by 2030.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2018/395 final).</p> <p>2. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Progress in the implementation of the EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2021/261 final).</p> <p>3. European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI), available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0277_EN.pdf).</p> <p>4. Council Conclusions Conclusions of 17 December 2020 on European Court of Auditors' Special Report No 15/2020 entitled "Protection of wild pollinators in the EU: Commission initiatives have not borne fruit(14168/20).</p> <p>5. Special Report 15/2020, https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR20_15/SR_Pollinators_EN.pdf</p> <p>6. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Revision of the EU Pollinators Initiative. A new deal for pollinators (COM/2023/35 final).</p>	<p><u>Initiative.⁶ The revision sets out actions to be taken by the EU and its Member States to reverse the decline of pollinators by 2030.</u></p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2018/395 final).</p> <p>2. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Progress in the implementation of the EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2021/261 final).</p> <p>3. European Parliament resolution of 9 June 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI), available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0277_EN.pdf).</p> <p>4. Council Conclusions Conclusions of 17 December 2020 on European Court of Auditors' Special Report No 15/2020 entitled "Protection of wild pollinators in the EU: Commission initiatives have not borne fruit(14168/20).</p> <p>5. Special Report 15/2020, https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR20_15/SR_Pollinators_EN.pdf</p> <p><u>6. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Revision of the EU Pollinators Initiative. A new deal for pollinators (COM/2023/35 final).</u></p>

Recital 48

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
58	<p>(48) The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products [for adoption on 22 June 2022, include title and number of the adopted act when available] aims to regulate one of the drivers of pollinator decline by prohibiting the use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive areas, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists¹ classify as being threatened with extinction.</p> <p>¹ European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)</p>	<p>(48) The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products [for adoption on 22 June 2022, include title and number of the adopted act when available] aims to regulate one of the drivers of pollinator decline by prohibiting the use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive areas, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists¹ classify as being threatened with extinction.</p> <p>¹ European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)</p>	<p>(48) The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products [for adoption on 22 June 2022, include title and number of the adopted act when available] aims to regulate one of the drivers of pollinator decline by prohibiting the use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive areas, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists¹ classify as being threatened with extinction.</p> <p>¹ European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)</p>	<p>(48) The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products [for adoption on 22 June 2022, include title and number of the adopted act when available] aims to regulate one of the drivers of pollinator decline by prohibiting the use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive areas, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists¹ classify as being threatened with extinction.</p> <p>¹ European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)</p>
Recital 49				
59	<p>(49) Sustainable, resilient and biodiverse agricultural ecosystems are needed to provide safe, sustainable, nutritious and affordable food. Biodiversity-rich agricultural ecosystems also increase agriculture's resilience to climate change and environmental risks, while ensuring food safety and security and creating new jobs in rural areas, in particular jobs linked to organic farming as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore,</p>	<p>(49) Sustainable, resilient and biodiverse agricultural ecosystems are needed to provide safe, sustainable, nutritious and affordable food. Biodiversity-rich agricultural ecosystems also increase agriculture's resilience to climate change and environmental risks, while ensuring food safety and security and creating new jobs in rural areas, in particular jobs linked to organic farming as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore,</p>	<p>(49) Sustainable, resilient and biodiverse agricultural ecosystems are needed to provide safe, sustainable, nutritious and affordable food. Biodiversity-rich agricultural ecosystems also increase agriculture's resilience to climate change and environmental risks, while ensuring food safety and security and creating new jobs in rural areas, in particular jobs linked to organic farming as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore,</p>	

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	<p>the Union needs to improve the biodiversity in its agricultural lands, through a variety of existing practices beneficial to or compatible with the biodiversity enhancement, including extensive agriculture. Extensive agriculture is vital for the maintenance of many species and habitats in biodiversity rich areas. There are many extensive agricultural practices which have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services and landscape features such as precision agriculture, organic farming, agro-ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland.</p>	<p>the Union needs to improve the biodiversity in its agricultural lands, through a variety of existing practices beneficial to or compatible with the biodiversity enhancement, including extensive agriculture. Extensive agriculture is vital for the maintenance of many species and habitats in biodiversity rich areas. There are many extensive agricultural practices which have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services and landscape features such as precision agriculture, organic farming, agro-ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland.</p>	<p>the Union needs to improve the biodiversity in its agricultural lands, through a variety of existing practices beneficial to or compatible with the biodiversity enhancement, including extensive agriculture. Extensive agriculture is vital for the maintenance of many species and habitats in biodiversity rich areas. There are many extensive agricultural practices which have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services and landscape features such as precision agriculture, organic farming, agro-ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland.</p>	
Recital 50				
60	<p>(50) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. In the absence of a common method for assessing the condition of agricultural ecosystems that would allow setting specific restoration targets for agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general</p>	<p>(50) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. In the absence of a common method for assessing the condition of agricultural ecosystems that would allow setting specific restoration targets for agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general</p>	<p>(50) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. In the absence of a common method for assessing the condition of agricultural ecosystems that would allow setting specific restoration targets for agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	obligation to improve biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators.	obligation to improve biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators.	obligation to improve biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators.	
Recital 51				
61	(51) Since farmland birds are well-known and widely recognised key indicators of the health of agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set targets for their recovery. The obligation to achieve such targets would apply to Member States, not to individual farmers. Member States should achieve those targets by putting in place effective restoration measures on farmland, working with and supporting farmers and other stakeholders for their design and implementation on the ground.	(51) Since farmland birds are well-known and widely recognised key indicators of the health of agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set targets for their recovery. The obligation to achieve such targets would apply to Member States, not to individual farmers. Member States should achieve those targets by putting in place effective restoration measures on farmland, working with and supporting farmers and other stakeholders for their design and implementation on the ground.	(51) Since farmland birds are well-known and widely recognised key indicators of the health of agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set targets for their recovery. The obligation to achieve such targets would apply to Member States, not to individual farmers. Member States should achieve those targets by putting in place effective restoration measures on farmland, working with and supporting farmers and other stakeholders for their design and implementation on the ground.	
Recital 52				
62	(52) High-diversity landscape features on agricultural land, including buffer strips, rotational or non-rotational fallow land, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns,	(52) High-diversity landscape features on agricultural land, including buffer strips, rotational or non-rotational fallow land, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns,	(52) High-diversity landscape features on agricultural land, including buffer strips, rotational or non-rotational fallow land, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns,	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, prevent soil erosion and depletion, filter air and water, support climate change mitigation and adaptation and agricultural productivity of pollination-dependent crops. Productive trees that are part of arable land agroforestry systems and productive elements in non-productive hedges can also be considered as high biodiversity landscape features provided that they do not receive fertilizers or pesticide treatment and if harvest takes place only at moments where it would not compromise high biodiversity levels. Therefore, a requirement to ensure an increasing trend for the share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features should be set out. Such a requirement would enable the Union to achieve one of the other key commitments of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, to cover at least 10 % of agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.</p>	<p>stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, prevent soil erosion and depletion, filter air and water, support climate change mitigation and adaptation and agricultural productivity of pollination-dependent crops. Productive trees that are part of arable land agroforestry systems and productive elements in non-productive hedges can also be considered<u>considered</u> as high biodiversity landscape features provided that they do not receive fertilizers or pesticide treatment and if harvest takes place only at moments where it would not compromise high biodiversity levels. Therefore, a requirement to ensure an increasing trend for the share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features should be set out. Such a requirement would enable the Union to achieve one of the other key commitments of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, to cover at least 10 % of agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.</p>	<p>stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, prevent soil erosion and depletion, filter air and water, support climate change mitigation and adaptation and agricultural productivity of pollination-dependent crops. Productive trees that are part of arable land agroforestry systems and productive elements in non-productive hedges can also be considered as high biodiversity landscape features provided that they do not receive fertilizers or pesticide treatment and if harvest takes place only at moments where it would not compromise high biodiversity levels. Therefore, a requirement to ensure an increasing trend for the share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features should be set out. Such a requirement would enable the Union to achieve one of the other key commitments of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, to cover at least 10 % of agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features. Increasing trends should also be achieved for other existing indicators, such as the grassland butterfly index and the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Recital 53				
63	<p>(53) The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aims to support and strengthen environmental protection, including biodiversity. The policy has among its specific objectives to contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes. The new CAP conditionality standard Nr. 8 on Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC 8)¹, requires beneficiaries of area related payments to have at least 4% of arable land at farm level devoted to non-productive areas and features, including land lying fallow and to retain existing landscape features. The 4% share to be attributed to compliance with that GAEC standard can be reduced to 3 % if certain pre-requisites are met². That obligation will contribute to Member States reaching a positive trend in high-diversity landscape features on agricultural land. In addition, under the CAP, Member States have the possibility to set up eco-schemes for agricultural practices carried out by farmers on agricultural areas that may include maintenance and</p>	<p>(53) The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aims to support and strengthen environmental protection, including biodiversity. The policy has among its specific objectives to contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes. The new CAP conditionality standard Nr. 8 on Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC 8)¹, requires beneficiaries of area related payments to have at least 4% of arable land at farm level devoted to non-productive areas and features, including land lying fallow and to retain existing landscape features. The 4% share to be attributed to compliance with that GAEC standard can be reduced to 3 % if certain pre-requisites are met². That obligation will contribute to Member States reaching a positive trend in high-diversity landscape features on agricultural land. In addition, under the CAP, Member States have the possibility to set up eco-schemes for agricultural practices carried out by farmers on agricultural areas that may include maintenance and</p>	<p>(53) The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aims to support and strengthen environmental protection, including biodiversity. The policy has among its specific objectives to contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes. The new CAP conditionality standard Nr. 8 on Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC 8)¹, requires beneficiaries of area related payments to have at least 4% of arable land at farm level devoted to non-productive areas and features, including land lying fallow and to retain existing landscape features. The 4% share to be attributed to compliance with that GAEC standard can be reduced to 3 % if certain pre-requisites are met². That obligation will contribute to Member States reaching a positive trend in high-diversity landscape features on agricultural land. In addition, under the CAP, Member States have the possibility to set up eco-schemes for agricultural practices carried out by farmers on agricultural areas that may include maintenance and</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>creation of landscape features or non-productive areas. Similarly, in their CAP strategic plans, Member States can also include agri-environment-climate commitments including the enhanced management of landscape features going beyond conditionality GAEC 8 and/or eco-schemes. LIFE nature and biodiversity projects will also help to put Europe's biodiversity on agricultural land on a path to recovery by 2030, by supporting the implementation of Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC as well as the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.</p> <p>1. 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, 2. Where a farmer commits to devote at least 7% of his/her arable land to non-productive areas or features, including land lying fallow, under an enhanced eco-scheme or if there is a minimum share of at least 7 % of arable land at farm level that includes also catch crops or nitrogen fixing crops, cultivated without the use of plant protection products.</p>	<p>creation of landscape features or non-productive areas. Similarly, in their CAP strategic plans, Member States can also include agri-environment-climate commitments including the enhanced management of landscape features going beyond conditionality GAEC 8 and/or eco-schemes. LIFE nature and biodiversity projects will also help to put Europe's biodiversity on agricultural land on a path to recovery by 2030, by supporting the implementation of Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC as well as the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.</p> <p>1. 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, 2. Where a farmer commits to devote at least 7% of his/her arable land to non-productive areas or features, including land lying fallow, under an enhanced eco-scheme or if there is a minimum share of at least 7 % of arable land at farm level that includes also catch crops or nitrogen fixing crops, cultivated without the use of plant protection products.</p>	<p>creation of landscape features or non-productive areas. Similarly, in their CAP strategic plans, Member States can also include agri-environment-climate commitments including the enhanced management of landscape features going beyond conditionality GAEC 8 and/or eco-schemes. LIFE nature and biodiversity projects will also help to put Europe's biodiversity on agricultural land on a path to recovery by 2030, by supporting the implementation of Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC as well as the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.</p> <p>1. 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, 2. Where a farmer commits to devote at least 7% of his/her arable land to non-productive areas or features, including land lying fallow, under an enhanced eco-scheme or if there is a minimum share of at least 7 % of arable land at farm level that includes also catch crops or nitrogen fixing crops, cultivated without the use of plant protection products.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Recital 54				
64	<p>(54) Restoration and rewetting¹ of organic soils² in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States can choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use spanning from converting cropland to permanent grassland and extensification measures accompanied by reduced drainage, to full rewetting with the opportunity of paludicultural use, or the establishment of peat-forming vegetation. The most significant climate benefits are created by restoring and rewetting cropland followed by the restoration of intensive grassland. To allow for a flexible implementation of the restoration target for drained peatlands under agricultural use Member States may count the restoration measures and rewetting of drained peatlands in areas of peat extraction sites as well as, to a certain extent, the restoration and</p>	<p>(54) Restoration and rewetting¹ of organic soils² in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States can choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use spanning from converting cropland to permanent grassland and extensification measures accompanied by reduced drainage, to full rewetting with the opportunity of paludicultural use, or the establishment of peat-forming vegetation. The most significant climate benefits are created by restoring and rewetting cropland followed by the restoration of intensive grassland. To allow for a flexible implementation of the restoration target for drained peatlands under agricultural use Member States may count the restoration measures and rewetting of drained peatlands in areas of peat extraction sites as well as, to a certain extent, the restoration and</p>	<p>(54) Restoration and rewetting¹ of organic soils² in agricultural use (i.e. under grassland and cropland use) constituting drained peatlands help achieve significant biodiversity benefits, an important reduction of green-house gas emissions and other environmental benefits, while at the same time contributing to a diverse agricultural landscape. Member States can choose from a wide range of restoration measures for drained peatlands in agricultural use spanning from converting cropland to permanent grassland and extensification measures accompanied by reduced drainage, to full rewetting with the opportunity of paludicultural use, or the establishment of peat-forming vegetation. The most significant climate benefits are created by restoring and rewetting cropland followed by the restoration of intensive grassland. To allow for a flexible implementation of the restoration target for drained peatlands under agricultural use Member States may count the restoration measures and rewetting of drained peatlands in areas of peat extraction sites as well as, to a certain extent, the restoration and</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>rewetting of drained peatlands under other land uses (for example forest) as contributing to the achievement of the targets for drained peatlands under agricultural use.</p> <p>1. Rewetting is the process of changing a drained soil into a wet soil. Chapter 1 of IPCC 2014, 2013 and Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, Hiraishi, T., Krug, T., Tanabe, K., Srivastava, N., Baasansuren, J., Fukuda, M. and Troxler, T.G. (eds).</p> <p>2. The term 'organic soil' is defined in IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Prepared by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme, Eggleston H.S., Buendia L., Miwa K., Ngara T. and Tanabe K. (eds).</p>	<p>rewetting of drained peatlands under other land uses (for example forest) as contributing to the achievement of the targets for drained peatlands under agricultural use. <u>Where duly justified, and if rewetting of drained peatland under agricultural use cannot be implemented due to considerable negative impacts on buildings, infrastructure, climate adaptation or other public interests and it is not feasible to rewet peatlands under other land uses, the extent of peatlands to be rewetted may be set lower by the Member States.</u></p> <p>1. Rewetting is the process of changing a drained soil into a wet soil. Chapter 1 of IPCC 2014, 2013 and Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, Hiraishi, T., Krug, T., Tanabe, K., Srivastava, N., Baasansuren, J., Fukuda, M. and Troxler, T.G. (eds).</p> <p>2. The term 'organic soil' is defined in IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Prepared by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme, Eggleston H.S., Buendia L., Miwa K., Ngara T. and Tanabe K. (eds).</p>	<p>rewetting of drained peatlands under other land uses (for example forest) as contributing to the achievement of the targets for drained peatlands under agricultural use. Where duly justified, and if rewetting of drained peatland under agricultural use cannot be implemented due to considerable negative impacts on buildings, infrastructure, climate adaptation or other public interests and it is not feasible to rewet peatlands under other land uses, the extent of peatlands to be rewetted may be set lower by the Member States.</p> <p>1. Rewetting is the process of changing a drained soil into a wet soil. Chapter 1 of IPCC 2014, 2013 and Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, Hiraishi, T., Krug, T., Tanabe, K., Srivastava, N., Baasansuren, J., Fukuda, M. and Troxler, T.G. (eds).</p> <p>2. The term 'organic soil' is defined in IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Prepared by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme, Eggleston H.S., Buendia L., Miwa K., Ngara T. and Tanabe K. (eds).</p>	
Recital 55				
65	(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained	(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained	(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>peatland should extend beyond the areas of wetlands habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC that are to be restored and re-established. Data about the extent of organic soils as well as their greenhouse gas emissions and removals are monitored and made available by LULUCF sector reporting in national greenhouse gas inventories by Member States, submitted to the UNFCCC. Restored and rewetted peatlands can continue to be used productively in alternative ways. For example, paludiculture, the practice of farming on wet peatlands, can include cultivation of various types of reeds, certain forms of timber, blueberry and cranberry cultivation, sphagnum farming, and grazing with water buffaloes. Such practices should be based on the principles of sustainable management and aimed at enhancing biodiversity so that they can have a high value both financially and ecologically. Paludiculture can also be beneficial to several species which are endangered in the Union and can also facilitate the connectivity of wetland areas and of associated species populations in the Union. Funding for measures to restore and rewet drained peatlands and to compensate possible losses</p>	<p>peatland should extend beyond the areas of wetlands habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC that are to be restored and re-established. Data about the extent of organic soils as well as their greenhouse gas emissions and removals are monitored and made available by LULUCF sector reporting in national greenhouse gas inventories by Member States, submitted to the UNFCCC. Restored and rewetted peatlands can continue to be used productively in alternative ways. For example, paludiculture, the practice of farming on wet peatlands, can include cultivation of various types of reeds, certain forms of timber, blueberry and cranberry cultivation, sphagnum farming, and grazing with water buffaloes. Such practices should be based on the principles of sustainable management and aimed at enhancing biodiversity so that they can have a high value both financially and ecologically. Paludiculture can also be beneficial to several species which are endangered in the Union and can also facilitate the connectivity of wetland areas and of associated species populations in the Union. Funding for measures to restore and rewet drained peatlands and to compensate possible losses</p>	<p>peatland should extend beyond the areas of wetlands habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC that are to be restored and re-established. Data about the extent of organic soils as well as their greenhouse gas emissions and removals are monitored and made available by LULUCF sector reporting in national greenhouse gas inventories by Member States, submitted to the UNFCCC. Restored and rewetted peatlands can continue to be used productively in alternative ways. For example, paludiculture, the practice of farming on wet peatlands, can include cultivation of various types of reeds, certain forms of timber, blueberry and cranberry cultivation, sphagnum farming, and grazing with water buffaloes. Such practices should be based on the principles of sustainable management and aimed at enhancing biodiversity so that they can have a high value both financially and ecologically. Paludiculture can also be beneficial to several species which are endangered in the Union and can also facilitate the connectivity of wetland areas and of associated species populations in the Union. Funding for measures to restore and rewet drained peatlands and to compensate possible losses</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	of income can come from a wide range of sources, including expenditure under the Union budget and Union financing programmes.	of income can come from a wide range of sources, including expenditure under the Union budget and Union financing programmes.	of income can come from a wide range of sources, including expenditure under the Union budget and Union financing programmes.	
Recital 56				
66	<p>(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030¹ outlined the need to restore forest biodiversity. Forests and other wooded land cover over 43,5 % of the EU's land space. Forest ecosystems that host rich biodiversity are vulnerable to climate change but are also a natural ally in adapting to and fighting climate change and climate-related risks, including through their carbon-stock and carbon-sink functions, and provide many other vital ecosystem services and benefits, such as the provision of timber and wood, food and other non-wood products, climate regulation, soil stabilisation and erosion control and the purification of air and water.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 (COM/2021/572 final).</p>	<p>(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030¹ outlined the need to restore forest biodiversity. Forests and other wooded land cover over 43,5 % of the EU's land space. Forest ecosystems that host rich biodiversity are vulnerable to climate change but are also a natural ally in adapting to and fighting climate change and climate-related risks, including through their carbon-stock and carbon-sink functions, and provide many other vital ecosystem services and benefits, such as the provision of timber and wood, food and other non-wood products, climate regulation, soil stabilisation and erosion control and the purification of air and water.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 (COM/2021/572 final).</p>	<p>(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030¹ outlined the need to restore forest biodiversity. Forests and other wooded land cover over 43,5 % of the EU's land space. Forest ecosystems that host rich biodiversity are vulnerable to climate change but are also a natural ally in adapting to and fighting climate change and climate-related risks, including through their carbon-stock and carbon-sink functions, and provide many other vital ecosystem services and benefits, such as the provision of timber and wood, food and other non-wood products, climate regulation, soil stabilisation and erosion control and the purification of air and water.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 (COM/2021/572 final).</p>	<p>(56) The new EU Forest Strategy for 2030¹ outlined the need to restore forest biodiversity. Forests and other wooded land cover over 43,5 % of the EU's land space. Forest ecosystems that host rich biodiversity are vulnerable to climate change but are also a natural ally in adapting to and fighting climate change and climate-related risks, including through their carbon-stock and carbon-sink functions, and provide many other vital ecosystem services and benefits, such as the provision of timber and wood, food and other non-wood products, climate regulation, soil stabilisation and erosion control and the purification of air and water.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 (COM/2021/572 final).</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Recital 57				
67	<p>(57) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of forest ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types falling within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. In the absence of a common method for assessing the condition of forest ecosystems that would allow for the setting of specific restoration targets for forest ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general obligation to improve biodiversity in forest ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators, such as standing and lying deadwood, the share of forests with uneven-aged structure, forest connectivity, the common forest bird index¹, and the stock of organic carbon.</p> <p>¹. Common bird index (EU aggregate) - Products Datasets - Eurostat (europa.eu).</p>	deleted	<p>(57) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of forest ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types falling within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. In the absence of a common method for assessing the condition of forest ecosystems that would allow for the setting of specific restoration targets for forest ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general obligation to improve biodiversity in forest ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing core indicators, such as standing and lying deadwood and the common forest bird index¹. Depending on type of forest ecosystem, it is also appropriate to measure the fulfilment of the obligation on the basis of a selection of other indicators, such as the share of forests with uneven-aged structure, forest connectivity, the common forest bird index share of forests dominated by native tree species, tree-species diversity and the stock of organic carbon.</p> <p>¹. Common bird index (EU aggregate) - Products Datasets - Eurostat (europa.eu).</p>	

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Recital 57a				
67a				<p><u>(57a) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 sets out a commitment to plant at least 3 billion additional trees in the EU by 2030, in full respect of ecological principles. The New EU Forest Strategy for 2030 includes a roadmap for the implementation of the commitment based on the overall principle of planting and growing the right tree in the right place and for the right purpose. An online tree counter is available to record contributions to and progress on the commitment and Member States should document trees planted in the tool¹. As announced in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and in the roadmap in the New EU Forest Strategy, the Commission issued Guidelines on biodiversity-friendly afforestation, reforestation and tree planting². These guidelines, which articulate the framework of ecological principles to consider, aim to contribute to the commitment and, though this, to support the implementation of this Regulation.</u></p> <p><u>1. Three billion tree pledge counter: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030/3-billion-trees_en</u></p> <p><u>2. Commission Staff Working Document</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
				<u>Guidelines on Biodiversity-Friendly Afforestation, Reforestation and Tree Planting (SWD(2023) 61 final)</u> New recital for Art 10a
Recital 58				
68	(58) Restoration targets and obligations for habitats and species protected under Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, for pollinators and for freshwater, urban, agricultural and forest ecosystems should be complementary and work in synergy, with a view to achieving the overarching objective of restoring ecosystems across the Union's land and sea areas. The restoration measures required to achieve one specific target will in many cases contribute to the achievement of other targets or obligations. Member States should therefore plan restoration measures strategically with a view to maximising their effectiveness in contributing to the recovery of nature across the Union. Restoration measures should also be planned in such manner that they address climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation and the	(58) Restoration targets and obligations for habitats and species protected under Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, for pollinators and for freshwater, urban, agricultural and forest ecosystems should be complementary and work in synergy, with a view to achieving the overarching objective of restoring ecosystems across the Union's <u>Member States'</u> land and sea areas. The restoration measures required to achieve one specific target will in many cases contribute to the achievement of other targets or obligations. Member States should therefore plan restoration measures strategically with a view to maximising their effectiveness in contributing to the recovery of nature across the Union. Restoration measures should also be planned in such manner that they address climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation and the	(58) Restoration targets and obligations for habitats and species protected under Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, for pollinators and for freshwater, urban, agricultural and forest ecosystems should be complementary and work in synergy, with a view to achieving the overarching objective of restoring ecosystems across the Union's Member States' land and sea areas. The restoration measures required to achieve one specific target will in many cases contribute to the achievement of other targets or obligations. Member States should therefore plan restoration measures strategically with a view to maximising their effectiveness in contributing to the recovery of nature across the Union. Restoration measures should also be planned in such manner that they address climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation and the	(58) Restoration targets and obligations for habitats and species protected under Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, for pollinators and for freshwater, urban, agricultural and forest ecosystems should be complementary and work in synergy, with a view to achieving the overarching objective of restoring ecosystems across the Union's <u>Member States'</u> land and sea areas. The restoration measures required to achieve one specific target will in many cases contribute to the achievement of other targets or obligations. Member States should therefore plan restoration measures strategically with a view to maximising their effectiveness in contributing to the recovery of nature across the Union. Restoration measures should also be planned in such manner that they address climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation and the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>prevention and control of the impact of natural disasters. They should aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems, including their productivity potential, taking into account their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions and communities. It is important that Member States prepare detailed national restoration plans based on the best available scientific evidence, and that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation of the plans. Member States should take account of the specific conditions and needs in their territory, in order for the plans to respond to the relevant pressures, threats and drivers of biodiversity loss, and should cooperate to ensure restoration and connectivity across borders.</p>	<p>prevention and control of the impact of natural disasters, <u>as well as land degradation</u>. They should aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems, including their productivity potential, taking into account their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions and communities. It is important that Member States prepare detailed national restoration plans based on the best available scientific evidence, and <u>Documented records on historic distribution and area, as well as on the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change, should inform judgements on favourable reference area of habitat types. Furthermore, it is important</u> that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation of the plans. Member States should take account of the specific conditions and needs in their territory, in order for the plans to respond to the relevant pressures, threats and drivers of biodiversity loss, and should cooperate to ensure restoration and connectivity across borders.</p>	<p>prevention and control of the impact of natural disasters, as well as land degradation. They should aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems, including their productivity potential, taking into account their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions and communities. It is important that Member States prepare detailed national restoration plans based on the best available scientific evidence, and Documented records on historic distribution and area, as well as on the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change, should inform judgements on favourable reference area of habitat types. Furthermore, it is important that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation of the plans. Member States should take account of the specific conditions and needs in their territory, in order for the plans to respond to the relevant pressures, threats and drivers of biodiversity loss, and should cooperate to ensure restoration and connectivity across borders.</p>	<p>prevention and control of the impact of natural disasters, <u>as well as land degradation</u>. They should aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems, including their productivity potential, taking into account their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions and communities. <u>In order to avoid unintended consequences, Member States should also consider the foreseeable socio-economic impacts and estimated benefits of the implementation of the restoration measures.</u> It is important that Member States prepare detailed national restoration plans based on the best available scientific evidence, and <u>Documented records on historic distribution and area, as well as on the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change, should inform judgements on favourable reference area of habitat types. Furthermore, it is important</u> that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation of the plans. Member States should take account of the specific conditions and needs in their territory, in order for the plans to respond to the relevant pressures, threats and drivers of biodiversity</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
				<p>loss, and should cooperate to ensure restoration and connectivity across borders.</p> <p>EP proposal on socio-economic references</p>
Recital 59				
69	<p>(59) To ensure synergies between the different measures that have been, and are to be put in place to protect, conserve and restore nature in the Union, Member States should take into account, when preparing their national restoration plans: the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites and the prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC; measures for achieving good ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC; marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC; national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284; national</p>	<p>(59) To ensure synergies between the different measures that have been, and are to be put in place to protect, conserve and restore nature in the Union, Member States should take into account, when preparing their national restoration plans: the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites and the prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC; measures for achieving good ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC; marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC; national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284; national</p>	<p>(59) To ensure synergies between the different measures that have been, and are to be put in place to protect, conserve and restore nature in the Union, Member States should take into account, when preparing their national restoration plans: the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites and the prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC; measures for achieving good ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC; marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC; national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284; national</p>	<p>(59) To ensure synergies between the different measures that have been, and are to be put in place to protect, conserve and restore nature in the Union, Member States should take into account, when preparing their national restoration plans: the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites and the prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC; measures for achieving good ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC; marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC; national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284; national</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as conservation measures adopted in accordance with Regulation 1380/2013 and technical measures adopted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1224/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1380/2013, (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973, (EU) 2019/472 and (EU) 2019/1022 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 894/97, (EC) No 850/98, (EC) No 2549/2000, (EC) No 254/2002, (EC) No 812/2004 and (EC) No 2187/2005 (OJ L 198, 25.7.2019, p. 105).</p>	<p>biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as conservation measures adopted in accordance with Regulation 1380/2013 and technical measures adopted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1224/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1380/2013, (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973, (EU) 2019/472 and (EU) 2019/1022 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 894/97, (EC) No 850/98, (EC) No 2549/2000, (EC) No 254/2002, (EC) No 812/2004 and (EC) No 2187/2005 (OJ L 198, 25.7.2019, p. 105).</p>	<p>biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as conservation measures adopted in accordance with Regulation 1380/2013 and technical measures adopted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1224/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1380/2013, (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973, (EU) 2019/472 and (EU) 2019/1022 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 894/97, (EC) No 850/98, (EC) No 2549/2000, (EC) No 254/2002, (EC) No 812/2004 and (EC) No 2187/2005 (OJ L 198, 25.7.2019, p. 105).</p>	<p>biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as conservation measures adopted in accordance with Regulation 1380/2013 and technical measures adopted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006, (EC) No 1224/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1380/2013, (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973, (EU) 2019/472 and (EU) 2019/1022 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 894/97, (EC) No 850/98, (EC) No 2549/2000, (EC) No 254/2002, (EC) No 812/2004 and (EC) No 2187/2005 (OJ L 198, 25.7.2019, p. 105).</p>
	Recital 60			
70	<p>(60) In order to ensure coherence between the objectives of this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2018/2001¹, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999² and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion</p>	<p>(60) In order to ensure coherence between the objectives of this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2018/2001¹, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999² and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion</p>	<p>(60) In order to ensure coherence between the objectives of this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2018/2001¹, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999² and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion</p>	<p>(60) In order to ensure coherence between the objectives of this Regulation and Directive (EU) 2018/2001¹, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999² and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>of energy from renewable sources³, in particular, during the preparation of national restoration plans, Member States should take account of the potential for renewable energy projects to make contributions towards meeting nature restoration objectives.</p> <p>1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82). 2. 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). 3. Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).</p>	<p>of energy from renewable sources³, in particular, during the preparation of national restoration plans, Member States should take account of the potential for renewable energy projects to make contributions towards meeting nature restoration objectives.</p> <p>1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82). 2. 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). 3. Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).</p>	<p>of energy from renewable sources³, in particular, during the preparation of national restoration plans, Member States should take account of the potential for renewable energy projects to make contributions towards meeting nature restoration objectives.</p> <p>1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82). 2. 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). 3. Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).</p>	<p>of energy from renewable sources³, in particular, during the preparation of national restoration plans, Member States should take account of the potential for renewable energy projects to make contributions towards meeting nature restoration objectives.</p> <p>1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82). 2. 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). 3. Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).</p>
Recital 61				
71	(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and	(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and	(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and	(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>climate change, the restoration of biodiversity should take into account the deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. The Communication on REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy¹ states that Member States should swiftly map, assess and ensure suitable land and sea areas that are available for renewable energy projects, commensurate with their national energy and climate plans, the contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target and other factors such as the availability of resources, grid infrastructure and the targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The Commission proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency² and the Commission recommendation on accelerating permitting for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements³, both adopted on 18 May 2022, also provide for the identification of renewables go-to areas. Those are specific locations,</p>	<p>climate change, the restoration of biodiversity should take into account the deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. <u>Restoration activities and the deployment of renewable energy projects may be combined, wherever possible, including in renewables acceleration and dedicated grid areas.</u> Directive (EU) 2018/2001 requires Member States to perform a coordinated mapping for the deployment of The Communication on REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy¹ states that Member States should swiftly map, assess and ensure suitable land and sea areas that are available for renewable energy projects, commensurate with their national energy and climate plans, the contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target and other factors such as the availability of resources, grid infrastructure and the targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The Commission proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of <u>territory to identify the domestic potential and the available land surface, subsurface, sea or inland</u></p>	<p>climate change, the restoration of biodiversity should take into account the deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. Restoration activities and the deployment of renewable energy projects may be combined, wherever possible, including in renewables acceleration and dedicated grid areas.¹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 requires Member States to perform a coordinated mapping for the deployment of The Communication on REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy¹ states that Member States should swiftly map, assess and ensure suitable land and sea areas that are available for renewable energy projects, commensurate with their national energy and climate plans, the contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target and other factors such as the availability of resources, grid infrastructure and the targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The Commission proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of in their territory to identify the domestic potential and the available land surface,</p>	<p>climate change, the restoration of biodiversity should take into account the deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. <u>Restoration activities and the deployment of renewable energy projects may be combined, wherever possible, including in renewables acceleration and dedicated grid areas.</u>¹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 requires Member States to perform a coordinated mapping for the deployment of The Communication on REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy¹ states that Member States should swiftly map, assess and ensure suitable land and sea areas that are available for renewable energy projects, commensurate with their national energy and climate plans, the contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target and other factors such as the availability of resources, grid infrastructure and the targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. The Commission proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of <u>in their territory to identify the domestic potential and the available land surface, subsurface, sea or inland water as necessary for</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>whether on land or sea, particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, other than biomass combustion plants, where the deployment of a specific type of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental impacts, in view of the particularities of the selected territory. Member States should give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops, transport infrastructure areas, parking areas, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture. In the designation of renewables go-to areas, Member States should avoid protected areas and consider their national nature restoration plans. Member States should coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the designation of the renewables go-to areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States should ensure synergies with the already designated renewables go-to areas and ensure that the functioning of the renewables go-to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the</p>	<p><u>water as necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, and their related infrastructure, such as grid and storage facilities, including thermal storage, that are required in order to meet at least their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy</u> from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency² and the Commission recommendation on accelerating permitting for target. Such areas, including the existing plants and cooperation mechanisms, shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements³, both adopted on 18 May 2022, also provide for the identification of technology set in the national energy and climate plans. Member States should designate a sub-set of such areas as renewables go-to acceleration areas. Those are specific locations, whether on land or sea, particularly suitable for the production of energy from</p>	<p>subsurface, sea or inland water as necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, and their related infrastructure, such as grid and storage facilities, including thermal storage, that are required in order to meet at least their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency² and the Commission recommendation on accelerating permitting for target. Such areas, including the existing plants and cooperation mechanisms, shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements³, both adopted on 18 May 2022, also provide for the identification of technology set in the national energy and climate plans. Member States should designate a sub-set of such areas as renewables go-to acceleration areas. Those are specific locations, whether on land or sea, particularly suitable for the production of energy from</p>	<p><u>the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, and their related infrastructure, such as grid and storage facilities, including thermal storage, that are required in order to meet at least their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy</u> from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency² and the Commission recommendation on accelerating permitting for target. Such areas, including the existing plants and cooperation mechanisms, shall be commensurate with the estimated trajectories and total planned installed capacity by renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements³, both adopted on 18 May 2022, also provide for the identification of technology set in the national energy and climate plans. Member States should designate a sub-set of such areas as renewables go-to acceleration areas. Those are specific locations, whether on land or sea, particularly suitable for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, other than</p>

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	<p>renewables go-to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, remain unchanged.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy (COM/2022/108 final).</p> <p>2. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, COM/2022/222 final.</p> <p>3. Commission recommendation on speeding up permit-granting procedures for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements, C(2022) 3219 final.</p>	<p>renewable sources, other than biomass combustion plants, where the deployment of a specific type of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental impacts, in view of the particularities of the selected territory. Member States should give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops <u>and facades of buildings</u>, transport infrastructure <u>and their direct surroundings</u> areas, parking areas, <u>farms</u>, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture. <u>Directive (EU) 2018/2001 also establishes that Member States may adopt a plan or plans to designate dedicated infrastructure areas for the development of grid and storage projects that are necessary to integrate renewable energy into the electricity system, where such development is not expected to have significant environmental impacts or such impacts can be duly mitigated or, where not possible, compensated. The aim of such areas shall be to support and complement the renewables acceleration areas.</u> In the</p>	<p>renewable sources, other than biomass combustion plants, where the deployment of a specific type of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental impacts, in view of the particularities of the selected territory. Member States should give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops and facades of buildings, transport infrastructure areas and their direct surroundings, parking areas, farms, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 also establishes that Member States may adopt a plan or plans to designate dedicated infrastructure areas for the development of grid and storage projects that are necessary to integrate renewable energy into the electricity system, where such development is not expected to have significant environmental impacts or such impacts can be duly mitigated or, where not possible, compensated. The aim of such areas shall be to support and complement the renewables acceleration areas. In the</p>	<p>biomass combustion plants, where the deployment of a specific type of renewable energy is not expected to have significant environmental impacts, in view of the particularities of the selected territory. Member States should give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops <u>and facades of buildings</u>, transport infrastructure areas <u>and their direct surroundings</u>, parking areas, <u>farms</u>, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture. <u>Directive (EU) 2018/2001 also establishes that Member States may adopt a plan or plans to designate dedicated infrastructure areas for the development of grid and storage projects that are necessary to integrate renewable energy into the electricity system, where such development is not expected to have significant environmental impacts or such impacts can be duly mitigated or, where not possible, compensated. The aim of such areas shall be to support and complement the renewables acceleration areas.</u> In the designation of renewables go</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<p>designation of renewables go-to <u>acceleration areas and dedicated infrastructure</u> areas, Member States should avoid protected areas and consider their national nature restoration plans. Member States should coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the <u>mapping of areas necessary for national contribution towards the 2030 renewable energy target and, where relevant, with the</u> designation of the renewables go-to <u>acceleration areas and dedicated grid</u> areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States should ensure synergies with the <u>build-up of renewable energy and energy infrastructure and with the</u> already designated renewables go-to <u>acceleration areas and dedicated grid</u> areas and ensure that—the functioning of the <u>these</u> renewables go-to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the <u>these</u> renewables go-to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, remain unchanged.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy (COM/2022/108 final).</p>	<p>designation of renewables go-to <u>acceleration areas and dedicated infrastructure</u> areas, Member States should avoid protected areas and consider their national nature restoration plans. Member States should coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the <u>mapping of areas necessary for national contribution towards the 2030 renewable energy target and, where relevant, with the</u> designation of the renewables go-to <u>acceleration areas and dedicated grid</u> areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States should ensure synergies with the <u>build-up of renewable energy and energy infrastructure and with the</u> already designated renewables go-to <u>acceleration areas and dedicated grid</u> areas and ensure that—the functioning of the <u>these</u> renewables go-to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the <u>these</u> renewables go-to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, remain unchanged.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy (COM/2022/108 final).</p>	<p>to <u>acceleration areas and dedicated infrastructure</u> areas, Member States should avoid protected areas and consider their national nature restoration plans. Member States should coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the <u>mapping of areas necessary for national contribution towards the 2030 renewable energy target and, where relevant, with the</u> designation of the renewables go-to <u>acceleration areas and dedicated grid</u> areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States should ensure synergies with the <u>build-up of renewable energy and energy infrastructure and with the</u> already designated renewables go-to <u>acceleration areas and dedicated grid</u> areas and ensure that—the functioning of the <u>these</u> renewables go-to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the <u>these</u> renewables go-to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, remain unchanged.</p> <p>1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy (COM/2022/108 final). <u>2. Proposal for a Directive of the European</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		2. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, COM/2022/222 final. 3. Commission recommendation on speeding up permit granting procedures for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements, C(2022) 3219 final.	2. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, COM/2022/222 final. 3. Commission recommendation on speeding up permit granting procedures for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements, C(2022) 3219 final.	Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, COM/2022/222 final. 3. Commission recommendation on speeding up permit granting procedures for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements, C(2022) 3219 final.
Recital 62				
72	(62) In order to ensure synergies with restoration measures that have already been planned or put in place in Member States, the national restoration plans should recognise those restoration measures and take them into account. In light of the urgency signalled by the 2022 IPCC report for taking actions on restoration of degraded ecosystems, Member States should implement those measures in parallel with the preparation of the restoration plans.	(62) In order to ensure synergies with restoration measures that have already been planned or put in place in Member States, the national restoration plans should recognise those restoration measures and take them into account. In light of the urgency signalled by the 2022 IPCC report for taking actions on restoration of degraded ecosystems, Member States should implement those measures in parallel with the preparation of the restoration plans.	(62) In order to ensure synergies with restoration measures that have already been planned or put in place in Member States, the national restoration plans should recognise those restoration measures and take them into account. In light of the urgency signalled by the 2022 IPCC report for taking actions on restoration of degraded ecosystems, Member States should implement those measures in parallel with the preparation of the restoration plans.	(62) In order to ensure synergies with restoration measures that have already been planned or put in place in Member States, the national restoration plans should recognise those restoration measures and take them into account. In light of the urgency signalled by the 2022 IPCC report for taking actions on restoration of degraded ecosystems, Member States should implement those measures in parallel with the preparation of the restoration plans.
Recital 63				
73	(63) The national restoration plans should also take into account the results of research projects relevant for assessing the condition of	(63) The national restoration plans <u>and the measures to restore habitats as well as the measures to prevent habitats from deteriorating</u> should	(63) The national restoration plans and the measures to restore habitats as well as the measures to prevent habitats from	(63) The national restoration plans <u>and the measures to restore habitats as well as the measures to prevent habitats from deteriorating</u> should

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	ecosystems, identifying and putting in place restoration measures, and monitoring purposes.	also take into account the results of research projects relevant for assessing the condition of ecosystems, identifying and putting in place restoration measures, and monitoring purposes, <u>and where appropriate, take into account the diversity of situations in the various regions of the Union, in accordance with Article 191(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), such as social, economic and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics, including population density.</u>	deteriorating should also take into account the results of research projects relevant for assessing the condition of ecosystems, identifying and putting in place restoration measures, and monitoring purposes, and where appropriate, take into account the diversity of situations in the various regions of the Union, in accordance with Article 191(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), such as social, economic and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics, including population density.	also take into account the results of research projects relevant for assessing the condition of ecosystems, identifying and putting in place restoration measures, and monitoring purposes, <u>and where appropriate, take into account the diversity of situations in the various regions of the Union, in accordance with Article 191(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), such as social, economic and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics, including population density.</u>
Recital 64				
74	(64) It is appropriate to take into account the specific situation of the Union's outermost regions, as listed in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which provides for specific measures to support those regions. As envisaged in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, particular focus should be placed on protecting and restoring the outermost regions' ecosystems, given their exceptionally rich biodiversity value.	(64) It is appropriate to take into account the specific situation of the Union's outermost regions, as listed in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which provides for specific measures to support those regions. As envisaged in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, particular focus should be placed on protecting and restoring the outermost regions' ecosystems, given their exceptionally rich biodiversity value. <u>At the same time the associated</u>	(64) It is appropriate to take into account the specific situation of the Union's outermost regions, as listed in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which provides for specific measures to support those regions. As envisaged in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, particular focus should be placed on protecting and restoring the outermost regions' ecosystems, given their exceptionally rich biodiversity value. At the same time the associated	(64) It is appropriate to take into account the specific situation of the Union's outermost regions, as listed in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which provides for specific measures to support those regions. As envisaged in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, particular focus should be placed on protecting and restoring the outermost regions' ecosystems, given their exceptionally rich biodiversity value. <u>At the same time the associated</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>costs for protecting and restoring those ecosystems and the remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate of the outermost regions should be taken into account, in particular when preparing the national restoration plans. Member States are encouraged to include, on a voluntary basis, specific restoration measures in those outermost regions that do not fall within the scope of this Regulation.</u>	costs for protecting and restoring those ecosystems and the remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate of the outermost regions should be taken into account, in particular when preparing the national restoration plans. Member States are encouraged to include, on a voluntary basis, specific restoration measures in those outermost regions that don't fall within the scope of this Regulation.	<u>costs for protecting and restoring those ecosystems and the remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate of the outermost regions should be taken into account, in particular when preparing the national restoration plans. Member States are encouraged to include, on a voluntary basis, specific restoration measures in those outermost regions that don't fall within the scope of this Regulation.</u>
Recital 65				
75	(65) The European Environment Agency (the 'EEA') should support Member States in preparing the national restoration plans, as well as in monitoring progress towards meeting the restoration targets and obligations. The Commission should assess whether the national restoration plans are adequate for achieving those targets and obligations.	(65) The European Environment Agency (the 'EEA') should support Member States in preparing the national restoration plans, as well as in monitoring progress towards meeting the restoration targets and obligations. The Commission should assess whether the national restoration plans are adequate for achieving those targets and obligations.	(65) The European Environment Agency (the 'EEA') should support Member States in preparing the national restoration plans, as well as in monitoring progress towards meeting the restoration targets and obligations. The Commission should assess whether the national restoration plans are adequate for achieving those targets and obligations.	(65) The European Environment Agency (the 'EEA') should support Member States in preparing the national restoration plans, as well as in monitoring progress towards meeting the restoration targets and obligations. The Commission should assess whether the national restoration plans are adequate for achieving those targets and obligations.
Recital 66				
76	(66) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 has shown	(66) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 has shown	(66) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 has shown	(66) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 has shown

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>that a substantial share of the information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹ and Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, in particular on the conservation status and trends of the habitats and species they protect, comes from partial surveys or is based only on expert judgment. That Report also showed that the status of several habitat types and species protected under Directive 92/43/EEC is still unknown. Filling in those knowledge gaps and investing in monitoring and surveillance are necessary in order to underpin robust and science-based national restoration plans. In order to increase the timeliness, effectiveness and coherence of various monitoring methods, the monitoring and surveillance should make best possible use of the results of Union-funded research and innovation projects, new technologies, such as in-situ monitoring and remote sensing using space data and services delivered under the Union's Space programme (EGNOS/Galileo and Copernicus). The EU missions 'Restore Our Ocean and Waters', 'Adaptation to Climate Change', and 'A Soil Deal for Europe' will support the implementation of the</p>	<p>that a substantial share of the information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹ and Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, in particular on the conservation status and trends of the habitats and species they protect, comes from partial surveys or is based only on expert judgment. That Report also showed that the status of several habitat types and species protected under Directive 92/43/EEC is still unknown. Filling in those knowledge gaps and investing in monitoring and surveillance are necessary in order to underpin robust and science-based national restoration plans. In order to increase the timeliness, effectiveness and coherence of various monitoring methods, the monitoring and surveillance should make best possible use of the results of Union-funded research and innovation projects, new technologies, such as in-situ monitoring and remote sensing using space data and services delivered under the Union's Space programme (EGNOS/Galileo and Copernicus). The EU missions 'Restore Our Ocean and Waters', 'Adaptation to Climate Change', and 'A Soil Deal for Europe' will support the implementation of the</p>	<p>that a substantial share of the information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹ and Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, in particular on the conservation status and trends of the habitats and species they protect, comes from partial surveys or is based only on expert judgment. That Report also showed that the status of several habitat types and species protected under Directive 92/43/EEC is still unknown. Filling in those knowledge gaps and investing in monitoring and surveillance are necessary in order to underpin robust and science-based national restoration plans. In order to increase the timeliness, effectiveness and coherence of various monitoring methods, the monitoring and surveillance should make best possible use of the results of Union-funded research and innovation projects, new technologies, such as in-situ monitoring and remote sensing using space data and services delivered under the Union's Space programme (EGNOS/Galileo and Copernicus). The EU missions 'Restore Our Ocean and Waters', 'Adaptation to Climate Change', and 'A Soil Deal for Europe' will support the implementation of the</p>	<p>that a substantial share of the information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹ and Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, in particular on the conservation status and trends of the habitats and species they protect, comes from partial surveys or is based only on expert judgment. That Report also showed that the status of several habitat types and species protected under Directive 92/43/EEC is still unknown. Filling in those knowledge gaps and investing in monitoring and surveillance are necessary in order to underpin robust and science-based national restoration plans. In order to increase the timeliness, effectiveness and coherence of various monitoring methods, the monitoring and surveillance should make best possible use of the results of Union-funded research and innovation projects, new technologies, such as in-situ monitoring and remote sensing using space data and services delivered under the Union's Space programme (EGNOS/Galileo and Copernicus). The EU missions 'Restore Our Ocean and Waters', 'Adaptation to Climate Change', and 'A Soil Deal for Europe' will support the implementation of the</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>restoration targets².</p> <p>1. 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). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on European Missions COM(2021) 609 final).</p>	<p>restoration targets².</p> <p>1. 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). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on European Missions COM(2021) 609 final).</p>	<p>restoration targets².</p> <p>1. 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). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on European Missions COM(2021) 609 final).</p>	<p>restoration targets².</p> <p>1. 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). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on European Missions COM(2021) 609 final).</p>
Recital 66a				
76a		<p><u>(66a) Considering the particular technical and financial challenges associated with mapping and monitoring marine environments, Member States may, as a complement to information reported in accordance with Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC and in accordance with Article 17 of Directive 2008/56/EC, use information about pressures and threats or other relevant information as a basis for extrapolation when assessing the condition of marine habitats listed in Annex II. Such an approach may thereby also be used as a basis for planning restoration measures in marine habitats in accordance with this Regulation. The overall assessment of the condition of marine habitats listed in Annex II</u></p>	<p>(66a) Considering the particular technical and financial challenges associated with mapping and monitoring marine environments, Member States may, as a complement to information reported in accordance with Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC and in accordance with Article 17 of Directive 2008/56/EC, use information about pressures and threats or other relevant information as a basis for extrapolation when assessing the condition of marine habitats listed in Annex II. Such an approach may thereby also be used as a basis for planning restoration measures in marine habitats in accordance with this Regulation. The overall assessment of the condition of marine habitats listed</p>	<p><u>(66a) Considering the particular technical and financial challenges associated with mapping and monitoring marine environments, Member States may, as a complement to information reported in accordance with Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC and in accordance with Article 17 of Directive 2008/56/EC, use information about pressures and threats or other relevant information as a basis for extrapolation when assessing the condition of marine habitats listed in Annex II. Such an approach may thereby also be used as a basis for planning restoration measures in marine habitats in accordance with this Regulation. The overall assessment of the condition of marine habitats listed in Annex II</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u><i>should be based on the best available knowledge and latest technical and scientific progress.</i></u>	in Annex II should be based on the best available knowledge and latest technical and scientific progress.	<u><i>should be based on the best available knowledge and latest technical and scientific progress.</i></u>
Recital 67				
77	(67) In order to monitor the progress in implementing the national restoration plans, the restoration measures put in place, the areas subject to restoration measures, and the data on the inventory of barriers to river continuity, a system should be introduced requiring Member States to set up, keep up-to-date and make accessible relevant data on results from such monitoring. The electronic reporting of data to the Commission should make use of EEA's Reportnet system and should aim to keep the administrative burden on all entities as limited as possible. To ensure an appropriate infrastructure for public access, reporting and data-sharing between public authorities, Member States should, where relevant, base the data specifications on those referred to in Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the	(67) In order to monitor the progress in implementing the national restoration plans, the restoration measures put in place, the areas subject to restoration measures, and the data on the inventory of barriers to river continuity, a system should be introduced requiring Member States to set up, keep up-to-date and make accessible relevant data on results from such monitoring. The electronic reporting of data to the Commission should make use of EEA's Reportnet system and should aim to keep the administrative burden on all entities as limited as possible. To ensure an appropriate infrastructure for public access, reporting and data-sharing between public authorities, Member States should, where relevant, base the data specifications on those referred to in Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the	(67) In order to monitor the progress in implementing the national restoration plans, the restoration measures put in place, the areas subject to restoration measures, and the data on the inventory of barriers to river continuity, a system should be introduced requiring Member States to set up, keep up-to-date and make accessible relevant data on results from such monitoring. The electronic reporting of data to the Commission should make use of EEA's Reportnet system and should aim to keep the administrative burden on all entities as limited as possible. To ensure an appropriate infrastructure for public access, reporting and data-sharing between public authorities, Member States should, where relevant, base the data specifications on those referred to in Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the	(67) In order to monitor the progress in implementing the national restoration plans, the restoration measures put in place, the areas subject to restoration measures, and the data on the inventory of barriers to river continuity, a system should be introduced requiring Member States to set up, keep up-to-date and make accessible relevant data on results from such monitoring. The electronic reporting of data to the Commission should make use of EEA's Reportnet system and should aim to keep the administrative burden on all entities as limited as possible. To ensure an appropriate infrastructure for public access, reporting and data-sharing between public authorities, Member States should, where relevant, base the data specifications on those referred to in Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>Council² and Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council³.</p> <p>1. 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). 2. 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). 3. Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p. 56).</p>	<p>Council² and Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council³.</p> <p>1. 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). 2. 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). 3. Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p. 56).</p>	<p>Council² and Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council³.</p> <p>1. 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). 2. 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). 3. Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p. 56).</p>	<p>Council² and Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council³.</p> <p>1. 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). 2. 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). 3. Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p. 56).</p>
Recital 68				
78	<p>(68) In order to ensure an effective implementation of this Regulation, the Commission should support Member States upon request through the Technical Support Instrument¹, which provides tailor-made technical support to design and implement reforms. The technical support involves, for example, strengthening the administrative capacity, harmonising the legislative frameworks, and sharing relevant best practices.</p>	<p>(68) In order to ensure an effective implementation of this Regulation, the Commission should support Member States upon request through the Technical Support Instrument¹, which provides tailor-made technical support to design and implement reforms. The technical support involves, for example, strengthening the administrative capacity, harmonising the legislative frameworks, and sharing relevant best practices.</p>	<p>(68) In order to ensure an effective implementation of this Regulation, the Commission should support Member States upon request through the Technical Support Instrument¹, which provides tailor-made technical support to design and implement reforms. The technical support involves, for example, strengthening the administrative capacity, harmonising the legislative frameworks, and sharing relevant best practices.</p>	<p>(68) In order to ensure an effective implementation of this Regulation, the Commission should support Member States upon request through the Technical Support Instrument¹, which provides tailor-made technical support to design and implement reforms. The technical support involves, for example, strengthening the administrative capacity, harmonising the legislative frameworks, and sharing relevant best practices.</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	1. Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 1).	1. Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 1).	1. Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 1).	1. Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 1).
Recital 69				
79	(69) The Commission should report on the progress made by Member States towards meeting the restoration targets and obligations of this Regulation on the basis of Union-wide progress reports drawn up by the EEA as well as other analysis and reports made available by Member States in relevant policy areas such as nature, marine and water policy.	(69) The Commission should report on the progress made by Member States towards meeting the restoration targets and obligations of this Regulation on the basis of Union-wide progress reports drawn up by the EEA as well as other analysis and reports made available by Member States in relevant policy areas such as nature, marine and water policy.	(69) The Commission should report on the progress made by Member States towards meeting the restoration targets and obligations of this Regulation on the basis of Union-wide progress reports drawn up by the EEA as well as other analysis and reports made available by Member States in relevant policy areas such as nature, marine and water policy.	(69) The Commission should report on the progress made by Member States towards meeting the restoration targets and obligations of this Regulation on the basis of Union-wide progress reports drawn up by the EEA as well as other analysis and reports made available by Member States in relevant policy areas such as nature, marine and water policy.
Recital 70				
80	(70) To ensure the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, it is of utmost importance that adequate private and public investments are made in restoration, Member States should integrate expenditure for biodiversity objectives, including in relation to opportunity and transition costs resulting from the implementation of the national restoration plans, in their national	(70) To ensure the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, it is of utmost importance that adequate private and public investments are made in restoration, Member States should integrate expenditure for biodiversity objectives, including in relation to opportunity and transition costs resulting from the implementation of the national restoration plans, in their national	(70) To ensure the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, it is of utmost importance that adequate private and public investments are made in restoration, Member States should integrate expenditure for biodiversity objectives, including in relation to opportunity and transition costs resulting from the implementation of the national restoration plans, in their national	(70) To ensure the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, it is of utmost importance that adequate private and public investments are made in restoration, Member States should integrate expenditure for biodiversity objectives, including in relation to opportunity and transition costs resulting from the implementation of the national restoration plans, in their national

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>budgets and reflect how Union funding is used. Regarding the Union funding, expenditure under the Union budget and Union financing programmes, such as the Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)¹, the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)², the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)³, the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund⁴ and the Just Transition Fund⁵, as well as the Union framework programme for research and innovation, Horizon Europe⁶, contributes to biodiversity objectives with the ambition to dedicate 7,5 % in 2024, and 10 % in 2026 and in 2027 of annual spending under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework⁷ to biodiversity objectives. The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)⁸ is a further source of funding for the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. With reference to the LIFE Programme, special attention should be given to the appropriate use of the Strategic Nature Projects (SNaPs) as a specific tool that could support the implementation of this Regulation,</p>	<p>budgets and reflect how Union funding is used. Regarding the Union funding, expenditure under the Union budget and Union financing programmes, such as the Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)¹, the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)², the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)³, the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund⁴ and the Just Transition Fund⁵, as well as the Union framework programme for research and innovation, Horizon Europe⁶, contributes to biodiversity objectives with the ambition to dedicate 7,5 % in 2024, and 10 % in 2026 and in 2027 of annual spending under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework⁷ to biodiversity objectives. The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)⁸ is a further source of funding for the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. With reference to the LIFE Programme, special attention should be given to the appropriate use of the Strategic Nature Projects (SNaPs) as a specific tool that could support the implementation of this Regulation,</p>	<p>budgets and reflect how Union funding is used. Regarding the Union funding, expenditure under the Union budget and Union financing programmes, such as the Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)¹, the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)², the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)³, the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund⁴ and the Just Transition Fund⁵, as well as the Union framework programme for research and innovation, Horizon Europe⁶, contributes to biodiversity objectives with the ambition to dedicate 7,5 % in 2024, and 10 % in 2026 and in 2027 of annual spending under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework⁷ to biodiversity objectives. The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)⁸ is a further source of funding for the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. With reference to the LIFE Programme, special attention should be given to the appropriate use of the Strategic Nature Projects (SNaPs) as a specific tool that could support the implementation of this Regulation,</p>	<p>budgets and reflect how Union funding is used. Regarding the Union funding, expenditure under the Union budget and Union financing programmes, such as the Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)¹, the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)², the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)³, the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund⁴ and the Just Transition Fund⁵, as well as the Union framework programme for research and innovation, Horizon Europe⁶, contributes to biodiversity objectives with the ambition to dedicate 7,5 % in 2024, and 10 % in 2026 and in 2027 of annual spending under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework⁷ to biodiversity objectives. The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)⁸ is a further source of funding for the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. With reference to the LIFE Programme, special attention should be given to the appropriate use of the Strategic Nature Projects (SNaPs) as a specific tool that could support the implementation of this Regulation,</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>by way of mainstreaming available financial resources in an effective and efficient way.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 (OJ L 172, 17.5.2021, p. 53).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 (OJ L 247, 13.7.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 December 2020 laying down certain transitional provisions for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) in the years 2021 and 2022 and amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 as regards resources and application in the years 2021 and 2022 and Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards resources and the distribution of such support in respect of the years 2021 and 2022 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 1).</p> <p>4. Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60).</p> <p>5. Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231 30.06.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>6. Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the</p>	<p>by way of mainstreaming available financial resources in an effective and efficient way.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 (OJ L 172, 17.5.2021, p. 53).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 (OJ L 247, 13.7.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 December 2020 laying down certain transitional provisions for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) in the years 2021 and 2022 and amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 as regards resources and application in the years 2021 and 2022 and Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards resources and the distribution of such support in respect of the years 2021 and 2022 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 1).</p> <p>4. Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60).</p> <p>5. Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231 30.06.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>6. Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the</p>	<p>by way of mainstreaming available financial resources in an effective and efficient way.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 (OJ L 172, 17.5.2021, p. 53).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 (OJ L 247, 13.7.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 December 2020 laying down certain transitional provisions for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) in the years 2021 and 2022 and amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 as regards resources and application in the years 2021 and 2022 and Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards resources and the distribution of such support in respect of the years 2021 and 2022 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 1).</p> <p>4. Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60).</p> <p>5. Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231 30.06.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>6. Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the</p>	<p>by way of mainstreaming available financial resources in an effective and efficient way.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 (OJ L 172, 17.5.2021, p. 53).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1004 (OJ L 247, 13.7.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>3. Regulation (EU) 2020/2220 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 December 2020 laying down certain transitional provisions for support from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) in the years 2021 and 2022 and amending Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013 as regards resources and application in the years 2021 and 2022 and Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 as regards resources and the distribution of such support in respect of the years 2021 and 2022 (OJ L 437, 28.12.2020, p. 1).</p> <p>4. Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60).</p> <p>5. Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231 30.06.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>6. Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013(OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>7. Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 (OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 11).</p> <p>8. Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013(OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>7. Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 (OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 11).</p> <p>8. Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013(OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>7. Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 (OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 11).</p> <p>8. Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013(OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1).</p> <p>7. Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 of 17 December 2020 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 (OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 11).</p> <p>8. Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).</p>
80a				<p><u>(70a) The preparation of the national restoration plans does not imply an obligation for Member States to re-programme any funding under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) or other agricultural and fisheries funding programmes and instruments under the multi-annual financial framework 2021-2027 in order to implement this Regulation.</u></p> <p>Financing package proposal: Presidency proposes to maintain Council's GA for 18(6a) and add: Recital 70a (line 80a), Article 11(5b) (line 209b) and additional paragraph to Recital 71 (line 81).</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Recital 71			
81	<p>(71) A range of EU, national and private initiatives are available to stimulate private financing, such as the InvestEU Programme¹, which offers opportunities to mobilise public and private finance to support inter alia the enhancement of nature and biodiversity by means of green and blue infrastructure projects, and carbon farming as a green business-model².</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament And the Council Sustainable Carbon Cycles (COM(2021) 800 final).</p>	<p>(71) A range of EU, national and private initiatives are available to stimulate private financing, such as the InvestEU Programme¹, which offers opportunities to mobilise public and private finance to support inter alia the enhancement of nature and biodiversity by means of green and blue infrastructure projects, and carbon farming as a green business-model².</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament And the Council Sustainable Carbon Cycles (COM(2021) 800 final).</p>	<p>(71) A range of EU, national and private initiatives are available to stimulate private financing, such as the InvestEU Programme¹, which offers opportunities to mobilise public and private finance to support inter alia the enhancement of nature and biodiversity by means of green and blue infrastructure projects, and carbon farming as a green business-model².</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament And the Council Sustainable Carbon Cycles (COM(2021) 800 final).</p>	<p>(71) A range of EU, national and private initiatives are available to stimulate private financing, such as the InvestEU Programme¹, which offers opportunities to mobilise public and private finance to support inter alia the enhancement of nature and biodiversity by means of green and blue infrastructure projects, and carbon farming as a green business-model². <i>Funding nature restoration measures on the ground, through forms of private and/or public financing, including result-based support and innovative schemes, should be promoted. Private investment could also be incentivised through public investment schemes, including financial instruments, subsidies and other instruments, provided State aid rules are complied with.</i></p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 30). 2. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament And the Council Sustainable Carbon Cycles (COM(2021) 800 final).</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
				final). Financing package proposal: Presidency proposes to maintain Council's GA for 18(6a) and add: Recital 70a (line 80a), Article 11(5b) (line 209b) and additional paragraph to Recital 71 (line 81).
Recital 71c				
81c		<u>(71a) To ensure the implementation of this Regulation, adequate private and public investments for nature restoration measures are essential. Therefore, the Commission should, by 12 months from its entry into force and in consultation with Member States, present a report with an analysis identifying any gaps in implementing this Regulation. That report should be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals for adequate measures, including financial measures to address the gaps identified, such as the establishment of dedicated funding and without prejudging the prerogatives of the co-legislators for the adoption of the next multiannual financial framework post 2027.</u>	(71a) To ensure the implementation of this Regulation, adequate private and public investments for nature restoration measures are essential. Therefore, the Commission should, by 12 months from its entry into force and in consultation with Member States, present a report with an analysis identifying any gaps in implementing this Regulation. That report should be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals for adequate measures, including financial measures to address the gaps identified, such as the establishment of dedicated funding and without prejudging the prerogatives of the co-legislators for the adoption of the next multiannual financial framework post 2027.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Recital 71d				
81d		<p><u>(71b) According to settled case law of the Court of Justice, under the principle of sincere cooperation laid down in Article 4(3) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), it is for the courts of the Member States to ensure judicial protection of a person's rights under Union law. Furthermore, Article 19(1) TEU requires Member States to provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective judicial protection in the fields covered by Union law. The Union and the Member States are parties to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters ('the Aarhus Convention'). Under the Aarhus Convention Member States should ensure that, in accordance with the relevant national legal system, members of the public concerned have access to justice.</u></p>	<p>(71b) According to settled case law of the Court of Justice, under the principle of sincere cooperation laid down in Article 4(3) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), it is for the courts of the Member States to ensure judicial protection of a person's rights under Union law. Furthermore, Article 19(1) TEU requires Member States to provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective judicial protection in the fields covered by Union law. The Union and the Member States are parties to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters ('the Aarhus Convention'). Under the Aarhus Convention Member States should ensure that, in accordance with the relevant national legal system, members of the public concerned have access to justice.</p>	<p><u>(71b) According to settled case law of the Court of Justice, under the principle of sincere cooperation laid down in Article 4(3) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), it is for the courts of the Member States to ensure judicial protection of a person's rights under Union law. Furthermore, Article 19(1) TEU requires Member States to provide remedies sufficient to ensure effective judicial protection in the fields covered by Union law. The Union and the Member States are parties to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters ('the Aarhus Convention'). Under the Aarhus Convention Member States should ensure that, in accordance with the relevant national legal system, members of the public concerned have access to justice.</u></p>
Recital 72				
82	(72) Member States should promote	(72) Member States should promote	(72) Member States should promote	(72) Member States should promote

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	a fair and cross-society approach in the preparation and implementation of their national restoration plans, by including processes for participation of the public and by considering the needs of local communities and stakeholders.	a fair and cross-society approach in the preparation and implementation of their national restoration plans, by including processes for participation of the public and by considering the needs of local communities and stakeholders.	a fair and cross-society approach in the preparation and implementation of their national restoration plans, by including processes for participation of the public and by considering the needs of local communities and stakeholders.	<p>a fair and cross-society approach in the preparation and implementation of their national restoration plans.</p> <p><u><i>They should put in place the necessary measures to engage local and regional authorities, landowners and land users and their associations, civil society organisations, business community, research and education communities, farmers, fishers, foresters, investors and other relevant stakeholders and the general</i></u>, by including processes for participation of the public, <u><i>in all phases of the preparation, review and implementation of the national restoration plans, and to foster dialogue and the diffusion of science-based information about biodiversity and the benefits of restoration</i></u> and by considering the needs of local communities and stakeholders.</p> <p>EP proposal on landowners references</p>
Recital 73				
83	(73) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , CAP Strategic Plans are meant to contribute to the achievement of, and	(73) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , CAP Strategic Plans are meant to contribute to the achievement of, and	(73) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , CAP Strategic Plans are meant to contribute to the achievement of, and	(73) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , CAP Strategic Plans are meant to contribute to the achievement of, and

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in, or deriving from, the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII to that Regulation. This Regulation on nature restoration should be taken into account when, in accordance with Article 159 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the Commission reviews, by 31 December 2025, the list set out in Annex XIII to that Regulation.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013.</p>	<p>be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in, or deriving from, the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII to that Regulation. This Regulation on nature restoration should be taken into account when, in accordance with Article 159 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the Commission reviews, by 31 December 2025, the list set out in Annex XIII to that Regulation.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013.</p>	<p>be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in, or deriving from, the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII to that Regulation. This Regulation on nature restoration should be taken into account when, in accordance with Article 159 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the Commission reviews, by 31 December 2025, the list set out in Annex XIII to that Regulation.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013.</p>	<p>be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in, or deriving from, the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII to that Regulation. This Regulation on nature restoration should be taken into account when, in accordance with Article 159 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the Commission reviews, by 31 December 2025, the list set out in Annex XIII to that Regulation.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013.</p>
Recital 74				
84	<p>(74) In line with the commitment in the 8th Environment Action Programme to 2030¹, Member States should phase out environmentally harmful subsidies at national level, making the best use of market-based instruments and green budgeting tools, including those required to ensure a socially fair transition, and</p>	<p>(74) In line with the commitment in the 8th Environment Action Programme to 2030¹, Member States should phase out environmentally harmful subsidies at national level, making the best use of market-based instruments and green budgeting tools, including those required to ensure a socially fair transition, and</p>	<p>(74) In line with the commitment in the 8th Environment Action Programme to 2030¹, Member States should phase out environmentally harmful subsidies at national level, making the best use of market-based instruments and green budgeting tools, including those required to ensure a socially fair transition, and</p>	<p>(74) In line with the commitment in the 8th Environment Action Programme to 2030¹, Member States should phase out environmentally harmful subsidies at national level, making the best use of market-based instruments and green budgeting tools, including those required to ensure a socially fair transition, and</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>supporting businesses and other stakeholders in developing standardised natural capital accounting practices.</p> <p>1. [Reference to be added when the 8th EAP has been published].</p>	<p>supporting businesses and other stakeholders in developing standardised natural capital accounting practices.</p> <p>1. [Reference to be added when the 8th EAP has been published].</p>	<p>supporting businesses and other stakeholders in developing standardised natural capital accounting practices.</p> <p>1. [Reference to be added when the 8th EAP has been published].</p>	<p>supporting businesses and other stakeholders in developing standardised natural capital accounting practices.</p> <p>1. [Reference to be added when the 8th EAP has been published].</p>
Recital 75				
85	<p>(75) In order to ensure the necessary adaptation of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending Annexes I to VII to adapt the group of habitats, to update the information on the common farmland bird index, as well as to adapt the list of biodiversity indicators for agricultural ecosystems, the list of biodiversity indicators for forest ecosystems and the list of marine species to the latest scientific evidence and the examples of restoration measures. 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 of 13</p>	<p>(75) In order to ensure the necessary adaptation of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending Annexes I to VII to adapt the group<u>groups</u> of habitats, to update the information on<u>adapt the list of bird species used for</u> the common farmland bird index, as well as to adapt the list of biodiversity indicators for agricultural ecosystems, the list of biodiversity indicators for forest ecosystems and the list<u>lists</u> of marine habitats and species to the latest scientific evidence and the examples of restoration measures and the examples of<u>restoration measures to technical and scientific progress, to take into account experience from the application of the Regulation or to ensure consistency with the EUNIS habitat types</u>. It is of particular</p>	<p>(75) In order to ensure the necessary adaptation of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending Annexes I to VII to adapt the group<u>groups</u> of habitats, to update the information on<u>adapt the list of bird species used for</u> the common farmland bird index, as well as to adapt the list of biodiversity indicators for agricultural ecosystems, the list of biodiversity indicators for forest ecosystems and the list<u>lists</u> of marine habitats and species to the latest and the examples of<u>restoration measures to technical and scientific evidence and the examples of restoration measures progress, to take into account experience from the application of the Regulation or to ensure consistency with the EUNIS habitat types</u>. It is of</p>	<p>(75) In order to ensure the necessary adaptation of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending Annexes I to VII to adapt the group<u>groups</u> of habitats, to update the information on<u>adapt the list of bird species used for</u> the common farmland bird index, as well as to adapt the list of biodiversity indicators for agricultural ecosystems, the list of biodiversity indicators for forest ecosystems and the list<u>lists</u> of marine habitats and species to the latest and the examples of<u>restoration measures to technical and scientific evidence and the examples of restoration measures progress, to take into account experience from the application of the Regulation or to ensure consistency with the EUNIS habitat types</u>. It is of particular</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁵². 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.</p>	<p>importance that the Commission carries out <u>impact assessments and</u> appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁵². 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.</p>	<p>particular importance that the Commission carries out impact assessments and appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁵². 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.</p>	<p>importance that the Commission carries out <u>impact assessments and</u> appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁵². 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.</p>
Recital 76				
86	<p>(76) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in order to specify the method for monitoring pollinators, to specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and the indicators for forest ecosystems</p>	<p>(76) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in order to specify the method for monitoring pollinators, to specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and the indicators for forest ecosystems</p>	<p>(76) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in order to specify the method for monitoring pollinators, to specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and the indicators for forest ecosystems</p>	<p>(76) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in order to specify the method for monitoring pollinators, to specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and the indicators for forest ecosystems</p>


	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to develop a framework for setting the satisfactory levels of pollinators, of indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and of indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to set out a uniform format for the national restoration plans, to set out the format, structure and detailed arrangements for reporting data and information electronically to the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council¹.</p> <p>¹. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p>	<p>listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to develop a framework<u>establish guiding frameworks</u> for setting the satisfactory levels of <u>urban green space, of urban tree canopy cover in urban ecosystems</u>, of pollinators, of indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and of indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to set out a uniform format for the national restoration plans, to set out the format, structure and detailed arrangements for reporting data and information electronically to the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council¹.</p> <p>¹. <u>///</u> Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p>	<p>listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to develop a framework<u>establish guiding frameworks</u> for setting the satisfactory levels of urban green space, of urban tree canopy cover in urban ecosystems, of pollinators, of indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and of indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to set out a uniform format for the national restoration plans, to set out the format, structure and detailed arrangements for reporting data and information electronically to the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council¹.</p> <p>¹. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p>	<p>listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to develop a framework<u>establish guiding frameworks</u> for setting the satisfactory levels of <u>urban green space, of urban tree canopy cover in urban ecosystems</u>, of pollinators, of indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and of indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to set out a uniform format for the national restoration plans, to set out the format, structure and detailed arrangements for reporting data and information electronically to the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council¹.</p> <p>¹. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p>
Recital 77				
87	(77) The Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation.	(77) The Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation.	(77) The Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation.	(77) The Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures. In addition, the Commission should assess the need to establish additional restoration targets, based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, taking into account the most recent scientific evidence.	Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures. In addition, the Commission should assess the need to establish additional restoration targets, based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, taking into account the most recent scientific evidence.	Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures. In addition, the Commission should assess the need to establish additional restoration targets, based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, taking into account the most recent scientific evidence.	Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, that evaluation should be based on the criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU value added and should provide the basis for impact assessments of possible further measures. In addition, the Commission should assess the need to establish additional restoration targets, based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, taking into account the most recent scientific evidence.
Recital 77a				
87a				<u>(77a) In order to allow for a rapid and effective response when an unforeseeable, exceptional and unprovoked event has occurred that is outside the control of the EU, with severe EU wide consequences on the availability of land required to secure sufficient agricultural production for EU food consumption, the Commission should adopt implementing acts. Such implementing acts may temporarily suspend the application of the relevant provisions of Article 9 of this Regulation to the extent and for such period as is strictly</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
				<p><i><u>necessary, and for a maximum of twelve months, while preserving the objectives of this Regulation.</u></i></p> <p>Emergency break proposal: Recital 77a (line 87a) + new Article 22a (lines 324a-324i)</p>
Recital 78				
88	(78) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	(78) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union TEU . In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	(78) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union TEU . In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	(78) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by Member States but can rather, by reason of its scale and effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union TEU . In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
Formula				
89	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:
CHAPTER I				
90				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS
Article 1				
91	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter	Article 1 Subject matter Council remark: agreement on Article 1 conditioned to a future compromise on Article 9.
Article 1(1)				
92	1. This Regulation lays down rules to contribute to:	1. This Regulation lays down rules to contribute to:	1. This Regulation lays down rules to contribute to:	1. This Regulation lays down rules to contribute to:
Article 1(1), point (a)				
93	(a) the continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union's land and sea areas through the restoration of ecosystems;	(a) the continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature, <u>resilient and productive ecosystems</u> across the Union's <u>Member States'</u> land and sea areas through the restoration of <u>degraded</u> ecosystems;	(a) the continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature across the Union's <u>Member States'</u> land and sea areas through the restoration of ecosystems;	(a) the continuous , long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature <u>ecosystems</u> across the Union's <u>Member States'</u> land and sea areas through the restoration of <u>degraded</u> ecosystems;
Article 1(1), point (b)				
94	(b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation and	(b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation and,	(b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation and,	(b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation and,

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	climate change adaptation;	climate change adaptation, <u>including food security, energy transition and social housing, and land degradation neutrality</u> ;	climate change adaptation and land degradation neutrality;	climate change adaptation <u>and land degradation neutrality</u> ;
Article 1(1), point (ba)				
G	94a			<u>(ba) enhancing food security</u> ;
Article 1(1), point (c)				
G	95	(c) meeting the Union's international commitments.	(c) meeting the Union's international commitments.	(c) meeting the Union's international commitments.
Article 1(2)				
G	96	2. This Regulation establishes a framework within which Member States shall put in place, without delay , effective and area-based restoration measures which together shall <u>with the aim to jointly</u> cover, <u>as a Union target, throughout the areas and ecosystems within the scope as defined in Article 2</u> , by 2030, at least 20 % of the Union's land and <u>20 % of the</u> sea areas and, by 2050, all ecosystems in need of restoration.	2. This Regulation establishes a framework within which Member States shall put in place, without delay , effective and area-based restoration measures which together shall <u>with the aim to jointly</u> cover, <u>as a Union target, throughout the areas and ecosystems within the scope as defined in Article 2</u> , by 2030, at least 20 % of the Union's land and <u>20 % of the</u> sea areas and, by 2050, all ecosystems in need of restoration.	2. This Regulation establishes a framework within which Member States shall put in place, without delay , effective and area-based restoration measures which together shall <u>with the aim to jointly</u> cover, <u>as a Union target, throughout the areas and ecosystems within the scope as defined in Article 2</u> , by 2030, at least 20 % of the Union's land and <u>20 % of the</u> sea areas and, by 2050, all ecosystems in need of restoration.
Article 1(2a)				
G	96a			

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		<u>2a. This Regulation needs to create synergies and be coherent with existing and ongoing legislation, taking into account national competences and ensure consistency and coherence with the Union legislation on among others renewable energies, plant protection products, critical raw materials, agricultural and forestry.</u>		<u>2a. Delete</u> In package with line 218b - reference to critical raw materials
Article 2				
97	Article 2 Geographical scope	Article 2 Geographical scope	Article 2 Geographical scope	Article 2 Geographical scope
Article 2, first paragraph				
98	This Regulation applies to ecosystems referred to in Articles 4 to 10:	This Regulation applies to ecosystems referred to in Articles 4 to 10:	This Regulation applies to ecosystems referred to in Articles 4 to 10:	This Regulation applies to ecosystems referred to in Articles 4 to 10:
Article 2, first paragraph, point (a)				
99	(a) in the territory of Member States;	(a) in the territory of Member States;	(a) in the territory of Member States;	(a) in the territory of Member States;
Article 2, first paragraph, point (aa)				
99a		<u>(aa) in the coastal waters, as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC, of Member States, their seabed and</u>	(aa) in the coastal waters, as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC, of Member States, their seabed	<u>(aa) in the coastal waters, as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC, of Member States, their seabed and</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>their subsoil;</u>	and their subsoil;	<u>their subsoil;</u>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (b)				
100	(b) in waters, the seabed and subsoil on the seaward side of the baseline from which the extent of the territorial waters is measured extending to the outmost reach of the area where a Member State exercises sovereign rights, in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.	(b) in waters, the seabed and subsoil on the seaward side of the baseline from which the extent of the territorial waters is measured extending to the outmost reach of the area where a Member State <u>has or jurisdiction</u> , in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.	(b) in waters, the seabed and subsoil on the seaward side of the baseline from which the extent of the territorial waters is measured extending to the outmost reach of the area where a Member State has or exercises sovereign rights or jurisdiction , in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.	(b) in waters, the seabed and subsoil on the seaward side of the baseline from which the extent of the territorial waters is measured extending to the outmost reach of the area where a Member State <u>has or jurisdiction</u> , in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
Article 2, first paragraph a				
100a		<u>This Regulation only applies to ecosystems in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaties apply.</u>	This regulation only applies to ecosystems in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaties apply.	<u>This regulation only applies to ecosystems in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaties apply.</u>
Article 3				
101	Article 3 Definitions	Article 3 Definitions	Article 3 Definitions	Article 3 Definitions
Article 3, first paragraph				
102	The following definitions apply:	The following definitions apply:	The following definitions apply:	The following definitions apply:

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Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)				
103	(1) ‘ecosystem’ means a dynamic complex of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit, and includes habitat types, habitats of species and species populations;	(1) ‘ecosystem’ means a dynamic complex of plant, animal, <u>fungi</u> and microorganism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit, and includes habitat types, habitats of species and species populations;	(1) ‘ecosystem’ means a dynamic complex of plant, animal, fungi and microorganism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit, and includes habitat types, habitats of species and species populations;	(1) ‘ecosystem’ means a dynamic complex of plant, animal, <u>fungi</u> and microorganism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit, and includes habitat types, habitats of species and species populations;
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)				
104	(2) ‘habitat of a species’ means an environment defined by specific abiotic and biotic factors, in which the species lives at any stage of its biological cycle;	(2) ‘habitat of a species’ means an environment defined by specific abiotic and biotic factors, in which the species lives at any stage of its biological cycle <u>habitat of a species as defined in point (f) of Article 1 of Directive 92/43/EEC;</u>	(2) ‘habitat of a species’- means an environment defined by specific abiotic and biotic factors, in which the species lives at any stage of its biological cycle <u>habitat of a species as defined in point (f) of Article 1 of Directive 92/43/EEC;</u>	(2) ‘habitat of a species’- means an environment defined by specific abiotic and biotic factors, in which the species lives at any stage of its biological cycle <u>habitat of a species as defined in point (f) of Article 1 of Directive 92/43/EEC;</u>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)				
105	(3) ‘restoration’ means the process of actively or passively assisting the recovery of an ecosystem towards or to good condition, of a habitat type to the highest level of condition attainable and to its favourable reference area, of a habitat of a species to a sufficient quality and quantity, or of species populations to satisfactory levels, as a means of conserving or enhancing biodiversity	(3) ‘restoration’ means the process of actively or passively assisting the recovery of an ecosystem towards or <u>in order to improve its structure and functions with the aim of conserving or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience; the restoration of ecosystems for the purposes of this Regulation is done through improving</u> to good condition; of a	(3) ‘restoration’ means the process of actively or passively assisting the recovery of an ecosystem in order to improve its structure and functions with the aim of conserving or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience; the restoration of ecosystems for the purposes of this Regulation is done through improving towards or to good	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	and ecosystem resilience;	habitat type, <u>its re-establishing to favourable reference area and improving to sufficient quality and quantity to the highest level of condition attainable and to its favourable reference area</u> , of a habitat of a species to a sufficient quality and quantity, or of species populations to <u>in accordance with Article 4(1), (2) and (3) and Article 5 (1), (2) and (3) and fulfilling targets and obligations under Articles 6 to 10 including reaching satisfactory levels of indicators referred to in Articles 8(1), 9(2) and 10(2)</u> , as a means of conserving or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience;	condition, of a habitat type, its re-establishing to favourable reference area and improving to sufficient quality and quantity to the highest level of condition attainable and to its favourable reference area, of a habitat of a species in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 and Article 5, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 and fulfilling targets and obligations under Articles 6 to 10 including reaching to a sufficient quality and quantity, or of species populations to satisfactory levels of indicators referred to in Articles 8(1), 9(2) and 10(2) as a means of conserving or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience;	

Article 3, first paragraph, point (4)

106	(4) ‘good condition’ means a state where the key characteristics of an ecosystem, namely its physical, chemical, compositional, structural and functional state, and its landscape and seascape characteristics, reflect the high level of ecological integrity, stability and resilience necessary to ensure its long-term maintenance;	(4) ‘good condition’ <u>of a habitat type</u> means a state where the <u>its</u> key characteristics of an ecosystem, namely its physical, chemical, compositional, structural and functional state, and its landscape and seascape characteristics, <u>in particular its structure and functions and its typical species or typical species composition</u> reflect the high level of ecological integrity, stability and resilience necessary to	(4) ‘good condition’ of a habitat type means a state where the <u>its</u> key characteristics of an ecosystem, namely its physical, chemical, compositional, structural and functional state, in particular its structure and functions and its landscape and seascape characteristics, typical species or typical species composition reflect the high level of ecological integrity, stability and resilience necessary to	(4) ‘good condition’ <u>of a habitat type</u> means a state where the <u>its</u> key characteristics of an ecosystem, namely its physical, chemical, compositional, structural and functional state, <u>in particular its structure and functions</u> and its landscape and seascape characteristics, <u>typical species or typical species composition</u> reflect the high level of ecological integrity, stability and resilience necessary to
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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		ensure its—long-term maintenance <u>and thus contribute to reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status according to Article 1, point (e), of Directive 92/43/EEC, where the habitat type concerned is listed in Annex I of that Directive, and, in marine ecosystems, contribute to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;</u>	ensure its—long-term maintenance and thus contribute to reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status according to Article 1, point (e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, where the habitat type concerned is listed in Annex I of that Directive, and, in marine ecosystems, contribute to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;	ensure its—long-term maintenance <u>and thus contribute to reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status according to Article 1, point (e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, where the habitat type concerned is listed in Annex I of that Directive, and, in marine ecosystems, contribute to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;</u>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (5)				
107	(5) ‘favourable reference area’ means the total area of a habitat type in a given biogeographical region or marine region at national level that is considered the minimum necessary to ensure the long-term viability of the habitat type and its species, and all its significant ecological variations in its natural range, and which is composed of the area of the habitat type and, if that area is not sufficient, the area necessary for the re-establishment of the habitat type;	(5) ‘favourable reference area’ means the total area of a habitat type in a given biogeographical region or marine region at national level that is considered the minimum necessary to ensure the long-term viability of the habitat type and its <u>typical species or typical</u> species <u>composition</u> , and all its significant ecological variations in its natural range, and which is composed of the area of the habitat type and, if that area is not sufficient, the area necessary for the re-establishment of the habitat type; <u>where the habitat type concerned is listed in Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC, such re-establishment contributes to</u>	(5) ‘favourable reference area’ means the total area of a habitat type in a given biogeographical region or marine region at national level that is considered the minimum necessary to ensure the long-term viability of the habitat type and its typical species or typical species composition ., and all its significant ecological variations in its natural range, and which is composed of the area of the habitat type and, if that area is not sufficient, the area necessary for the re-establishment of the habitat type; where the habitat type concerned is listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC, such re-establishment contributes to	(5) ‘favourable reference area’ means the total area of a habitat type in a given biogeographical region or marine region at national level that is considered the minimum necessary to ensure the long-term viability of the habitat type and its <u>typical species or typical</u> species <u>composition</u> ., and all its significant ecological variations in its natural range, and which is composed of the area of the habitat type and, if that area is not sufficient, the area necessary for the re-establishment of the habitat type; <u>where the habitat type concerned is listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC, such re-establishment contributes to</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>reaching favourable conservation status according to Article 1, point (e), of that Directive and, in marine ecosystems, such re-establishment contributes to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;</u>	reaching favourable conservation status according to Article 1, point (e) of that Directive and, in marine ecosystems, such re-establishment contributes to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Art 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;	<u>reaching favourable conservation status according to Article 1, point (e) of that Directive and, in marine ecosystems, such re-establishment contributes to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Art 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;</u>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (6)				
108	(6) ‘sufficient quality of habitat’ means the quality of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range;	(6) ‘sufficient quality of habitat’ means the quality of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range, <u>contributing to reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status of species according to the Article 1, point (i) of Directive 92/43/EEC for species listed in Annex II, IV or V to that Directive and securing populations of wild bird species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC and, in addition, in marine ecosystems, contributing to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;</u>	(6) ‘sufficient quality of habitat’ means the quality of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range, contributing to reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status of species according to the Article 1, point (i) of Directive 92/43/EEC for species listed in Annex II, IV or V of that Directive and securing populations of wild bird species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC and, in addition, in marine ecosystems, contributing to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;	(6) ‘sufficient quality of habitat’ means the quality of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range, <u>contributing to reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status of species according to the Article 1, point (i) of Directive 92/43/EEC for species listed in Annex II, IV or V of that Directive and securing populations of wild bird species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC and, in addition, in marine ecosystems, contributing to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (7)			
109	(7) ‘sufficient quantity of habitat’ means the quantity of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range;	(7) ‘sufficient quantity of habitat’ means the quantity of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range, <u>contributing to reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status of species according to the Article 1, point (i), of Directive 92/43/EEC for species listed in Annex II, IV or V to that Directive and securing populations of wild bird species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC and, in addition, in marine ecosystems, contributing to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;</u>	(7) ‘sufficient quantity of habitat’ means the quantity of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range, contributing to reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status of species according to the Article 1, point (i) of Directive 92/43/EEC for species listed in Annex II, IV or V of that Directive and securing populations of wild bird species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC and, in addition, in marine ecosystems, contributing to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;	(7) ‘sufficient quantity of habitat’ means the quantity of a habitat of a species which allows the ecological requirements of a species to be met at any stage of its biological cycle so that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its habitat in its natural range, <u>contributing to reaching or maintaining favourable conservation status of species according to the Article 1, point (i), of Directive 92/43/EEC for species listed in Annex II, IV or V of that Directive and securing populations of wild bird species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC and, in addition, in marine ecosystems, contributing to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;</u>
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (7a)			
109a		<u>(7a) ‘deterioration’ means causing a net adverse effect on the habitat types and habitats of species covered by Article 4(6) and (7) and Article 5(6) and (7), in so far as that effect could be significant in relation to the overall objective of</u>		<u>(7a) Delete</u> Part of non-deterioration package – Presidency does not think that this definition is necessary.

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		<u>Articles 4 and 5 to maintain or restore such habitat types and habitats of species to a favourable conservation status at national and, dependent of the habitat type or the habitat of a species concerned, at a biogeographical level.</u>		
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (8)			
G	110	(8) ‘pollinator’ means a wild animal which transports pollen from the anther of a plant to the stigma of a plant, enabling fertilisation and the production of seeds;	(8) ‘pollinator’ means a wild animal insect which transports pollen from the anther of a plant to the stigma of a plant, enabling fertilisation and the production of seeds;	(8) ‘pollinator’ means a wild animal insect which transports pollen from the anther of a plant to the stigma of a plant, enabling fertilisation and the production of seeds;
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (9)			
G	111	(9) ‘decline of pollinator populations’ means a decrease in abundance or diversity, or both, of pollinators;	(9) ‘decline of pollinator populations’ means a decrease in abundance or diversity, or both, of pollinators;	(9) ‘decline of pollinator populations’ means a decrease in abundance or diversity, or both, of pollinators;
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (9a)			
G	111a	<u>(9a) ‘native tree species’ means a tree species occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans);</u>	(9a) ‘native tree species’ means a tree species occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans);	<u>(9a) ‘native tree species’ means a tree species occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans);</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (10)			
112	<p>(10) ‘local administrative unit’ or ‘LAU’ means a low-level administrative division of a Member State below that of a province, region or state, established in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹;</p> <p>1. 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>	<p>(10) ‘local administrative unit’ or ‘LAU’ means a low-level administrative division of a Member State below that of a province, region or state, established in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹;</p> <p>1. 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>	<p>(10) ‘local administrative unit’ or ‘LAU’ means a low-level administrative division of a Member State below that of a province, region or state, established in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹;</p> <p>1. 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>	<p>(10) ‘local administrative unit’ or ‘LAU’ means a low-level administrative division of a Member State below that of a province, region or state, established in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹;</p> <p>1. 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>
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (10a)			
112a		<p><u>(10a) ‘urban centres’ and ‘urban clusters’ means territorial units classified in cities and towns and suburbs using the grid-based typology established in accordance with Article 4b.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;</u></p>	<p>(10a) ‘urban centres’ and ‘urban clusters’ means territorial units classified in cities and towns and suburbs using the grid-based typology established in accordance with Article 4b.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;</p>	<p><u>(10a) ‘urban centres’ and ‘urban clusters’ means territorial units classified in cities and towns and suburbs using the grid-based typology established in accordance with Article 4b.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;</u></p>
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (11)			
113	<p>(11) ‘cities’ means LAUs where at least 50 % of the population lives in</p>	<p>(11) ‘cities’ means LAUs where at least 50 % of the population lives in</p>	<p>(11) ‘cities’ means LAUs where at least 50 % of the population lives in</p>	<p>(11) ‘cities’ means LAUs where at least 50 % of the population lives in</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	one or more urban centres, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	one or more urban centres, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	one or more urban centres, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	one or more urban centres, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;
Article 3, first paragraph, point (12)				
114	(12) ‘towns and suburbs’ means LAUs where less than 50 % of the population lives in an urban centre, but at least 50 % of the population lives in an urban cluster, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a) of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	(12) ‘towns and suburbs’ means LAUs where less than 50 % of the population lives in an urban centre, but at least 50 % of the population lives in an urban cluster, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a) of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	(12) ‘towns and suburbs’ means LAUs where less than 50 % of the population lives in an urban centre, but at least 50 % of the population lives in an urban cluster, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a) of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	(12) ‘towns and suburbs’ means LAUs where less than 50 % of the population lives in an urban centre, but at least 50 % of the population lives in an urban cluster, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a) of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;
Article 3, first paragraph, point (12a)				
114a		<u>(12a) ‘peri-urban areas’ means areas adjacent to urban centres or urban clusters, including at least all areas within 1 kilometre measured from the outer limits of those urban centres or urban clusters, and located in the same city or the same town and suburb as those urban centres or urban clusters;</u>	(12a) ‘peri-urban areas’ means areas adjacent to urban centres or urban clusters, including at least all areas within 1 kilometre measured from the outer limits of those urban centres or urban clusters, and located in the same city or the same town and suburb as those urban centres or urban clusters;	<u>(12a) ‘peri-urban areas’ means areas adjacent to urban centres or urban clusters, including at least all areas within 1 kilometre measured from the outer limits of those urban centres or urban clusters, and located in the same city or the same town and suburb as those urban centres or urban clusters;</u>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (13)				
115				

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	<p>(13) ‘urban green space’ means all green urban areas; broad-leaved forests; coniferous forests; mixed forests; natural grasslands; moors and heathlands; transitional woodland-shrubs and sparsely vegetated areas - as found within cities or towns and suburbs calculated on the basis of data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹;</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69).</p>	<p>(13) ‘urban green space’ means all green urban areas; broad-leaved forests; coniferous forests; mixed forests; natural grasslands; moors and heathlands; transitional woodland-shrubs and sparsely vegetated areas <u>as the total area of trees, bushes, shrubs, permanent herbaceous vegetation, lichens and mosses, ponds and watercourses</u> found within cities or towns and suburbs calculated on the basis of data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, <u>and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by that Member State</u>;</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69).</p>	<p>(13) ‘urban green space’ means all green urban areas; broad-leaved forests; coniferous forests; mixed forests; natural grasslands; moors and heathlands; transitional woodland-shrubs and sparsely vegetated areas <u>as the total area of trees, bushes, shrubs, permanent herbaceous vegetation, lichens and mosses, ponds and watercourses</u> found within cities or towns and suburbs calculated on the basis of data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, <u>and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by that Member State</u>;</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69).</p>	<p>(13) ‘urban green space’ means all green urban areas; broad-leaved forests; coniferous forests; mixed forests; natural grasslands; moors and heathlands; transitional woodland-shrubs and sparsely vegetated areas <u>as the total area of trees, bushes, shrubs, permanent herbaceous vegetation, lichens and mosses, ponds and watercourses</u> found within cities or towns and suburbs calculated on the basis of data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, <u>and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by that Member State</u>;</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69).</p>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (14)				
116	(14) ‘urban tree canopy cover’ means the total area of tree cover	(14) ‘urban tree canopy cover’ means the total area of tree cover	(14) ‘urban tree canopy cover’ means the total area of tree cover	(14) ‘urban tree canopy cover’ means the total area of tree cover

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	within cities and towns and suburbs, calculated on the basis of the Tree Cover Density data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council.	within cities and towns and suburbs, calculated on the basis of the Tree Cover Density data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council, <u>and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by that Member State;</u>	within cities and towns and suburbs, calculated on the basis of the Tree Cover Density data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by that Member State;	within cities and towns and suburbs, calculated on the basis of the Tree Cover Density data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council, <u>and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by that Member State;</u>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (14a)				
116a		<u>(14a) ‘free flowing river’ means a river or a stretch of river whose longitudinal, lateral and vertical connectivity is not hindered by artificial structures forming a barrier and whose natural functions are largely unaffected;</u>	(14a) ‘free flowing river’ means a river or a stretch of river whose longitudinal, lateral and vertical connectivity is not hindered by artificial structures forming a barrier and whose natural functions are largely unaffected;	<u>(14a) ‘free flowing river’ means a river or a stretch of river whose longitudinal, lateral and vertical connectivity is not hindered by artificial structures forming a barrier and whose natural functions are largely unaffected;</u>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (14b)				
116b		<u>(14b) ‘rewetting peatland’ means the process of changing a drained peat soil towards a wet soil;</u>	(14b) ‘rewetting peatland’ means the process of changing a drained peat soil towards a wet soil;	
Article 3, first paragraph, point (15)				
117	(15) ‘renewables go-to area’ means renewables go-to area as defined in point 9(a) of Article 2 of Directive	(15) ‘renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> area’ means renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> area as defined in	(15) ‘renewables go-to acceleration area ’ area’ means renewables go-to acceleration area as defined in	(15) ‘renewables go-to <u>acceleration area</u> ’ area’ means renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> area as defined in

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	<p>2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>1. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, COM(2022)222 final.</p>	<p>point 9(a) of Article 2 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.</p> <p>1. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, COM(2022)222 final.</p>	<p>point 9(a) of Article 2 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.⁺</p> <p>1. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, COM(2022)222 final.</p>	<p>point 9(a) of Article 2 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.⁺</p> <p>1. Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, COM(2022)222 final.</p>
CHAPTER II				
118	CHAPTER II RESTORATION TARGETS AND OBLIGATIONS	CHAPTER II RESTORATION TARGETS AND OBLIGATIONS	CHAPTER II RESTORATION TARGETS AND OBLIGATIONS	CHAPTER II RESTORATION TARGETS AND OBLIGATIONS
Article 4				
119	Article 4 Restoration of terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecosystems	Article 4 Restoration of terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecosystems	Article 4 Restoration of terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecosystems	Article 4 Restoration of terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecosystems
Article 4(1), first subparagraph				
120	<p>1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex I which are not in good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the</p>	<p>1. Member States shall <u>aim to</u> put in place the restoration measures <u>in Natura 2000 sites</u> that are necessary to improve to good condition <u>move towards reaching favourable conservation status</u> of habitat types listed in Annex I which</p>	<p>1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex I which are not in good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the</p>	<p>Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	are not in good condition. Such measures shall be <u>put</u> in place on at least 30 % of the <u>Natura 2000 network</u> area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I that is <u>are</u> not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.:	
	Article 4, paragraph 1, point (a)			
y	120a		(a) on at least 30 % by 2030 of the total area of all habitat types listed in Annex I that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12;	Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach
	Article 4, paragraph 1, point (b)			
y	120b		(b) on at least 60 % by 2040 and on at least 90 % by 2050 of the area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12.	Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach
	Article 4(2), first subparagraph			
y	121	2. Member States shall put in place	2. Member States shall put in place	Presidency proposes to keep text of the

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	the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex I in areas not covered by those habitat types. Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed to reach the total favourable reference area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100 % of that surface by 2050.	the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex I in areas not covered by those habitat types. Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed <u>with the aim</u> to reach the total <u>their</u> favourable reference area. <u>Such measures shall be in place in areas necessary to ensure fulfilment of the goals laid down in paragraph 1 of this Article of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100 % of that surface by 2050.</u>	the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex I in areas not covered by those habitat types with the aim to reach their favourable reference area . Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed to reach the total favourable reference area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100 % of that surface by 2050.	General Approach
Article 4(3)				
122	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species listed in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of wild birds covered by Directive 2009/147/EC that are necessary to improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re-establishing them, and to enhance	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species listed in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of wild birds covered by Directive 2009/147/EC that are, <u>in addition to the restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article,</u> necessary to	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species listed in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of wild birds covered by Directive 2009/147/EC that are, in addition to the restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, necessary to	

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	connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re-establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re-establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	
Article 4(4)				
123	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall be based on the best available knowledge and the latest scientific evidence of the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I, measured by the structure and functions which are necessary for their long-term maintenance including their typical species, as referred to in Article 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, and of the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. Areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I are in unknown condition shall be considered as not being in good condition.	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall be based on the best available knowledge and the latest scientific evidence of the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I, measured by the structure and functions which are necessary for their long-term maintenance including their typical species, as referred to in Article 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, and of the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. Areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I are in unknown condition shall be considered as not being in good condition, <u>making use of information reported under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC and Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, and where</u>	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall be based on the best available knowledge and the latest scientific evidence of the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I, measured by the structure and functions which are necessary for their long-term maintenance including their typical species, as referred to in Article 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, and of the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. Areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I are in unknown condition shall be considered as not being in good condition, making use of information reported under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC and Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, and where	

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		<u>appropriate taking into account the diversity of situations in various regions as referred to in Article 11(9a).</u>	appropriate taking into account the diversity of situations in various regions as referred to in Article 11(9a).	
Article 4(4a)				
123a		<u>4a. Member States shall ensure, by 2030 at the latest, that the condition is known for at least 90% of area distributed overall habitat types listed in Annex I. The condition of all areas of habitat types listed in Annex I shall be known by 2040.</u>	4a. Member States shall ensure, by 2030 at the latest, that the condition is known for at least 90% of area distributed overall habitat types listed in Annex I. The condition of all areas of habitat types listed in Annex I shall be known by 2040.	
Article 4(5)				
124	5. The restoration measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall consider the need for improved connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex I and take into account the ecological requirements of the species referred to in paragraph 3 that occur in those habitat types.	5. The restoration measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall consider the need for improved connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex I and take into account the ecological requirements of the species referred to in paragraph 3 that occur in those habitat types.	5. The restoration measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall consider the need for improved connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex I and take into account the ecological requirements of the species referred to in paragraph 3 that occur in those habitat types.	
Article 4(6)				
125	6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance	6. Member States shall <u>endeavour to</u> ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in	6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance	6. Member States shall <u>put in place measures with the aim to</u> ensure that the areas that are subject to

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	with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not deteriorate.	accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the <u>total national area in good condition and the total amount of area with a sufficient</u> quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not deteriorate. <u>paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 does not significantly decrease over time.</u>	with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not significantly deteriorate.	restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall <u>put in place measures with the aim to</u> ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not <u>significantly</u> deteriorate.
Article 4(7)				
126	7. Member States shall ensure that areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I occur do not deteriorate.	<i>deleted</i>	7. Member States shall, no later than by the date of publication of their national restoration plans in accordance with Article 14(6), endeavour to put in place necessary measures with the aim to prevent significant deterioration of ensure that areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I occur, which are in good condition or are necessary to	Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach

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			achieve the restoration targets set out in paragraph 1 do not deteriorate.	
Article 4(8)				
127	8. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 is justified if it is caused by:	8. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 <u>paragraph 6</u> is justified if it is caused by:	8. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 paragraph 6 is justified if it is caused by:	Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach for paragraphs 8 and 8a.
Article 4(8), point (a)				
128	(a) force majeure;	(a) force majeure <u>including natural disasters</u> ;	(a) force majeure including natural disasters ;	
Article 4(8), point (b)				
129	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	
Article 4(8), point (c)				
130	(c) a project of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis.	(c) a <u>plan or</u> project of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis-;	(c) a plan or project of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis-; or	
Article 4(8), point (ca)				

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130a		<u>(ca) in exceptional circumstances, linked to the realisation or continuation of activities of public interest, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraph 6 shall be justified, provided that it does not jeopardise the achievement of the restoration targets set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. Member States shall inform the Commission about such exceptional circumstances and duly justify them without delay; or</u>		
Article 4(8), point (ca)				
130b		<u>(cb) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.</u>	(ca) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	
Article 4(8a), first subparagraph				
130c		<u>8a. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the obligation to put in place necessary measures set out in paragraph 7 does not apply to deterioration caused by:</u>	8a. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the obligation to put in place necessary measures set out in paragraph 7 does not apply to deterioration caused by:	Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach for paragraphs 8 and 8a.
Article 4(8a), first subparagraph, point (a)				
130d		<u>(a) force majeure including natural disasters;</u>	(a) force majeure including natural disasters;	

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Article 4(8a), first subparagraph, point (b)				
130e		<i><u>(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change;</u></i>	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change;	
Article 4(8a), first subparagraph, point (c)				
130f		<i><u>(c) plans or projects of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available; or</u></i>	(c) plans or projects of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available; or	
Article 4(8a), first subparagraph, point (d)				
130g		<i><u>(d) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.</u></i>	(d) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	
Article 4(9)				
131	9. For Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, is justified if it is caused by:	9. For Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, is justified if it is caused by:	9. For Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, is justified if it is caused by:	
Article 4(9), point (a)				
132	(a) force majeure;	(a) force majeure <i><u>including natural disasters</u></i> ;	(a) force majeure including natural disasters ;	

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Article 4(9), point (b)				
133	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change: or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change: or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change: or	
Article 4(9), point (c)				
134	(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.	(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.	(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.	
Article 4(10)				
135	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	
Article 4(10), point (a)				
136	(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in Annex I until at least 90 % is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographic region of their territory is reached;	(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in Annex I until at least 90 % is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographic region of their territory <u>the Member State concerned</u> is reached;	(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in Annex I until at least 90 % is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographic region of their territory the Member State concerned is reached;	
Article 4(10), point (b)				
137				

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	(b) an increasing trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species referred to in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC.	(b) an increasing trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species referred to in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC.	(b) an increasing trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species referred to in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC.	
Article 4(10a)				
Y	137a	<u>10a. In the measures to be taken under this Article, Member States shall take into account economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local particularities, in accordance with Article 2(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC.</u>		Y
Article 5				
G	138 Article 5 Restoration of marine ecosystems	Article 5 Restoration of marine ecosystems	Article 5 Restoration of marine ecosystems	Article 5 Restoration of marine ecosystems G
Article 5(1)				
	139 1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex II which are not in good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex II which are not in good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex II which are not in good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the	Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach

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	area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	
Article 5(1), point (a)				
139a		<u>(a) on at least 30 % by 2030 of the total area of groups 1–6 of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12;</u>	(a) on at least 30 % by 2030 of the total area of groups 1–6 of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12;	
Article 5(1), point (b)				
139b		<u>(b) on at least 60 % by 2040 and on at least 90 % by 2050 of the area of each of the groups 1–6 of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12;</u>	(b) on at least 60 % by 2040 and on at least 90 % by 2050 of the area of each of the groups 1–6 of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12;	
Article 5(1), point (c)				
139c		<u>(c) on two thirds of the percentage, referred to in point (d), by 2040 of the area of group 7 of habitat types</u>	(c) on two thirds of the percentage, referred to in point (d), by 2040 of the area of group 7	

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		<u>listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12; and</u>	of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, and;	
Article 5(1), point (d), first subparagraph				
139d		<u>(d) on a percentage, identified in accordance with Article 11(2a), by 2050 of the area of group 7 of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12.</u>	(d) on a percentage, identified in accordance with Article 11(2a), by 2050 of the area of group 7 of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12.	
Article 5(1), point (d) second subparagraph				
139e		<u>The percentage, referred to in point (d) of this paragraph, shall be set so as not to prevent good environmental status, as determined pursuant to Article 9(1) of Directive 2008/56/EC, from being achieved or maintained.</u>	The percentage, referred to in point (d), shall be set so as not to prevent good environmental status, as determined pursuant to Article 9(1) of Directive 2008/56/EC, from being achieved or maintained.	
Article 5(2), first subparagraph				
y 140	2. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex II in areas not	deleted	2. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types of groups 1-6 listed in Annex	Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach

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	covered by those habitat types. Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed to reach the total favourable reference area of each group of habitat types, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100 % of that surface by 2050.		II in areas not covered by those habitat types with the aim to reach their favourable reference area. Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed to reach the total favourable reference area of each group of habitat types, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100 % of that surface by 2050.	
Article 5(3)				
141	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the marine habitats of species listed in Annex III and in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and for the marine habitats of wild birds covered under Directive 2009/147/EC, that are necessary in order to improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re-establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the marine habitats of species listed in Annex III and in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and for the marine habitats of wild birds covered under Directive 2009/147/EC, that are, <u>in addition to the restoration measures put in place in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article,</u> necessary in order to improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re-establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the marine habitats of species listed in Annex III and in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and for the marine habitats of wild birds covered under Directive 2009/147/EC, that are, in addition to the restoration measures put in place in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, necessary in order to improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re-establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	

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Article 5(4)				
142	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be based on the best available knowledge and the latest scientific evidence of the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II, measured by the structure and functions which are necessary for their long-term maintenance, including their typical species, referred to in Article 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, and of the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3. Areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II are in unknown condition shall be considered as not being in good condition.	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 <u>of this Article</u> shall be based on the best available knowledge and the latest <u>technical and scientific evidence of progress in determining</u> the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II, measured by the structure and functions which are necessary for their long-term maintenance, including their typical species, referred to in Article 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, and of the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3. Areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II are in unknown condition shall be considered as not being in good condition <u>of this Article, making use of information reported under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC and Article 178 of Directive 2008/56/EC.</u>	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall be based on the best available knowledge and the latest scientific evidence of technical and scientific progress in determining the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II, measured by the structure and functions which are necessary for their long-term maintenance, including their typical species, referred to in Article 1(e) of Directive 92/43/EEC, and of the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3. Areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II are in unknown condition shall be considered as not being in good condition of this Article, making use of information reported under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC and Article 17 of Directive 2008/56/EC.	
Article 5(4a)				
142a		<u>4a. Member States shall ensure, by 2030 at the latest, that the condition</u>	4a. Member States shall ensure, by 2030 at the latest, that the	

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		<i>is known for at least 50% of the area distributed over all habitat types listed in groups 1–6 of Annex II. The condition of all areas of groups 1–6 of habitat types listed in Annex II shall be known by 2040. Member States shall also ensure, by 2040 at the latest, that the condition is known for at least 50% of the area distributed over all habitat types listed in group 7 of Annex II. The condition of all areas of group 7 of habitat types listed in Annex II shall be known by 2050.</i>	condition is known for at least 50% of the area distributed over all habitat types listed in groups 1–6 of Annex II. The condition of all areas of groups 1–6 of habitat types listed in Annex II shall be known by 2040. Member States shall also ensure, by 2040 at the latest, that the condition is known for at least 50% of the area distributed over all habitat types listed in group 7 of Annex II. The condition of all areas of group 7 of habitat types listed in Annex II shall be known by 2050.	
Article 5(5)				
143	5. The restoration measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall consider the need for improved connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex II and take into account the ecological requirements of the species referred to in paragraph 3 that occur in those habitat types.	5. The restoration measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall consider the need for improved <u>ecological coherence and</u> connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex II and take into account the ecological requirements of the species referred to in paragraph 3 that occur in those habitat types.	5. The restoration measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall consider the need for improved ecological coherence and connectivity between the habitat types listed in Annex II and take into account the ecological requirements of the species referred to in paragraph 3 that occur in those habitat types.	
Article 5(6)				
144	6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to	6. Member States shall <u>endeavour to</u> ensure that the areas that are	6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to	6. Member States shall <u>put in place measures with the aim to</u> ensure that

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	restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3 until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached do not deteriorate.	subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ensure <u>endeavour to put in place, where possible, necessary measures with the aim to prevent</u> that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not <u>significantly</u> deteriorate <u>on a national level</u> .	restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not significantly deteriorate.	the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall <u>put in place measures with the aim to</u> ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not <u>significantly</u> deteriorate.
Article 5(7)				
145	7. Member States shall ensure that areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II occur do not deteriorate.	<i>deleted</i>	7. Member States shall, no later than by the date of publication of their national restoration plans in accordance with Article 14(6), endeavour to put in place necessary measures with the aim to prevent significant deterioration of ensure that areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II occur, which are in good condition or are necessary to	Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach

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			achieve the restoration targets set out in paragraph 1 do not deteriorate.	
	Article 5(8)			
y	146	8. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 is justified if caused by:	8. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 <u>paragraph 6</u> is justified if caused by:	Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach for paragraphs 8 and 8a.
	Article 5(8), point (a)			
y	147	(a) force majeure;	(a) force majeure <u>including natural disasters</u> ;	
	Article 5(8), point (b)			
y	148	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	
	Article 5(8), point (c)			
y	149	(c) a project of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis.	<i>deleted</i>	(c) a plan or project of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis; or
	Article 5(8), point (ca)			

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Y	149a	<u>(ca) in exceptional circumstances, linked to the realisation or continuation of activities of public interest, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraph 6 shall be justified, provided that it does not jeopardise the achievement of the restoration targets set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. Member States shall inform the Commission about such exceptional circumstances and duly justify them without delay;</u>	PUBLIC	
Article 5(8), point (ca)				
Y	149b	<u>(cb) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.</u>	(cb) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	
Article 5(8a), first subparagraph				
Y	149c	<u>8a. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the obligation to put in place necessary measures set out in paragraph 7 does not apply to deterioration caused by;</u>	8a. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the obligation to put in place necessary measures set out in paragraph 7 does not apply to deterioration caused by:	Presidency proposes to keep text of the General Approach for paragraphs 8 and 8a.
Article 5(8a), first subparagraph, point (a)				
Y	149d	<u>(a) force majeure including natural disasters;</u>	(a) force majeure including natural disasters;	

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	Article 5(8a), first subparagraph, point (b)			
y	149e	<u>(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change;</u>	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change;	y
	Article 5(8a), first subparagraph, point (c)			
y	149f	<u>(c) plans or projects of overriding public interest, for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available; or</u>	(c) plans or projects of overriding public interest, for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available; or	y
	Article 5(8a), first subparagraph, point (d)			
y	149g	<u>(d) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.</u>	(d) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	y
	Article 5(9)			
	150	9. For Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligation set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, is justified if caused by:	9. For Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligation set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, is justified if caused by:	
	Article 5(9), point (a)			
	151	(a) force majeure; <u>including natural disasters;</u>	(a) force majeure including natural disasters;	

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Article 5(9), point (b)				
152	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change: or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	
Article 5(9), point (c)				
153	(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.	(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.	(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.	
Article 5(10)				
154	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	
Article 5(10), point (a)				
155	(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in Annex II until at least 90 % is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographic region of their territory is reached;	(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in <u>groups 1–6 of</u> Annex II until at least 90 % is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographic region of their territory <u>the Member State concerned</u> is reached;	(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in groups 1–6 of Annex II until at least 90 % is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographic region of their territory the Member State concerned is reached;	
Article 5(10), point (aa)				

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155a		<u>(aa) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in group 7 of Annex II until at least the percentage, referred to in paragraph 1, point (d), is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographical region of the Member State concerned is reached;</u>	(aa) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in group 7 of Annex II until at least the percentage, referred to in paragraph 1, point (d), is in good condition and until the favourable reference area for each habitat type in each biogeographical region of the Member State concerned is reached;	
Article 5(10), point (b)				
156	(b) a positive trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the marine habitats of the species listed in Annex III and in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC.	(b) a positive trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the marine habitats of the species listed in Annex III and in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC.	(b) a positive trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the marine habitats of the species listed in Annex III and in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the species covered by Directive 2009/147/EC.	
Article 5a				
156a		<u>Article 5a</u> <u>Energy from renewable sources</u>	Article 5a Energy from renewable sources	<u>Article 5a</u> <u>Energy from renewable sources</u>
Article 5a, first paragraph				
156b		<u>For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), the planning, construction and</u>	For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), the planning, construction and	<u>For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), the planning, construction and</u>

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		<p><u>operation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, their connection to the grid and the related grid itself and storage assets shall be presumed as being in the overriding public interest. Member States may exempt them from the requirement that no less damaging alternative solutions are available under Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), if a strategic environmental assessment has been carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC or if they have been subject to an environmental impact assessment in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive (EU) 2011/92. Member States may restrict in duly justified and specific circumstances the application of these provisions to certain parts of their territory as well as to certain types of technologies or to projects with certain technical characteristics in accordance with the priorities set in their national integrated energy and climate plans pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall inform the Commission about applied restrictions and justify them</u></p>	<p>operation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, their connection to the grid and the related grid itself and storage assets shall be presumed as being in the overriding public interest. Member States may exempt them from the requirement that no less damaging alternative solutions are available under Article 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), if a strategic environmental assessment has been carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC or if they have been subject to an environmental impact assessment in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive (EU) 2011/92. Member States may restrict in duly justified and specific circumstances the application of these provisions to certain parts of their territory as well as to certain types of technologies or to projects with certain technical characteristics in accordance with the priorities set in their national integrated energy and climate plans pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall inform the Commission about applied restrictions and justify them.</p>	<p><u>operation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, their connection to the grid and the related grid itself and storage assets shall be presumed as being in the overriding public interest. Member States may exempt them from the requirement that no less damaging alternative solutions are available under Article 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), if a strategic environmental assessment has been carried out in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive 2001/42/EC or if they have been subject to an environmental impact assessment in accordance with the conditions set out in Directive (EU) 2011/92. Member States may restrict in duly justified and specific circumstances the application of these provisions to certain parts of their territory as well as to certain types of technologies or to projects with certain technical characteristics in accordance with the priorities set in their national integrated energy and climate plans pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall inform the Commission about applied restrictions and justify them.</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Article 5b			
G	156c	<u>Article 5b National defence</u>	Article 5b National defence	<u>Article 5b National defence</u>
	Article 5b(1)			
G	156d	<u>1. When putting in place restoration measures for the purposes of Articles 4(1), (2) and (3) and 5(1), (2) and (3), Member States may exempt areas used for activities with the sole purpose of national defence, if these measures are deemed to be incompatible with the continued military use of the areas in question</u>	1. When putting in place restoration measures for the purposes of Articles 4(1), (2) and (3) and 5(1), (2) and (3), Member States may exempt areas used for activities with the sole purpose of national defence, if these measures are deemed to be incompatible with the continued military use of the areas in question.	<u>1. When putting in place restoration measures for the purposes of Articles 4(1), (2) and (3) and 5(1), (2) and (3), Member States may exempt areas used for activities with the sole purpose of national defence, if these measures are deemed to be incompatible with the continued military use of the areas in question.</u>
	Article 5b(2)			
G	156e	<u>2. For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), Member States may provide that plans and projects for the sole purpose of national defence, are presumed as being in the overriding public interest. For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), Member States may also exempt such plans and projects from the requirement that no less damaging alternative solutions are</u>	2. For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), Member States may provide that plans and projects for the sole purpose of national defence, are presumed as being in the overriding public interest. For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), Member States may also exempt such plans and projects from the requirement that no less damaging alternative	<u>2. For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), Member States may provide that plans and projects for the sole purpose of national defence, are presumed as being in the overriding public interest. For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), Member States may also exempt such plans and projects from the requirement that no less damaging alternative solutions are</u>

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		<u>available. However, where this exemption is applied, the Member State concerned shall put in place measures, as far as reasonable and practicable, with the aim to mitigate the impacts on the habitat types.</u>	solutions are available. However, where this exemption is applied, the Member State concerned shall put in place measures, as far as reasonable and practicable, with the aim to mitigate the impacts on the habitat types.	<u>available. However, where this exemption is applied, the Member State concerned shall put in place measures, as far as reasonable and practicable, with the aim to mitigate the impacts on the habitat types.</u>
Article 6				
157	Article 6 Restoration of urban ecosystems	Article 6 Restoration of urban ecosystems	Article 6 Restoration of urban ecosystems	Article 6 Restoration of urban ecosystems
Article 6(1)				
158	1. Member States shall ensure that there is no net loss of urban green space, and of urban tree canopy cover by 2030, compared to 2021, in all cities and in towns and suburbs.	1. Member States shall ensure that there is no net loss <u>in the total national area</u> of urban green space, and of urban tree canopy cover <u>in urban ecosystem areas, determined in accordance with Article 11(2b), by 31 December</u> by 2030, compared to 2021, in all cities and in towns and suburbs <u>[year of entry into force of this Regulation]</u> . <u>For the purposes of this obligation, Member States may exclude from that total national area the urban ecosystem areas in which the share of urban green space in the urban centres and urban clusters exceeds 45 % and the share of urban tree canopy cover therein exceeds 10 %.</u>	1. Member States shall ensure that there is no net loss in the total national area of urban green space, and of urban tree canopy cover in urban ecosystem areas, determined in accordance with Article 11(2b), by 31 December by 2030, compared to 2021, in all cities and in towns and suburbs <u>[year of entry into force of this Regulation]</u> . For the purposes of this obligation, Member States may exclude from that total national area the urban ecosystem areas in which the share of urban green space in the urban centres and urban clusters exceeds 45 % and the share of urban tree canopy	1. Member States shall ensure that there is no net loss <u>in the total national area</u> of urban green space, and of urban tree canopy cover <u>in urban ecosystem areas, determined in accordance with Article 11(2b), by 31 December</u> by 2030, compared to 2021, in all cities and in towns and suburbs <u>[year of entry into force of this Regulation]</u> . <u>For the purposes of this obligation, Member States may exclude from that total national area the urban ecosystem areas in which the share of urban green space in the urban centres and urban clusters exceeds 45 % and the share of urban tree canopy cover therein exceeds 10 %.</u>

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			cover therein exceeds 10 %.	
Article 6(2)				
159	2. Member States shall ensure that there is an increase in the total national area of urban green space in cities and in towns and suburbs of at least 3 % of the total area of cities and of towns and suburbs in 2021, by 2040, and at least 5 % by 2050. In addition Member States shall ensure:	2. Member States shall ensure that there is an increase <u>achieve thereafter an increasing trend</u> in the total national area of urban green space, <u>including through integration of urban green space into buildings and infrastructure, in urban ecosystem areas, determined in accordance with Article 11(2b), measured every six years after 31 December 2030, until a satisfactory level identified in accordance with Article 11(3) is reached.</u> in cities and in towns and suburbs of at least 3 % of the total area of cities and of towns and suburbs in 2021, by 2040, and at least 5 % by 2050. In addition Member States shall ensure:	2. Member States shall ensure that there is an increase <u>achieve thereafter an increasing trend</u> in the total national area of urban green space, <u>including through integration of urban green space into buildings and infrastructure, in urban ecosystem areas, determined in accordance with Article 11(2b), measured every six years after 31 December 2030, until a satisfactory level identified in accordance with Article 11(3) is reached.</u> in cities and in towns and suburbs of at least 3 % of the total area of cities and of towns and suburbs in 2021, by 2040, and at least 5 % by 2050. In addition Member States shall ensure:	2. Member States shall ensure that there is an increase <u>achieve thereafter an increasing trend</u> in the total national area of urban green space, <u>including through integration of urban green space into buildings and infrastructure, in urban ecosystem areas, determined in accordance with Article 11(2b), measured every six years after 31 December 2030, until a satisfactory level identified in accordance with Article 11(3) is reached.</u> in cities and in towns and suburbs of at least 3 % of the total area of cities and of towns and suburbs in 2021, by 2040, and at least 5 % by 2050. In addition Member States shall ensure:
Article 6(2), point (-a)				
159a		<u>2a. Member States shall achieve, in each urban ecosystem area, determined in accordance with Article 11(2b), an increasing trend of urban tree canopy cover, measured every six years after 31 December 2030, until the</u>	2a. Member States shall achieve, in each urban ecosystem area, determined in accordance with Article 11(2b), an increasing trend of urban tree canopy cover, measured every six years after 31 December 2030, until the	<u>2a. Member States shall achieve, in each urban ecosystem area, determined in accordance with Article 11(2b), an increasing trend of urban tree canopy cover, measured every six years after 31 December 2030, until the</u>

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		<u>satisfactory level identified in accordance with Article 11(3) is reached.</u>	satisfactory level identified in accordance with Article 11(3) is reached.	<u>satisfactory level identified in accordance with Article 11(3) is reached.</u>
Article 6(2), point (a)				
160	(a) a minimum of 10 % urban tree canopy cover in all cities and in towns and suburbs by 2050; and	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<u><i>deleted</i></u>
Article 6(2), point (b)				
161	(b) a net gain of urban green space that is integrated into existing and new buildings and infrastructure developments, including through renovations and renewals, in all cities and in towns and suburbs.	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<u><i>deleted</i></u>
Article 7				
162	Article 7 Restoration of the natural connectivity of rivers and natural functions of the related floodplains	Article 7 Restoration of the natural connectivity of rivers and natural functions of the related floodplains	Article 7 Restoration of the natural connectivity of rivers and natural functions of the related floodplains	Article 7 Restoration of the natural connectivity of rivers and natural functions of the related floodplains
Article 7(1)				
163	1. Member States shall make an inventory of barriers to longitudinal and lateral connectivity of surface waters and identify the barriers that	1. Member States shall make an inventory of <u>artificial</u> barriers to longitudinal and lateral connectivity of surface waters and, <u>taking into</u>	1. Member States shall make an inventory of artificial barriers to longitudinal and lateral connectivity of surface waters and, taking into	1. Member States shall make an inventory of <u>artificial</u> barriers to longitudinal and lateral connectivity of surface waters and, <u>taking into</u>

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	need to be removed to contribute to the achievement of the restoration targets set out in Article 4 of this Regulation and of the objective of restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030, without prejudice to Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular Articles 4(3), 4(5) and 4(7) thereof, and Regulation 1315/2013, in particular Article 15 thereof.	<u>account their socio-economic functions</u> , identify the barriers that need to be removed to contribute to the achievement of the restoration targets set out in Article 4 of this Regulation and of the objective of restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030, without prejudice to Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular Articles 4(3), 4(5) and 4(7) thereof, and Regulation 1315/2013, in particular Article 15 thereof.	<u>account their socio-economic functions</u> , identify the barriers that need to be removed to contribute to the achievement of the restoration targets set out in Article 4 of this Regulation and of the objective of restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030, without prejudice to Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular Articles 4(3), 4(5) and 4(7) thereof, and Regulation 1315/2013, in particular Article 15 thereof.	<u>account their socio-economic functions</u> , identify the barriers that need to be removed to contribute to the achievement of the restoration targets set out in Article 4 of this Regulation and of the objective of restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030, without prejudice to Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular Articles 4(3), 4(5) and 4(7) thereof, and Regulation 1315/2013, in particular Article 15 thereof.
Article 7(2)				
164	2. Member States shall remove the barriers to longitudinal and lateral connectivity of surface waters identified under paragraph 1 of this Article, in accordance with the plan for their removal referred to in Article 12(2), point (f). When removing barriers, Member States shall primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply or other uses.	2. Member States shall remove the <u>artificial</u> barriers to longitudinal and lateral connectivity of surface waters identified <u>based on the inventory</u> under paragraph 1 of this Article, in accordance with the plan for their removal referred to in Article 12(2), point <u>points (e) and (f)</u> . When removing barriers, Member States shall primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply, <u>flood protection</u> , or other uses.	2. Member States shall remove the artificial barriers to longitudinal and lateral connectivity of surface waters identified based on the inventory under paragraph 1 of this Article, in accordance with the plan for their removal referred to in Article 12(2), point points (e) and (f) . When removing barriers, Member States shall primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply, flood protection , or other uses.	2. Member States shall remove the <u>artificial</u> barriers to longitudinal and lateral connectivity of surface waters identified <u>based on the inventory</u> under paragraph 1 of this Article, in accordance with the plan for their removal referred to in Article 12(2), point <u>points (e) and (f)</u> . When removing barriers, Member States shall primarily address obsolete barriers, which are those that are no longer needed for renewable energy generation, inland navigation, water supply, <u>flood protection</u> , or other uses.
Article 7(3)				

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G	165	3. Member States shall complement the removal of the barriers referred to in paragraph 2 by the measures necessary to improve the natural functions of the related floodplains.	3. Member States shall complement the removal of the barriers referred to in paragraph 2 by the measures necessary to improve the natural functions of the related floodplains.	3. Member States shall complement the removal of the barriers referred to in paragraph 2 by the measures necessary to improve the natural functions of the related floodplains.
Article 7(3a)				
G	165a	<u>3a. Member States shall ensure that natural connectivity of rivers and natural functions of the related floodplains restored in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 are maintained.</u>	3a. Member States shall ensure that natural connectivity of rivers and natural functions of the related floodplains restored in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 are maintained.	<u>3a. Member States shall ensure that natural connectivity of rivers and natural functions of the related floodplains restored in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 are maintained.</u>
Article 8				
G	166	Article 8 Restoration of pollinator populations	Article 8 Restoration of pollinator populations	Article 8 Restoration of pollinator populations
Article 8(1)				
Y	167	1. Member States shall reverse the decline of pollinator populations by 2030 and achieve thereafter an increasing trend of pollinator populations, measured every three years after 2030, until satisfactory levels are achieved, as set out in accordance with Article 11(3).	1. Member States shall, <u>by putting in place appropriate and effective measures, improve pollinator diversity and</u> reverse the decline of pollinator populations <u>at the latest</u> by 2030 and achieve thereafter an increasing trend of pollinator populations, <u>following the entry into force of the Regulation and</u> measured every three <u>six</u> years after	1. Member States shall, <u>by timely putting in place appropriate and effective measures, improve pollinator diversity and</u> reverse the decline of pollinator populations <u>at the latest</u> by 2030 and achieve thereafter an increasing trend of pollinator populations, measured every [three/six] years after 2030, until satisfactory levels are achieved,

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		2030, until satisfactory levels are achieved, as set out in accordance with Article 11(3).		as set out in accordance with Article 11(3).
Article 8(2)				
168	2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a method for monitoring pollinator populations. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).	2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a method for monitoring pollinator populations. Those implementing acts shall be adopted <u>By ... [9 months after the entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall adopt delegated acts</u> in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2) <u>Article 20 to establish a science-based method for monitoring pollinator diversity and populations.</u>	2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a method for monitoring pollinator populations. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).	2. <u>[The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a method for monitoring pollinator populations. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). / By ... [12 months after the entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to establish a science-based method for monitoring pollinator diversity and populations.]</u>
Article 8(3)				
169	3. The method referred to in the paragraph 2 shall provide a standardised approach for collecting annual data on the abundance and diversity of pollinator species and for assessing pollinator population trends.	3. The method referred to in the paragraph 2 shall provide <u>guidance to Member States for the purpose of defining satisfactory levels pursuant to Article 11(3) and provide</u> a standardised approach for collecting annual data on the abundance and diversity of pollinator species and across <u>ecosystems</u> , for assessing pollinator	3. The method referred to in the paragraph 2 shall provide a standardised approach for collecting annual data on the abundance and diversity of pollinator species and for assessing pollinator population trends.	3. The method referred to in the paragraph 2 shall provide a standardised approach for collecting annual data on the abundance and diversity of pollinator species and <u>across ecosystems</u> , for assessing pollinator population trends <u>and the effectiveness of restoration measures adopted by Member States in accordance with</u>

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		population trends <u>and the effectiveness of restoration measures adopted by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.</u>		<u>paragraph 1 of this Article.</u>
Article 8(3a)				
169a		<u>3a. Member States and the Commission shall ensure that monitoring data comes from an adequate number of sites to ensure representativeness across the territory. Member States shall ensure sufficient resources for the monitoring and promote citizen science.</u>		<u>3a. When using the method referred to in paragraph 2, Member States shall ensure that monitoring data comes from an adequate number of sites to ensure representativeness across their territories. Member States shall promote citizen science in the collection of monitoring data where suitable and provide adequate resources for the performance of these tasks.</u>
Article 8(3b)				
169b		<u>3b. The Commission and the relevant Union agencies, in particular the EEA, EFSA and ECHA, shall jointly address the main pressures pollinators face and support the Member States upon their request.</u>		<u>3b. The Commission and the relevant Union agencies, in particular the EEA, EFSA and ECHA, shall, in accordance with their respective mandates, coordinate their activities concerning pollinators and provide information to support Member States in the fulfilment of their obligations under this Article upon</u>

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				<u>their request. To that end the Commission shall, inter alia, set up a dedicated task-force and disseminate in a coordinated manner relevant information and expertise to the Member States.</u>
Article 9				
y	170 Article 9 Restoration of agricultural ecosystems	<i>deleted</i>	Article 9 Restoration of agricultural ecosystems	To discuss: COM updated compromise package on Art 9.
Article 9(1)				
y	171 1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures under Article 4(1), (2) and (3).	<i>deleted</i>	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures under Article 4(1), (2) and (3).	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures under Article 4(1), (2) and (3), <u>taking into account climate change, the social and economic needs of rural areas, and the need to ensure sustainable agricultural production in the Union.</u>
Article 9(2)				
y	172 2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in agricultural ecosystems, as further	<i>deleted</i>	2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in agricultural ecosystems, as further	2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in agricultural ecosystems, as further

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	specified in Annex IV, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels, identified in accordance with Article 11(3), are reached:		specified in Annex IV, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three six years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels, identified in accordance with Article 11(3), are reached:	specified in Annex IV, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three six years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels, identified in accordance with Article 11(3), are reached: Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 9(2), point (a)				
173	(a) grassland butterfly index;	<i>deleted</i>	(a) grassland butterfly index;	(a) grassland butterfly index; Text Origin: Commission proposal
Article 9(2), point (b)				
174	(b) stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils;	<i>deleted</i>	(b) stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils;	Delete
Article 9(2), point (c)				
175	(c) share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features.	<i>deleted</i>	(c) share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features.	(b) share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features. Text Origin: Commission proposal
Article 9(2a)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
				<u>2a. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of at least one of the following two indicators in agricultural ecosystems, as further specified in Annex IV, chosen on the basis of their ability to demonstrate the enhancement of biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems within the Member State concerned.</u>
				<u>The trend shall be measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every six years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached:</u>
				<u>(a) Stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soil;</u>
				<u>(b) Percentage of species and habitats of Community interest related to agriculture with stable or increasing trends.</u>
				<u>The satisfactory levels for the indicator under point (b) shall be set so as not to prevent favourable conservation status of species and habitats of Community interest, as determined pursuant to Article 2 of Directive 92/43/EEC, from being achieved or maintained, nor to prevent the objective set out in</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
				<u>Article 2 of Directive 2009/147/EC, from being reached.</u>
Article 9(3)				
y 176	3. Member States shall put in place restoration measures to ensure that the common farmland bird index at national level based on the species specified in Annex V, indexed on ... [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] = 100, reaches the following levels:	deleted	3. Member States shall put in place restoration measures to ensure that the common farmland bird index at national level based on the species specified in Annex V, indexed on ... [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] = 100, reaches the following levels:	3. Member States shall put in place restoration measures to ensure that the common farmland bird index at national level based on the species specified in Annex V, indexed on ... [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 12 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] = 100, reaches the following levels: Text Origin: Commission proposal
Article 9(3), point (a)				
y 177	(a) 110 by 2030, 120 by 2040 and 130 by 2050, for Member States listed in Annex V with historically more depleted populations of farmland birds;	deleted	(a) 110 by 2030, 120 by 2040 and 130 by 2050, for Member States listed in Annex V with historically more depleted populations of farmland birds;	(a) 110 by 2030, 120 by 2040 and 130 by 2050, for Member States listed in Annex V with historically more depleted populations of farmland birds; Text Origin: Commission proposal
Article 9(3), point (b)				
y 178	(b) 105 by 2030, 110 by 2040 and 115 by 2050, for Member States	deleted	(b) 105 by 2030, 110 by 2040 and 115 by 2050, for Member States	(b) 105 by 2030, 110 by 2040 and 115 by 2050, for Member States

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	listed in Annex IV with historically less depleted populations of farmland birds.		listed in Annex IV with historically less depleted populations of farmland birds.	listed in Annex IV with historically less depleted populations of farmland birds. Text Origin: Commission proposal
Article 9(4), first subparagraph				
179	4. For organic soils in agricultural use constituting drained peatlands, Member States shall put in place restoration measures. Those measures shall be in place on at least:	<i>deleted</i>	4. For organic soils in agricultural use constituting drained peatlands, Member States shall put in place restoration measures. Those measures shall be in place on at least:	4. For organic soils in agricultural use constituting drained peatlands, Member States shall put in place restoration measures. Those measures shall be in place on at least: Text Origin: Commission proposal
Article 9(4), first subparagraph, point (a)				
180	(a) 30 % of such areas by 2030, of which at least a quarter shall be rewetted;	<i>deleted</i>	(a) 30 % of such areas by 2030, of which at least a quarter shall be rewetted;	(a) 30 % of such areas by 2030, of which at least a quarter shall be rewetted; Text Origin: Commission proposal
Article 9(4), first subparagraph, point (b)				
181	(b) 50 % of such areas by 2040, of which at least half shall be rewetted;	<i>deleted</i>	(b) 50 40 % of such areas by 2040, of which at least half shall be rewetted;	(b) 50 40 % of such areas by 2040, of which at least half shall be rewetted;

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				Text Origin: Council mandate
Article 9(4), first subparagraph, point (c)				
182	(c) 70 % of such areas by 2050, of which at least half shall be rewetted.	deleted	(c) 70 50 % of such areas by 2050, of which at least half shall be rewetted.	(c) 70 50 % of such areas by 2050, of which at least half shall be rewetted. Text Origin: Council mandate
Article 9(4), second subparagraph				
183	Member States may put in place restoration measures, including rewetting, in areas of peat extraction sites and count those areas as contributing to achieving the respective targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).	deleted	Member States may put in place restoration measures, including rewetting, in areas of peat extraction sites and count those areas as contributing to achieving the respective targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).	Member States may put in place restoration measures, including rewetting, in areas of peat extraction sites and count those areas as contributing to achieving the respective targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c). Text Origin: Commission proposal
Article 9(4), third subparagraph				
184	In addition, Member States may put in place restoration measures to rewet organic soils that constitute drained peatlands under land uses other than agricultural use and peat extraction and count those rewetted areas as contributing, up to a	deleted	In addition, Member States may put in place restoration measures to rewet organic soils that constitute drained peatlands under land uses other than agricultural use and peat extraction and count those rewetted areas as contributing, up to a	In addition, Member States may put in place restoration measures to rewet organic soils that constitute drained peatlands under land uses other than agricultural use and peat extraction and count those rewetted areas as contributing, up to a

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	maximum of 20%, to the achievement of the targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).		maximum of 20% 40 % , to the achievement of the targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).	maximum of 20% 40 % , to the achievement of the targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c). Text Origin: Council mandate
Article 9(4), fourth subparagraph				
184a			The restoration measures consisting of rewetting peatland, including the water levels to be achieved, shall contribute to reducing greenhouse gas net emissions and increasing biodiversity, while taking national and local circumstances into account.	The restoration measures consisting of rewetting peatland, including the water levels to be achieved, shall contribute to reducing greenhouse gas net emissions and increasing biodiversity, while taking national and local circumstances into account. Text Origin: Council mandate
Article 9(4), fifth subparagraph				
184b			Where duly justified, the extent of the rewetting of peatland under agricultural use may be reduced to less than required under points (a), (b) and (c) by a Member State if such rewetting is likely to have significant negative impacts on infrastructure, buildings, climate adaptation or other public interests and if rewetting cannot take place on other land than	Where duly justified, the extent of the rewetting of peatland under agricultural use may be reduced to less than required under points (a), (b) and (c) by a Member State if such rewetting is likely to have significant negative impacts on infrastructure, buildings, climate adaptation or other public interests and if rewetting cannot take place on other land than

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			agricultural land. Such reduction shall be determined in accordance with Article 11(4b).	agricultural land. Such reduction shall be determined in accordance with Article 11(4b). Text Origin: Council mandate
				<u>Member State shall incentivise rewetting and foster access to training and advice to farmers and other stakeholders on the benefits of rewetting peatland and on the options of subsequent land management and related opportunities.</u>
Article 10				
185	Article 10 Restoration of forest ecosystems	Article 10 Restoration of forest ecosystems	Article 10 Restoration of forest ecosystems	Article 10 Restoration of forest ecosystems
Article 10(1)				
186	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity of forest ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures pursuant to Article 4(1), (2) and (3).	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity of forest ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures pursuant to Article 4(1), (2) and (3).	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity of forest ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures pursuant to Article 4(1), (2) and (3).	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity of forest ecosystems, in addition to the areas that are subject to restoration measures pursuant to Article 4(1), (2) and (3), <u>while taking into account the risks of forest fires.</u>
Article 10(2)				
187				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in forest ecosystems, as further set out in Annex VI, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached:	2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in forest ecosystems, as further set out in Annex VI, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three ^{six} years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached:	2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in forest ecosystems, as further set out in Annex VI, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three ^{six} years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached:	
Article 10(2), point (a)				
188	(a) standing deadwood;	<i>deleted</i>	(a) standing deadwood;	
Article 10(2), point (b)				
189	(b) lying deadwood;	<i>deleted</i>	(b) lying deadwood;	
Article 10(2), point (c)				
190	(c) share of forests with uneven-aged structure;	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	
Article 10(2), point (d)				
191	(d) forest connectivity;	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	

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Article 10(2), point (e)				
192	(e) common forest bird index;	(e) common forest bird index;	(e) (c) common forest bird index;	
Article 10(2), point (f)				
193	(f) stock of organic carbon.	deleted	deleted	
Article 10(2a)				
193a		<u>2a. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of three of the following indicators in forest ecosystems, as further set out in Annex VI, chosen on the basis of their ability to demonstrate the enhancement of biodiversity of forest ecosystems within the Member State concerned. The trend shall be measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every six years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached:</u>	2a. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of three of the following indicators in forest ecosystems, as further set out in Annex VI, chosen on the basis of their ability to demonstrate the enhancement of biodiversity of forest ecosystems within the Member State concerned. The trend shall be measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every six years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached:	
Article 10(2a), point (a)				
193b		<u>(a) share of forests with uneven-</u>	(a) share of forests with uneven-	

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		<u>aged structure;</u>	aged structure;	
Article 10(2a), point (b)				
193c		<u>(b) forest connectivity;</u>	(b) forest connectivity;	
Article 10(2a), point (c)				
193d		<u>(c) stock of organic carbon;</u>	(c) stock of organic carbon;	
Article 10(2a), point (d)				
193e		<u>(d) share of forests dominated by native tree species;</u>	(d) share of forests dominated by native tree species;	
Article 10(2a), point (e)				
193f		<u>(e) tree species diversity.</u>	(e) tree species diversity.	
Article 10(2b)				
193g		<u>2b. The non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 2a is justified if caused by:</u>	2b. The non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 2a is justified if caused by:	
Article 10(2b), point (a)				
193h		<u>(a) large-scale force majeure, including natural disasters, in particular unplanned and</u>	(a) large-scale force majeure, including natural disasters, in particular unplanned and	

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		<u>uncontrolled wildfire; or</u>	uncontrolled wildfire; or	
Article 10(2b), point (b)				
193i		<u>(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change.</u>	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change.	
Article 10a				
193j		<u>Article 10a</u> <u>Planting of three billion additional trees</u>		<u>Article 10a</u> <u>Planting of three billion additional trees</u>
Article 10a(1)				
193k		<u>1. When identifying and implementing the restoration measures to meet the objectives and obligations set out in Articles 4, 6, 9 and 10, Member States shall contribute to the achievement of the Union objective of planting at least three billion additional trees by 2030.</u>		<u>1. When identifying and implementing the restoration measures to meet the objectives and obligations set out in Articles 4, 6, 9 and 10, Member States shall aim to contribute to the commitment of planting at least three billion additional trees by 2030 at Union level.</u>
Article 10a(2)				
193l		<u>2. Member States shall ensure that the objective set out in paragraph 1 is achieved in full respect of ecological principles, ensuring</u>		<u>2. Member States shall ensure that their contribution to reaching the commitment set out in paragraph 1 is achieved in full respect of</u>

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		<u>species diversity, prioritising native tree species except for, in very specific cases and conditions, non-native species adapted to the local soil, climatic and ecological context and habitat conditions that play a role in fostering increased resilience to climate change. The measures to achieve the objective shall aim at increasing connectivity and be based on proforestation, sustainable reforestation and the greening of urban areas.</u>		<u>ecological principles, including ensuring species and age structure diversity, prioritising native tree species except for, in very specific cases and conditions, non-native species adapted to the local soil, climatic and ecological context and habitat conditions that play a role in fostering increased resilience to climate change. The measures to achieve the objective shall aim at increasing ecological connectivity and be based on sustainable afforestation, reforestation and tree planting and the greening of urban areas.</u>
	Article 10a(3)			
G	193m	<u>3. Trees planted for harvesting purposes shall not count for the objective set out in paragraph 1.</u>		<u>deleted</u>
	CHAPTER III			
G	194	CHAPTER III NATIONAL RESTORATION PLANS	CHAPTER III NATIONAL RESTORATION PLANS	CHAPTER III NATIONAL RESTORATION PLANS
	Article 11			
G	195	Article 11 Preparation of the national	Article 11 Preparation of the national	Article 11 Preparation of the national

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	restoration plans	restoration plans	restoration plans	restoration plans
Article 11(1)				
196	1. Member States shall prepare national restoration plans and carry out the preparatory monitoring and research needed to identify the restoration measures that are necessary to meet the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, taking into account the latest scientific evidence.	1. Member States shall prepare national restoration plans and carry out the preparatory monitoring and research needed to identify the restoration measures that are necessary to meet the <u>contribute to the Union</u> targets and <u>meet the obligations</u> set out in Articles 4 to 10, taking into account the latest scientific evidence, <u>the needs of local communities, including urban ones, the most cost-effective measures and the socio-economic impact of those measures. An appropriate stakeholder involvement, including landowners and land managers, at each stage of the process is necessary.</u>	1. Member States shall prepare national restoration plans and carry out the preparatory monitoring and research needed to identify the restoration measures that are necessary to meet the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, taking into account the latest scientific evidence.	1. Member States shall prepare national restoration plans and carry out the preparatory monitoring and research needed to identify the restoration measures that are necessary to meet the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10 <u>[(a)] and to contribute to the Union's overarching objectives set out in Article 1</u> , taking into account the latest scientific evidence. EP compromise proposal package includes: * Stakeholders involvement in line 222 * Socioeconomic aspects - horizontal approach
Article 11(2)				
197	2. Member states shall quantify the area that needs to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 and 5 taking into account the condition of the habitat types referred to in Articles 4(1), 4(2), 5(1) and 5(2) and the quality and quantity of the habitats of the	2. Member states shall quantify the area that needs to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 and 5 taking into account the condition of the habitat types referred to in Articles 4(1), 4(2), 5(1) and 5(2) and the quality and quantity of the habitats of the	2. Member states shall quantify the area that needs to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 and 5 taking into account the condition of the habitat types referred to in Articles 4(1), 4(2), 5(1) and 5(2) and the quality and quantity of the habitats of the	2. Member states shall quantify the area that needs to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 and 5 taking into account the condition of the habitat types referred to in Articles 4(1), 4(2), 5(1) and 5(2) and the quality and quantity of the habitats of the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	species referred to in Article 4(3) and Article 5(3) that are present on their territory. The quantification shall be based, amongst others, on the following information:	species referred to in Article 4(3) and Article 5(3) that are present on their territory . The quantification shall be based, amongst others, on the following information:	species referred to in Article 4(3) and Article 5(3) that are present on their territory . The quantification shall be based, amongst others, on the following information:	species referred to in Article 4(3) and Article 5(3) that are present on their territory. The quantification shall be based, amongst others, on the following information:
Article 11(2), point (a)				
198	(a) for each habitat type:	(a) for each habitat type:	(a) for each habitat type:	(a) for each habitat type:
Article 11(2), point (a)(i)				
199	(i) the total habitat area and a map of its current distribution;	(i) the total habitat area and a map of its current distribution;	(i) the total habitat area and a map of its current distribution;	(i) the total habitat area and a map of its current distribution;
Article 11(2), point (a)(ii)				
200	(ii) the habitat area not in good condition;	(ii) the habitat area not in good condition;	(ii) the habitat area not in good condition;	(ii) the habitat area not in good condition;
Article 11(2), point (a)(iii)				
201	(iii) the favourable reference area taking into account the documented losses over at least the last 70 years and the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;	(iii) the favourable reference area taking into account the documented losses over at least the last 70 years <u>records of historical distribution</u> and the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;	(iii) the favourable reference area taking into account the documented losses over at least the last 70 years <u>records of historical distribution</u> and the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;	(iii) the favourable reference area taking into account the documented losses over at least the last 70 years <u>records of historical distribution</u> and the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;
Article 11(2), point (a)(iv)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
G	202 (iv) the areas most suitable for the re-establishment of habitat types in view of ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;	<i>deleted</i>	(iv) the areas most suitable for the re-establishment of habitat types in view of ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;	(iv) the areas most suitable for the re-establishment of habitat types in view of ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;
Article 11(2), point (b)				
Y	203 (b) the sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of the species required for achieving their favourable conservation status, taking into account the areas most suitable for re-establishment of those habitats, and the connectivity needed between habitats in order for the species populations to thrive, as well as ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change.	(b) the sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of the species required for achieving their favourable conservation status, taking into account the areas most suitable for re-establishment of those habitats, and the connectivity needed between habitats in order for the species populations to thrive, as well as ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change. <u>bearing in mind changes due to climate change and the roles that the land plays in terms of food production, and the competing needs of the habitats and species;</u>	(b) the sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of the species required for achieving their favourable conservation status, taking into account the areas most suitable for re-establishment of those habitats, and the connectivity needed between habitats in order for the species populations to thrive, as well as ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change.	EP to provide text to insert the "competing needs of the habitats and species and the high-nature value farms" into this paragraph.
Article 11(2), point (ba)				
	203a	<u>(ba) for the purpose of quantifying the area of each habitat type that needs to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Article</u>	(ba) For the purpose of quantifying the area of each habitat type that needs to be restored to reach the restoration	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>4(1), point (a), and Article 5(1), point (a), the habitat area not in good condition referred to in point (a)(ii) shall only include such areas for which the condition is known;</u>	targets set out in Article 4(1), point (a), and Article 5(1), point (a), the habitat area not in good condition referred to in point (a)(ii) shall only include such areas for which the condition is known.	
Article 11(2), point (bb)				
203b		<u>(bb) for the purpose of quantifying the area of each habitat type that needs to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4(1), point (b), and 5(1), points (b), (c) and (d), the habitat area not in good condition as referred to in point (a)(ii) of this paragraph shall only include such areas for which the condition is known or is to be known pursuant to Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a);</u>	(bb) For the purpose of quantifying the area of each habitat type that needs to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4(1), point (b), and 5(1), points (b), (c) and (d), the habitat area not in good condition referred to in point (a)(ii) shall only include such areas for which the condition is known or is to be known pursuant to Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a).	
Article 11(2), point (ba)				
203c		<u>(bc) feasibility of restoration, cost-effectiveness and conflicting socio-economic interests;</u>		<u>(ba) Deleted</u> EP compromise proposal as part of the package on socio-economic references. It also includes keeping the references in art 12(2)(ja), row 235a, possibly merging with 235.
Article 11(2), point (bb)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
G	203d	<u>(bd) population densities and scarcity of space in the Member State.</u>		<u>(bd) deleted</u>
Article 11(2a)				
G	203e	<u>2b. With regard to group 7 of habitat types listed in Annex II, Member States shall set the percentage referred to in Article 5(1), point (d).</u>	2a. With regard to group 7 of habitat types listed in Annex II, Member States shall set the percentage referred to in Article 5(1), point (d).	<u>2a. With regard to group 7 of habitat types listed in Annex II, Member States shall set the percentage referred to in Article 5(1), point (d).</u>
Article 11(2b)				
Y	203f	<u>2a. The financing of funding gaps in relation to the implementation of this Regulation shall be ensured without using any funding from the CAP, the CFP or other agricultural and fisheries funding streams.</u>		Presidency proposes to change this as Recital 70a (line 80a)
Article 11(2b), first subparagraph				
G	203g	<u>2c. Member States shall determine and map urban ecosystem areas as referred to in Article 6 for all their cities and towns and suburbs.</u>	2b. Member States shall determine and map urban ecosystem areas as referred to in Article 6 for all their cities and towns and suburbs.	
Article 11(2b), second subparagraph				
G	203h			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u><i>The urban ecosystem area of a city or of a town and suburb shall include:</i></u>	The urban ecosystem area of a city or of a town and suburb shall include:	
Article 11(2b), second subparagraph, point (a)				
203i		<u><i>(a) the entire city or town and suburb; or</i></u>	(a) the entire city or town and suburb; or	
Article 11(2b), second subparagraph, point (b)				
203j		<u><i>(b) parts of the city or of the town and suburb, including at least its urban centres, urban clusters and, if deemed appropriate by the Member State concerned, peri-urban areas.</i></u>	(b) parts of the city or of the town and suburb, including at least its urban centres, urban clusters and, if deemed appropriate by the Member State concerned, peri-urban areas.	
Article 11(2b), third subparagraph				
203k		<u><i>Member States may aggregate the urban ecosystem areas of two or more adjacent cities and/or towns and suburbs into one urban ecosystem area common to those cities and/or towns and suburbs.</i></u>	Member States may aggregate the urban ecosystem areas of two or more adjacent cities and/or towns and suburbs into one urban ecosystem area common to those cities and/or towns and suburbs.	
Article 11(3)				
204	3. Member States shall set, by 2030 at the latest, satisfactory levels for each of the indicators referred to in	3. Member States shall set, by 2030 at the latest, satisfactory levels for each of the indicators referred to in	3. Member States shall set, by 2030 at the latest, satisfactory levels for each of the indicators referred to in	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Articles 8(1), 9(2) and 10(2), through an open and effective process and assessment, based on the latest scientific evidence and, if available, the framework referred to in Article 17(9).	Articles 8(1), 9(2), <u>10(2), for each of the chosen indicators in Article 10(2a) and for urban green space referred to in Article 6(2) and for urban tree canopy cover referred to in Article 6(3) and 10(2)</u> , through an open and effective process and assessment, based on the latest scientific evidence, <u>the guiding framework referred to in Article 17(9a)</u> and, if available, the <u>guiding framework referred to in Article 17(9)</u> .	Articles 8(1), 9(2), 10(2), for each of the chosen indicators in Article 10(2a) and for urban green space referred to in Article 6(2) and for urban tree canopy cover referred to in Article 6(3) and 10(2) , through an open and effective process and assessment, based on the latest scientific evidence, the guiding framework referred to in Article 17(9a) and, if available, the guiding framework referred to in Article 17(9) .	
Article 11(4)				
205	4. Member States shall identify and map the agricultural and forest areas in need of restoration, in particular the areas that, due to intensification or other management factors, are in need of enhanced connectivity and landscape diversity.	4. Member States shall identify and map the agricultural and forest areas in need of restoration, in particular the areas that, due to intensification or other management factors, are in need of enhanced connectivity and landscape diversity.	4. Member States shall identify and map the agricultural and forest areas in need of restoration, in particular the areas that, due to intensification or other management factors, are in need of enhanced connectivity and landscape diversity.	
Article 11(4a)				
205a		<u>4a. Member States may, within one year from the entry into force of this Regulation, develop a methodology to complement the methodology referred to in Annex IV, in order to monitor high diversity landscape features not</u>	4a. Member States may, within one year from the entry into force of this Regulation, develop a methodology to complement the methodology referred to in Annex IV, in order to monitor high diversity landscape features not	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>covered by the common method referred to in the description of high diversity landscape features in that Annex. The Commission shall provide guidance on the framework for developing such methodology within one month from the entry into force of this Regulation.</u>	covered by the common method referred to in the description of high diversity landscape features in that Annex. The Commission shall provide guidance on the framework for developing such methodology within one month from the entry into force of this Regulation.	
Article 11(4b)				
205b		<u>4b. Member States shall, where applicable, determine the reduction of the extent of rewetting peatland as referred to in Article 9(4), fifth subparagraph.</u>	4b. Member States shall, where applicable, determine the reduction of the extent of rewetting peatland as referred to in Article 9(4), fifth subparagraph.	
Article 11(5)				
206	5. Member States shall identify synergies with climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and disaster prevention and prioritise restoration measures accordingly. Member States shall also take into account:	5. Member States shall identify synergies with climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, <u>land degradation neutrality</u> and disaster prevention and prioritise restoration measures accordingly. Member States shall also take into account:	5. Member States shall identify synergies with climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, land degradation neutrality and disaster prevention and prioritise restoration measures accordingly. Member States shall also take into account:	See COM proposal on new paragraph 11(5a) on synergies with agriculture
Article 11(5), point (a)				
207	(a) their integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in	(a) their integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in	(a) their integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in	(a) their integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;
Article 11(5), point (b)				
208	(b) their long-term strategy referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	(b) their long-term strategy referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	(b) their long-term strategy referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	(b) their long-term strategy referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;
Article 11(5), point (c)				
209	(c) the Union binding target for 2030 set out in Article 3 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.	(c) the Union binding target for 2030 set out in Article 3 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.	(c) the Union binding target for 2030 set out in Article 3 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.	(c) the Union binding target for 2030 set out in Article 3 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
Article 11(5a)				
209a				<u>5a. Member States shall identify synergies with agriculture and forestry. They shall also identify existing agricultural and forestry practices, including CAP interventions, that contribute to the objectives of this Regulation.</u>
Article (5b) (new)				
209b				<u>5b. Member States shall promote the deployment of private and/or public support schemes, including through carbon removal</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
				<p><i><u>certification schemes, to the benefit of stakeholders implementing restoration measures defined in Articles 4 to 10a, including land managers and owners, farmers, foresters and fishers.</u></i></p> <p>Financing package proposal: Presidency proposes to maintain Council's GA for 18(6a) and add: Recital 70a (line 80a), Article 11(5b) (line 209b) and additional paragraph to Recital 71 (line 81).</p>
Article 11(6)				
210	<p>6. Member States shall coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the designation of the renewables go-to areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States shall ensure synergies with the already designated renewables go-to areas and ensure that the functioning of the renewables go-to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the renewables go-to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001 remain unchanged.</p>	<p>6. Member States shall coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the <u>mapping of areas that are required in order to meet at least their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target and, where relevant, with the</u> designation of the renewables go-to<u>acceleration areas and dedicated infrastructure</u> areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States shall ensure synergies with the <u>build-up of renewable energy and energy infrastructure and the</u> already designated renewables go-to<u>acceleration areas and dedicated infrastructure</u> areas and ensure that the functioning of the<u>these</u></p>	<p>6. Member States shall coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the mapping of areas that are required in order to meet at least their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target and, where relevant, with the designation of the renewables go-toacceleration areas and dedicated infrastructure areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States shall ensure synergies with the build-up of renewable energy and energy infrastructure and the already designated renewables go-toacceleration areas and dedicated infrastructure areas and ensure that</p>	<p>6. Member States shall coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the <u>mapping of areas that are required in order to meet at least their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target and, where relevant, with the</u> designation of the renewables go-to<u>acceleration areas and dedicated infrastructure</u> areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States shall ensure synergies with the <u>build-up of renewable energy and energy infrastructure and the</u> already designated renewables go-to<u>acceleration areas and dedicated infrastructure</u> areas and ensure that the functioning of the<u>these</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		renewables go to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the <u>these</u> renewables go to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, <u>as well as the functioning of grid projects that are necessary to integrate renewable energy into the electricity system and the respective permitting procedures</u> , remain unchanged.	the functioning of the <u>these</u> renewables go to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the <u>these</u> renewables go to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, as well as the functioning of grid projects that are necessary to integrate renewable energy into the electricity system and the respective permitting procedures , remain unchanged.	renewables go to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the <u>these</u> renewables go to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, <u>as well as the functioning of grid projects that are necessary to integrate renewable energy into the electricity system and the respective permitting procedures</u> , remain unchanged.
Article 11(7)				
211	7. When preparing their national restoration plans, Member States shall take the following into account:	7. When preparing their national restoration plans, Member States shall <u>in particular</u> take the following into account:	7. When preparing their national restoration plans, Member States shall in particular take the following into account:	7. When preparing their national restoration plans, Member States shall <u>in particular</u> take the following into account:
Article 11(7), point (a)				
212	(a) the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(a) the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(a) the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(a) the conservation measures established for Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;
Article 11(7), point (b)				
213	(b) prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(b) prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(b) prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(b) prioritised action frameworks prepared in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Article 11(7), point (c)				
214	(c) measures for achieving good ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;	(c) measures for achieving good <u>quantitative</u> , ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in <u>programmes of measures and</u> river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC <u>and flood risk management plans established in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC</u> ;	(c) measures for achieving good quantitative , ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in programmes of measures and river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC and flood risk management plans established in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC ;	(c) measures for achieving good <u>quantitative</u> , ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in <u>programmes of measures and</u> river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC <u>and flood risk management plans established in accordance with Directive 2007/60/EC</u> ;
Article 11(7), point (d)				
215	(d) marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC;	(d) <u>where applicable</u> , marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC;	(d) where applicable , marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC;	(d) <u>where applicable</u> , marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC;
Article 11(7), point (e)				
216	(e) national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284;	(e) national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284;	(e) national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284;	(e) national air pollution control programmes prepared under Directive (EU) 2016/2284;
Article 11(7), point (f)				
217	(f) national biodiversity strategies	(f) national biodiversity strategies	(f) national biodiversity strategies	(f) national biodiversity strategies

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	and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;	and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;	and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;	and action plans developed in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
Article 11(7), point (g)				
218	(g) conservation measures adopted under the common fisheries policy.	(g) <u>where applicable</u> , conservation <u>and management</u> measures adopted under the common fisheries policy-;	(g) where applicable , conservation and management measures adopted under the common fisheries policy-;	
Article 11(7), point (ga)				
218a		<u>(ga) CAP strategic plans drawn up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.</u>	(ga) CAP strategic plans drawn up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115;	
Article 11(7a)				
218b				<u>7a. When preparing their national restoration plans Member States shall also take into account strategic critical raw material projects where recognised under Union law.</u>
Article 11(8)				
219	8. Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, make use of the different examples of restoration measures listed in Annex VII, depending on	8. Member States <u>shall may</u> , when preparing the national restoration plans, make use of the different examples of restoration measures listed in Annex VII, depending- on	8. Member States shall may , when preparing the national restoration plans, make use of the different examples of restoration measures listed in Annex VII, depending- on	8. Member States <u>shall may</u> , when preparing the national restoration plans, make use of the different examples of restoration measures listed in Annex VII, depending- on

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	specific national and local conditions, and the latest scientific evidence.	specific national and local conditions, and the latest scientific evidence.	specific national and local conditions, and the latest scientific evidence.	specific national and local conditions, and the latest scientific evidence.
Article 11(9)				
220	9. Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems as well as their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions and communities.	9. Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems as well as their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions and communities.	9. Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems as well as their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions and communities.	9. Member States shall, when preparing the national restoration plans, aim at optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems as well as their contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions and communities.
Article 11(9a)				
220a		<u>9a. Member States may, when preparing the national restoration plans, take into account, the diversity of situations in various regions related to social, economic and cultural requirements, regional and local characteristics and population density. Where appropriate, the specific situation of the Union's outermost regions, such as their remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate, as well as their rich biodiversity and the associated costs for protecting and restoring their ecosystems, should be taken into</u>	9a. Member States may, when preparing the national restoration plans, take into account, the diversity of situations in various regions related to social, economic and cultural requirements, regional and local characteristics and population density. Where appropriate, the specific situation of the Union's outermost regions, such as their remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate, as well as their rich biodiversity and the associated costs for protecting and restoring their ecosystems, should	<u>9a. Member States may, when preparing the national restoration plans, take into account, the diversity of situations in various regions related to social, economic and cultural requirements, regional and local characteristics and population density. Where appropriate, the specific situation of the Union's outermost regions, such as their remoteness, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate, as well as their rich biodiversity and the associated costs for protecting and restoring their ecosystems, should be taken into</u>

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		<u>account.</u>	be taken into account.	<u>account.</u>
Article 11(10)				
221	10. Member States shall, where possible, foster synergies with the national restoration plans of other Member States, in particular for ecosystems that span across borders.	10. Member States shall, where possible, foster synergies with the national restoration plans of other Member States, in particular for ecosystems that span across borders <u>or where Members States share a marine region or subregion within the meaning of Directive 2008/56/EC.</u>	10. Member States shall, where possible, foster synergies with the national restoration plans of other Member States, in particular for ecosystems that span across borders or where Members States share a marine region or subregion within the meaning of Directive 2008/56/EC.	10. Member States shall, where possible, foster synergies with the national restoration plans of other Member States, in particular for ecosystems that span across borders <u>or where Members States share a marine region or subregion within the meaning of Directive 2008/56/EC.</u>
Article 11(10a)				
221a		<u>10a. Member States may, where practical and appropriate, for the purpose of establishing and implementing national restoration plans, in relation to the restoration and re-establishment of marine ecosystems, use existing regional institutional cooperation structures.</u>	10a. Member States may, where practical and appropriate, for the purpose of establishing and implementing national restoration plans, in relation to the restoration and re-establishment of marine ecosystems, use existing regional institutional cooperation structures.	<u>10a. Member States may, where practical and appropriate, for the purpose of establishing and implementing national restoration plans, in relation to the restoration and re-establishment of marine ecosystems, use existing regional institutional cooperation structures.</u>
Article 11(10b)				
221b		<u>10b. Where Member States identify an issue which is likely to prevent the fulfilment of the obligations to restore and re-establish marine ecosystems and which requires</u>	10b. Where Member States identify an issue which is likely to prevent the fulfilment of the obligations to restore and re-establish marine ecosystems and	<u>10b. Where Member States identify an issue which is likely to prevent the fulfilment of the obligations to restore and re-establish marine ecosystems and which requires</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>measures for which they are not competent, they shall, individually or jointly, address, where concerned, Member States, the Commission or international organisations, with a description of the identified issues and possible measures, with a view to their consideration and possible adoption.</u>	which requires measures for which they are not competent, they shall, individually or jointly, address, where concerned, Member States, the Commission or international organisations, with a description of the identified issue and possible measures, with a view to their consideration and possible adoption.	<u>measures for which they are not competent, they shall, individually or jointly, address, where concerned, Member States, the Commission or international organisations, with a description of the identified issue and possible measures, with a view to their consideration and possible adoption.</u>
Article 11(11)				
222	11. Member States shall ensure that the preparation of the restoration plan is open, inclusive and effective and that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in its elaboration. Consultations shall comply with the requirements set out in Articles 4 to 10 of Directive 2001/42/EC.	11. Member States shall ensure that the preparation of the restoration plan is open, <u>transparent</u> , inclusive and effective and that the public is <u>especially landowners, land managers, maritime stakeholders, and other relevant actors, such as advice and extension services , in compliance with the principle of prior and informed consent, are</u> given early and effective opportunities to participate in its elaboration <u>the preparation of the plan. Local and regional authorities, as well as relevant management authorities, shall be properly involved in the preparation of the plan.</u> Consultations shall comply with the requirements set out in Articles 4 to 10 of Directive 2001/42/EC.	11. Member States shall ensure that the preparation of the restoration plan is open, inclusive and effective and that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in its elaboration. Consultations shall comply with the requirements set out in Articles 4 to 10 of Directive 2001/42/EC.	11. Member States shall ensure that the preparation of the restoration plan is open, <u>transparent</u> , inclusive and effective and that the public, <u>including all relevant stakeholders,</u> is given early and effective opportunities to participate in its elaboration. Consultations shall comply with the requirements set out in Articles 4 to 10 of Directive 2001/42/EC. EP compromise proposal package which also includes adding recital 72 (line 82).

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Article 12			
G	223	Article 12 Content of the national restoration plans	Article 12 Content of the national restoration plans	Article 12 Content of the national restoration plans
	Article 12(1)			
G	224	1. The national restoration plan shall cover the period up to 2050, with intermediate deadlines corresponding to the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10.	1. The national restoration plan shall cover the period up to 2050, with intermediate deadlines corresponding to the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10.	1. The national restoration plan shall cover the period up to 2050, with intermediate deadlines corresponding to the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10.
	Article 12(1a), first subparagraph			
G	224a	<u>1a. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the national restoration plan to be submitted in accordance with Article 13 and Article 14(6) may, with regard to the period beyond June 2032, and until reviewed in accordance with Article 15(1), be limited to a strategic overview of:</u>	1a. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the national restoration plan to be submitted in accordance with Articles 13 and 14(6) may, with regard to the period beyond June 2032, and until reviewed in accordance with Article 15(1), be limited to a strategic overview of:	<u>1a. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the national restoration plan to be submitted in accordance with Articles 13 and 14(6) may, with regard to the period beyond June 2032, and until reviewed in accordance with Article 15(1), be limited to a strategic overview of:</u>
	Article 12(1a), first subparagraph, point (a)			
	224b	<u>(a) the elements referred to in paragraph 2, and;</u>	(a) the elements referred to in paragraph 2, and;	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Article 12(1a), first subparagraph, point (b)				
224c		<i>(b) the contents referred to in paragraphs 3 and 3a.</i>	(b) the contents referred to in paragraphs 3 and 3a.	
Article 12(1a), second subparagraph				
224d		<i>The revised national restoration plan resulting from the review to be carried out before July 2032 in accordance with Article 15(1) may, with regard to the period beyond June 2042, and until revised before July 2042 in accordance with Article 15(1), be limited to a strategic overview of those elements and contents.</i>	The revised national restoration plan resulting from the review to be carried out before July 2032 in accordance with Article 15(1) may, with regard to the period beyond June 2042, and until revised before July 2042 in accordance with Article 15(1), be limited to a strategic overview of those elements and contents.	<i>The revised national restoration plan resulting from the review to be carried out before July 2032 in accordance with Article 15(1) may, with regard to the period beyond June 2042, and until revised before July 2042 in accordance with Article 15(1), be limited to a strategic overview of those elements and contents.</i>
Article 12(2)				
225	2. Member States shall include the following elements in their national restoration plan, using the uniform format established in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article:	2. Member States shall include the following elements in their national restoration plan, using the uniform format established in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article:	2. Member States shall include the following elements in their national restoration plan, using the uniform format established in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article:	2. Member States shall include the following elements in their national restoration plan, using the uniform format established in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article:
Article 12(2), point (a)				
226	(a) the quantification of the areas to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 to 10	(a) the quantification of the areas to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 to 10	(a) the quantification of the areas to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 to 10	(a) the quantification of the areas to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 to 10

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	based on the preparatory work undertaken in accordance with Article 11 and geographically referenced maps of those areas;	based on the preparatory work undertaken in accordance with Article 11 and geographically referenced <u>indicative</u> maps of those <u>potential</u> areas; <u>to be restored.</u>	based on the preparatory work undertaken in accordance with Article 11 and geographically referenced <u>indicative</u> maps of those <u>potential</u> areas; <u>to be restored.</u>	based on the preparatory work undertaken in accordance with Article 11 and geographically referenced <u>indicative</u> maps of those <u>potential</u> areas; <u>to be restored.</u>
Article 12(2), point (b)				
G 227	(b) a description of the restoration measures planned, or put in place, for achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10 and a specification regarding which of those restoration measures are planned, or put in place, within the Natura 2000 network established in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(b) a description of the restoration measures planned, or put in place, for achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10 and a specification regarding which of those restoration measures are planned, or put in place, within the Natura 2000 network established in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(b) a description of the restoration measures planned, or put in place, for achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10 and a specification regarding which of those restoration measures are planned, or put in place, within the Natura 2000 network established in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;	(b) a description of the restoration measures planned, or put in place, for achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10 and a specification regarding which of those restoration measures are planned, or put in place, within the Natura 2000 network established in accordance with Directive 92/43/EEC;
Article 12(2), point (ba)				
G 227a		<u>(ba) a dedicated section setting out the measures for achieving the obligations in Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a);</u>	(ba) a dedicated section setting out the measures for achieving the obligations in Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a);	<u>(ba) a dedicated section setting out the measures for achieving the obligations in Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a);</u>
Article 12(2), point (c)				
Y 228	(c) an indication of the measures to ensure that the areas covered by the habitat types listed in Annexes I and II do not deteriorate in the areas in which good condition has been	<i>deleted</i>	(c) an indication of the measures to ensure that the areas covered by the habitat types listed in Annexes I and II do not deteriorate in the areas in which good condition has been	<u>Linked to non-deterioration.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	reached and that the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4(3) and 5(3) do not deteriorate in the areas in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, in accordance with Articles 4(6) and 5(6);		reached and that the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4(3) and 5(3) do not deteriorate in the areas in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, in accordance with Articles 4(6) and 5(6);	
Article 12(2), point (d)				
229	(d) an indication of the measures to ensure that the areas covered by habitat types listed in Annexes I and II do not deteriorate, in accordance with Article 4(7) and Article 5(7);	<i>deleted</i>	(d) an indication of the measures with an aim to maintain habitat types listed in Annexes I and II in good condition into ensure that the areas where they occur and with an aim to prevent significant deterioration of other areas covered by habitat types listed in Annexes I and II do not deteriorate, in accordance with Article 4(7) and Article 5(7);	Linked to non-deterioration.
Article 12(2), point (e)				
230	(e) the inventory of barriers and the barriers identified for removal in accordance with Article 7(1), the plan for their removal in accordance with Article 7(2) and an estimate of the length of free-flowing rivers to be achieved by the removal of those barriers by 2030 and by 2050, and any other measures to re-establish	(e) the inventory of barriers and the barriers identified for removal in accordance with Article 7(1), the plan for their removal in accordance with Article 7(2) and an estimate of the length of free-flowing rivers to be achieved by the removal of those barriers by <u>estimated from 2020 to</u> 2030 and by 2050, and any other	(e) the inventory of barriers and the barriers identified for removal in accordance with Article 7(1), the plan for their removal in accordance with Article 7(2) and an estimate of the length of free-flowing rivers to be achieved by the removal of those barriers by 2030 and by estimated from 2020 to 2030 and 2050, and	(e) the inventory of barriers and the barriers identified for removal in accordance with Article 7(1), the plan for their removal in accordance with Article 7(2) and an estimate of the length of free-flowing rivers to be achieved by the removal of those barriers by 2030 and by <u>estimated from 2020 to 2030 and</u> 2050, and

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	the natural functions of floodplains in accordance with Article 7(3);	measures to re-establish the natural functions of floodplains in accordance with Article 7(3);	any other measures to re-establish the natural functions of floodplains in accordance with Article 7(3);	any other measures to re-establish the natural functions of floodplains in accordance with Article 7(3);
Article 12(2), point (ea)				
230a		<u>(ea) a justification, where applicable, for rewetting peatland on a lower proportion than as set out in Article 9(4), first subparagraph, points (a) to (c);</u>	(ea) a justification, where applicable, for rewetting peatland on a lower proportion than as set out in Article 9(4), first subparagraph, points (a)–(c);	
Article 12(2), point (eb)				
230b		<u>(eb) an account of the indicators for forest ecosystems chosen according to Article 10(2a), and their suitability to demonstrate the enhancement of biodiversity in forest ecosystems within the Member State concerned;</u>	(eb) an account of the indicators for forest ecosystems chosen according to article 10(2a), and their suitability to demonstrate the enhancement of biodiversity in forest ecosystems within the Member State concerned;	
Article 12(2), point (f)				
231	(f) the timing for putting in place the restoration measures in accordance with Articles 4 to 10;	(f) the timing for putting in place the restoration measures in accordance with Articles 4 to 10;	(f) the timing for putting in place the restoration measures in accordance with Articles 4 to 10;	(f) the timing for putting in place the restoration measures in accordance with Articles 4 to 10;
Article 12(2), point (g)				
232	(g) a dedicated section setting out tailored restoration measures in their	(g) a dedicated section setting out tailored restoration measures in their	(g) a dedicated section setting out tailored restoration measures in their	(g) a dedicated section setting out tailored restoration measures in their

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	outermost regions, as applicable;	outermost regions, as applicable;	outermost regions, as applicable;	outermost regions, as applicable;
Article 12(2), point (h)				
233	(h) the monitoring of the areas subject to restoration in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, the process for assessing the effectiveness of the restoration measures put in place in accordance with Articles 4 to 10 and for revising those measures where needed to ensure that the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10 are met;	(h) the monitoring of the areas subject to restoration in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, the process for assessing the effectiveness of the restoration measures put in place in accordance with Articles 4 to 10 and for revising those measures where needed to ensure that the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10 are met;	(h) the monitoring of the areas subject to restoration in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, the process for assessing the effectiveness of the restoration measures put in place in accordance with Articles 4 to 10 and for revising those measures where needed to ensure that the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10 are met;	(h) the monitoring of the areas subject to restoration in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, the process for assessing the effectiveness of the restoration measures put in place in accordance with Articles 4 to 10 and for revising those measures where needed to ensure that the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10 are met;
Article 12(2), point (i)				
234	(i) an indication of the provisions for ensuring the continuous, long-term and sustained effects of the restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to 10;	(i) an indication of the provisions for ensuring the continuous, long-term and sustained effects of the restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to 10;	(i) an indication of the provisions for ensuring the continuous, long-term and sustained effects of the restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to 10;	
Article 12(2), point (j)				
235	(j) the estimated co-benefits for climate change mitigation associated with the restoration measures over time, as well as wider socio-economic benefits of those measures;	(j) the estimated co-benefits for climate change mitigation <u>and land degradation neutrality</u> associated with the restoration measures over time, as well as wider socio-economic benefits of those measures;	(j) the estimated co-benefits for climate change mitigation and land degradation neutrality associated with the restoration measures over time, as well as wider socio-economic benefits of those measures;	(j) <u>the estimated co-benefits for climate change mitigation and land degradation neutrality</u> associated with the restoration measures over time, as well as wider socio-economic benefits of those measures;

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
				EP proposal regarding socio-economic benefits.
Article 12(2), point (ja)				
Y	235a	<u>(ja) the estimated socio-economic impact of the implementation of the restoration measures;</u>		<u>(ja) the foreseeable socio-economic impacts and estimated benefits of the implementation of the restoration measures;</u> EP proposal regarding socio-economic benefits
Article 12(2), point (k)				
G	236	(k) a dedicated section setting out how the national restoration plan considers:	(k) a dedicated section setting out how the national restoration plan considers:	(k) a dedicated section setting out how the national restoration plan considers:
Article 12(2), point (k)(i)				
G	237	(i) the relevance of climate change scenarios for the planning of the type and location of restoration measures;	(i) the relevance of climate change scenarios for the planning of the type and location of restoration measures;	(i) the relevance of climate change scenarios for the planning of the type and location of restoration measures;
Article 12(2), point (k)(ii)				
G	238	(ii) the potential of restoration measures to minimise climate change impacts on nature, to prevent natural disasters and to support adaptation;	(ii) the potential of restoration measures to minimise climate change impacts on nature, to prevent <u>or mitigate the effects of</u> natural disasters and to support adaptation;	(ii) the potential of restoration measures to minimise climate change impacts on nature, to prevent <u>or mitigate the effects of</u> natural disasters and to support adaptation;

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Article 12(2), point (k)(iii)			
G	239	(iii) synergies with national adaptation strategies or plans and national disaster risk assessment reports;	(iii) synergies with national adaptation strategies or plans and national disaster risk assessment reports;	(iii) synergies with national adaptation strategies or plans and national disaster risk assessment reports;
	Article 12(2), point (k)(iv)			
G	240	(iv) an overview of the interplay between the measures included in the national restoration plan and the national energy and climate plan;	(iv) an overview of the interplay between the measures included in the national restoration plan and the national energy and climate plan;	(iv) an overview of the interplay between the measures included in the national restoration plan and the national energy and climate plan;
	Article 12(2), point (l)			
G	241	(l) the estimated financing needs for the implementation of the restoration measures, which shall include the description of the support to stakeholders affected by restoration measures or other new obligations arising from this Regulation, and the means of intended financing, public or private, including (co-) financing with Union funding instruments;	(l) the estimated financing needs for the implementation of the restoration measures, which shall include the description of the support to stakeholders affected by restoration measures or other new obligations arising from this Regulation, and the means of intended financing, public or private, including (co-) financing with Union funding instruments;	(l) the estimated financing needs for the implementation of the restoration measures, which shall include the description of the support to stakeholders affected by restoration measures or other new obligations arising from this Regulation, and the means of intended financing, public or private, including (co-) financing with Union funding instruments;
	Article 12(2), point (m)			
G	242	(m) an indication of the subsidies which negatively affect the	(m) an indication of the subsidies which negatively affect the	(m) an indication of the subsidies which negatively affect the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	achievement of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Regulation;	achievement of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Regulation;	achievement of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Regulation;	achievement of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out in this Regulation;
Article 12(2), point (n)				
243	(n) a summary of the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan, including information on public participation and of how the needs of local communities and stakeholders have been considered;	(n) a summary of the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan, including information on public participation and of how the needs of local communities and stakeholders have been considered;	(n) a summary of the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan, including information on public participation and of how the needs of local communities and stakeholders have been considered;	(n) a summary of the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan, including information on public participation and of how the needs of local communities and stakeholders have been considered;
Article 12(2), point (o)				
244	(o) a dedicated section indicating how observations from the Commission on the draft national restoration plan referred to in Article 14(4) have been taken into account in accordance with Article 14(5). If the Member State concerned does not address an observation from the Commission or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide its reasons.	(o) a dedicated section indicating how observations from the Commission on the draft national restoration plan referred to in Article 14(4) have been taken into account in accordance with Article 14(5). If the Member State concerned does not address an observation from the Commission or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide its reasons.	(o) a dedicated section indicating how observations from the Commission on the draft national restoration plan referred to in Article 14(4) have been taken into account in accordance with Article 14(5). If the Member State concerned does not address an observation from the Commission or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide its reasons.	(o) a dedicated section indicating how observations from the Commission on the draft national restoration plan referred to in Article 14(4) have been taken into account in accordance with Article 14(5). If the Member State concerned does not address an observation from the Commission or a substantial part thereof, that Member State shall provide its reasons.
Article 12(3)				
245	3. The national restoration plans shall, where applicable, include the conservation measures that a	3. The national restoration plans shall, where applicable, include the conservation <u>and management</u>	3. The national restoration plans shall, where applicable, include the conservation and management	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Member State intends to adopt under the common fisheries policy, including conservation measures in joint recommendations that a Member State intends to initiate in accordance with the procedure set out in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and any relevant information on those measures.	measures that a Member State intends to adopt under the common fisheries policy, including conservation measures in joint recommendations that a Member State intends to initiate in accordance with the procedure set out in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and any relevant information on those measures.	measures that a Member State intends to adopt under the common fisheries policy, including conservation measures in joint recommendations that a Member State intends to initiate in accordance with the procedure set out in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, and any relevant information on those measures.	
Article 12(3a)				
245a		<u>3a. The national restoration plans shall include an overview of the interplay between the measures included in the national restoration plan and the national strategic plan under the common agricultural policy.</u>	3a. The national restoration plans shall include an overview of the interplay between the measures included in the national restoration plan and the national strategic plan under the common agricultural policy.	
Article 12(3a)				
245b		<u>3b. Where appropriate, the national restoration plans shall include an overview of considerations related to the diversity of situations in various regions as referred to in Article 11(9a).</u>	3b. Where appropriate, the national restoration plans shall include an overview of considerations related to the diversity of situations in various regions as referred to in Article 11(9a).	<u>3b. Where appropriate, the national restoration plans shall include an overview of considerations related to the diversity of situations in various regions as referred to in Article 11(9a).</u>
Article 12(4)				
246				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a uniform format for the national restoration plans. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the European Environmental Agency (EEA) when drawing up the uniform format.	4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a uniform format for the national restoration plans. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the European Environmental Agency (EEA) when drawing up the uniform format. <u>By ...[date = the first day of the month following 3 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall submit the draft implementing acts to the committee referred to in Article 21(1).</u>	4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a uniform format for the national restoration plans. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the European Environmental Agency (EEA) when drawing up the uniform format. By [date = the first day of the month following 3 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall submit the draft implementing acts to the committee referred to in Article 21(1).	4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a uniform format for the national restoration plans. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the European Environmental Agency (EEA) when drawing up the uniform format. <u>By [date = the first day of the month following 3 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall submit the draft implementing acts to the committee referred to in Article 21(1).</u>
Article 13				
247	Article 13 Submission of the draft national restoration plan	Article 13 Submission of the draft national restoration plan	Article 13 Submission of the draft national restoration plan	Article 13 Submission of the draft national restoration plan
Article 13, first paragraph				
248	Member States shall submit a draft of the national restoration plan referred to in Articles 11 and 12 to the Commission by... [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 24 months after the	Member States shall submit a draft of the national restoration plan referred to in Articles 11 and 12 to the Commission by... [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 24 months after the	Member States shall submit a draft of the national restoration plan referred to in Articles 11 and 12 to the Commission by... [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 24 months after the	Member States shall submit a draft of the national restoration plan referred to in Articles 11 and 12 to the Commission by... [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 24 months after the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	date of entry into force of this Regulation].	date of entry into force of this Regulation].	date of entry into force of this Regulation].	date of entry into force of this Regulation].
Article 14				
249	Article 14 Assessment of the national restoration plans	Article 14 Assessment of the national restoration plans	Article 14 Assessment of the national restoration plans	Article 14 Assessment of the national restoration plans
Article 14(1)				
250	1. The Commission shall assess the draft national restoration plans within six months of the date of receipt. When carrying out that assessment, the Commission shall act in close cooperation with the Member State concerned.	1. The Commission shall assess the draft national restoration plans within six months of the date of receipt. When carrying out that assessment, the Commission shall act in close cooperation with the Member State concerned.	1. The Commission shall assess the draft national restoration plans within six months of the date of receipt. When carrying out that assessment, the Commission shall act in close cooperation with the Member State concerned.	1. The Commission shall assess the draft national restoration plans within six months of the date of receipt. When carrying out that assessment, the Commission shall act in close cooperation with the Member State concerned.
Article 14(2)				
251	2. When assessing the draft national restoration plan, the Commission shall evaluate its compliance with Article 12, as well as its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, as well as the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1, the specific objectives referred to in Article 7(1) to restore at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030	2. When assessing the draft <u>considering the</u> national restoration plan, the Commission shall evaluate its compliance with Article 12, as well as its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, as well as the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1; <u>and</u> the specific objectives referred to in Article 7(1) to restore at least 25 000 <u>20 000</u> km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030	2. When assessing the draft national restoration plan, the Commission shall evaluate its compliance with Article 12, as well as its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, as well as the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1, the specific objectives referred to in Article 7(1) to restore at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030	2. When assessing the draft national restoration plan, the Commission shall evaluate its compliance with Article 12, as well as its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, as well as the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1, the specific objectives referred to in Article 7(1) to restore <u>at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	and the 2030 objective of covering at least 10% of the Union's agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features.	flowing rivers in the Union by 2030 and the 2030 objective of covering at least 10% <u>2035. The Commission shall also consider the socio-economic impact especially on rural areas and the impact of the Union's national restoration plan in particular on agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features and forestry production in order to ensure that it does not result in production moving outside the Union.</u>	and the 2030 objective of covering at least 10% of the Union's agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features.	and the 2030 objective of covering at least 10% of the Union's agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features. EP compromise proposal: keep Council mandate
	Article 14(2), point (a)			
Y	251a		(a) its compliance with Article 12;	<u>(a) its compliance with Article 12;</u> EP compromise proposal: keep Council mandate
	Article 14(2), point (b)			
Y	251b		(b) its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10;	<u>(b) its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10a;</u>
	Article 14(2), point (c)			
Y	251c		(c) its contribution to the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1, the specific objectives referred to in Article 7(1) to	<u>(c) its contribution to the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1, the specific objectives referred to in Article 7(1) to restore</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
			restore at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030 and the 2030 objective of covering at least 10% of the Union's agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features.	<u>at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030, [the 2030 objective of covering at least 10% of the Union's agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features/ and the objective referred to in Article 10a of plating at least three billion additional three in the Union by 2030.</u> Still in discussion: HDLF
Article 14(3)				
252	3. For the purpose of the assessment of the draft national restoration plans, the Commission shall be assisted by experts or the EEA.	3. For the purpose of the assessment of the draft national restoration plans, the Commission shall be assisted by experts or the EEA.	3. For the purpose of the assessment of the draft national restoration plans, the Commission shall be assisted by experts or the EEA.	3. For the purpose of the assessment of the draft national restoration plans, the Commission shall be assisted by experts or the EEA.
Article 14(4)				
253	4. The Commission may address observations to Member States within six months of the date of receipt of the draft national restoration plan.	4. The Commission may address observations to Member States within six months of the date of receipt of the draft national restoration plan.	4. The Commission may address observations to Member States within six months of the date of receipt of the draft national restoration plan.	4. The Commission may address observations to Member States within six months of the date of receipt of the draft national restoration plan.
Article 14(5)				
254	5. Member States shall take due account of any observations from the Commission in its final national	5. Member States shall take due account of any observations from the Commission in its final national	5. Member States shall take due account of any observations from the Commission in its final national	5. Member States shall take due account of any observations from the Commission in its final national

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	restoration plan.	restoration plan.	restoration plan.	restoration plan.
Article 14(6)				
G	255 6. Member States shall finalise, publish and submit to the Commission the national restoration plan within six months from the date of receipt of observations from the Commission.	6. Member States shall finalise, publish and submit to the Commission the national restoration plan within six months from the date of receipt of observations from the Commission.	6. Member States shall finalise, publish and submit to the Commission the national restoration plan within six months from the date of receipt of observations from the Commission.	6. Member States shall finalise, publish and submit to the Commission the national restoration plan within six months from the date of receipt of observations from the Commission.
Article 14a				
Y	255a	<u>Article 14a</u> <u>Implementation of measures to restore marine ecosystems</u>		<u>Article 14a</u> <u>Implementation of measures to restore marine ecosystems</u> To discuss: COM proposal for Art. 14a based on EP Amendment
Article 14a(1)				
Y	255b	<u>1. Member States whose national restoration plans include conservation measures within the framework of the common fisheries policy that require the submission of joint recommendations shall consult the other Member States that have a direct management interest in accordance with in Articles 11 and 18 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 and shall</u>		<u>1. Member States whose national restoration plans include conservation measures to be adopted within the framework of the common fisheries policy shall make full use of the tools provided therein.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u><i>submit the recommendations jointly with the other Member States having a direct management interest;</i></u>		
	Article 14a(1), point (a)			
Y	255c	<u><i>(a) no later than 12 months after final submission of their national restoration plan for measures relating to Article 5(3);</i></u>		<u><i>(a) deleted</i></u>
	Article 14a(1), point (b)			
Y	255d	<u><i>(b) no later than 1 January 2028 for the restoration measures that are necessary to guarantee the targets set for 2030;</i></u>		<u><i>(b) deleted</i></u>
	Article 14a(1), point (c)			
Y	255e	<u><i>(c) no later than 1 January 2036 for the restoration measures that are necessary to guarantee the targets set for 2040;</i></u>		<u><i>(c) deleted</i></u>
	Article 14a(1), point (d)			
Y	255f	<u><i>(d) no later than 1 January 2046 for the restoration measures that are necessary to guarantee the targets set for 2050.</i></u>		<u><i>(d) deleted</i></u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Article 14a(2)			
255g		<p><u>2. The Commission shall monitor progress in relation to deadlines for the measures that require the submission of joint recommendations under the common fisheries policy.</u></p>		<p><u>2. Where the national restoration plans include measures that require submission of a joint recommendation through the regionalisation procedure under Article 18 of the Regulation (EU) No2013/1380, Member States preparing those national restoration plans shall, considering the deadlines provided for in Article 5(1) and 5(2), initiate in a timely manner consultations with other Member States having a direct management interest affected by these measures and the relevant Advisory Councils under Article 18(2) Regulation (EU) No 2013/1380 to enable timely agreement on and submission of any joint recommendations. For that purpose, they shall also include in the national restoration plan the estimated timing of the consultation and the submission of the joint recommendations.</u></p>
	Article 14a(3)			
255h		<p><u>3. If Member States fail to submit the joint recommendations as set</u></p>		<p><u>3. The Commission shall facilitate and monitor progress in the</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>out in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 in due time, the Commission shall adopt the measures no later than 12 months after the deadline for the submission of the joint recommendation set by paragraph 1 of this Article, using the tools provided for in accordance with Article 11(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 in the absence of a joint recommendation.</u>		<u>submission of joint recommendations under the common fisheries policy. Member States shall endeavour to submit the joint recommendations on the fisheries' conservation measures necessary to contribute to the objectives set in Article 5(1) and 5(2) at the latest 18 months before the respective target date.</u>
	Article 14a(4)			
255i				<u>4. In the absence of joint recommendations referred to in paragraph 2, concerning conservation measures necessary for compliance with obligations under Union environmental legislationreferred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, the Commission shall make full use of the tools provided for in Article 11(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 as and where appropriate under the conditions set out therein.</u>
	Article 15			
256	Article 15	Article 15	Article 15	Article 15

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Review of the national restoration plans	Review of the national restoration plans	Review of the national restoration plans	Review of the national restoration plans
Article 15(1)				
257	<p>1. Member States shall review their national restoration plan at least once every 10 years, in accordance with Articles 11 and 12, taking into account progress made in the implementation of the plans, the best available scientific evidence as well as available knowledge of changes or expected changes in environmental conditions due to climate change.</p>	<p>1. Member States shall review <u>and revise</u> their national restoration plan <u>and include supplementary measures before July 2032 and before July 2042</u>. At least once every 10 years <u>thereafter, Member States shall review their national restoration plan and, if necessary, revise it and include supplementary measures. The reviews shall be carried out</u> –in accordance with Articles 11 and 12, taking into account progress made in the implementation of the plans, the best available scientific evidence as well as available knowledge of changes or expected changes in environmental conditions due to climate change. <u>In the reviews to be carried out before July 2032 and before July 2042, Member States shall take into account knowledge on the condition of habitat types listed in Annexes I and II gained in accordance with the obligations in Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a). Member States shall publish and communicate to the Commission their revised national restoration</u></p>	<p>1. Member States shall review and revise their national restoration plan and include supplementary measures before July 2032 and before July 2042. At least once every 10 years thereafter, Member States shall review their national restoration plan and, if necessary, revise it and include supplementary measures. The reviews shall be carried out –in accordance with Articles 11 and 12, taking into account progress made in the implementation of the plans, the best available scientific evidence as well as available knowledge of changes or expected changes in environmental conditions due to climate change. In the reviews to be carried out before July 2032 and before July 2042, Member States shall take into account knowledge on the condition of habitat types listed in Annexes I and II gained in accordance with the obligations in Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a). Member States shall publish and communicate to the Commission their revised national restoration</p>	<p>1. Member States shall review <u>and revise</u> their national restoration plan <u>and include supplementary measures before July 2032 and before July 2042</u>. At least once every 10 years <u>thereafter, Member States shall review their national restoration plan and, if necessary, revise it and include supplementary measures. The reviews shall be carried out</u> –in accordance with Articles 11 and 12, taking into account progress made in the implementation of the plans, the best available scientific evidence as well as available knowledge of changes or expected changes in environmental conditions due to climate change. <u>In the reviews to be carried out before July 2032 and before July 2042, Member States shall take into account knowledge on the condition of habitat types listed in Annexes I and II gained in accordance with the obligations in Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a). Member States shall publish and communicate to the Commission their revised national restoration</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>plan.</u>	plan.	<u>plan.</u>
Article 15(2)				
258	2. When it becomes apparent that the measures set out in the national restoration plan will not be sufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, based on the monitoring in accordance with Article 17, Member States shall revise the national restoration plan and include supplementary measures.	2. When it becomes apparent <u>Where monitoring in accordance with Article 17 indicates</u> that the measures set out in the national restoration plan will not be sufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, based on the monitoring in accordance with Article 17, the <u>Member State shall review the national restoration plan, and if necessary revise it and include supplementary measures.</u> Member States shall revise the national restoration plan and include supplementary measures <u>publish and communicate to the Commission the revised national restoration plan.</u>	2. When it becomes apparent Where monitoring in accordance with Article 17 indicates that the measures set out in the national restoration plan will not be sufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, based on the monitoring in accordance with Article 17, the Member State shall review the national restoration plan, and if necessary revise it and include supplementary measures. Member States shall revise the national restoration plan and include supplementary measures publish and communicate to the Commission the revised national restoration plan.	2. When it becomes apparent <u>Where monitoring in accordance with Article 17 indicates</u> that the measures set out in the national restoration plan will not be sufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, based on the monitoring in accordance with Article 17, the <u>Member State shall review the national restoration plan, and if necessary revise it and include supplementary measures.</u> Member States shall revise the national restoration plan and include supplementary measures <u>publish and communicate to the Commission the revised national restoration plan.</u>
Article 15(3)				
259	3. Based on the information referred to in Article 18(1) and (2) and the assessment referred to in Article 18(4) and (5), if the Commission considers that the progress made by a Member State is insufficient to comply with the targets and	3. Based on the information referred to in Article 18(1) and (2) and the assessment referred to in Article 18(4) and (5), if the Commission considers that the progress made by a Member State is insufficient to comply with the targets and	3. Based on the information referred to in Article 18(1) and (2) and the assessment referred to in Article 18(4) and (5), if the Commission considers that the progress made by a Member State is insufficient to comply with the targets and	3. Based on the information referred to in Article 18(1) and (2) and the assessment referred to in Article 18(4) and (5), if the Commission considers that the progress made by a Member State is insufficient to comply with the targets and

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, the Commission may request the Member State concerned to submit an updated draft national restoration plan with supplementary measures. That updated national restoration plan with supplementary measures shall be published and submitted within six months from the date of receipt of the request from the Commission.	obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, the Commission may, <u>after consultation with request the Member State concerned, request the Member State</u> to submit an <u>updated a revised</u> draft national restoration plan with supplementary measures. That updated-revised national restoration plan with supplementary measures shall be published and submitted within six months from the date of receipt of the request from the Commission. <u>On request by the Member State concerned and where duly justified, the Commission may extend that deadline with an additional six months.</u>	obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, the Commission may, after consultation with request the Member State concerned, request the Member State to submit an updated a revised draft national restoration plan with supplementary measures. That updated-revised national restoration plan with supplementary measures shall be published and submitted within six months from the date of receipt of the request from the Commission. On request by the Member State concerned and where duly justified, the Commission may extend that deadline with an additional six months.	obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, the Commission may, <u>after consultation with request the Member State concerned, request the Member State</u> to submit an <u>updated a revised</u> draft national restoration plan with supplementary measures. That updated-revised national restoration plan with supplementary measures shall be published and submitted within six months from the date of receipt of the request from the Commission. <u>On request by the Member State concerned and where duly justified, the Commission may extend that deadline with an additional six months.</u>
Article 16				
260	Article 16 Access to justice	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<u><i>deleted</i></u>
Article 16(1)				
261	1. Member States shall ensure that members of the public, in accordance with national law, that have a sufficient interest or that maintain the impairment of a right, have access to a review procedure before a court of law, or an	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<u><i>deleted</i></u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	independent and impartial body established by law, to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of the national restoration plans and any failures to act of the competent authorities, regardless of the role members of the public have played during the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan.			
Article 16(2)				
262	2. Member States shall determine what constitutes a sufficient interest and impairment of a right, consistently with the objective of providing the public with wide access to justice. For the purposes of paragraph 1, any non-governmental organisation promoting environmental protection and meeting any requirements under national law shall be deemed to have rights capable of being impaired and their interest shall be deemed sufficient.	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<u><i>deleted</i></u>
Article 16(3)				
263	3. Review procedures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be fair, equitable, timely and free of charge or not	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<u><i>deleted</i></u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	prohibitively expensive, and shall provide adequate and effective remedies, including injunctive relief where necessary.			
Article 16(4)				
264	4. Member States shall ensure that practical information is made available to the public on access to the administrative and judicial review procedures referred to in this Article.	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<u><i>deleted</i></u>
CHAPTER IV				
265	CHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTING	CHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTING	CHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTING	CHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTING
Article 17				
266	Article 17 Monitoring	Article 17 Monitoring	Article 17 Monitoring	Article 17 Monitoring
Article 17(1)				
267	1. Member States shall monitor the following:	1. Member States shall monitor the following:	1. Member States shall monitor the following:	1. Member States shall monitor the following:
Article 17(1), point (a)				
268				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	(a) the condition and trend in condition of the habitat types and the quality and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject to restoration measures on the basis of the monitoring referred to in Article 12(2), point (h);	(a) the condition and trend in condition of the habitat types and the quality and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject to restoration measures on the basis of the monitoring referred to in Article 12(2), point (h);	(a) the condition and trend in condition of the habitat types and the quality and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject to restoration measures on the basis of the monitoring referred to in Article 12(2), point (h);	(a) the condition and trend in condition of the habitat types and the quality and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject to restoration measures on the basis of the monitoring referred to in Article 12(2), point (h);
Article 17(1), point (b)				
269	(b) the area of urban green space and tree canopy cover in cities and towns and suburbs, as referred to in Article 6;	(b) the area of urban green space and tree canopy cover in cities and towns and suburbs <u>within urban ecosystem areas determined in accordance with 11(2b)</u> , as referred to in Article 6;	(b) the area of urban green space and tree canopy cover in cities and towns and suburbs <u>within urban ecosystem areas determined in accordance with 11(2b)</u> , as referred to in Article 6;	(b) the area of urban green space and tree canopy cover in cities and towns and suburbs <u>within urban ecosystem areas determined in accordance with 11(2b)</u> , as referred to in Article 6;
Article 17(1), point (c)				
270	(c) the indicators of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;	(c) the indicators of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;	(c) the indicators of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;	
Article 17(1), point (d)				
271	(d) the populations of the common farmland bird species listed in Annex V;	(d) the populations of the common farmland bird species listed in Annex V;	(d) the populations of the common farmland bird species listed in Annex V;	
Article 17(1), point (e)				
272				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	(e) the indicators of biodiversity in forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI;	(e) the <u>three</u> indicators of biodiversity in forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI <u>Article 10(2)</u> ;	(e) the three indicators of biodiversity in forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI Article 10(2)	
Article 17(1), point (ea)				
272a		<u>(ea) three of the indicators of biodiversity in forest ecosystems listed in Article 10(2a), chosen by the Member State;</u>	(ea) three of the indicators of biodiversity in forest ecosystems listed in Article 10(2a), chosen by the Member State;	
Article 17(1), point (f)				
273	(f) the abundance and diversity of pollinator species, according to the method established in accordance with Article 8(2);	(f) the abundance and diversity of pollinator species, according to the method established in accordance with Article 8(2);	(f) the abundance and diversity of pollinator species, according to the method established in accordance with Article 8(2);	
Article 17(1), point (g)				
274	(g) the area and condition of the areas covered by the habitat types listed in Annexes I and II, across their territory;	(g) the area and condition of the areas covered by the habitat types listed in Annexes I and II, across their territory;	(g) the area and condition of the areas covered by the habitat types listed in Annexes I and II, across their territory;	(g) the area and condition of the areas covered by the habitat types listed in Annexes I and II, across their territory;
Article 17(1), point (h)				
275	(h) the area and the quality of the habitat of the species referred to in Article 4(3), and Article 5(3), across their territory.	(h) the area and the quality of the habitat of the species referred to in Article 4(3), and Article 5(3), across their territory.	(h) the area and the quality of the habitat of the species referred to in Article 4(3), and Article 5(3), across their territory.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Article 17(2)				
276	2. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, point (a), shall start as soon as the restoration measures are put in place.	2. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, point (a), shall start as soon as the restoration measures are put in place.	2. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, point (a), shall start as soon as the restoration measures are put in place.	2. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, point (a), shall start as soon as the restoration measures are put in place.
Article 17(3)				
277	3. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, points (b), (c), (d), (e) shall start on [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	3. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, points (b), (c), (d), (e) <u>and (ea)</u> shall start on [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	3. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, points (b), (c), (d), (e) and (ea) shall start on <i>OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation</i> [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	
Article 17(4)				
278	4. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, point (f), of this Article shall start one year after the entry into force of the implementing act referred to in Article 8(2).	4. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, point (f), of this Article shall start one year after the entry into force of the implementing act referred to in Article 8(2).	4. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, point (f), of this Article shall start one year after the entry into force of the implementing act referred to in Article 8(2).	
Article 17(5)				
279	5. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, points (a), (b) and (c), of this Article, concerning the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils and the share of	5. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, points (a), (b) and (c), of this Article <u>and (b) shall be carried out at least every six years. The monitoring in accordance with</u>	5. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, points (a), (b) and (c), of this Article, and (b) shall be carried out at least every six years. The monitoring in accordance	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features, and (e) concerning the standing deadwood, the lying deadwood, the share of forests with uneven-aged structure, the forest connectivity and the stock of organic carbon, shall be carried out at least every three years, and, where possible, every year. The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, point (c) concerning the grassland butterfly index, that paragraph, points (d) and (e) concerning the common forest bird index, and that paragraph, point (f) concerning pollinator species shall be carried out every year. The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, points (g) and (h), shall be carried out at least every six years and shall be coordinated with the reporting cycle under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC.</p>	<p><u>paragraph 1, point (c)</u>, concerning the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils and the share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features, and (e) concerning the standing deadwood, <u>and</u> the lying deadwood, <u>and, where applicable</u>, the share of forests with uneven-aged structure, the forest connectivity, <u>the share of forest dominated by native tree species, the tree species diversity</u> and the stock of organic carbon, shall be carried out at least every three<u>six</u> years, and/or, where possible, every year<u>necessary to evaluate the achievement of increasing trends to 2030, with a shorter interval</u>. The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, point (c) concerning the grassland butterfly index, that paragraph, points (d) and (e) concerning the common forest bird index, and that paragraph, point (f) concerning pollinator species shall be carried out every year. The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, points (g) and (h), shall be carried out at least every six years and shall be coordinated with the reporting cycle under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC <u>and the initial assessment under Article 17 of Directive 56/2008/EC</u>.</p>	<p>with that paragraph, point (c), concerning the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils and the share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features, and (e) concerning the standing deadwood, and the lying deadwood, and, where applicable, the share of forests with uneven-aged structure, the forest connectivity, the share of forest dominated by native tree species, the tree species diversity and the stock of organic carbon, shall be carried out at least every three six years, and/or, where possible, every yearnecessary to evaluate the achievement of increasing trends to 2030, with a shorter interval . The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, point (c) concerning the grassland butterfly index, that paragraph, points (d) and (e) concerning the common forest bird index, and that paragraph, point (f) concerning pollinator species shall be carried out every year. The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, points (g) and (h), shall be carried out at least every six years and shall be coordinated with the reporting cycle under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC and the initial assessment under Article 17 of Directive 56/2008/EC.</p>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Article 17(6)				
280	6. Member States shall ensure that the indicators for agricultural ecosystems referred to in Article 9(2), point (b), and the indicators for forest ecosystems referred to in Article 10 (2), points (a), (b) and (f), of this Regulation, are monitored in a manner consistent with the monitoring required under Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999.	6. Member States shall ensure that the indicators for agricultural ecosystems referred to in Article 9(2), point (b), and the indicators for forest ecosystems referred to in Article <u>Articles</u> 10 (2), points (a), (b), <u>and 10(2a), point (c) and (f)</u> , of this Regulation, are monitored in a manner consistent with the monitoring required under Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999.	6. Member States shall ensure that the indicators for agricultural ecosystems referred to in Article 9(2), point (b), and the indicators for forest ecosystems referred to in Article 10 (2), points (a), (b), and 10(2a), point (c) and (f) , of this Regulation, are monitored in a manner consistent with the monitoring required under Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999.	
Article 17(7)				
281	7. Member States shall make public the data generated by the monitoring carried out under this Article, in accordance with Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ and in accordance with the monitoring frequencies set out in paragraph 5. 1. 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).	7. Member States shall make public the data generated by the monitoring carried out under this Article, in accordance with Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ and in accordance with the monitoring frequencies set out in paragraph 5. 1. 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).	7. Member States shall make public the data generated by the monitoring carried out under this Article, in accordance with Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ and in accordance with the monitoring frequencies set out in paragraph 5. 1. 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).	7. Member States shall make public the data generated by the monitoring carried out under this Article, in accordance with Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ and in accordance with the monitoring frequencies set out in paragraph 5. 1. 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).

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Article 17(8)				
282	8. Member State monitoring systems shall operate on the basis of electronic databases and geographic information systems, and shall maximise the access and use of data and services from remote sensing technologies, earth observation (Copernicus services), in-situ sensors and devices, or citizen science data, leveraging the opportunities offered by artificial intelligence, advanced data analysis and processing.	8. Member State monitoring systems shall operate on the basis of electronic databases and geographic information systems, and shall maximise the access and use of data and services from remote sensing technologies, earth observation (Copernicus services), in-situ sensors and devices, or citizen science data, leveraging the opportunities offered by artificial intelligence, advanced data analysis and processing.	8. Member State monitoring systems shall operate on the basis of electronic databases and geographic information systems, and shall maximise the access and use of data and services from remote sensing technologies, earth observation (Copernicus services), in-situ sensors and devices, or citizen science data, leveraging the opportunities offered by artificial intelligence, advanced data analysis and processing.	8. Member State monitoring systems shall operate on the basis of electronic databases and geographic information systems, and shall maximise the access and use of data and services from remote sensing technologies, earth observation (Copernicus services), in-situ sensors and devices, or citizen science data, leveraging the opportunities offered by artificial intelligence, advanced data analysis and processing.
Article 17(8a)				
282a		<u>9a. By 2028, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a guiding framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Articles 6(2), 6(3), 8(1) and 9(2).</u>	8a. By 2028, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a guiding framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Articles 6(2), 6(3), 8(1) and 9(2).	<u>8a. By 2028, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a guiding framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Articles 6(2), 6(3), 8(1) and 9(2).</u>
Article 17(9), 9.				
283	The Commission may adopt implementing acts to:	<u>9.</u> The Commission may adopt implementing acts to:	9. The Commission may adopt implementing acts to:	<u>9.</u> The Commission may adopt implementing acts to:
Article 17(9), 9., point (a)				
284				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	(a) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;	(a) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;	(a) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;	
Article 17(9), 9., point (b)				
285	(b) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI;	(b) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI;	(b) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI;	
Article 17(9), 9., point (c)				
286	(c) develop a framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Article 11(3).	(c) develop a <u>establish a guiding</u> framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Article 11(3) <u>Articles 10(2) and 10(2a)</u> .	(c) develop a establish a guiding framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Article 11(3) 10(2) and 10(2a) .	
Article 17(9), second subparagraph				
287	Such implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).	<u>9b.</u> Such Implementing acts <u>pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 9a</u> shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).	9b. Such Implementing acts pursuant to paragraphs (9) and (9a) shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).	
Article 18				
288	Article 18 Reporting	Article 18 Reporting	Article 18 Reporting	Article 18 Reporting

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Article 18(1)				
289	1. Member States shall electronically report to the Commission the area subject to restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to 10 and the barriers referred to in Article 7 that have been removed, on an annual basis starting from [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	1. Member States shall electronically report to the Commission the area subject to restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to 10 and the barriers referred to in Article 7 that have been removed, on an annual basis starting from [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Regulation] <u>at least every three years. The first report shall be submitted in June 2028.</u>	1. Member States shall electronically report to the Commission the area subject to restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to 10 and the barriers referred to in Article 7 that have been removed, on an annual basis starting from [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Regulation] at least every three years. The first report shall be submitted in June 2028.	1. Member States shall electronically report to the Commission the area subject to restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to 10 and the barriers referred to in Article 7 that have been removed, on an annual basis starting from [OP please insert the date = the date of entry into force of this Regulation] <u>at least every three years. The first report shall be submitted in June 2028.</u>
Article 18(2), first subparagraph				
290	Member States shall electronically report the following data and information to the Commission , assisted by the EEA, at least every three years:	Member States shall electronically report the following data and information to the Commission-, assisted by the EEA, at least every three <u>six</u> years:	2. Member States shall electronically report the following data and information to the Commission-, assisted by the EEA, at least every three <u>six</u> years:	Member States shall electronically report the following data and information to the Commission-, assisted by the EEA, at least every three <u>six</u> years:
Article 18(2), first subparagraph, point (a)				
291	(a) the progress in implementing the national restoration plan, in putting in place the restoration measures and progress in achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10;	(a) the progress in implementing the national restoration plan, in putting in place the restoration measures and progress in achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10;	(a) the progress in implementing the national restoration plan, in putting in place the restoration measures and progress in achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10;	(a) the progress in implementing the national restoration plan, in putting in place the restoration measures and progress in achieving the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10;
Article 18(2), first subparagraph, point (b)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
292	(b) the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17. The reporting of the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17(1)(g) and (h) should be submitted including in the form of geographically referenced maps;	(b) the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17. The reporting of the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17(1)(g) and (h) should <u>shall</u> be submitted, <u>and include</u> including in the form of geographically referenced maps;	(b) the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17. The reporting of the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17(1)(g) and (h) should <u>shall</u> be submitted, <u>and include</u> including in the form of geographically referenced maps;	(b) the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17. The reporting of the results of the monitoring carried out in accordance with Article 17(1)(g) and (h) should <u>shall</u> be submitted, <u>and include</u> including in the form of geographically referenced maps;
Article 18(2), first subparagraph, point (c)				
293	(c) the location and extent of the areas subject to restoration measures referred to in Article 4, Article 5, and Article 9(4), including a geographically referenced map of those areas;	(c) the location and extent of the areas subject to restoration measures referred to in Article 4, Article 5, and Article 9(4), including a geographically referenced map of those areas;	(c) the location and extent of the areas subject to restoration measures referred to in Article 4, Article 5, and Article 9(4), including a geographically referenced map of those areas;	
Article 18(2), first subparagraph, point (d)				
294	(d) the updated inventory of barriers referred to in Article 7(1);	(d) the updated inventory of barriers referred to in Article 7(1);	(d) the updated inventory of barriers referred to in Article 7(1);	(d) the updated inventory of barriers referred to in Article 7(1);
Article 18(2), first subparagraph, point (e)				
295	(e) information on the progress accomplished towards meeting financing needs, in accordance with Article 12(2)(l), including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions.	(e) information on the progress accomplished towards meeting financing needs, in accordance with Article 12(2)(l), including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions.	(e) information on the progress accomplished towards meeting financing needs, in accordance with Article 12(2)(l), including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions.	(e) information on the progress accomplished towards meeting financing needs, in accordance with Article 12(2)(l), including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Article 18(2), second subparagraph				
296	The first reports shall be submitted in June 2031, covering the period up to 2030.	The first reports shall be submitted in June 2031, covering the period up to 2030.	The first reports shall be submitted in June 2031, covering the period up to 2030.	The first reports shall be submitted in June 2031, covering the period up to 2030.
Article 18(3)				
297	3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the presentation of the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the EEA when drawing up the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the electronic reporting.	3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the presentation of the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the EEA when drawing up the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the electronic reporting.	3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the presentation of the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the EEA when drawing up the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the electronic reporting.	3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the presentation of the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). The Commission shall be assisted by the EEA when drawing up the format, structure and detailed arrangements for the electronic reporting.
Article 18(4)				
298	4. The EEA shall provide to the Commission an annual technical overview of the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this	4. The EEA shall <u>every three years</u> provide to the Commission an annual technical overview of the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph	4. The EEA shall every three years provide to the Commission an annual technical overview of the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph	4. The EEA shall <u>every three years</u> provide to the Commission an annual technical overview of the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation, on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Article and Article 17(7).	1 of this Article and Article 17(7).	1 of this Article and Article 17(7).	1 of this Article and Article 17(7).
Article 18(5)				
299	5. The EEA shall provide to the Commission a Union-wide technical report on the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. It may also use information reported under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 15 of Directive 2000/60/EC, Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, and Article 18 of Directive 2008/56/EC. The report shall be provided by June 2032 and subsequent reports shall be provided every three years thereafter.	5. The EEA shall provide to the Commission a Union-wide technical report on the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. It may also use information reported under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 15 of Directive 2000/60/EC, Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, and Article 18 ¹⁷ of Directive 2008/56/EC. The report shall be provided by June 2032 and subsequent reports shall be provided every three ^{six} years thereafter.	5. The EEA shall provide to the Commission a Union-wide technical report on the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. It may also use information reported under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 15 of Directive 2000/60/EC, Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, and Article 18 ¹⁷ of Directive 2008/56/EC. The report shall be provided by June 2032 and subsequent reports shall be provided every three ^{six} years thereafter.	5. The EEA shall provide to the Commission a Union-wide technical report on the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in this Regulation on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. It may also use information reported under Article 17 of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 15 of Directive 2000/60/EC, Article 12 of Directive 2009/147/EC, and Article 18 ¹⁷ of Directive 2008/56/EC. The report shall be provided by June 2032 and subsequent reports shall be provided every three ^{six} years thereafter.
Article 18(6)				
300	6. The Commission shall, as from 2029, report to the European Parliament and to the Council every three years on the implementation of this Regulation.	6. The Commission shall, as from 2029 ^[four years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] , report to the European Parliament and to the Council every three ^{six} years on the implementation of this Regulation.	6. The Commission shall, as from 2029 ^[four years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] , report to the European Parliament and to the Council every three ^{six} years on the implementation of this Regulation.	6. The Commission shall, as from 2029 ^[four years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] , report to the European Parliament and to the Council every three ^{six} years on the implementation of this Regulation.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Article 18(6a)				
300a		<p><u>6a. Within 12 months of the date of entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall, in consultation with Member States, submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council containing:</u></p> <p>Lawyer-linguists to agree</p>	<p>6a. By 12 months from the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall, in consultation with Member States, submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council containing:</p>	<p>Financing package proposal: Presidency proposes to maintain Council's GA for 18(6a) and add: Recital 70a (line 80a), Article 11 (5b) (line 209b) and additional paragraph to Recital 71 (line 81).</p> <p><u>6a. By ... [12 months from the entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall, in consultation with Member States, submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council containing:</u></p> <p>Text Origin: Council Mandate</p>
Article 18(6a), point (a)				
300b		<p><u>(a) an overview of financial resources available at Union level for the purpose of implementing this Regulation;</u></p> <p>Lawyer-linguists to agree</p>	<p>(a) an overview of financial resources available at the EU level for the purpose of implementing this Regulation;</p>	<p><u>(a) an overview of the financial resources available at Union level for the purpose of implementing this Regulation;</u></p>
Article 18(6a), point (b)				
300c		<p><u>(b) an assessment of the funding needs to implement Articles 4 to 10 and to achieve the objective set forth in Article 1(2);</u></p>	<p>(b) an assessment of the funding needs to implement Articles 4 to 10 and to achieve the objective set forth in Article 1, paragraph 2;</p>	<p><u>(b) an assessment of the funding needs to implement Articles 4 to 10 and to achieve the objective set out in Article 1(2);</u></p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		Lawyer-linguists to agree		
	Article 18(6a), point (c)			
y	300d	<u>(c) an analysis to identify any funding gaps in the implementation of the obligations set out in the Regulation, including for the financial compensation of potential losses by landowners and land managers directly due to the implementation of this Regulation;</u>	(c) an analysis to identify any funding gaps in the implementation of the obligations set out in the Regulation;	<u>(c) an analysis to identify any funding gaps in the implementation of the obligations set out in the Regulation;</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 18(6a), point (d)			
y	300e	<u>(d) where appropriate, proposals for adequate additional measures, including financial measures to address the gaps identified, such as the establishment of a dedicated instrument and without prejudging the prerogatives of co-legislators for the adoption of the multiannual financial framework post 2027.</u>	(d) where appropriate, proposals for adequate measures, including financial measures to address the gaps identified, such as the establishment of dedicated funding, and without prejudging the prerogatives of co-legislators for the adoption of the multiannual financial framework post 2027.	<u>(d) where appropriate, proposals for adequate measures, including financial measures to address the gaps identified, such as the establishment of dedicated funding, and without prejudging the prerogatives of co-legislators for the adoption of the multiannual financial framework post 2027.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 18(7)			
g	301	7. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is adequate and up-to-date and that it is available to	7. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is adequate and up-to-date and that it is available to	7. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is adequate and up-to-date and that it is available to

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	the public in accordance with Directives 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2007/2/EC and (EU) 2019/1024 of the Parliament and of the Council.	the public in accordance with Directives 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2007/2/EC and (EU) 2019/1024 of the Parliament and of the Council.	the public in accordance with Directives 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2007/2/EC and (EU) 2019/1024 of the Parliament and of the Council.	the public in accordance with Directives 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2007/2/EC and (EU) 2019/1024 of the Parliament and of the Council.
CHAPTER V				
302	CHAPTER V DELEGATED POWERS AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE	CHAPTER V DELEGATED POWERS AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE	CHAPTER V DELEGATED POWERS AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE	CHAPTER V DELEGATED POWERS AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE
Article 19				
303	Article 19 Amendment of Annexes	Article 19 Amendment of Annexes	Article 19 Amendment of Annexes	Article 19 Amendment of Annexes
Article 19(1)				
304	1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex I in order to adapt the groups of habitat types.	1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex I in order to adapt the groups of way the habitat types <u>are grouped to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation.-</u>	1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex I in order to adapt the groups of way the habitat types <u>are grouped to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation.</u>	1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex I in order to adapt the groups of way the habitat types <u>are grouped to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation.</u>
Article 19(2)				
305				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex II in order to adapt the list of habitat types and the groups of habitat types.	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex II in order to adapt the list of habitat types and the groups of habitat types :	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex II in order to adapt the list of habitat types and the groups of habitat types :	2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex II in order to adapt the list of habitat types and the groups of habitat types :
Article 19(2), point (a)				
305a		<u>(a) the list of habitat types to ensure consistency with updates to the European nature information system (EUNIS) habitat classification, and;</u>	(a) the list of habitat types to ensure consistency with updates to the European nature information system (EUNIS) habitat classification, and;	<u>(a) the list of habitat types to ensure consistency with updates to the European nature information system (EUNIS) habitat classification, and;</u>
Article 19(2), point (b)				
305b		<u>(b) the way the habitat types are grouped to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation.</u>	(b) the way the habitat types are grouped to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation.	<u>(b) the way the habitat types are grouped to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation.</u>
Article 19(3)				
306	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex III in order to adapt the list of marine species referred to in Article 5 in accordance with the latest scientific evidence.	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex III in order to adapt the list of marine species referred to in Article 5 in accordance with the latest <u>technical and scientific evidence progress.</u>	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex III in order to adapt the list of marine species referred to in Article 5 in accordance with the latest <u>technical and scientific evidence progress.</u>	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex III in order to adapt the list of marine species referred to in Article 5 in accordance with the latest <u>technical and scientific evidence progress.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Article 19(4)				
307	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex IV, in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for agricultural ecosystems in accordance with the latest scientific evidence.	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex IV, in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for agricultural ecosystems in accordance with the latest to technical and scientific evidence <u>progress</u> .	4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex IV, in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for agricultural ecosystems in accordance with the latest to technical and scientific evidence <u>progress</u> .	
Article 19(5)				
308	5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex V in order to update the list of species used for the common farmland bird index in the Member States.	5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex V in order to update adapt the list of species used for the common farmland bird index in the Member States to technical and scientific <u>progress</u> .	5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex V in order to update adapt the list of species used for the common farmland bird index in the Member States to technical and scientific <u>progress</u> .	
Article 19(6)				
309	6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VI in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for forest ecosystems in accordance with the latest scientific	6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VI in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for forest ecosystems in accordance with the latest to	6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VI in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for forest ecosystems in accordance with the latest to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	evidence.	<i>technical and scientific evidence progress.</i>	technical and scientific evidence progress.	
Article 19(7)				
310	7. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VII in order to adapt the list of examples of restoration measures.	7. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VII in order to adapt the list of examples of restoration measures <i>to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation.</i>	7. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VII in order to adapt the list of examples of restoration measures to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation.	7. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VII in order to adapt the list of examples of restoration measures <i>to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation.</i>
Article 20				
311	Article 20 Exercise of the delegation	Article 20 Exercise of the delegation	Article 20 Exercise of the delegation	Article 20 Exercise of the delegation
Article 20(1)				
312	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
Article 20(2)				
313	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.
Article 20(3)				
314	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 19 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 19 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 19 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 19 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
Article 20(4)				
315	4. Before adopting a delegated act,	4. Before adopting a delegated act,	4. Before adopting a delegated act,	4. Before adopting a delegated act,

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	<p>the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹.</p> <p>¹. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).</p>	<p>the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹.</p> <p>¹. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).</p>	<p>the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹.</p> <p>¹. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).</p>	<p>the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹.</p> <p>¹. Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1).</p>
Article 20(5)				
316	<p>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>
Article 20(6)				
317	<p>6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not</p>	<p>6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not</p>	<p>6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not</p>	<p>6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not</p>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.
Article 21				
318	Article 21 Committee procedure	Article 21 Committee procedure	Article 21 Committee procedure	Article 21 Committee procedure
Article 21(1)				
319	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.	1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
Article 21(2)				
320	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
CHAPTER VI				
321	CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS
Article 21a				
321a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>Article 21a</u> <u>Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2022/869</u>	Article 21a Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2022/869	<u>Article 21a</u> <u>Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2022/869</u>
Article 21a(1), first subparagraph				
321b		<u>Article 7(8), first subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2022/869 is replaced by the following:</u>	Article 7, paragraph (8), first sub-paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2022/869 is replaced by the following:	<u>Article 7, paragraph (8), first subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2022/869 is replaced by the following:</u>
Article 21a(1), second subparagraph				
321c		<u>"With regard to the environmental impacts addressed in Article 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Articles 4(8) and (8a) and Article 5(8) and (8a) of [the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration], provided that all the conditions set out in those Directives are fulfilled, projects on the Union list shall be considered as being of public interest from an energy policy perspective, and may be considered as having an overriding public interest."</u>	"With regard to the environmental impacts addressed in Article 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Articles 4(8) and (8a) and Article 5(8) and (8a) of [the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration], provided that all the conditions set out in those Directives are fulfilled, projects on the Union list shall be considered as being of public interest from an energy policy perspective, and may be considered as having an overriding public interest."	<u>"With regard to the environmental impacts addressed in Article 6(4) of Directive 92/43/EEC, Article 4(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC and Articles 4(8) and (8a) and Article 5(8) and (8a) of [the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on nature restoration], provided that all the conditions set out in those Directives are fulfilled, projects on the Union list shall be considered as being of public interest from an energy policy perspective, and may be considered as having an overriding public interest."</u>
Article 22				
322				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Article 22 Review	Article 22 Review	Article 22 Review	Article 22 Review Review and Emergency break proposal: Recital 77a (line 87a), new paragraph to Article 22 (lines 232 and 232a) and new Article 22a (lines 324a-324i)
Article 22(1), first subparagraph				
323	1. The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Regulation by 31 December 2035.	1. The Commission shall evaluate <u>this Regulation by 31 December 2030 and every two years thereafter to assess the impact of this Regulation, in particular on the agricultural sector and the supply of safe and secure food, as well as the socio-economic impacts</u> the application of this Regulation, <u>especially in rural areas</u> by 31 December 2035 .	1. The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Regulation by 31 December 2035.	1. The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Regulation by 31 December 2035 <u>2033</u> .
Article 22(1), second subparagraph				
323a				<u>The evaluation shall include an assessment of the impacts of this Regulation on the agricultural and forestry sectors, considering relevant links with food production and food security in the EU, and of the wider socio-economic effects of the Regulation.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Article 22(2)				
324	2. The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of the evaluation to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of Regions. Where the Commission finds it appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for amendment of relevant provisions of this Regulation, taking into account the need to establish additional restoration targets, based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, and the most recent scientific evidence.	2. The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of the evaluation to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of Regions. Where the Commission finds it appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for amendment of relevant provisions of this Regulation, taking into account the need to establish additional restoration targets, <u>including on updated targets for 2040 and 2050</u> based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, <u>the evaluation as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article</u> , and the most recent scientific evidence.	2. The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of the evaluation to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of Regions. Where the Commission finds it appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for amendment of relevant provisions of this Regulation, taking into account the need to establish additional restoration targets, based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, and the most recent scientific evidence.	2. The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of the evaluation to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of Regions. Where the Commission finds it appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for amendment of relevant provisions of this Regulation, taking into account the need to establish additional restoration targets, <u>including on updated targets for 2040 and 2050</u> based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, <u>the evaluation as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article</u> , and the most recent scientific evidence.
Article 22a				
324a		<u>Article 22a</u> <u>Postponement of targets under this Regulation in the event of exceptional socioeconomic consequences</u>		<u>Article 22a</u> <u>Postponement of targets under this Regulation in the event of exceptional socioeconomic consequences</u> Review and Emergency break proposal: Recital 77a (line 87a), new paragraph to

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
				Article 22 (lines 232 and 232a) and new Article 22a (lines 324a-324i)
	Article 22a(1)			
y	324b	<u>1. By ... /1 year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation/ and every year thereafter, the Commission shall publish a notice in the Official Journal of the European Union concerning whether one or more of the following conditions apply:</u>		<u>1. Where an unforeseeable, exceptional and unprovoked event has occurred that is outside the control of the EU, with severe EU wide consequences on the availability of land required to secure sufficient agricultural production for EU food consumption, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts which are both necessary and justifiable in an emergency. Such implementing acts may temporarily suspend the application of the relevant provisions of Article 9 of this Regulation to the extent and for such a period as is strictly necessary. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).</u>
	Article 22a(1), point (a)			
y	324c	<u>(a) the permitting procedures in one or more Member States fall behind due to constraints from Union nature legislation regarding the following fields:</u>		<u>(a) Delete</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	Article 22a(1), point (a)(i)			
y	324d	<u>(i) building and transforming of houses, in particular the social housing sector;</u>		<u>(i) Delete</u>
	Article 22a(1), point (a)(ii)			
y	324e	<u>(ii) rollout of renewable energy projects in relation to achieving the objectives laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 [European Climate Law];</u>		<u>(ii) Delete</u>
	Article 22a(1), point (b)			
y	324f	<u>(b) the average food price has gone up by 10% over the period of 1 year;</u>		<u>(b) Delete</u>
	Article 22a(1), point (c)			
y	324g	<u>(c) the total production of food in the Union has reduced by 5% over a period of 1 year.</u>		<u>(c) Delete</u>
	Article 22a(2)			
y	324h	<u>2. Where one or more of the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 apply, the targets under this</u>		<u>2. Implementing acts adopted under paragraph 1 shall remain in force for a period not exceeding</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
		<u>Regulation shall be postponed until all the conditions referred to in that paragraph no longer apply.</u>		<u>twelve months. If after this period the specific problems referred to in paragraph a persist, the Commission may, in order to renew the period, submit an appropriate legislative proposal.</u>
Article 22a(3)				
324i				<u>3. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of any act adopted under paragraph 1 within two working days of its adoption.</u>
Article 23				
325	Article 23 Entry into force	Article 23 Entry into force	Article 23 Entry into force	Article 23 Entry into force
Article 23, first paragraph				
326	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	
Article 23, first paragraph a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
Y	326a	<u><i>It shall apply from the date where the Commission has provided robust and scientific data to the European Parliament and to the Council on the necessary conditions to guarantee long term food security, thereby respecting the need of arable land under conventional and ecological agriculture, the impact of nature restoration on food production, food availability and food prices. The Commission shall publish a notice in the Official Journal of the European Union indicating the date from which this Regulation applies.</i></u>	PUBLIC	
Article 23, third paragraph				
Y	326b	<u><i>It shall apply from the date where the condition set out in Article 11(2a) is met. The Commission shall publish a notice in the Official Journal of the European Union indicating the date from which this Regulation applies.</i></u>		
Article 23, second paragraph				
	327	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Presidency Compromise Proposals (unless otherwise specified)
	all Member States.	all Member States.	all Member States.	
	Formula			
G	328	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,
	Formula			
G	329	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament
	Formula			
G	330	The President	The President	The President
	Formula			
G	331	For the Council	For the Council	For the Council
	Formula			
G	332	The President	The President	The President