

Council of the European Union General Secretariat

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LIMITE

ENV CLIMA FORETS AGRI POLMAR CODEC

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INFORMATION

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Working Party on the Environment
Subject:	Nature Restoration Regulation: Updated 4-Column Table

Delegations will find attached, for information, a revised 4-column table reflecting the state of play of the negotiations after the third trilogue held on 9 November 2023 and containing the final compromise agreed by the co-legislators.

Please note that the text in the fourth column of the table is still being refined and it might undergo some changes before Corper on 22 November 2023. An official ST document containing the agreed compromise will be issued for Corper in due time.

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on nature restoration (Text with EEA relevance) 2022/0195(COD) Non-versioned [LATEST TEXT]

16-11-2023 at 19h17

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Formula			1	
G 1	2022/0195 (COD)	2022/0195 (COD)	2022/0195 (COD)	2022/0195 (COD)
Proposa	l Title		•	
G 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				
۶ <u>3</u>	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		·	
G 4	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Citation 2	2	1	1	
^G 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	3		1	·
۶ 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	4	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
с 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	5	1	1	
с <u>8</u>	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	6	1		
s 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,
Formula				
g 10	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas:	Whereas:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 1				
۶ 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	1	1	1	
۰ 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 .	(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 .	(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 .	(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 .
	 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European GreenDeal, 11.12.2019 (COM (2019) 640 final). Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council the European Economic and Social 	 the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European GreenDeal, 11.12.2019 (COM (2019) 640 final). Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council the European Economic and Social 	 the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European GreenDeal, 11.12.2019 (COM (2019) 640 final). Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council the European Economic and Social 	 the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European GreenDeal, 11.12.2019 (COM (2019) 640 final). Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council the European Economic and Social

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	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.	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.	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.
Recital 3	3			
G 13	 (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. 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). https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268. 	 (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. 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). 2. https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268. 	 (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. 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). https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268. 	 (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. 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). https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268.
Recital 4	1		·	
s 14	(4) [placeholder for the restoration target of the new Global Biodiversity Framework to be agreed at CBD COP 15]	(4) <i>[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.</i>	(4) [placeholder for 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	(4) <u><i>Fplaceholder for the The</i></u> <u>Convention on Biological Diversity</u> <u>agreed at COP 15 in December</u> 2022, ¹ the Global Biodiversity <u>Framework that sets out action-</u> <u>oriented global targets for urgent</u>

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Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	action over the decade to 2030 to	action over the decade to 2030 to	action over the decade to 2030 to
	ensure that all areas are under	ensure that all areas are under	ensure that all areas are under
	participatory, integrated and	participatory, integrated and	participatory, integrated and
	biodiversity inclusive spatial	biodiversity inclusive spatial	biodiversity inclusive spatial
	planning and/or effective	planning and/or effective	planning and/or effective
	management processes addressing	management processes addressing	management processes addressing
	land and sea use change; to bring	land and sea use change; to bring	land and sea use change; to bring
	the loss of areas of high biodiversity	the loss of areas of high	the loss of areas of high biodiversity
	importance, including ecosystems	biodiversity importance, including	importance, including ecosystems
	of high ecological integrity, close to	ecosystems of high ecological	of high ecological integrity, close to
	zero by 2030 while respecting the	integrity, close to zero by 2030	zero by 2030 while respecting the
	rights of indigenous peoples and	while respecting the rights of	rights of indigenous peoples and
	local communities, as set out in the	indigenous peoples and local	local communities, as set out in the
	United Nations Declaration on the	communities, as set out in the	United Nations Declaration on the
	Rights of Indigenous Peoples	United Nations Declaration on the	Rights of Indigenous Peoples
	(UNDRIP); to ensure that by 2030	Rights of Indigenous Peoples	(UNDRIP); to ensure that by 2030
	at least 30 per cent of areas of	(UNDRIP); to ensure that by 2030	at least 30 per cent of areas of
	degraded terrestrial, inland water,	at least 30 per cent of areas of	degraded terrestrial, inland water,
	and marine and coastal ecosystems	degraded terrestrial, inland water,	and marine and coastal ecosystems
	are under effective restoration, in	and marine and coastal ecosystems	are under effective restoration, in
	order to enhance biodiversity and	are under effective restoration, in	order to enhance biodiversity and
	ecosystem functions and services,	order to enhance biodiversity and	ecosystem functions and services,
	ecological integrity and	ecosystem functions and services,	<u>ecological integrity and</u>
	<u>connectivity; to restore, maintain</u>	ecological integrity and	<u>connectivity; to restore, maintain</u>
	and enhance nature's contributions	connectivity; to restore, maintain	and enhance nature's contributions
	to people, including ecosystem	and enhance nature's	<u>to people, including ecosystem</u>
	functions and services, such as the	contributions to people, including	<u>functions and services, such as the</u>
	<u>regulation of air, water and climate,</u>	ecosystem functions and services,	<u>regulation of air, water and climate,</u>
	soil health, pollination and	such as the regulation of air, water	soil health, pollination and
	<u>reduction of disease risk, as well as</u>	and climate, soil health,	<u>reduction of disease risk, as well as</u>
	protection from natural hazards	pollination and reduction of	protection from natural hazards
	and disasters, through nature-based	disease risk, as well as protection	and disasters, through nature-based
	solutions and/or ecosystem-based	from natural hazards and	solutions and/or ecosystem-based
	approaches for the benefit of all	disasters, through nature-based	approaches for the benefit of all
	<u>people and nature. The target of the</u>	solutions and/or ecosystem-based	<u>people and nature. The target of the</u>
	new Global Biodiversity Framework	approaches for the benefit of all	new Global Biodiversity Framework
	to be agreed at CBD COP 15]<mark>will</mark>	people and nature. The target of	to be agreed at CBD COP 15]<u>will</u>

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			enable progress towards the achievement of the outcome- oriented goals for 2050. 1. Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework. Draft decision submitted by the President, CBD/COP/DEC/15/4 19 December 2022.	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. 1. Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework. Draft decision submitted by the President, CBD/COP/DEC/15/4 19 December 2022.	enable progress towards the achievement of the outcome- oriented goals for 2050. 1. Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework. Draft decision submitted by the President, CBD/COP/DEC/15/4 19 December 2022.
	Recital 5		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
G	15	 (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. 1. United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World. 	 (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. 1. United Nations Sustainable Development - 17 Goals to Transform Our World. 	 (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. 1. United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World. 	 (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. 1. United Nations Sustainable Development – 17 Goals to Transform Our World.
	Recital 6		1 1	1 1	
G	16	(6) The United Nations General Assembly, in a resolution of 1 March 2019 ¹ , 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	(6) The United Nations General Assembly, in a resolution of 1 March 2019 ¹ , 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	(6) The United Nations General Assembly, in a resolution of 1 March 2019 ¹ , 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	 (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

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		the importance of ecosystem restoration.			
		1. Resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019 on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).	1. Resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019 on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).	1. Resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019 on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).	1. Resolution 73/284 of 1 March 2019 on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).
	Recital 7		r 	·	
G	17	(7) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to ensure that Europe's biodiversity will be put on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefits of people, the planet, the climate and our economy. It sets out an ambitious EU nature restoration plan with a number of key commitments, including a commitment to put forward a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets to restore degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon, and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.	(7) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to ensure that Europe's biodiversity will be put on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefits of people, the planet, the climate and our economy. It sets out an ambitious EU nature restoration plan with a number of key commitments, including a commitment to put forward a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets to restore degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon, and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.	(7) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to ensure that Europe's biodiversity will be put on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefits of people, the planet, the climate and our economy. It sets out an ambitious EU nature restoration plan with a number of key commitments, including a commitment to put forward a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets to restore degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon, and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.	(7) The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to ensure that Europe's biodiversity will be put on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefits of people, the planet, the climate and our economy. It sets out an ambitious EU nature restoration plan with a number of key commitments, including a commitment to put forward a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets to restore degraded ecosystems, in particular those with the most potential to capture and store carbon, and to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters.
	Recital 8				
G	18	(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021 ¹ , 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	(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021 ¹ , 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	(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021 ¹ , 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	(8) In its resolution of 9 June 2021 ¹ , 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

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	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. <u>1. European Parliament resolution of 9 June</u> 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).	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. <u>1. European Parliament resolution of 9 June</u> 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).	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. <u>1. European Parliament resolution of 9 June</u> 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).	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. <u>1. European Parliament resolution of 9 June</u> 2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives (2020/2273(INI)).
Recital 9)			
° 19	 (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 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. 1. Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20. 	 (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 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. 1. Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20. 	 (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 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. 1. Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20. 	 (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 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. 1. Council Conclusions on Biodiversity - the need for urgent action, 12210/20.
Recital 1	0	·	·	
s 20				

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
(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	and 30 % of the sea in the Union, of	and 30 % of the sea in the Union, of	and 30 % of the sea in the Union, of
which at least one third should be			
under strict protection, including all			
remaining primary and old-growth			
forests. The criteria and guidance for			
the designation of additional			
protected areas by Member States ¹			
(the 'Criteria and guidance'),			
developed by the Commission in			
cooperation with Member States and			
stakeholders, highlight that if the			
restored areas comply or are			
expected to comply, once restoration			
produces its full effect, with the			
criteria for protected areas, those			
restored areas should also contribute			
towards the Union targets on			
protected areas. The Criteria and			
guidance also highlight that			
protected areas can provide an			
important contribution to the			
restoration targets in the EU			
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, by			
creating the conditions for			
restoration efforts to be successful.			
This is particularly the case for areas			
which can recover naturally by			
stopping or limiting some of the			
pressures from human activities.			
Placing such areas, including in the			
marine environment, under strict			
protection, will, in some cases, be			
sufficient to lead to the recovery of			

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	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.			
	<u>1. Commission Staff Working Document</u>			
	Criteria and guidance for protected areas			
	designations (SWD(2022) 23 final).			
Recital 1	1	L	L	
21	(11) The EU Biodiversity Strategy			
	for 2030 sets out a target to ensure	for 2030 sets out a target to ensure	for 2030 sets out a target to ensure	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	and that at least 30 % of species and	and that at least 30 % of species and	and that at least 30 % of species and
	habitats not currently in favourable			
	status will fall into that category or			
	show a strong positive trend towards			
	falling into that category by 2030.			
	The guidance ¹ 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			

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	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.	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.	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.	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.
	1. Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]	I. Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]	I. Available at Circabc (europa.eu)[Reference to be completed]	1. Available at Circabc (europa.eu) [Reference to be completed]
Recital 1	2	l	I 	
22	(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 ¹ 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	(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 ¹ 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	(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 ¹ 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	(12) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 ¹ 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

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	and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.	and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.	and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.	and climate change represent major and growing threats to native Union flora and fauna.
	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.	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.	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.	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.
Recital 1	2a	•	•	
s 22a		(12a) The Commission's Trade Policy Review - An Open, Sustainable and Assertive Trade Policy ¹ - 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. 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		(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.

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		<u>Review - An Open, Sustainable and</u> <u>Assertive Trade Policy - Brussels, 18.2.2021</u> <u>COM(2021)0066 final.</u>		
Recital 1	.3			
• 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 growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and urban ecosystems deliver, if in good condition, a range of essential ecosystem services, and the benefits of restoring degraded ecosystems to good condition in all land and sea areas far outweigh the costs of restoration. Those services contribute to a broad range of socio- economic benefits, depending on the economic, social, cultural, regional and local characteristics.	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and urban ecosystems deliver, if in good condition, a range of essential ecosystem services, and the benefits of restoring degraded ecosystems to good condition in all land and sea areas far outweigh the costs of restoration. Those services contribute to a broad range of socio- economic benefits, depending on the economic, social, cultural, regional and local characteristics.	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and urban ecosystems deliver, if in good condition, a range of essential ecosystem services, and the benefits of restoring degraded ecosystems to good condition in all land and sea areas far outweigh the costs of restoration. Those services contribute to a broad range of socio- economic benefits, depending on the economic, social, cultural, regional and local characteristics.	(13) It is appropriate to set an overarching objective for ecosystem restoration to foster economic and societal transformation, the creation of high-quality jobs and sustainable growth. Biodiverse ecosystems such as wetland, freshwater, forest as well as agricultural, sparsely vegetated, marine, coastal and urban ecosystems deliver, if in good condition, a range of essential ecosystem services, and the benefits of restoring degraded ecosystems to good condition in all land and sea areas 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 1	4	I	F	
s 24	(14) The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted the System of Environmental Economic Accounting - Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) ¹ at its 52^{nd} session in March 2021. SEEA EA constitutes an integrated and comprehensive	(14) The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted the System of Environmental Economic Accounting - Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) ¹ at its 52^{nd} session in March 2021. SEEA EA constitutes an integrated and comprehensive	(14) The United Nations Statistical Commission adopted the System of Environmental Economic Accounting - Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EA) ¹ at its 52^{nd} session in March 2021. SEEA EA constitutes an integrated and comprehensive	 (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

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on nature restoration (Text with EEA relevance) 2022/0195(COD) 16-11-2023 at 19h17 13/210

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		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. 1. https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/doc uments/EA/seea_ea_white_cover_final.pdf.	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. 1. https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/doc uments/EA/seea_ea_white_cover_final.pdf.	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. 1. https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/doc uments/EA/seea_ea_white_cover_final.pdf.	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. 1. https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/doc uments/EA/seea_ea_white_cover_final.pdf.
	Recital 15	5			
G	25	(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 Report ² states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The	(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 Report ² states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The	(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 Report ² states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The	(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 Report ² states that restoring ecosystems will be fundamental in helping to combat climate change and also in reducing risks to food security. The

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Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services ³ considered climate change a key driver of change in nature, and it expected its impacts to increase over the coming decades, in some cases surpassing the impact of other drivers of ecosystem change such as	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services ³ considered climate change a key driver of change in nature, and it expected its impacts to increase over the coming decades, in some cases surpassing the impact of other drivers of ecosystem change such as changed land and sea use.	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services ³ considered climate change a key driver of change in nature, and it expected its impacts to increase over the coming decades, in some cases surpassing the impact of other drivers of ecosystem change such as changed land and sea use.	Intergovernmental Science-Pol Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in 2019 Global Assessment Repo Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services ³ considered climate c a key driver of change in natur it expected its impacts to incre over the coming decades, in so cases surpassing the impact of drivers of ecosystem change su changed land and sea use.
I. 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, HO. 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/ 2. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch). 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.	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, HO. 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/ 2. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch). 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.	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, HO. 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/ 2. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (ipcc.ch). 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.	1. Intergovernmental Panel on Climat Change (IPCC): Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C a related global greenhouse gas emissio pathways, in the context of strengther global response to the threat of climat change, sustainable development, and to eradicate poverty [Masson-Delmot P. Zhai, HO. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Go Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and Waterfield (eds.)] https://www.ipcc.cl 2. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability Climat Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation an Vulnerability (ipcc.ch). 3. IPBES (2019): Global assessment r on biodiversity and ecosystem services Intergovernmental Science-Policy Pla on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services S. Brondizio, J. Settele, S. Díaz, and I Ngo (editors). IPBES secretariat, Bon Germany. 1148 pages. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.38316

Recital 16

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26	(16) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter, and to prioritise swift and predictable emission reductions and, at the same time, enhance removals by natural sinks. The restoration of ecosystems can make an important contribution to maintaining, managing and enhancing natural sinks and to increasing biodiversity while fighting climate change. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 also requires relevant Union institutions and the Member States to ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. It also requires that Member States integrate adaptation in all policy areas and promote nature-based solutions ² and ecosystem-based adaptation.	(16) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter, and to prioritise swift and predictable emission reductions and, at the same time, enhance removals by natural sinks. The restoration of ecosystems can make an important contribution to maintaining, managing and enhancing natural sinks and to increasing biodiversity while fighting climate change. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 also requires relevant Union institutions and the Member States to ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. It also requires that Member States integrate adaptation in all policy areas and promote nature-based solutions ² and ecosystem-based adaptation.	(16) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ sets out a binding objective of climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 and negative emissions thereafter, and to prioritise swift and predictable emission reductions and, at the same time, enhance removals by natural sinks. The restoration of ecosystems can make an important contribution to maintaining, managing and enhancing natural sinks and to increasing biodiversity while fighting climate change. Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 also requires relevant Union institutions and the Member States to ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. It also requires that Member States integrate adaptation in all policy areas and promote nature-based solutions ² and ecosystem-based adaptation. $\overline{1. Regulation}$ (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). 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,	 (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 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. 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). 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,

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	nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services.	nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services.	nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services.	nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services.
Recital	17			
۶ 27	(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021 ¹ emphasises the need to promote nature-based solutions and recognises that cost-effective adaptation to climate change can be achieved by protecting and restoring wetlands and peatlands as well as coastal and marine ecosystems, by developing urban green spaces and installing green roofs and walls and by promoting and sustainably managing forests and farmland. Having a greater number of biodiverse ecosystems leads to a higher resilience to climate change and provides more effective forms of disaster reduction and prevention.	(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021 ¹ 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. <u>1. Communication from the European</u> 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).	(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021 ¹ 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. <u>1. Communication from the European</u> 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).	(17) The Commission's Communication on adaptation to climate change from 2021 ¹ 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.
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Commission Proposal (18) Union climate policy is being revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999 ¹ 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	(18) Union climate policy is being revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999 ¹ 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	(18) Union climate policy is being revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999 ¹ 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	(18) Union climate policy is being revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999 ¹ 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,
croplands and wetlands, are in good condition in order to be able to	croplands and wetlands, are in good condition in order to be able to	croplands and wetlands, are in good condition in order to be able to	including forests, grasslands, croplands and wetlands, are in good condition in order to be able to
	revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999 ¹ 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	revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999 ¹ 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 to climate 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	revised in order to follow the pathway proposed in Regulation (EU) 2021/119 to reduce net emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 compared to 1990. In particular, the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999 ¹ 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 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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	effectively capture and store carbon.			
	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).	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).	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).	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).
Recital 1	9			
۶ 29	 (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. 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. 	 (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. 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. 	 (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. 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. 	 (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. 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.
Recital 2	0			
s 30	(20) In the final report of the			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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 <u>1. Conference</u> on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.	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 <u>1. Conference on the Future of Europe –</u> Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.	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 <u>1. Conference on the Future of Europe –</u> Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.	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 $\overline{1. \text{ Conference}}$ on the Future of Europe – Report on the Final Outcome, May 2022, Proposal 2 (1, 4, 5) p. 44, Proposal 6 (6) p. 48.
Recital	21			
G 31	(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.	(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.	(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.	(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.
Recital	22			
g 32	(22) Soils are an integral part of terrestrial ecosystems. The Commission's 2021 Communication	(22) Soils are an integral part of terrestrial ecosystems. The Commission's 2021 Communication	(22) Soils are an integral part of terrestrial ecosystems. The Commission's 2021 Communication	(22) Soils are an integral part of terrestrial ecosystems. The Commission's 2021 Communication

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		'EU Soil Strategy for 2030' ¹ outlines the need to restore degraded soils and enhance soil biodiversity. 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).	[•] EU Soil Strategy for 2030 ^{•1} outlines the need to restore degraded soils and enhance soil biodiversity. <u>The</u> <u>Global Mechanism and the</u> <u>secretariat of the United Nations</u> <u>Convention to Combat</u> <u>Desertification (UNCCD) have</u> <u>established the Land Degradation</u> <u>Neutrality Target Setting</u> <u>Programme to assist countries to</u> <u>achieve land degradation neutrality</u> <u>by 2030.</u> 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).	[•] 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 . <u>1. Communication from the Commission to</u> 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).	^c EU Soil Strategy for 2030 ^{°1} outlines the need to restore degraded soils and enhance soil biodiversity. <u>The</u> <u>Global Mechanism and the</u> <u>secretariat of the United Nations</u> <u>Convention to Combat</u> <u>Desertification (UNCCD) have</u> <u>established the Land Degradation</u> <u>Neutrality Target Setting</u> <u>Programme to assist countries to</u> <u>achieve land degradation neutrality</u> <u>by 2030.</u> 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).
	Recital 23	3	<u> </u>		
G	33	(23) Council Directive 92/43/EEC ¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ² aim to ensure the long-term protection, conservation and survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats as well as the ecosystems of which they are part. Natura 2000, which was established in 1992 and is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world, is the key instrument implementing the objectives of those two Directives.	(23) Council Directive 92/43/EEC ¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ² aim to ensure the long-term protection, conservation and survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats as well as the ecosystems of which they are part. Natura 2000, which was established in 1992 and is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world, is the key instrument implementing the objectives of those two Directives. <i>This Regulation should, as those</i>	(23) Council Directive 92/43/EEC ¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ² aim to ensure the long-term protection, conservation and survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats as well as the ecosystems of which they are part. Natura 2000, which was established in 1992 and is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world, is the key instrument implementing the objectives of those two Directives. This Regulation should, as those	(23) Council Directive 92/43/EEC ¹ and Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ² aim to ensure the long-term protection, conservation and survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats as well as the ecosystems of which they are part. Natura 2000, which was established in 1992 and is the largest coordinated network of protected areas in the world, is the key instrument implementing the objectives of those two Directives. <i>This Regulation should, as those</i>

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	 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). 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). 	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.	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.	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. 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).
Recital	24	• •	· ·	
G 34	(24) A framework and guidance ¹ already exist to determine good condition of habitat types protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and to determine sufficient quality and quantity of the habitats of species falling within the scope of that Directive. Restoration targets for those habitat types and habitats of species can be set based on that framework and guidance. However, such restoration will not be enough to reverse biodiversity loss and recover all ecosystems. Therefore, additional obligations should be established based on specific indicators in order to enhance biodiversity at the scale of wider ecosystems.	 (24) A framework and 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 recover all ecosystems. Therefore, additional obligations should be established based on specific indicators in order to enhance biodiversity at the scale of wider ecosystems. 1. DG Environment. 2017, "Reporting under" 	 (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 recover all ecosystems. Therefore, additional obligations should be established based on specific indicators in order to enhance biodiversity at the scale of wider ecosystems. 1. DG Environment. 2017, "Reporting under 	 (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 recover all ecosystems. Therefore, additional obligations should be established based on specific indicators in order to enhance biodiversity at the scale of wider ecosystems. 1. DG Environment. 2017, "Reporting under

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	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".	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".	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".	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".
Recital 2	5			
35	(25) Building on Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in order to support the achievement of the objectives set out in those Directives, Member States should put in place restoration measures to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.	(25) Building on Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in order to support the achievement of the objectives set out in those Directives, Member States should put in place restoration measures to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.	(25) Building on Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in order to support the achievement of the objectives set out in those Directives, Member States should put in place restoration measures to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.	(25) Building on Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in order to support the achievement of the objectives set out in those Directives, Member States should put in place restoration measures to ensure the recovery of protected habitats and species, including wild birds, across Union areas, also in areas that fall outside Natura 2000.
Recital 2	6	·	1	-
36	(26) Directive 92/43/EEC aims to maintain and restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Union interest. However, it does not set a deadline for achieving that goal. Similarly, Directive 2009/147/EC does not establish a deadline for the recovery of bird populations in the Union.	(26) Directive 92/43/EEC aims to maintain and restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Union interest. However, it does not set a deadline for achieving that goal. Similarly, Directive 2009/147/EC does not establish a deadline for the recovery of bird populations in the Union.	(26) Directive 92/43/EEC aims to maintain and restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Union interest. However, it does not set a deadline for achieving that goal. Similarly, Directive 2009/147/EC does not establish a deadline for the recovery of bird populations in the Union.	(26) Directive 92/43/EEC aims to maintain and restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Union interest. However, it does not set a deadline for achieving that goal. Similarly, Directive 2009/147/EC does not establish a deadline for the recovery of bird populations in the Union.
Recital 2	7			
37	(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place	(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place	(27) Deadlines should therefore be established for putting in place	(27) Deadlines should <i>therefore</i> be established for putting in place

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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.	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.	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.	restoration measures within and beyond Natura 2000 sites, in order to gradually improve the condition of protected habitat types across the Union <i>as well asand in order</i> to re- establish them until the favourable reference area needed to achieve favourable conservation status of those habitat types in the Union is reached. <i>Member States should, as</i> <i>appropriate, until 2030, give</i> <i>priority to areas of habitat types not</i> <i>in good condition that are located</i> <i>in Natura 2000 sites when putting</i> <i>in place restoration measures, given</i> <i>the essential role of these sites for</i> <i>nature conservation and the fact</i> <i>that there is already under existing</i> <i>legislation an obligation to put in</i> <i>place effective systems to ensure</i> <i>long-term effectiveness of the</i> <i>restoration measures in Natura</i> <i>2000 sites</i> . In order to give the necessary flexibility to Member States to <u>make large scale</u> <i>restoration efforts, Member States</i> <i>should retain the possibility to</i> put in place <i>large scale restoration</i> <i>effortsrestoration measures in areas</i> <i>of habitat types not in good</i> <i>condition that are located outside</i> <i>Natura 2000 sites, when it is</i> <i>justified by specific local</i> <i>circumstances and conditions.</i> <i>Moreover</i> , it is appropriate to group habitat types according to the ecosystem to which they belong and

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				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.
Reci	tal 28			
с <u>3</u> ;	 (28) Similar requirements should be set for the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC and habitats of wild birds that fall within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, having special regard to the connectivity needed between both of those habitats in order for the species populations to thrive. 	(28) Similar requirements should be set for the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC and habitats of wild birds that fall within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, having special regard to the connectivity needed between both of those habitats in order for the species populations to thrive.	(28) Similar requirements should be set for the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC and habitats of wild birds that fall within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, having special regard to the connectivity needed between both of those habitats in order for the species populations to thrive.	(28) Similar requirements should be set for the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC and habitats of wild birds that fall within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, having special regard to the connectivity needed between both of those habitats in order for the species populations to thrive.
Reci	tal 29	L		
c 3	 (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 	(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	(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	(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

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	reach their sufficient quality and quantity as swiftly as possible with a view to achieving the favourable conservation status of the species.	reach their sufficient quality and quantity as swiftly as possible with a view to achieving the favourable conservation status of the species.	reach their sufficient quality and quantity as swiftly as possible with a view to achieving the favourable conservation status of the species.	reach their sufficient quality and quantity as swiftly as possible with a view to achieving the favourable conservation status of the species.
Recital 2	9a			
39a		(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	(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	(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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i>purpose of which is not agricultural use.</i>	relation to the conversion of forest to land the purpose of which is not agricultural use.	<u>purpose of which is not agricultural</u> <u>use.</u>
Recital 30	0		·	
³ 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 32	1			
a 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 reestablish 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 reestablish 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 reestablish 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 reestablish those habitats and to improve their connectivity, show a continuous improvement until good condition is reached.
Recital 32	2			
42	(32) It is also essential that the areas	(32) It is also essential that the areas	(32) It is also essential that the areas	(32) It is also essential that the areas

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	that are subject to restoration measures with a view to improving the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, show a continuous improvement to contribute to the achievement of a sufficient quantity and quality of the habitats of such species.	that are subject to restoration measures with a view to improving the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, show a continuous improvement to contribute to the achievement of a sufficient quantity and quality of the habitats of such species.	that are subject to restoration measures with a view to improving the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, show a continuous improvement to contribute to the achievement of a sufficient quantity and quality of the habitats of such species.	that are subject to restoration measures with a view to improving the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, show a continuous improvement to contribute to the achievement of a sufficient quantity and quality of the habitats of such species.
Recital 3	3	· ·	·	
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 <i>that fallfalling</i> 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. <i>Member States should, where duly justified and for habitat types that are very common and widespread in the Union and that cover more than 3% of the European territory of the Member State concerned, be allowed to apply a lower percentage for the area that is to be in good</i>

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
					condition than 90 % for individual habitat types listed in Annex I if that lower percentage does not prevent the favourable conservation status for those habitat types, as determined pursuant to Article 1, point (e), of Directive 92/43/EEC, from being achieved or maintained at national biogeographical level. If Member States apply this derogation, this should be justified in their national restoration plan.
	Recital 34	4			
G	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 Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, across the territory of Member States and ultimately of the Union, until it is sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of those species.	(34) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, across the territory of Member States and ultimately of the Union, until it is sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of those species.	(34) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, across the territory of Member States and ultimately of the Union, until it is sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of those species.	(34) It is important to ensure a gradual increase of the quality and quantity of the habitats of species that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as habitats of wild birds falling within the scope of Directive 2009/147/EC, across the territory of Member States and ultimately of the Union, until it is sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of those species.
	Recital 3	5			
G	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	(35) It is important that <i>the</i> areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation <i>subject to restoration measures show a continuous improvement until they reach good condition, and that they thereafter</i> do not	(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	(35) It is important that <u>Member</u> <u>States put in place measures which</u> <u>aim to ensure that</u> the areas covered by habitat types falling within the scope of this Regulation <u>subject to</u> <u>restoration measures show. a</u> <u>continuous improvement until they</u>

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however, appropriate to consider the <i>jeopardize the long-term</i> to jeopardize the long-term <i>Member</i>	<i>ood condition, and that</i> <u>r States put in place</u> <u>es which aim to ensure that</u> <u>preafter</u> do not <u>significantly</u>
however, appropriate to consider the <i>jeopardize the long-term</i> to jeopardize the long-term <i>Member</i>	r States put in place es which aim to ensure that
	es which aim to ensure that
possibility of force majeure, which <i>maintenance or achievement of</i> maintenance or achievement of <i>measure</i>	
	ate, so as not to jeopardize
	g-term maintenance or
	ment of good condition. Not
caused by climate change, or as a <i>covered by such habitat types either</i> deterioration of areas covered by <i>achievin</i>	ng these outcomes does not
result of a plan or project of <u>already in good condition or not in</u> such habitat types either already <u>imply a t</u>	failure to comply with the
	on to put in place measures
no less damaging alternative to restoration measures. Such condition and still not subject to suitable	e for reaching these
	es. It is also important that
determined on a case by case basis, <i>increasing-as compared to the</i> measures are important to avoid <i>Member</i>	r States endeavour to make
	with the aim to prevent
	ant deterioration of areas
Directive 92/43/EEC. necessity not to further increase the current restoration needs and the covered and the c	by such habitat types that
restoration needs in the future <u>and</u> necessity not to further increase the <u>are eithe</u>	er already in good condition
should focus on areas of habitat restoration needs in the future. It is, or that a	are not in good condition
types, as identified by the Member however, and should focus on and still	l not subject to restoration
	<u>es. Such measures are</u>
	ant to avoid increasing as
	ed to the current situation,
	ring the current restoration
	nd the necessity not to
	increase the restoration
	n the future <mark>. <i>It is, however,</i></mark>
	ould focus on areas of
	types, as identified by the
	r States in their national
	t <u>ion plans, that are</u>
	ry to restore in order to
	he restoration targets. It is
	iate to consider the
	ity of force majeure, such as
	disasters, which may result
	eterioration of areas covered
subject to restoration, this shouldalternative solutions are available, toby those	e habitat types, as well as

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital		to-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.	. For areas subject to restoration, this should be determined on a case by case basis, or of a plan or projectcase-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.	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. It is appropriate to ensure that Member States retain the possibility, in the absence of alternatives to apply the non-deterioration requirement at the level of each biogeographical region of their territory for each habitat type and each habitat of species. Such possibility should be allowed under certain conditions, including that compensatory measures are taken for each significant deterioration occurrence. 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.
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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
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		(35a) For the purposes of the	(35a) For the purposes of the	(35a) For the purposes of the
		derogations from the obligations of	derogations from the obligations	derogations from the obligations of
		continuous improvement and non-	of continuous improvement and	continuous improvement and non-
		deterioration outside Natura 2000	non-deterioration outside Natura	deterioration outside Natura 2000
		sites in this Regulation, Member	2000 sites in this Regulation,	sites in this Regulation, Member
		States should presume plants for	Member States should presume	States should presume plants for
		the production of energy from	plants for the production of	the production of energy from
		renewable sources, their connection	energy from renewable sources,	renewable sources, their connection
		to the grid, the related grid itself	their connection to the grid, the	to the grid, the related grid itself
		and storage assets, as being of	related grid itself and storage	and storage assets, as being of
		overriding public interest. Member	assets, as being of overriding	overriding public interest. Member
		States may decide to restrict the	public interest. Member States	States may decide to restrict the
		application of this presumption in	may decide to restrict the	application of this presumption in
		duly justified and specific	application of this presumption in	duly justified and specific
		circumstances, such as reasons	duly justified and specific	circumstances, such as reasons
		related to national defence. In	circumstances, such as reasons	related to national defence. In
		addition, Member States may	related to national defence. In	addition, Member States may
ه 45a		exempt these projects from the	addition, Member States may	exempt these projects from the
		obligation to demonstrate that no	exempt these projects from the	obligation to demonstrate that no
		less damaging alternative solutions	obligation to demonstrate that no	less damaging alternative solutions
		are available for the purposes of the	less damaging alternative solutions	are available for the purposes of the
		application of those derogations,	are available for the purposes of	application of those derogations,
		provided that the projects have been	the application of those	provided that the projects have been
		subject to a strategic environmental	derogations, provided that the	subject to a strategic environmental
		assessment or an environmental	projects have been subject to a	assessment or an environmental
		impact assessment. Considering	strategic environmental	impact assessment. Considering
		such plants as being of overriding	assessment or an environmental	such plants as being of overriding
		public interest and, where	impact assessment. Considering	public interest and, where
		applicable, limiting the requirement	such plants as being of overriding	applicable, limiting the requirement
		to assess less damaging alternative	public interest and, where	to assess less damaging alternative
		solutions would allow such projects	applicable, limiting the	solutions would allow such projects
		to benefit from a simplified	requirement to assess less	to benefit from a simplified
		assessment as regards the	damaging alternative solutions	assessment as regards the
		derogations to the assessment of	would allow such projects to	derogations to the assessment of
		overriding public interest under this	benefit from a simplified	overriding public interest under this
		Regulation.	assessment as regards the	Regulation.
			assessment us regards the	<u> </u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			derogations to the assessment of overriding public interest under this Regulation.	
Recital 35b				
		l		
• 45b		(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 are available, but should put in place measures, as far as reasonable and practicable, with	(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 are available, but should put in place measures, as far as reasonable and	(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 are available, but should put in place measures, as far as reasonable and practicable, with
		<u>the aim to mitigate the impacts on</u> <u>the habitat types, where they apply</u>	practicable, with the aim to mitigate the impacts on the habitat types, where they apply this	<u>the aim to mitigate the impacts on</u> <u>the habitat types, where they apply</u> this exemption.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			exemption.	
De site 12				
Recital 3				
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 3	7			
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 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,	(37) The marine habitat types listed in Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC are defined broadly and comprise many ecologically different sub- types with different restoration potential, which makes it difficult for Member States to establish appropriate restoration measures at the level of those habitat types. The marine habitat types should therefore be further specified by using relevant levels of the European nature information system (EUNIS) classification of marine habitats. Member States should establish favourable reference areas for reaching the favourable conservation status of each of those habitat types,	(37) The marine habitat types listed in Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC are defined broadly and comprise many ecologically different sub- types with different restoration potential, which makes it difficult for Member States to establish appropriate restoration measures at the level of those habitat types. The marine habitat types should therefore be further specified by using relevant levels of the European nature information system (EUNIS) classification of marine habitats. Member States should establish favourable reference areas for reaching the favourable conservation status of each of those habitat types,	(37) The marine habitat types listed in Annex I to Directive 92/43/EEC are defined broadly and comprise many ecologically different sub- types with different restoration potential, which makes it difficult for Member States to establish appropriate restoration measures at the level of those habitat types. The marine habitat types should therefore be further specified by using relevant levels of the European nature information system (EUNIS) classification of marine habitats. Member States should establish favourable reference areas for reaching the favourable conservation status of each of those habitat types,

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	in so far as those reference areas are not already addressed in other Union legislation.	in so far as those reference areas are not already addressed in other Union legislation. <u>The group of marine</u> <u>soft sediment habitat types</u> , <u>corresponding to certain of the</u> <u>broad benthic habitat types</u> <u>specified under Directive</u> <u>2008/56/EC, are widely represented</u> <u>in marine waters of several Member</u> <u>States. Therefore Member States</u> <u>should be allowed to limit the</u> <u>restoration measures, that are put</u> <u>in place gradually, to a smaller</u> <u>proportion of the area of these</u> <u>habitat types not in good condition,</u> <u>provided that this does not prevent</u> <u>good environmental status, as</u> <u>determined pursuant to Article 9(1)</u> <u>of Directive 2008/56/EC, from</u> <u>being achieved or maintained,</u> <u>taking into account in particular</u> <u>threshold values for descriptors 1</u> <u>and 6, laid down in accordance</u> <u>with Article 9(3) of that Directive,</u> <u>for the extent of loss of these</u> <u>habitat types, for adverse effects on</u> <u>the condition of these habitat types</u> <u>and for the maximum allowable</u> <u>extent of those adverse effects.</u>	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 and for the maximum allowable extent of those adverse effects.	in so far as those reference areas are not already addressed in other Union legislation. <u>The group of marine</u> <u>soft sediment habitat types</u> , <u>corresponding to certain of the</u> <u>broad benthic habitat types</u> <u>specified under Directive</u> <u>2008/56/EC, are widely represented</u> <u>in marine waters of several Member</u> <u>States. Therefore Member States</u> <u>should be allowed to limit the</u> <u>restoration measures, that are put</u> <u>in place gradually, to a smaller</u> <u>proportion of the area of these</u> <u>habitat types not in good condition,</u> <u>provided that this does not prevent</u> <u>good environmental status, as</u> <u>determined pursuant to Article 9(1)</u> <u>of Directive 2008/56/EC, from</u> <u>being achieved or maintained,</u> <u>taking into account in particular</u> <u>threshold values for descriptors 1</u> <u>and 6, laid down in accordance</u> <u>with Article 9(3) of that Directive,</u> <u>for the extent of loss of these</u> <u>habitat types, for adverse effects on</u> <u>the condition of these habitat types</u> <u>and for the maximum allowable</u> <u>extent of those adverse effects.</u>
Recital	38			
۶ 48	(38) Where the protection coastal and marine habitats requires that fishing or aquaculture activities are regulated, the common fisheries	(38) Where the protection <u>of</u> coastal and marine habitats requires that fishing or aquaculture activities are regulated, the common fisheries	(38) Where the protection of coastal and marine habitats requires that fishing or aquaculture activities are regulated, the common fisheries	(38) Where the protection coastal and marine habitats requires that fishing or aquaculture activities are regulated, the common fisheries

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	policy applies. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ 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.	policy applies. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ 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. <u>1. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the</u> 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).	policy applies. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ 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.	policy applies. Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ 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. <u>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).</u>
Recital 39)			
49	(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	(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	(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	(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

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	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.	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.	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.	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. Where the conservation measures necessary to contribute to the objectives of this Regulation are included in the national plans and require the submission of joint recommendations, the Member States concerned should engage in consultation and submit those joint recommendations within a deadline allowing their timely adoption before the respective target date, with a view to promote the coherence between different policies on conservation of the marine ecosystems. Such measures will be assessed and adopted according to the rules and procedures provided for under the common fisheries policy.
Recital 4	0			
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	 (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. 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. 	 (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. 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. 	 (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. 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. 	 (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. 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.
Recital 4:	1			
51	(41) It is important that restoration measures are also put in place for the habitats of certain marine species, such as sharks and rays, that fall within the scope of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, but outside the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as they have an important function in the ecosystem.	(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</u> <u>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</u> <u>Conventions' lists of endangered</u> <u>and threatened species</u> , but outside the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as they have an important function in	(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 and threatened species , but outside the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as they have an important function in	(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 <i>for</i> <i>example</i> , fall within the scope of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals <i>or of the European Regional Sea</i> <i>Conventions' lists of endangered</i> <i>and threatened species</i> , but outside the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC, as they have an important function in

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		the ecosystem.	the ecosystem.	the ecosystem.
Recital 4	2			
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 4	3		I I	
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, including natural disaster risk reduction and control (e.g. floods, heat island effects), cooling, recreation, water and air filtration, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation.	(43) Urban ecosystems represent around 22 % of the land surface of the Union, and constitute the area in which a majority of the citizens of the Union live. Urban green spaces include, <i>inter alia</i> , urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms, tree- lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges. <i>As the other</i> <i>ecosystems addressed in this</i> <i>Regulation, urban ecosystems, and</i> provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants, birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide <i>many</i> <i>other</i> vital ecosystem services, including natural disaster risk reduction and control (e.g. floods, heat island effects), cooling,	(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, 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,	(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, <i>inter alia</i> , urban forests, parks and gardens, urban farms, tree- lined streets, urban meadows and urban hedges. <i>As the other</i> <i>ecosystems addressed in this</i> <i>Regulation, urban ecosystems, and</i> provide important habitats for biodiversity, in particular plants, birds and insects, including pollinators. They also provide <i>many</i> <i>other</i> vital ecosystem services, including natural disaster risk reduction and control (e.g. floods, heat island effects), cooling,

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		recreation, water and air filtration, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. <u>Increase of urban</u> 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 ecosystems. 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.	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 habitats for migrating bird, for example.	recreation, water and air filtration, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. <i>Increase of urban</i> 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 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.
Recital 4	4			
۶ 54	(44) Actions to ensure that urban green spaces will no longer be at risk of being degraded need to be	(44) Actions to ensure that <u>the</u> <u>coverage of</u> urban green spaces, <u>especially trees</u> , will no longer be at	(44) Actions to ensure that the coverage of urban green spaces, especially trees , will no longer be at	(44) Actions to ensure that <u>the</u> <u>coverage of</u> urban green spaces, <u>especially trees</u> , will no longer be at

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	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.	risk of being <i>degradedreduced</i> 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 <i>better integrating integration of</i> green infrastructure and nature- based solutions <i>into urban planning</i> <i>and by integrating green</i> <i>infrastructure</i> , such as green roofs and green walls, in the design of buildings. <u>Such integration can</u> <i>contribute not only to the area of</i> <i>urban green space but also, if</i> <i>including trees, to the area of urban</i> <i>tree canopy cover.</i>	risk of being degradedreduced 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 integratingintegration of green infrastructure and nature- based solutions, such as green roofs and -into urban planning and by integrating green infrastructure, such as green roofs andwalls, in the design of buildings. Such integration can contribute not only to the area of urban green walls, in the design of buildingsspace but also, if including trees, to the area of urban tree canopy cover.	risk of being <i>degradedreduced</i> 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 <i>better integratingintegration of</i> green infrastructure and nature- based solutions, <i>such as green roofs</i> <i>and -into urban planning and by</i> <i>integrating</i> green <i>infrastructure</i> , <i>such as green roofs and</i> walls, <i>in the</i> <i>design of buildings. Such</i> <i>integration can contribute not only</i> <i>to the area of urban</i> green <i>walls, in</i> <i>the design of buildings trees, to the area</i> <i>of urban tree canopy cover</i> .
G 54a	4a	(44a) With artificial light increasing, light pollution has become a pertinent issue. Its 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		(44a) Scientific evidence suggests that artificial light negatively impacts biodiversity. Artificial light 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.

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			<u>exploit this attraction to their</u> advantage, affecting food webs in unanticipated ways.		
	Recital 45	5			
G	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 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.	(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 <i>longitudinal and lateral</i> connectivity of rivers as well as their riparian areas and floodplains, including through the removal of <i>artificial</i> barriers with a view to supporting the achievement of favourable conservation status for rivers, lakes and alluvial habitats and species living in those habitats protected by Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, and the achievement of one of the key objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, the restoration of at least 25 000 km of free-flowing rivers, <i>assessed against</i> <i>2020 when the Strategy was</i> <i>communicated</i> . 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.	(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 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.	(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 <i>longitudinal and lateral</i> connectivity of rivers as well as their riparian areas and floodplains, including through the removal of <i>artificial</i> barriers with a view to supporting the achievement of favourable conservation status for rivers, lakes and alluvial habitats and species living in those habitats protected by Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC, and the achievement of one of the key objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, namely, the restoration of at least 25 000 km of free-flowing rivers, <i>assessed against</i> <i>2020 when the Strategy was</i> <i>communicated</i> . 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.

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Recital 4	<u>.</u>			
G	56	(46) In the Union, pollinators have dramatically declined in recent decades, with one in three bee species and butterfly species in decline, and one in ten such species on the verge of extinction. Pollinators are essential for the functioning of terrestrial ecosystems, human wellbeing and food security, by pollinating wild and cultivated plants. Almost EUR 5 000 000 000 of the EU's annual agricultural output is directly attributed to insect pollinators ¹ .	 (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. 1. Vysna, V., Maes, J., Petersen, J.E., La Notte, A., Vallecillo, S., Aizpurua, N., Ivits, E., Teller, A., Accounting for ecosystems and their services in the European Union (INCA). Final report from phase II of the INCA project aiming to develop a pilot for an integrated system of ecosystem accounts for the EU. Statistical report. Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021. 	 (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. 1. Vysna, V., Maes, J., Petersen, J.E., La Notte, A., Vallecillo, S., Aizpurua, N., Ivits, E., Teller, A., Accounting for ecosystems and their services in the European Union (INCA). Final report from phase II of the INCA project aiming to develop a pilot for an integrated system of ecosystem accounts for the EU. Statistical report. Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021. 	 (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. 1. Vysna, V., Maes, J., Petersen, J.E., La Notte, A., Vallecillo, S., Aizpurua, N., Ivits, E., Teller, A., Accounting for ecosystems and their services in the European Union (INCA). Final report from phase II of the INCA project aiming to develop a pilot for an integrated system of ecosystem accounts for the EU. Statistical report. Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021.
	Recital 47	7	I	I	
G	57	(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative ¹ on 1 June 2018 in response to calls from the European Parliament and from the Council to address the decline of pollinators. The progress report on the implementation of the initiative ² showed that significant challenges	(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative ¹ on 1 June 2018 in response to calls from the European Parliament and from the Council to address the decline of pollinators. The progress report on the implementation of the initiative ² showed that significant challenges	(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative ¹ on 1 June 2018 in response to calls from the European Parliament and from the Council to address the decline of pollinators. The progress report on the implementation of the initiative ² showed that significant challenges	(47) The Commission launched the EU Pollinators Initiative ¹ on 1 June 2018 in response to calls from the European Parliament and from the Council to address the decline of pollinators. The progress report on the implementation of the initiative ² showed that significant challenges

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Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
*			5
remain in tackling the drivers of	remain in tackling the drivers of	remain in tackling the drivers of	remain in tackling the drivers of
pollinator decline, including the use	pollinator decline, including the use	pollinator decline, including the use	pollinator decline, including the use
of pesticides. The European	of pesticides. The European	of pesticides. The European	of pesticides. The European
Parliament ³ and the Council ⁴ called	Parliament ³ and the Council ⁴ called	Parliament ³ and the Council ⁴ called	Parliament ³ and the Council ⁴ called
for stronger actions to tackle	for stronger actions to tackle	for stronger actions to tackle	for stronger actions to tackle
pollinator decline and for the	pollinator decline and for the	pollinator decline and for the	pollinator decline and for the
establishment of a Union-wide	establishment of a Union-wide	establishment of a Union-wide	establishment of a Union-wide
monitoring framework for	monitoring framework for	monitoring framework for	monitoring framework for
pollinators, and clear objectives and	pollinators, and clear objectives and	pollinators, and clear objectives and	pollinators, and clear objectives and
indicators regarding the commitment	indicators regarding the commitment	indicators regarding the commitment	indicators regarding the commitment
to reverse the decline of pollinators.	to reverse the decline of pollinators.	to reverse the decline of pollinators.	to reverse the decline of pollinators.
The European Court of Auditors has	The European Court of Auditors has	The European Court of Auditors has	The European Court of Auditors has
recommended that the Commission	recommended that the Commission	recommended that the Commission	recommended that the Commission
set up appropriate governance and	set up appropriate governance and	set up appropriate governance and	set up appropriate governance and
monitoring mechanisms for actions	monitoring mechanisms for actions	monitoring mechanisms for actions	monitoring mechanisms for actions
to address threats to pollinators ⁵ .	to address threats to pollinators ⁵ . <u>On</u>	to address threats to pollinators ⁵ . On	to address threats to pollinators ⁵ . <u>On</u>
	24 January 2023 the Commission	24 January 2023 the Commission	24 January 2023 the Commission
1. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the	presented a revised EU Pollinators	presented a revised EU Pollinators	presented a revised EU Pollinators
European Economic and Social Committee	Initiative. ⁶ The revision sets out	Initiative. ⁶ The revision sets out	Initiative. ⁶ The revision sets out
and the Committee of the Regions. EU	actions to be taken by the EU and	actions to be taken by the EU and	actions to be taken by the EU and
Pollinators Initiative (COM/2018/395 final).	its Member States to reverse the	its Member States to reverse the	its Member States to reverse the
2. Report from the Commission to the	decline of pollinators by 2030.	decline of pollinators by 2030.	decline of pollinators by 2030.
European Parliament, the Council, the			
European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Progress	1. Communication from the Commission to	1. Communication from the Commission to	1. Communication from the Commission to
in the implementation of the EU Pollinators	the European Parliament, the Council, the	the European Parliament, the Council, the	the European Parliament, the Council, the
Initiative (COM/2021/261 final).	European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU	European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU	European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. EU
3. European Parliament resolution of 9 June	Pollinators Initiative (COM/2018/395 final).	Pollinators Initiative (COM/2018/395 final).	Pollinators Initiative (COM/2018/395 final).
2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for	2. Report from the Commission to the	2. Report from the Commission to the	2. Report from the Commission to the
2030: Bringing nature back into our lives	European Parliament, the Council, the	European Parliament, the Council, the	European Parliament, the Council, the
(2020/2273(INI), available at https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/docu	European Economic and Social Committee	European Economic and Social Committee	European Economic and Social Committee
ment/TA-9-2021-0277 EN.pdf.	and the Committee of the Regions. Progress	and the Committee of the Regions. Progress	and the Committee of the Regions. Progress
4. Council Conlusions of 17 December 2020	in the implementation of the EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2021/261 final).	in the implementation of the EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2021/261 final).	in the implementation of the EU Pollinators Initiative (COM/2021/261 final).
on European Court of Auditors' Special	3. European Parliament resolution of 9 June	3. European Parliament resolution of 9 June	3. European Parliament resolution of 9 June
Report No 15/2020 entitled "Protection of	2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for	2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for	2021 on the EU Biodiversity Strategy for
wild pollinators in the EU: Commission	2030: Bringing nature back into our lives	2030: Bringing nature back into our lives	2030: Bringing nature back into our lives
initiatives have not borne fruit(14168/20). 5. Special Report 15/2020,	(2020/2273(INI), available at	(2020/2273(INI), available at	(2020/2273(INI), available at
https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocum	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/docu	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/docu	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/docu
ents/SR20 15/SR Pollinators EN.pdf	ment/TA-9-2021-0277_EN.pdf. . 4. Council Conlusions of 17	ment/TA-9-2021-0277_EN.pdf . 4. Council Conlusions Conclusions of 17	ment/TA-9-2021-0277_EN.pdf. . 4. Council Conlusions of 17
	4. Council Contusions Conclusions OI 1/	4. Council Comusions Conclusions of 17	4. Council Concusions Conclusions Of 17

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		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). 5. Special Report 15/2020, https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocum ents/SR20_15/SR_Pollinators_EN.pdf <u>6</u> . Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, 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).	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). 5. Special Report 15/2020, https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocum ents/SR20_15/SR_Pollinators_EN.pdf 6. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Commitee and the Committee of the Regions. Revision of the EU Pollinators Initiative. A new deal for pollinators (COM/2023/35 final).	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). 5. Special Report 15/2020, https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocum ents/SR20_15/SR_Pollinators_EN.pdf 6. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Commitee and the Committee of the Regions. Revision of the EU Pollinators Initiative. A new deal for pollinators (COM/2023/35 final).
Recital 4	8	Г Г		
° 58	(48) The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products [for adoption on 22 June 2022, include title and number of the adopted act when available] aims to regulate one of the drivers of pollinator decline by prohibiting the use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive areas, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists ¹ classify as being threatened with extinction. <u>1. European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)</u>	(48) The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products [for adoption on 22 June 2022, include title and number of the adopted act when available] aims to regulate one of the drivers of pollinator decline by prohibiting the use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive areas, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists ¹ classify as being threatened with extinction. <u>1. European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)</u>	(48) The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products [for adoption on 22 June 2022, include title and number of the adopted act when available] aims to regulate one of the drivers of pollinator decline by prohibiting the use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive areas, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists ¹ classify as being threatened with extinction. <u>1. European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)</u>	(48) The proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the sustainable use of plant protection products [for adoption on 22 June 2022, include title and number of the adopted act when available] aims to regulate one of the drivers of pollinator decline by prohibiting the use of pesticides in ecologically sensitive areas, many of which are covered by this Regulation, for example areas sustaining pollinator species which the European Red Lists ¹ classify as being threatened with extinction. <u>1. European Redlist - Environment - European Commission (europa.eu)</u>
Recital 4	9			
⁶ 59				

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(49) Sustainable, resilient and biodiverse agricultural ecosystems are needed to provide safe, sustainable, nutritious and affordable food. Biodiversity-rich agricultural ecosystems also increase agriculture's resilience to climate change and environmental risks, while ensuring food safety and security and creating new jobs in rural areas, in particular jobs linked to organic farming as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore, the Union needs to improve the biodiversity in its agricultural lands, through a variety of existing practices beneficial to or compatible with the biodiversity enhancement, including extensive agriculture. Extensive agriculture is vital for the maintenance of many species and habitats in biodiversity rich areas. There are many extensive agricultural practices which have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services and landscape features such as precision agriculture, organic farming, agro- ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland.	(49) Sustainable, resilient and biodiverse agricultural ecosystems are needed to provide safe, sustainable, nutritious and affordable food. Biodiversity-rich agricultural ecosystems also increase agriculture's resilience to climate change and environmental risks, while ensuring food safety and security and creating new jobs in rural areas, in particular jobs linked to organic farming as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore, the Union needs to improve the biodiversity in its agricultural lands, through a variety of existing practices beneficial to or compatible with the biodiversity enhancement, including extensive agriculture. Extensive agriculture is vital for the maintenance of many species and habitats in biodiversity rich areas. There are many extensive agricultural practices which have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services and landscape features such as precision agriculture, organic farming, agro- ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland.	(49) Sustainable, resilient and biodiverse agricultural ecosystems are needed to provide safe, sustainable, nutritious and affordable food. Biodiversity-rich agricultural ecosystems also increase agriculture's resilience to climate change and environmental risks, while ensuring food safety and security and creating new jobs in rural areas, in particular jobs linked to organic farming as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore, the Union needs to improve the biodiversity in its agricultural lands, through a variety of existing practices beneficial to or compatible with the biodiversity enhancement, including extensive agriculture. Extensive agriculture is vital for the maintenance of many species and habitats in biodiversity rich areas. There are many extensive agricultural practices which have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services and landscape features such as precision agriculture, organic farming, agro- ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland.	(49) Sustainable, resilient and biodiverse agricultural ecosystems are needed to provide safe, sustainable, nutritious and affordable food. Biodiversity-rich agricultural ecosystems—also increase agriculture's resilience to climate change and environmental risks, while ensuring food safety and security and creating new jobs in rural areas, in particular jobs linked to organic farming as well as rural tourism and recreation. Therefore, the Union needs to improve the biodiversity in its agricultural lands, through a variety of existing practices beneficial to or compatible with the biodiversity enhancement, including extensive agriculture. Extensive agriculture is vital for the maintenance of many species and habitats in biodiversity rich areas. There are many extensive agricultural practices which have multiple and significant benefits on the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem services and landscape features such as precision agriculture, organic farming, agro- ecology, agroforestry and low intensity permanent grassland. <u>Such</u> <i>practices do not intend to stop</i> <i>agricultural land-use but rather</i> <i>adapt this type of use for the benefit</i> <i>of the long-term functioning and</i> <i>productivity of the agricultural</i> <i>ecosystem. Financially attractive</i>

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				funding schemes for owners, farmers and other land-managers to voluntarily engage in such practices are important in delivering the long-term benefits of restoration.
Recital 5	60			
c 60	(50) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. In the absence of a common method for assessing the condition of agricultural ecosystems that would allow setting specific restoration targets for agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general obligation to improve biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators.	(50) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. In the absence of a common method for assessing the condition of agricultural ecosystems that would allow setting specific restoration targets for agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general obligation to improve biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators.	(50) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC. In the absence of a common method for assessing the condition of agricultural ecosystems that would allow setting specific restoration targets for agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general obligation to improve biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of existing indicators.	(50) Restoration measures need to be put in place to enhance the biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems across the Union, including in the areas not covered by habitat types that fall within the scope of Directive 92/43/EEC.–In the absence of–a common method for assessing the condition of agricultural ecosystems that would allow setting specific restoration targets for agricultural ecosystems, it is appropriate to set a general obligation to improve biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems and measure the fulfilment of that obligation on the basis of <i>existing a selection of</i> indicators <i>out of the grassland</i> <i>butterfly index, the stock of organic</i> <i>carbon in cropland mineral soils or</i> <i>the share of agricultural land with</i> <i>high diversity landscape features</i> .
Recital 5	1	·	•	
⁶ 61	(51) Since farmland birds are well- known and widely recognised key	(51) Since farmland birds are well- known and widely recognised key	(51) Since farmland birds are well- known and widely recognised key	(51) Since farmland birds are well- known and widely recognised key

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		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.	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.	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.	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.
F	Recital 52	2			
G	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, 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 considerd as high	(52) High-diversity landscape features on agricultural land, including buffer strips, rotational or non-rotational fallow land, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, prevent soil erosion and depletion, filter air and water, support climate change mitigation and adaptation and agricultural productivity of pollination- dependent crops. Productive trees that are part of arable land agroforestry systems and productive elements in non-productive hedges can also be <i>considerd_considered</i> as	(52) High-diversity landscape features on agricultural land, including buffer strips, rotational or non-rotational fallow land, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, prevent soil erosion and depletion, filter air and water, support climate change mitigation and adaptation and agricultural productivity of pollination- dependent crops. Productive trees that are part of arable land agroforestry systems and productive elements in non-productive hedges can also be considerd as high	(52) High-diversity landscape features on agricultural land, including buffer strips, rotational or non-rotational fallow land, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stonewalls, small ponds and cultural features, provide space for wild plants and animals, including pollinators, prevent soil erosion and depletion, filter air and water, support climate change mitigation and adaptation and agricultural productivity of pollination- dependent crops. Productive <i>trees</i> <i>that are part of arable land</i> <i>agroforestry systems and productive</i> <i>elements in non-productive</i> <i>hedgesfeatures</i> can also be

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	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.	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 . <i>Such a requirement would enable</i> <i>the Union to achieve one of the other</i> <i>key commitments of the EU</i> <i>Biodiversity Strategy for 2030</i> , <i>namely, to cover at least 10 % of</i> <i>agricultural area with high diversity</i> <i>landscape features</i> . 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.	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.	considerd as high biodiversity landscape features provided that they do not receive fertilizers or pesticide treatment and if harvest takes place only at moments where it would not compromise high biodiversity levels. Therefore, a requirement to ensure an increasing trend for the share of agricultural land with <u>considered as</u> 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 <u>under certain</u> <u>conditions</u> .
Recital 53	8			
63	(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	(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	(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	(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

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Good Agricultural and	Good Agricultural and	Good Agricultural and	Good Agricultural and
Environmental Conditions (GAEC	Environmental Conditions (GAEC	Environmental Conditions (GAEC	Environmental Conditions (GAEC
$8)^1$, requires beneficiaries of area	$8)^1$, requires beneficiaries of area	8) ¹ , requires beneficiaries of area	$8)^1$, 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	standard can be reduced to 3 % if	standard can be reduced to 3 % if	standard can be reduced to 3 % if
certain pre-requisites are met ² . That			
obligation will contribute to Member			
States reaching a positive trend in			
high-diversity landscape features on			
agricultural land. In addition, under			
the CAP, Member States have the			
possibility to set up eco-schemes for			
agricultural practices carried out by			
farmers on agricultural areas that			
may include maintenance and			
creation of landscape features or			
non-productive areas. Similarly, in			
their CAP strategic plans, Member			
States can also include agri-			
environment-climate commitments	environment-climate commitments	environment-climate commitments	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	implementation of Directive	implementation of Directive	implementation of Directive
92/43/EEC and Directive	92/43/EEC and Directive	92/43/EEC and Directive	92/43/EEC and Directive
2009/147/EC as well as the EU			

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	Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.			
	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.	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.	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.	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.
Recital 5	4			
64	(54) Restoration and rewetting ¹ of organic soils ² 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	(54) Restoration and rewetting ¹ of organic soils ² 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	(54) Restoration and rewetting ¹ of organic soils ² 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	(54) Restoration and rewetting ¹ of organic soils ² 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

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extensification measures	extensification measures	extensification measures	extensification measures
accompanied by reduced drainage,	accompanied by reduced drainage,	accompanied by reduced drainage,	accompanied by reduced drainage,
to full rewetting with the opportunity	to full rewetting with the opportunity	to full rewetting with the opportunity	to full rewetting with the opportunity
of paludicultural use, or the	of paludicultural use, or the	of paludicultural use, or the	of paludicultural use, or the
establishment of peat-forming	establishment of peat-forming	establishment of peat-forming	establishment of peat-forming
vegetation. The most significant	vegetation. The most significant	vegetation. The most significant	vegetation. The most significant
climate benefits are created by	climate benefits are created by	climate benefits are created by	climate benefits are created by
restoring and rewetting cropland	restoring and rewetting cropland	restoring and rewetting cropland	restoring and rewetting cropland
followed by the restoration of	followed by the restoration of	followed by the restoration of	followed by the restoration of
intensive grassland. To allow for a	intensive grassland. To allow for a	intensive grassland. To allow for a	intensive grassland. To allow for a
flexible implementation of the	flexible implementation of the	flexible implementation of the	flexible implementation of the
restoration target for drained	restoration target for drained	restoration target for drained	restoration target for drained
peatlands under agricultural use	peatlands under agricultural use	peatlands under agricultural use	peatlands under agricultural use
Member States may count the	Member States may count the	Member States may count the	Member States may count the
restoration measures and rewetting	restoration measures and rewetting	restoration measures and rewetting	restoration measures and rewetting
of drained peatlands in areas of peat	of drained peatlands in areas of peat	of drained peatlands in areas of peat	of drained peatlands in areas of peat
extraction sites as well as, to a	extraction sites as well as, to a	extraction sites as well as, to a	extraction sites as well as, to a
certain extent, the restoration and	certain extent, the restoration and	certain extent, the restoration and	certain extent, the restoration and
rewetting of drained peatlands under	rewetting of drained peatlands under	rewetting of drained peatlands under	rewetting of drained peatlands under
other land uses (for example forest)	other land uses (for example forest)	other land uses (for example forest)	other land uses (for example forest)
as contributing to the achievement of	as contributing to the achievement of	as contributing to the achievement of	as contributing to the achievement of
the targets for drained peatlands	the targets for drained peatlands	the targets for drained peatlands	the targets for drained peatlands
under agricultural use.	under agricultural use. <u>Where duly</u>	under agricultural use. Where duly	under agricultural use. <u>Where duly</u>
$\overline{1. \text{Rewetting is the process of changing a}}$	justified, and if rewetting of drained	justified, and if rewetting of	justified, and if rewetting of drained
drained soil into a wet soil. Chapter 1 of	<u>peatland under agricultural use</u> cannot be implemented due to	drained peatland under	<u>peatland under agricultural use</u> cannot be implemented due to
IPCC 2014, 2013 and Supplement to the	cannot be implemented alle to considerable negative impacts on	agricultural use cannot be implemented due to considerable	considerable negative impacts on
2006 IPCC Guidelines for National	buildings, infrastructure, climate	negative impacts on buildings,	buildings, infrastructure, climate
Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, Hiraishi, T., Krug, T., Tanabe, K.,	adaptation or other public interests	infrastructure, climate adaptation	adaptation or other public interests
Srivastava, N., Baasansuren, J., Fukuda, M.	and it is not feasible to rewet	or other public interests and it is	and it is not feasible to rewet
and Troxler, T.G. (eds).	peatlands under other land uses,	not feasible to rewet peatlands	peatlands under other land uses,
2. The term 'organic soil' is defined in IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National	the extent of peatlands to be	under other land uses, the extent	the extent of peatlands to be
Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Prepared by the	rewetted may be set lower by the	of peatlands to be rewetted may be	rewetted may be set lower by the
National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	Member States.	set lower by the Member States.	Member States.
Programme, Eggleston H.S., Buendia L.,			
Miwa K., Ngara T. and Tanabe K. (eds).	1. Rewetting is the process of changing a	1. Rewetting is the process of changing a	1. Rewetting is the process of changing a
	drained soil into a wet soil. Chapter 1 of	drained soil into a wet soil. Chapter 1 of	drained soil into a wet soil. Chapter 1 of
	IPCC 2014, 2013 and Supplement to the	IPCC 2014, 2013 and Supplement to the	IPCC 2014, 2013 and Supplement to the

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		 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). 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). 	 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). 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). 	 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). 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).
Recital 5	5	l	l	
₅ 65	(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained peatland should extend beyond the areas of wetlands habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC that are to be restored and re- established. Data about the extent of organic soils as well as their greenhouse gas emissions and removals are monitored and made available by LULUCF sector reporting in national greenhouse gas inventories by Member States, submitted to the UNFCCC. Restored and rewetted peatlands can continue to be used productively in alternative ways. For example, paludiculture, the practice of farming on wet peatlands, can include cultivation of various types of reeds, certain forms of timber, blueberry and cranberry cultivation, sphagnum farming, and grazing with water buffaloes. Such practices should be based on the	(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained peatland should extend beyond the areas of wetlands habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC that are to be restored and re- established. Data about the extent of organic soils as well as their greenhouse gas emissions and removals are monitored and made available by LULUCF sector reporting in national greenhouse gas inventories by Member States, submitted to the UNFCCC. Restored and rewetted peatlands can continue to be used productively in alternative ways. For example, paludiculture, the practice of farming on wet peatlands, can include cultivation of various types of reeds, certain forms of timber, blueberry and cranberry cultivation, sphagnum farming, and grazing with water buffaloes. Such practices should be based on the	(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained peatland should extend beyond the areas of wetlands habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC that are to be restored and re- established. Data about the extent of organic soils as well as their greenhouse gas emissions and removals are monitored and made available by LULUCF sector reporting in national greenhouse gas inventories by Member States, submitted to the UNFCCC. Restored and rewetted peatlands can continue to be used productively in alternative ways. For example, paludiculture, the practice of farming on wet peatlands, can include cultivation of various types of reeds, certain forms of timber, blueberry and cranberry cultivation, sphagnum farming, and grazing with water buffaloes. Such practices should be based on the	(55) In order to reap the full biodiversity benefits, restoration and rewetting of areas of drained peatland should extend beyond the areas of wetlands habitat types listed in Annex I of Directive 92/43/EEC that are to be restored and re- established. Data about the extent of organic soils as well as their greenhouse gas emissions and removals are monitored and made available by LULUCF sector reporting in national greenhouse gas inventories by Member States, submitted to the UNFCCC. Restored and rewetted peatlands can continue to be used productively in alternative ways. For example, paludiculture, the practice of farming on wet peatlands, can include cultivation of various types of reeds, certain forms of timber, blueberry and cranberry cultivation, sphagnum farming, and grazing with water buffaloes. Such practices should be based on the

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	principles of sustainable	principles of sustainable	principles of sustainable	principles of sustainable
	management and aimed at enhancing			
	biodiversity so that they can have a			
	high value both financially and			
	ecologically. Paludiculture can also			
	be beneficial to several species			
	which are endangered in the Union			
	and can also facilitate the			
	connectivity of wetland areas and of			
	associated species populations in the			
	Union. Funding for measures to			
	restore and rewet drained peatlands			
	and to compensate possible losses			
	of income can come from a wide			
	range of sources, including			
	expenditure under the Union budget			
	and Union financing programmes.			
Recital 56	6			
66	(56) The new EU Forest Strategy			
	for 2030 ¹ outlined the need to restore	for 2030 ¹ outlined the need to restore	for 2030 ¹ outlined the need to restore	for 2030 ¹ 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	carbon-stock and carbon-sink	carbon-stock and carbon-sink	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	non-wood products, climate	non-wood products, climate	non-wood products, climate

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	regulation, soil stabilisation and erosion control and the purification of air and water.	regulation, soil stabilisation and erosion control and the purification of air and water.	regulation, soil stabilisation and erosion control and the purification of air and water.	regulation, soil stabilisation and erosion control and the purification of air and water.
	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).	 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). 	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).	 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).
Recital 57			I I	
с 67	 (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. 1. Common bird index (EU aggregate) - Products Datasets - Eurostat (europa.eu). 	deleted	(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,	(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 <i>existingthe</i> <i>common forest bird index¹ and a</i> <i>selection of other</i> indicators, <i>such as</i> <i>out of</i> standing <i>and_deadwood</i> , lying deadwood, the share of forests with uneven-aged structure, forest connectivity, <i>the common forest bird</i> <i>index^t share of forests dominated by</i> <i>native tree species, tree-species</i> <i>diversity</i> and the stock of organic

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			forest connectivity, the common forest bird index ⁺ share of forests dominated by native tree species, tree-species diversity and the stock of organic carbon. 1. Common bird index (EU aggregate) - Products Datasets - Eurostat (europa.eu).	carbon. 1. Common bird index (EU aggregate) - Products Datasets - Eurostat (europa.eu).
Recital 5	7a		·	
c 67a				(57a) When planning and putting in place the restoration measures necessary to enhance biodiversity in forest ecosystems and when setting satisfactory levels for biodiversity indicators in forests, Member States should take into account the risks of forest fire, based on local circumstances. Member States should make use of best practices to reduce such risks, notably as described in the Commission guidelines on land-based wildfire prevention ¹ .
Recital 5	57b			

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 67b	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement(57b) 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 tool ¹ . 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 planting ² . 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.1. Three billion tree pledge counter: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/bi odiversity-strategy-2030/3-billion-trees en 2. Commission Staff Working Document Guidelines on Biodiversity-Friendly Afforestation, Reforestation and Tree Planting

Commission Proposa	$\mathbf{\alpha}$	• •	
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			I I O P O D U

EP Mandate

Draft Agreement

	Recital 58	8			
c	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	(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 becomplementary and work in synergy, with a view to achieving the overarching objective of restoring ecosystems across the <i>Union'sMember States'</i> 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	(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'sMember 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	(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 <i>Union'sMember States</i> ' land and sea areas. The restoration measures required to achieve one specific target will in many cases contribute to the achievement of other targets or obligations. Member States should therefore plan restoration measures strategically with a view to maximising their effectiveness in contributing to the recovery of nature across the Union. Restoration measures should also be planned in such manner that they address climate change mitigation and
		climate change adaptation and the prevention and control of the impact	climate change adaptation and the prevention and control of the impact	climate change adaptation and the prevention and control of the impact	climate change adaptation and the prevention and control of the impact
		of natural disasters. They should aim at optimising the ecological,	of natural disasters, <i>as well as land</i> <i>degradation</i> . They should aim at	of natural disasters, as well as land degradation. They should aim at	of natural disasters, <i>as well as land</i> <i>degradation</i> . They should aim at
		economic and social functions of ecosystems, including their	optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems,	optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems,	optimising the ecological, economic and social functions of ecosystems,
		productivity potential, taking into account their contribution to the	including their productivity potential, taking into account their	including their productivity potential, taking into account their	including their productivity potential, taking into account their
		sustainable development of the relevant regions and communities. It	contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions	contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions	contribution to the sustainable development of the relevant regions

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	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.	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.	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.	and communities. <u>In order to avoid</u> <u>unintended consequences, Member</u> <u>States should also consider the</u> <u>foreseeable socio-economic impacts</u> <u>and estimated benefits of the</u> <u>implementation of the restoration</u> <u>measures.</u> It is important that Member States prepare detailed national restoration plans based on the best available scientific evidence, <u>and</u> . <u>Documented records</u> <u>on historic distribution and area, as</u> <u>well as on the projected changes to</u> <u>environmental conditions due to</u> <u>climate change, should inform</u> <u>judgements on favourable reference</u> <u>area of habitat types. Furthermore,</u> <u>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.
Recital 59)			
69	(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	(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	(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	(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

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Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
take into account, when preparing			
their national restoration plans: the			
conservation measures established	conservation measures established	conservation measures established	conservation measures established
for Natura 2000 sites and the			
prioritised action frameworks	prioritised action frameworks	prioritised action frameworks	prioritised action frameworks
prepared in accordance with			
Directives 92/43/EEC and	Directives 92/43/EEC and	Directives 92/43/EEC and	Directives 92/43/EEC and
2009/147/EC; measures for	2009/147/EC; measures for	2009/147/EC; measures for	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	Directive 2000/60/EC; marine	Directive 2000/60/EC; marine	Directive 2000/60/EC; marine
strategies for achieving good			
environmental status for all Union			
marine regions prepared in			
accordance with Directive	accordance with Directive	accordance with Directive	accordance with Directive
2008/56/EC; national air pollution			
control programmes prepared under			
Directive (EU) 2016/2284; national			
biodiversity strategies and action			
plans developed in accordance with			
Article 6 of the Convention on			
Biological Diversity, as well as			
conservation measures adopted in			
accordance with Regulation	accordance with Regulation	accordance with Regulation	accordance with Regulation
1380/2013 and technical measures			
adopted in accordance with			
Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ .	Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ .	Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ .	Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ .
1. Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the			
European Parliament and of the Council of			
20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries	20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries	20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries	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			

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		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).	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).	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).	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).
	Recital 60	0		L	
G	70	 (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 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 of junctives. 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 	 (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 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. 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 	 (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 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. 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 	 (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 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. 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 European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament 2018 on the Governance of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the European Parliament 2018 on the Governance of the Council of 11
		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 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 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 Parnament 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

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	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).	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).	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).	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).
Recital 6	1	-	-	
۶ 71	(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, the restoration of biodiversity should take into account the deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. The Communication on REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy ¹ 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	(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, the restoration of biodiversity should take into account the deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. <u>Restoration activities</u> and the deployment of renewable energy projects may be combined, wherever possible, including in renewables acceleration and dedicated grid areas. 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 energy ¹ states that Member States should swiftly map, assess and ensure suitable land and sea areas that are available for renewable energy projects, commensurate within their national energy and elimate plans, the contributions	(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, the restoration of biodiversity should take into account the deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. 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 energy ⁴ 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	(61) Considering the importance of addressing consistently the dual challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, the restoration of biodiversity should take into account the deployment of renewable energy and vice versa. <i>Restoration activities</i> <i>and the deployment of renewable</i> <i>energy projects may be combined</i> , <i>wherever possible, including in</i> <i>renewables acceleration and</i> <i>dedicated grid areas.</i> ¹ <i>Directive</i> <i>(EU) 2018/2001 requires Member</i> <i>States to perform a coordinated</i> <i>mapping for the deployment of The</i> <i>Communication on REPowerEU:</i> <i>Joint European Action for more</i> <i>affordable, secure and sustainable</i> <i>energy</i> ⁴ <i>states that Member States</i> <i>should swiftly map, assess and</i> <i>ensure suitable land and sea areas</i> <i>that are available for</i> renewable energy <i>projects, commensurate with</i> <i>their national energy and elimate</i> <i>plans, the contributions towards the</i>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
C	on the promotion of the use of	towards the revised 2030 renewable	plans, the contributions towards the	revised 2030 renewable energy
	energy from renewable sources,	energy target and other factors such	revised 2030 renewable energy	target and other factors such as the
I	Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy	as the availability of resources, grid	target and other factors such as the	availability of resources, grid
r	performance of buildings and	infrastructure and the targets of the	availability of resources, grid	infrastructure and the targets of the
Î	Directive 2012/27/EU on energy	EU Biodiversity Strategy. The	infrastructure and the targets of the	EU Biodiversity Strategy. The
e	efficiency ² and the Commission	Commission proposal for a Directive	EU Biodiversity Strategy. The	Commission proposal for a Directive
r	recommendation on accelerating	of the European Parliament and of	Commission proposal for a Directive	of the European Parliament and of
I	permitting for renewable energy	the Council amending Directive	of the European Parliament and of	the Council amending Directive
I	projects and facilitating Power	(EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of	the Council amending Directive	(EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of
I	Purchase Agreements ³ , both adopted	the use of territory to identify the	(EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of	the use of in their territory to identify
C	on 18 May 2022, also provide for the	domestic potential and the available	the use of in their territory to	the domestic potential and the
i	identification of renewables go-to	land surface, subsurface, sea or	identify the domestic potential and	available land surface, subsurface,
8	areas. Those are specific locations,	inland water as necessary for the	the available land surface,	sea or inland water as necessary for
	whether on land or sea, particularly	<u>installation of plants for the</u>	subsurface, sea or inland water as	the installation of plants for the
	suitable for the installation of plants	<u>production of energy from</u>	necessary for the installation of	production of energy from
	for the production of energy from	<u>renewable sources, and their</u>	plants for the production of	renewable sources, and their
	renewable sources, other than	<u>related infrastructure, such as grid</u>	energy from renewable sources,	related infrastructure, such as grid
	biomass combustion plants, where	and storage facilities, including	and their related infrastructure,	and storage facilities, including
	the deployment of a specific type of	<u>thermal storage, that are required</u>	such as grid and storage facilities,	thermal storage, that are required
	renewable energy is not expected to	<u>in order to meet at least their</u>	including thermal storage, that are	<u>in order to meet at least their</u>
	have significant environmental	national contributions towards the	required in order to meet at least	national contributions towards the
	impacts, in view of the particularities	revised 2030 renewable energy from	their national contributions	revised 2030 renewable energy from
	of the selected territory. Member	renewable sources, Directive	towards the revised 2030	renewable sources, Directive
	States should give priority to	2010/31/EU on the energy	renewable energy from renewable	2010/31/EU on the energy
	artificial and built surfaces, such as	performance of buildings and	sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on	performance of buildings and
	rooftops, transport infrastructure	Directive 2012/27/EU on energy	the energy performance of buildings	Directive 2012/27/EU on energy
	areas, parking areas, waste sites,	efficiency ² and the Commission	and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy	efficiency ² and the Commission
	industrial sites, mines, artificial	recommendation on accelerating	efficiency ² and the Commission	recommendation on accelerating
	inland water bodies, lakes or	permitting for<mark>target. Such areas,</mark>	recommendation on accelerating	permitting fortarget. Such areas,
	reservoirs, and, where appropriate,	including the existing plants and	permitting fortarget. Such areas,	including the existing plants and
	urban waste water treatment sites, as	<u>cooperation mechanisms, shall be</u>	including the existing plants and	cooperation mechanisms, shall be
	well as degraded land not usable for	commensurate with the estimated	cooperation mechanisms, shall be	commensurate with the estimated
	agriculture. In the designation of	trajectories and total planned	commensurate with the estimated	trajectories and total planned
	renewables go-to areas, Member	installed capacity by renewable	trajectories and total planned	installed capacity by renewable
	States should avoid protected areas	energy projects and facilitating	installed capacity by renewable	energy projects and facilitating
	and consider their national nature	<i>Power Purchase Agreements</i> ³ , both	energy projects and facilitating	<i>Power Purchase Agreements</i> ³ , both
r	restoration plans. Member States	adopted on 18 May 2022, also	Power Purchase Agreements ³ , both	adopted on 18 May 2022, also

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
should coordinate the development	provide for the identification	adopted on 18 May 2022, also	provide for the identification
of national restoration plans with the	oftechnology set in the national	provide for the identification	oftechnology set in the national
designation of the renewables go-to	energy and climate plans. Member	oftechnology set in the national	energy and climate plans. Member
areas. During the preparation of the	States should designate a sub-set of	energy and climate plans. Member	States should designate a sub-set of
nature restoration plans, Member	such areas as renewables go-	States should designate a sub-set	such areas as renewables go-
States should ensure synergies with	toacceleration areas. Those are	of such areas as renewables go-	toacceleration areas. Those are
the already designated renewables	specific locations, whether on land	toacceleration areas. Those are	specific locations, whether on land
go-to areas and ensure that the	or sea, particularly suitable for the	specific locations, whether on land	or sea, particularly suitable for the
functioning of the renewables go-to	installation of plants for the	or sea, particularly suitable for the	installation of plants for the
areas, including the permitting	production of energy from	installation of plants for the	production of energy from
procedures applicable in the	renewable sources, other than	production of energy from	renewable sources, other than
renewables go-to areas foreseen by	biomass combustion plants, where	renewable sources, other than	biomass combustion plants, where
Directive (EU) 2018/2001, remain	the deployment of a specific type of	biomass combustion plants, where	the deployment of a specific type of
unchanged.	renewable energy is not expected to	the deployment of a specific type of	renewable energy is not expected to
	have significant environmental	renewable energy is not expected to	have significant environmental
1. Communication from the Commission to	impacts, in view of the particularities	have significant environmental	impacts, in view of the particularities
the European Parliament, the European	of the selected territory. Member	impacts, in view of the particularities	of the selected territory. Member
Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the	States should give priority to	of the selected territory. Member	States should give priority to
Committee of the Regions REPowerEU:	artificial and built surfaces, such as	States should give priority to	artificial and built surfaces, such as
Joint European Action for more affordable,	rooftops and facades of buildings,	artificial and built surfaces, such as	rooftops <u>and facades of buildings</u> ,
secure and sustainable energy	transport infrastructure and their	rooftops and facades of buildings,	transport infrastructure areasand
(COM/2022/108 final). 2. Proposal for a Directive of the European	direct surroundings areas, parking	transport infrastructure areasand	<u>their direct surroundings</u> , parking
Parliament and of the Council amending	areas, <u>farms</u> , waste sites, industrial	their direct surroundings, parking	areas, <u>farms,</u> waste sites, industrial
Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion	sites, mines, artificial inland water	areas, farms, waste sites, industrial	sites, mines, artificial inland water
of the use of energy from renewable sources,	bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and,	sites, mines, artificial inland water	bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and,
Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive	where appropriate, urban waste	bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and,	where appropriate, urban waste
2012/27/EU on energy efficiency,	water treatment sites, as well as	where appropriate, urban waste	water treatment sites, as well as
COM/2022/222 final.	degraded land not usable for	water treatment sites, as well as	degraded land not usable for
3. Commission recommendation on speeding	agriculture. Directive (EU)	degraded land not usable for	agriculture. Directive (EU)
up permit-granting procedures for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power	2018/2001 also establishes that	agriculture. Directive (EU)	2018/2001 also establishes that
Purchase Agreements, C(2022) 3219 final.	<u>Member States may adopt a plan or</u>	2018/2001 also establishes that	<u>Member States may adopt a plan or</u>
	plans to designate dedicated	Member States may adopt a plan	<u>plans to designate dedicated</u>
	infrastructure areas for the	or plans to designate dedicated	infrastructure areas for the
	development of grid and storage	infrastructure areas for the	development of grid and storage
	projects that are necessary to	development of grid and storage	projects that are necessary to
	integrate renewable energy into the	projects that are necessary to	integrate renewable energy into the
	electricity system, where such	integrate renewable energy into	electricity system, where such

Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	development is not expected to have	the electricity system, where such	development is not expected to have
	significant environmental impacts	development is not expected to	significant environmental impacts
	or such impacts can be duly	have significant environmental	or such impacts can be duly
	mitigated or, where not possible,	impacts or such impacts can be	mitigated or, where not possible,
	compensated. The aim of such	duly mitigated or, where not	compensated. The aim of such
	areas shall be to support and	possible, compensated. The aim of	areas shall be to support and
	complement the renewables	such areas shall be to support and	complement the renewables
	acceleration areas. In the	complement the renewables	acceleration areas. In the
	designation of renewables go-	acceleration areas. In the	designation of renewables go-
	toacceleration areas and dedicated	designation of renewables go -	toacceleration areas and dedicated
	<i>infrastructure</i> areas, Member States	toacceleration areas and dedicated	<i>infrastructure</i> areas, Member States
	should avoid protected areas and	infrastructure areas, Member States	should avoid protected areas and
	consider their national nature	should avoid protected areas and	consider their national nature
	restoration plans. Member States	consider their national nature	restoration plans. Member States
	should coordinate the development	restoration plans. Member States	should coordinate the development
	of national restoration plans with the	should coordinate the development	of national restoration plans with the
	mapping of areas necessary for	of national restoration plans with the	mapping of areas necessary for
	national contribution towards the	mapping of areas necessary for	national contribution towards the
	2030 renewable energy target and,	national contribution towards the	2030 renewable energy target and,
	where relevant, with the designation		where relevant, with the designation
		2030 renewable energy target and, where relevant, with the	of the renewables go toacceleration
	of the renewables go to acceleration areas and dedicated grid areas.	,	areas and dedicated grid areas.
		designation of the renewables go- toacceleration areas and dedicated	
	During the preparation of the nature		During the preparation of the nature
	restoration plans, Member States	grid areas. During the preparation of	restoration plans, Member States
	should ensure synergies with the	the nature restoration plans, Member	should ensure synergies with the
	build-up of renewable energy and	States should ensure synergies with	build-up of renewable energy and
	energy infrastructure and with the	the build-up of renewable energy	energy infrastructure and with the
	already designated renewables go-	and energy infrastructure and	already designated renewables go-to
	toacceleration areas and dedicated	with the already designated	acceleration areas and dedicated
	grid areas and ensure that-the	renewables go-to-acceleration areas	grid_areas and ensure that_the
	functioning of <i>thethese</i> renewables	and dedicated grid areas and	functioning of <i>thethese</i> renewables
	go-to_areas, including the	ensure that- the functioning of	go-to-areas, including the permitting
	permitting procedures applicable in	thethese renewables go-to-areas,	procedures applicable in the these
	the these renewables go to areas	including the permitting procedures	renewables <i>go-to</i> -areas foreseen by
	foreseen by Directive (EU)	applicable in thethese renewables	Directive (EU) 2018/2001, remain
	2018/2001, remain unchanged.	go-to-areas foreseen by Directive	unchanged.
		(EU) 2018/2001, remain unchanged.	
	1. Communication from the Commission to		1. Communication from the Commission to

Comm	ission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		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). 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.	 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). 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. 	 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). 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.
Recital 62				
 (62) In order with restoration already been p in Member St restoration plat those restoration them into accourgency signal report for taking restoration of Member State those measured 	to ensure synergies on measures that have olanned or put in place ates, the national ans should recognise on measures and take ount. In light of the lled by the 2022 IPCC ng actions on degraded ecosystems, es should implement es in parallel with the 5 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.

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G	73	(63) The national restoration plans should also take into account the results of research projects relevant for assessing the condition of ecosystems, identifying and putting in place restoration measures, and monitoring purposes.	(63) The national restoration plans and the measures to restore habitats as well as the measures to prevent habitats from 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.	(63) The national restoration plans and the measures to restore habitats as well as the measures to prevent habitats from 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.	(63) The national restoration plans and the measures to restore habitats as well as the measures to prevent habitats from 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.
	Recital 64	1	•		
G	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	(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	(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	(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

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		exceptionally rich biodiversity value.	exceptionally rich biodiversity value. <u>At the same time the associated</u> <u>costs for protecting and restoring</u> <u>those ecosystems and the</u> <u>remoteness, insularity, small size,</u> <u>difficult topography and climate of</u> <u>the outermost regions should be</u> <u>taken into account, in particular</u> <u>when preparing the national</u> <u>restoration plans. Member States</u> <u>are encouraged to include, on a</u> <u>yoluntary basis, specific restoration</u> <u>measures in those outermost</u> <u>regions that do not fall within the</u> <u>scope of this Regulation.</u>	exceptionally rich biodiversity value. At the same time the associated 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.	exceptionally rich biodiversity value. <u>At the same time the associated</u> <u>costs for protecting and restoring</u> <u>those ecosystems and the</u> <u>remoteness, insularity, small size,</u> <u>difficult topography and climate of</u> <u>the outermost regions should be</u> <u>taken into account, in particular</u> <u>when preparing the national</u> <u>restoration plans. Member States</u> <u>are encouraged to include, on a</u> <u>voluntary basis, specific restoration</u> <u>measures in those outermost</u> <u>regions that don't fall within the</u> <u>scope of this Regulation.</u>
	Recital 6	5			
G	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, <i>including their</i> <i>adequacy for meeting the Union's</i> <i>overarching objectives to jointly</i> <i>cover, as a Union target,</i> <i>throughout the areas and</i> <i>ecosystems within the scope of this</i> <u>Regulation, by 2030, at least 20 %</u> <i>of land and 20 % of the sea areas</i>

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					and, by 2050, all ecosystems in need of restoration, the objectives to restore at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030 as well as the contribution to the commitment of planting at least 3 billion additional trees in the Union by 2030.
	Recital 66	5			
G	76	(66) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 has shown that a substantial share of the information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC ¹ 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-	(66) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 has shown that a substantial share of the information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC ¹ 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-	(66) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 has shown that a substantial share of the information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC ¹ 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-	(66) The Commission's State of Nature Report from 2020 has shown that a substantial share of the information reported by Member States in accordance with Article 17 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC ¹ 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-

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	funded research and innovation projects, new technologies, such as in-situ monitoring and remote sensing using space data and services delivered under the Union's Space programme (EGNOS/Galileo and Copernicus). The EU missions 'Restore Our Ocean and Waters', 'Adaptation to Climate Change', and 'A Soil Deal for Europe' will support the implementation of the restoration targets ² . <u>1. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May</u> 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).	funded research and innovation projects, new technologies, such as in-situ monitoring and remote sensing using space data and services delivered under the Union's Space programme (EGNOS/Galileo and Copernicus). The EU missions 'Restore Our Ocean and Waters', 'Adaptation to Climate Change', and 'A Soil Deal for Europe' will support the implementation of the restoration targets ² . <u>1. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May</u> 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).	funded research and innovation projects, new technologies, such as in-situ monitoring and remote sensing using space data and services delivered under the Union's Space programme (EGNOS/Galileo and Copernicus). The EU missions 'Restore Our Ocean and Waters', 'Adaptation to Climate Change', and 'A Soil Deal for Europe' will support the implementation of the restoration targets ² . <u>1. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May</u> 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 Parliament, the Council, the European Missions COM(2021) 609 final).	funded research and innovation projects, new technologies, such as in-situ monitoring and remote sensing using space data and services delivered under the Union's Space programme (EGNOS/Galileo and Copernicus). The EU missions 'Restore Our Ocean and Waters', 'Adaptation to Climate Change', and 'A Soil Deal for Europe' will support the implementation of the restoration targets ² . <u>1. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May</u> 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).
Recital 6	6a			
76a		(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	(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	(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

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		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 should be based on the best available knowledge and latest technical and scientific progress.	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 should be based on the best available knowledge and latest technical and scientific progress.	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 should be based on the best available knowledge and latest technical and scientific progress.
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	(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	(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	(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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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			
	Council ² and Directive (EU)			
	2019/1024 of the European			
	Parliament and of the Council ³ .			
	<u>1</u> . Directive 2003/4/EC of the European	<u>1</u> . Directive 2003/4/EC of the European	1. Directive 2003/4/EC of the European	<u>1</u> . Directive 2003/4/EC of the European
	Parliament and of the Council of 28 January	Parliament and of the Council of 28 January	Parliament and of the Council of 28 January	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	Parliament and of the Council of 14 March	Parliament and of the Council of 14 March	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).	25.4.2007, p. 1).	25.4.2007, p. 1).	25.4.2007, p. 1).
	3. Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European			
	Parliament and of the Council of 20 June	Parliament and of the Council of 20 June	Parliament and of the Council of 20 June	Parliament and of the Council of 20 June
	2019 on open data and the re-use of public	2019 on open data and the re-use of public	2019 on open data and the re-use of public	2019 on open data and the re-use of public
	sector information (OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p.			
	56).	56).	56).	56).
Recital 68	3			
78	(68) In order to ensure an effective			
	implementation of this Regulation,			
	the Commission should support			
	Member States upon request through			
	the Technical Support Instrument ¹ ,			
	which provides tailor-made technical			
	support to design and implement			
	reforms. The technical support			
	involves, for example, strengthening			
	the administrative capacity,	the administrative capacity,	the administrative capacity,	the administrative capacity,

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	harmonising the legislative frameworks, and sharing relevant best practices.			
	1. Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of theEuropean Parliament and of the Council of10 February 2021 establishing a TechnicalSupport 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 6	59			
۶ 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 7	70	L		
۶ 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	(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	(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	(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

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on nature restoration (Text with EEA relevance) 2022/0195(COD) 16-11-2023 at 19h17 73/210

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restoration plans, in their national			
budgets and reflect how Union			
funding is used. Regarding the			
Union funding, expenditure under			
the Union budget and Union			
financing programmes, such as the			
Programme for the Environment and			
Climate Action $(LIFE)^1$, the			
European Maritime Fisheries and			
Aquaculture Fund $(EMFAF)^2$, the			
European Agricultural Fund for			
Rural Development (EAFRD) ³ , the	Rural Development (EAFRD) ³ , the	Rural Development (EAFRD) ³ , the	Rural Development $(EAFRD)^3$, the
European Agricultural Guarantee	European Agricultural Guarantee	European Agricultural Guarantee	European Agricultural Guarantee
Fund (EAGF), the European			
Regional Development Fund	Regional Development Fund	Regional Development Fund	Regional Development Fund
(ERDF), the Cohesion Fund ⁴ and the			
Just Transition Fund ⁵ , as well as the	Just Transition Fund ⁵ , as well as the	Just Transition Fund ⁵ , as well as the	Just Transition Fund ⁵ , as well as the
Union framework programme for			
research and innovation, Horizon			
Europe ⁶ , contributes to biodiversity			
objectives with the ambition to			
dedicate 7,5 % in 2024, and 10 % in	dedicate 7,5 % in 2024, and 10 % in	dedicate 7,5 % in 2024, and 10 % in	dedicate 7,5 % in 2024, and 10 % in
2026 and in 2027 of annual spending			
under the 2021-2027 Multiannual			
Financial Framework ⁷ to			
biodiversity objectives. The	biodiversity objectives. The	biodiversity objectives. The	biodiversity objectives. The
Recovery and Resilience Facility			
(RRF) ⁸ is a further source of funding	(RRF) ⁸ is a further source of funding	(RRF) ⁸ is a further source of funding	(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,			
by way of mainstreaming available			

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financial resources in an effective and efficient way.	financial resources in an effective and efficient way.	financial resources in an effective and efficient way.	financial resources in an effective and efficient way.
and efficient way. 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). 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). 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). 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). 5. Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of	and efficient way. 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). 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). 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). 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). 5. Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of	and efficient way. 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). 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). 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). 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). 5. Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of	and efficient way. 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). 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). 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). 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). 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). 6. Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – 	 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231 30.06.2021, p. 1). 6. Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – 	 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231 30.06.2021, p. 1). 6. Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – 	 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231 30.06.2021, p. 1). 6. Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and
the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for	the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for	the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for	the Framework Programme for Resear Innovation, laying down its rules for

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	 participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013(OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1). 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 4331, 22.12.2020, p. 11). 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). 	 participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013(OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1). 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 4331, 22.12.2020, p. 11). 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). 	 participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013(OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1). 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 4331, 22.12.2020, p. 11). 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). 	 participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013(OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 1). 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). 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).
Recital 7	0a			
۶ 80a				(70a) The preparation of the national restoration plans should 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.
Recital 7	1			
G 81	(71) A range of EU, national and private initiatives are available to stimulate private financing, such as the InvestEU Programme ¹ , which offers opportunities to mobilise public and private finance to support	(71) A range of EU, national and private initiatives are available to stimulate private financing, such as the InvestEU Programme ¹ , which offers opportunities to mobilise public and private finance to support	(71) A range of EU, national and private initiatives are available to stimulate private financing, such as the InvestEU Programme ¹ , which offers opportunities to mobilise public and private finance to support	(71) A range of EU, national and private initiatives are available to stimulate private financing, such as the InvestEU Programme ¹ , which offers opportunities to mobilise public and private finance to support

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		inter alia the enhancement of nature and biodiversity by means of green and blue infrastructure projects, and carbon farming as a green business- model ² . 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).	inter alia the enhancement of nature and biodiversity by means of green and blue infrastructure projects, and carbon farming as a green business- model ² . T. 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).	inter alia the enhancement of nature and biodiversity by means of green and blue infrastructure projects, and carbon farming as a green business- model ² . 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).	inter alia the enhancement of nature and biodiversity by means of green and blue infrastructure projects, and carbon farming as a green business- model ² . <i>Funding nature restoration</i> <i>measures on the ground, through</i> <i>private or public financing,</i> <i>including result-based support and</i> <i>innovative schemes such as carbon</i> <i>removal certification schemes, can</i> <i>be promoted. Private investment</i> <i>can also be incentivised through</i> <i>public investment schemes,</i> <i>including financial instruments,</i> <i>subsidies and other instruments,</i> <i>provided State aid rules are</i> <i>complied with.</i> 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).
R	ecital 7	1a			
G	81a		(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,	(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	(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,

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		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.	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.	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.
Recital	71b			
د 81b		(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	(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	(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

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		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.	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.	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.
Recital 7	2			
G 82	(72) Member States should promote 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.	(72) Member States should promote 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.	(72) Member States should promote 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.	(72) Member States should promote a fair and cross-society approach in the preparation and implementation of their national restoration plans. 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, by including processes for participation of the public, 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 and by considering the needs of local communities and stakeholders.

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Recital	73			
s 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 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. <u>1. Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the</u> 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.	 (73) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, CAP Strategic Plans are meant to contribute to the achievement of, and be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in, or deriving from, the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII to that Regulation. This Regulation on nature restoration should be taken into account 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. 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 Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013. 	 (73) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, CAP Strategic Plans are meant to contribute to the achievement of, and be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in, or deriving from, the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII to that Regulation. This Regulation on nature restoration should be taken into account 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. 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 Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1307/2013. 	 (73) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, CAP Strategic Plans are meant to contribute to the achievement of, and be consistent with, the long-term national targets set out in, or deriving from, the legislative acts listed in Annex XIII to that Regulation. This Regulation on nature restoration should be taken into account 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. 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.
Recital	74			
۶ 84	(74) In line with the commitment in the 8 th Environment Action	(74) In line with the commitment in the 8 th Environment Action	(74) In line with the commitment in the 8 th Environment Action	(74) In line with the commitment in the 8 th Environment Action

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		Programme to 2030 ¹ , 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 supporting businesses and other stakeholders in developing standardised natural capital accounting practices.	Programme to 2030 ¹ , 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 supporting businesses and other stakeholders in developing standardised natural capital accounting practices. <u>1. [Reference to be added when the 8th EAP has been published].</u>	Programme to 2030 ¹ , 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 supporting businesses and other stakeholders in developing standardised natural capital accounting practices. <u>1. [Reference to be added when the 8th EAP has been published].</u>	Programme to 2030 ¹ , 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 supporting businesses and other stakeholders in developing standardised natural capital accounting practices. <u>1. [Reference to be added when the 8th EAP has been published].</u>
	Recital 7	5		1	
G	85	(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	(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 <i>groupgroups</i> of habitats, to <i>update the information</i> <i>onadapt the list of bird species used</i> <i>for</i> 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 <i>listlists</i> of marine <i>habitats and</i> species <i>to the</i> <i>latest scientific evidence and the</i> <i>examples of restoration</i> <i>measures and the examples of</i> <i>restoration measures to technical</i>	(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 groupgroups of habitats, to update the information onadapt the list of bird species used for 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 listlists of marine habitats and species to the latestand the examples of restoration measures to technical and scientific evidence and the examples of restoration	(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 <i>groupgroups</i> of habitats, to <i>update the information</i> <i>onadapt the list of bird species used</i> <i>for</i> 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 <i>listlists</i> of marine <i>habitats and</i> species <i>to the</i> <i>latestand the examples of</i> <i>restoration measures to technical</i> <i>and</i> scientific <i>evidence and the</i> <i>examples of restoration</i>

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	work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making ⁵² . In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.	and scientific progress, to take into account experience from the application of the Regulation or to ensure consistency with the EUNIS habitat types. It is of 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-Making ⁵² . In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.	measuresprogress, to take into account experience from the application of the Regulation or to ensure consistency with the EUNIS habitat types. It is of 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-Making ⁵² . In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.	measures progress, to take into account experience from the application of the Regulation or to ensure consistency with the EUNIS habitat types. It is of 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-Making ⁵² . In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.
Recital 7	6	L		
86	(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	(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	(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	(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

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	Commission Pronosal	FP Mandata	Council Mandata	Draft Agreement
	Commission Proposal Annex IV to this Regulation and the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to develop a framework for setting the satisfactory levels of pollinators, of indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV to this Regulation and of indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to set out a uniform format for the national restoration plans, to set out the format, structure and detailed arrangements for reporting data and information electronically to the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and the Council ¹ .	EP Mandate Annex IV to this Regulation and the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to <i>develop a</i> <i>frameworkestablish guiding</i> <i>frameworks</i> for setting the satisfactory levels of <i>urban green</i> <i>space, of urban tree canopy cover</i> <i>in urban ecosystems, of</i> 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 Council ¹ .	Council Mandate Annex IV to this Regulation and the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to develop a frameworkestablish guiding frameworks 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 Council ¹ .	Draft Agreement Annex IV to this Regulation and the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI to this Regulation, to develop a frameworkestablish guiding frameworkestablish guiding frameworks 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 Council ¹ .
Recital 77	7			
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	Draft Agreement
		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.
Re	cital 7	7a	Γ		
G	87a				(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 this Regulation to the extent and for such period as is strictly necessary, and for a maximum of twelve months, while preserving the

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				objectives of this Regulation.
Recital 7	Q			
Recital 7	o 			
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 <i>of the Treaty on European</i> <i>UnionTEU</i> . 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 <i>of the Treaty on European</i> <i>UnionTEU</i> . 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	<u> </u>		1	
90	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

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	(1)			
s 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)		I	
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, resilient and productive ecosystems across the Union'sMember States' land and sea areas through the restoration of degraded ecosystems; 	(a) the continuous, long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient nature across the <u>Union'sMember States'</u> land and sea areas through the restoration of ecosystems;	(a) the- <i>continuous</i> , long-term and sustained recovery of biodiverse and resilient- <i>nature_ecosystems</i> across the <i>Union'sMember States'</i> land and sea areas through the restoration of <i>degraded</i> ecosystems;
Article 1	(1), point (b)		•	
³ 94	(b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation;	(b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation- <i>and</i> , climate change adaptation, <i>including</i> <i>food security, energy transition and</i> <i>social housing, and land</i> <i>degradation neutrality</i> ;	(b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation-and, climate change adaptation and land degradation neutrality;	(b) achieving the Union's overarching objectives concerning climate change mitigation- <i>and</i> , climate change adaptation <i>and land</i> <i>degradation neutrality</i> ;
Article 1	(1), point (ba)		1	1
94a				(ba) enhancing food security;
Article 1	(1), point (c)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- -
95	(c) meeting the Union's	(c) meeting the Union's	(c) meeting the Union's	(c) meeting the Union's

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	international commitments.	international commitments.	international commitments.	international commitments.
Article 1	(2)			
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 cover, by 2030, at least 20 % of the Union's land and 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, <i>without delay</i> , effective and area-based restoration measures <i>which together shall with the aim to jointly</i> cover, <i>as a Union target, throughout the areas and ecosystems within the scope as defined in Article 2</i> , by 2030, at least 20 % of <i>the Union's</i> land and <i>20 % of the</i> 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 shallwith the aim to jointly cover, as a Union target, throughout the areas and ecosystems within the scope as defined in Article 2, by 2030, at least 20 % of the Union's land and 20 % of the 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 with the aim to jointly cover, a Union target, throughout the areas and ecosystems within the scope as defined in Article 2, 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)			-
96a		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.		2a. Delete
Article 2				
97	Article 2 Geographical scope	Article 2 Geographical scope	Article 2 Geographical scope	Article 2 Geographical scope

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
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		(aa) in the coastal waters, as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC, of <u>Member States, their seabed and</u> their subsoil;	(aa) in the coastal waters, as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC, of Member States, their seabed and their subsoil;	(aa) in the coastal waters, as defined by Directive 2000/60/EC, of Member States, their seabed and their subsoil;
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</u> exercises sovereign rights <u>or</u> <u>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</u> exercises sovereign rights <u>or</u> <u>jurisdiction</u> , in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
Article 2,	first paragraph a		•	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
۶ 100a		This Regulation only applies to ecosystems in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaties apply.	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</u> <u>ecosystems in the European</u> <u>territory of the Member States to</u> <u>which the Treaties apply.</u>
Article 3	·			
g 101	Article 3 Definitions	Article 3 Definitions	Article 3 Definitions	Article 3 Definitions
Article 3,	first paragraph			
۶ 102	The following definitions apply:	The following definitions apply:	The following definitions apply:	The following definitions apply:
Article 3,	, first paragraph, point (1)			
۶ 103	(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, <i>fungi</i> 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, <i>fungi</i> 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)		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
⁶ 104	(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 cyclehabitat of a species as defined in point (f) of Article 1 of Directive 92/43/EEC;	(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 cyclehabitat of a species as defined in point (f) of Article 1 of Directive 92/43/EEC;	(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 cyclehabitat of a species as defined in point (f) of Article 1 of Directive 92/43/EEC;

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5 (3) 'restoration' means the process of actively or passively assisting the recovery of an ecosystem towards or to good condition, of a habitat type to the highest level of condition attainable and to its favourable reference area, of a habitat of a species to a sufficient quality and quantity, or of species populations to satisfactory levels, as a means of conserving or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience; the restoration of ecosystem resilience; the restoration of abitat type to ecosystem resilience; the restoration of abitat 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 to a sufficient quality and quantity and quantity and quantity or of species repulations to in accordance with Article 5 (1), (2) and (3) and fulfilling targets and obligations under Articles 5 (1), (2) and (3) and fulfilling targets and obligations under the order of the including reaching astisfactory levels of including reaching astisfactory levels of inficients with the set of the including reaching the populations to in Articles 8 (1), 9 (2) and	'restoration' means the process actively or passively assisting the overy of an ecosystem in order improve its structure and actions with the aim of aserving or enhancing diversity and ecosystem ilience; the restoration of asystems for the purposes of this gulation is done through proving -towards or to good adition, of a habitat type, its re- ablishing to favourable arence area and improving to ficient quality and quantity-to highest level of condition attable and to its favourable erence area, of a habitat of a access in accordance with Article paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 and ticle 5, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 d fulfilling targets and ligations under Articles 6 to 10 luding reaching to a sufficient abity and quantity, or of species pulations to satisfactory levels of licators referred to in Articles	(3) 'restoration' means the process of actively or passively assisting the recovery of an ecosystem <u>in order</u> 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 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 <u>in accordance</u> with Article 4, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 and fulfilling targets and obligations under Articles 6 to 10 including reaching to satisfactory levels of indicators referred to in Articles 8(1), 9(2) and 10(2) as a means of

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(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' of a habitat type means a state where theits key characteristics of an ecosystem, namely its physical, chemical, compositional, structural and functional state, and its landscape and seascape characteristics, in particular its structure and functions and its typical species or typical species composition reflect the high level of ecological integrity, stability and resilience necessary to 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;	(4) 'good condition' of a habitat type means a state where theits 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 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;	(4) 'good condition' of a habitat type means a state where theits 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 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;
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	(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</u> <u>species or typical</u> species <u>composition</u> , and all its significant	(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	(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 <i>typical</i> <i>species or typical</i> species <i>composition</i> , and all its significant

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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;	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 to Directive 92/43/EEC, such re- establishment contributes to 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;	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 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;	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</u> <u>type concerned is listed in Annex I</u> of Directive 92/43/EEC, such re- establishment contributes to 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;
Article 3	, first paragraph, point (6)	I		
 G 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, 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	(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	(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</u> <u>maintaining favourable</u> <u>conservation status of species</u> <u>according to the Article 1, point (i)</u> of Directive 92/43/EEC for species <u>listed in Annex II, IV or V of that</u> <u>Directive and securing populations</u> of wild bird species covered by <u>Directive 2009/147/EC and, in</u>

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			addition, in marine ecosystems, contributing to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;	addition, in marine ecosystems, contributing to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;	addition, in marine ecosystems, contributing to achieving or maintaining good environmental status according to Article 3(5) of Directive 2008/56/EC;
Art	icle 3,	first paragraph, point (7)		·	
	09	(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, 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;	(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, 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;
Art	icle 3,	first paragraph, point (7a)	1	1	
с <u>1</u> (09a		<u>(7a)</u> <u>'deterioration' means causing</u> <u>a net adverse effect on the habitat</u> <u>types and habitats of species</u>		<u>(7a)</u> <u>Delete</u>

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		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 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.		
Article	, first paragraph, point (7b)			
۶ 109b				(7b) "very common and widespread habitat type" means a habitat type that occurs in several biogeographical regions in the Union with a range exceeding 10 000 km ² .
Article 3	3, first paragraph, point (8)			
с 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 <i>animal</i> <i>insect</i> 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 <i>animal</i> <i>insect</i> 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)	1	1	
с 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;	(9) 'decline of pollinator populations' means a decrease in abundance or diversity, or both, of pollinators;

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Art	ticle 3,	first paragraph, point (9a)			
с 1	11a		(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);	(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);	(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);
Art	ticle 3,	first paragraph, point (10)			
G]	112	 (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; 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). 	 (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; 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). 	 (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; 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). 	 (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; 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).
	ticle 3, 12a	first paragraph, point (10a)	(10a) 'urban centres' and 'urban clusters' means territorial units classified in cities and towns and	(10a) 'urban centres' and 'urban clusters' means territorial units classified in cities and towns and	(10a) 'urban centres' and 'urban clusters' means territorial units classified in cities and towns and

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			suburbs using the grid-based typology established in accordance with Article 4b.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	suburbs using the grid-based typology established in accordance with Article 4b.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	suburbs using the grid-based typology established in accordance with Article 4b.2 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;
	Article 3,	first paragraph, point (11)		I	
G	113	(11) 'cities' means LAUs where at least 50 % of the population lives in one or more urban centres, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	(11) 'cities' means LAUs where at least 50 % of the population lives in one or more urban centres, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	(11) 'cities' means LAUs where at least 50 % of the population lives in one or more urban centres, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;	(11) 'cities' means LAUs where at least 50 % of the population lives in one or more urban centres, measured using the degree of urbanisation established in accordance with Article 4b.3, point (a), of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003;
	Article 3,	first paragraph, point (12)		Г	
G	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)			
G	114a		(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	(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	(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

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		located in the same city or the same town and suburb as those urban centres or urban clusters;	clusters, and located in the same city or the same town and suburb as those urban centres or urban clusters;	located in the same city or the same town and suburb as those urban centres or urban clusters;
Article	3, first paragraph, point (13)	·		
• 115	(13) 'urban green space' means all green urban areas; broad-leaved forests; coniferous forests; mixed forests; natural grasslands; moors and heathlands; transitional woodland-shrubs and sparsely vegetated areas - as found within cities or towns and suburbs calculated on the basis of data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 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).	 (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 – asthe total area of trees, bushes, shrubs, permanent herbaceous vegetation, lichens and mosses, ponds and watercourses 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, and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by that Member State; 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 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69). 	 (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-the total area of trees, bushes, shrubs, permanent herbaceous vegetation, lichens and mosses, ponds and watercourses 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, and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by that Member State; 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 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69). 	 (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 the total area of trees, bushes, shrubs, permanent herbaceous vegetation, lichens and mosses, ponds and watercourses 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, and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by 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 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69).

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Article 3,	first paragraph, point (14)	T	[1
116	(14) 'urban tree canopy cover' means the total area of tree cover within cities and towns and suburbs, calculated on the basis of the Tree Cover Density data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council.	(14) 'urban tree canopy cover' means the total area of tree cover within cities and towns and suburbs, calculated on the basis of the Tree Cover Density data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council, <i>and</i> , <i>if available for the Member State</i> <i>concerned, other appropriate</i> <i>supplementary data provided by</i> <i>that Member State</i> ;	(14) 'urban tree canopy cover' means the total area of tree cover within cities and towns and suburbs, calculated on the basis of the Tree Cover Density data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council-, and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by that Member State;	(14) 'urban tree canopy cover' means the total area of tree cover within cities and towns and suburbs, calculated on the basis of the Tree Cover Density data provided by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council-, and, if available for the Member State concerned, other appropriate supplementary data provided by that Member State;
116a	first paragraph, point (14a)	(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;	(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;	(14a) <u>'free flowing river' means a</u> 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;
Article 3,	first paragraph, point (14b)			
116b		(14b) 'rewetting peatland' means the process of changing a drained peat soil towards a wet soil;	(14b) 'rewetting peatland' means the process of changing a drained peat soil towards a wet soil;	(14b) <u>'rewetting peatland' means</u> the process of changing a drained peat soil towards a wet soil;
Article 3	first paragraph, point (15)	1	1	1

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۶ 117	 (15) 'renewables go-to area' means renewables go-to area as defined in point 9(a) of Article 2 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. 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. 	 (15) 'renewables go-toacceleration area' means renewables go- toacceleration area as defined in point 9(a) of Article 2 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. 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. 	 (15) 'renewables go toacceleration area' area' means renewables go-toacceleration area as defined in point 9(a) of Article 2 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹. ¹. 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. 	(15) 'renewables $\frac{go - to acceleration}{area}$ ' area' means renewables $\frac{go}{go}$ - to acceleration area as defined in point 9(a) of Article 2 of Directive 2018/2001/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council $\frac{1}{2}$. ⁴ .
CHAPTER	RII			
۶ 118	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				
٥ 119	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			
٥ 120	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	1. Member States shall <u>aim to</u> put in place the restoration measures <u>in</u> <u>Natura 2000 sites</u> that are necessary to <u>improve to good condition</u> areasmove towards reaching	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	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

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	good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	<u>favourable conservation status</u> of habitat types listed in Annex I which are not in good condition. Such measures shall be <u>put</u> in place on at <u>least 30 % of the Natura 2000</u> <u>network</u> area of <u>each group of</u> habitat types listed in Annex I that <u>isare</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.	good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.:	good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I that is not in good condition, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.
Article 4,	, paragraph 1, point (a)			
∝ 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;	(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;
Article 4,	, paragraph 1, point (b)	I	I	
۵ 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.	(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.
Article 4	(1), second subparagraph			
6 120c				For the purpose of this paragraph,

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				Member States shall, as appropriate, until 2030 give priority to restoration measures in areas that are located in Natura 2000 sites.
Article 4	(1a), first subparagraph			
6 120d				Ia By way of derogation from paragraph 1, points (a) and (b), Member States may, where duly justified and for the purposes of that paragraph, exclude from the relevant group of habitat types those very common and widespread habitat types that cover more than 3 % of their European territory. Where that derogation is applied, Member States shall by 2050, for each of those habitat types, put in place restoration measures on a percentage representing at least 80 % of the area that is not in good condition. In addition, Member States shall put in place restoration measures on at least one third of that percentage by 2030 and on at least two thirds of that percentage by 2040. The derogation referred to in the first subparagraph can only be applied if it is ensured that the percentage referred to in that subparagraph does not prevent the favourable conservation status for each of those habitat types, as determined pursuant to Article 1,

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				point (e), of Directive 92/43/EEC, from being achieved or maintained at national biogeographical level.
Artic	cle 4(1b), first subparagraph	1		
s 120				1b. If the derogation pursuant to paragraph 1a is applied, the obligation pursuant to paragraph 1, point (a) to put in place restoration measures by 2030 shall apply to the total area of all remaining habitat types listed in Annex I that is not in good condition and the obligation pursuant to paragraph 1, point (b) to put in place restoration measures by 2040 and 2050 shall apply to the remaining areas of the relevant groups of habitat types listed in Annex I that are not in good condition.
Artic	cle 4(2), first subparagraph			
۰ 12	2. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex I in areas not covered by those habitat types. Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed to reach the total favourable reference area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex I, as quantified in the national restoration plan referred to	2. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex I in areas not covered by those habitat types. Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed with the aim to reach the totaltheir favourable reference area. Such measures shall be in place in areas necessary to ensure fulfilment of	2. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex I in areas not covered by those habitat types 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	2. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types listed in Annex I in areas not covered by those habitat types <u>with</u> the aim to reach their favourable <u>reference area</u> . 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

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	in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100 % of that surface by 2050.	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.	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.	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.
Article	4(1b), third subparagraph	1	1	
c 121a				2a. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, if Member States consider that it is not possible to put in place restoration measures by 2050 that are necessary to achieve the favourable reference area of a specific habitat type on 100 % of the surface, they may set the percentage at a level between 90 % and 100 % in their national restoration plans as referred to in Article 12 and provide adequate justifications. If such a percentage is set, the relevant Member State shall gradually put in place restoration measures that are necessary to achieve such percentage by 2050. By 2030, those restoration measures shall cover at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed to reach such percentage by 2050 and by 2040, they shall cover at least 60 % of that additional overall surface.

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	Article 4	(2), second subparagraph			
G	121b				 <u>2b.</u> <u>If the derogation pursuant to</u> paragraph 2a is applied to specific habitat types, the obligation laid down in paragraph 2 to put in place restoration measures shall apply to the remaining habitat types that are part of the groups of habitat types listed in Annex I to which these specific habitat types belong. singular vs plural Lawyer-linguists to agree
	Article 4	(3)			
G	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 connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species listed in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of wild birds covered by Directive 2009/147/EC that are, <i>in addition to</i> <i>the restoration measures in</i> <i>accordance with paragraphs 1 and</i> 2 of this Article, necessary to improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re- establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species listed in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the 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 improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re- establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.	3. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures for the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of the species listed in Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and of the terrestrial, coastal and freshwater habitats of wild birds covered by Directive 2009/147/EC that are, <i>in addition to</i> <i>the restoration measures in</i> <i>accordance with paragraphs 1 and</i> 2 of this Article, necessary to improve the quality and quantity of those habitats, including by re- establishing them, and to enhance connectivity, until sufficient quality and quantity of those habitats is achieved.

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	Article 4	4)			
6	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. <i>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 appropriate taking into account the diversity of situations in various regions as referred to in Article 11(9a).</i>	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 appropriate taking into account the diversity of situations in various regions as referred to in Article 11(9a).	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. <i>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 appropriate taking into account the diversity of situations in various regions as referred to in Article 11(9a).</i>
	Article 4(4a)	1		
G	123a		<u>4a. Member States shall ensure, by</u> 2030 at the latest, that the condition	4a. Member States shall ensure, by 2030 at the latest, that the	4a. Member States shall ensure, by 2030 at the latest, that the condition

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			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.	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.	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)			
G	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.	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)			
G	125	6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the	6. Member States shall <u>endeavour</u> <u>to</u> ensure that the <u>areas that are</u> <u>subject to restoration measures in</u> <u>accordance with paragraphs 1, 2</u> <u>and 3 show a continuous</u> <u>improvement in the condition of the</u> <u>habitat types listed in Annex I until</u> <u>good condition is reached, and a</u> <u>continuous improvement of thetotal</u> <u>national area in good condition and</u> <u>the total amount of area with a</u> <u>sufficient</u> quality of the habitats of the species referred to in <u>paragraph</u> <u>3, until the sufficient quality of those</u> <u>habitats is reached. Member States</u>	6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. Member States shall ensure that areas in which good condition has been reached, and in which the	6. Member States shall <i>put in place</i> <i>measures which shall aim to</i> ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex I until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached. <i>Without prejudice to Directive</i> <i>92/43/EEC</i> , Member States shall <i>put</i>

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	sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not deteriorate.	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.paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 does not significantly decrease over time.	sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, do not significantly deteriorate.	<i>in place measures which shall aim</i> <i>to</i> 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 <i>significantly</i> deteriorate.
Article 4	(7)	1		
۶ 126	7. Member States shall ensure that areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I occur do not deteriorate.	deleted	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 achieve the restoration targets set out in paragraph 1-do not deteriorate.	7. <u>Without prejudice to Directive</u> <u>92/43/EEC</u> , Member States shall, <u>no</u> <u>later than by the date of publication</u> <u>of their national restoration plans</u> <u>in accordance with Article 14(6)</u> , <u>endeavour to put in place necessary</u> <u>measures with the aim to prevent</u> <u>significant deterioration of ensure</u> <u>that</u> areas where the habitat types listed in Annex I occur, <u>which are in</u> <u>good condition or are necessary to</u> <u>achieve the restoration targets set</u> <u>out in paragraph 10 do not</u> deteriorate .
Article 4	(7a)	I 		
۵ 126a				7a.With regard to paragraphs 6and 7, outside Natura 2000 sites,Member States may, in the absenceof alternatives, apply the non-deterioration requirement at thelevel of each biogeographicalregion of their territory for eachhabitat type and each habitat of

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					species, provided that the Member State concerned notifies its intention to apply this paragraph to the Commission by [OP: please insert the date = 6 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and fulfils the obligations set out in Article 12(2ca), Article 17(1i), Article 18(1) and Article 18(2aa).
	Article 4(8)			
G	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 <i>paragraphs 6 and 7paragraph</i> <u>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 7paragraph 6 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 is justified if it isobligation referred to in paragraph 6 does not apply to deterioration caused by:
	Article 4(8), point (a)			
G	128	(a) force majeure;	(a) force majeure <u>including natural</u> <u>disasters</u> ;	(a) force majeure including natural disasters ;	(a) force majeure <u>including natural</u> <u>disasters</u> ;
	Article 4(8), point (b)			
G	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	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; <i>or</i>
	Article 4(8), point (c)		I	
G	130	(c) a project of overriding public	(c) a <u>plan or project of overriding</u>	(c) a plan or project of overriding	(c) a <u>plan or project of overriding</u>

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	interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis.	public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis-:	public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis-; or	public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis .; <i>or</i>
Article 4	(8), point (ca)			
130a		(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		(ca) deleted
Article 4	(8), point (cb)	I	I	I
130b		(cb) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	(ca) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	(ca) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.
Article 4	(8a)			
130c		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:	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:	8a. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the obligation referred to in paragraph 7 does not apply to deterioration caused by:

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	Article 4(8a), point (a)		-	
G	130d		<u>(a)</u> <u>force majeure including</u> <u>natural disasters;</u>	(a) force majeure including natural disasters;	<u>(a)</u> <u>force majeure including</u> <u>natural disasters;</u>
	Article 4(8a), point (b)			
G	130e		(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change;	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change;	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change;
	Article 4(8a), point (c)		-	
G	130f		(c) plans or projects of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available; or	(c) plans or projects of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available; or	(c) plans or projects of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available; or
	Article 4(8a), point (d)			
G	130g		(d) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	(d) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	(d) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.
	Article 4(9)			
G	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:	9. <i>For Within</i> 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)			
G	132				

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	(a) force majeure;	(a) force majeure <i>including natural disasters</i> ;	(a) force majeure including natural disasters ;	(a) force majeure <i>including natural disasters</i> ;
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	(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.	(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:	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 <i>their territory the Member</i> <u>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 territorythe Member State concerned 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 <i>their territorythe Member</i> <i>State concerned</i> 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.	(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)			
° 137a		<u>10a.</u> <u>In the measures to be taken</u> <u>under this Article, Member States</u> <u>shall take into account economic,</u> <u>social and cultural requirements</u> <u>and regional and local</u> <u>particularities, in accordance with</u> <u>Article 2(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC.</u>		<u>Deleted</u>
Article 5		•	•	
۶ 138	Article 5 Restoration of marine ecosystems	Article 5 Restoration of marine ecosystems	Article 5 Restoration of marine ecosystems	Article 5 Restoration of marine ecosystems
Article 5	(-1)(1)	•	•	
⁶ 139	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 area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in 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 <i>on at least 30 % of the</i> <i>area of each group of habitat types</i> <i>listed in Annex II that is not in good</i> <i>condition, as quantified in the</i>	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex II which are not in good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the	1. Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in Annex II which are not in good condition. Such measures shall be in place on at least 30 % of the area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex II that is not in good condition, as quantified in the

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	national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	national restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, on at least 60 % by 2040, and on at least 90 % by 2050.	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)(1), point (a)			
₅ 139a		(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;	(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;	(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)(1), point (b)			
≤ 139b		(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;	(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;	(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)(1), point (c)		·	
۶ 139c		(c) on two thirds of the percentage, referred to in point (d), by 2040 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; and	(c) on two thirds of the percentage, referred to in point (d), by 2040 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, and;	(c) on at least two thirds of the percentage, referred to in point (d), by 2040 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, and;

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	Article 5(-1)(1), point (d)			
G	139d		(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.	(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.	(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), (1) a	F	F	
G	139e		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.	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.	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(-1a), first subparagraph			
G	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 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	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 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	2- Member States shall put in place the restoration measures that are necessary to re-establish the habitat types <u>of groups 1-6</u> listed in Annex II in areas not covered by those habitat types <u>with the aim to reach</u> <u>their favourable reference area</u> . Such measures shall be in place on areas representing at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed to reach the total favourable

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	restoration plan referred to in Article 12, by 2030, at least 60 % of that surface by 2040, and 100 % of that surface by 2050.		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.	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((-1a), second subparagraph			
s 140a				2a. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, if Member States consider that it is not possible to put in place restoration measures by 2050 that are necessary to achieve the favourable reference area of a specific habitat type on 100 % of the surface, they may set the percentage at a level between 90 % and 100 % in their national restoration plans as referred to in Article 12 and provide adequate justifications. If such a percentage is set, the relevant Member State shall gradually put in place restoration measures that are necessary to achieve such percentage by 2050. By 2030, those restoration measures shall cover at least 30 % of the additional overall surface needed to reach such percentage by 2050 and by 2040, they shall cover 60 % of that additional overall surface.
Article 5((-1a), third subparagraph			
۶ 140b				

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				2b. If the derogation pursuant to paragraph 2a is applied to specific habitat types, the obligation laid down in paragraph 2 to put in place restoration measures shall apply to the remaining additional overall surface needed to reach the total favourable reference area of each group of habitat types listed in Annex II to which these specific habitat types belong.
Article 5	(3)			
G 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, <i>in addition to</i> <i>the restoration measures put in</i> <i>place in accordance with</i> <i>paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article</i> , 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.	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, <i>in addition to</i> <i>the restoration measures put in</i> <i>place in accordance with</i> <i>paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article</i> , 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.
Article 5	(4)			
٥ 142	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration	4. The determination of the most suitable areas for restoration

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

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		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.	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.	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(5)	1	1	
° 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.	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.
Article 5	5(6)	I		
۶ 144	6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3 until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached.	6. Member States shall <u>endeavour</u> <u>to</u> ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is	6. Member States shall ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient quality of those habitats is reached.	6. Member States shall <i>put in place</i> <i>measures which shall aim to</i> ensure that the areas that are subject to restoration measures in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 show a continuous improvement in the condition of the habitat types listed in Annex II until good condition is reached, and a continuous improvement of the quality of the habitats of the species referred to in paragraph 3, until the sufficient

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	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.	reached. Member States shall <i>ensure</i> <i>endeavour to put in place, where</i> <i>possible, necessary measures with</i> <i>the aim to prevent</i> 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 <i>significantly</i> deteriorate <i>on a</i> <i>national level</i> .	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.	quality of those habitats is reached. <u>Without prejudice to Directive</u> <u>92/43/EEC</u> , Member States shall <u>put</u> <u>in place measures which shall aim</u> <u>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)			
۶ 145	7. Member States shall ensure that areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II occur do not deteriorate.	deleted	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 achieve the restoration targets set out in paragraph 1 -do not deteriorate.	7. <u>Without prejudice to Directive</u> <u>92/43/EEC</u> , Member States shall, <u>no</u> <u>later than by the date of publication</u> <u>of their national restoration plans</u> <u>in accordance with Article 14(6),</u> <u>endeavour to put in place necessary</u> <u>measures with the aim to prevent</u> <u>significant deterioration of ensure</u> <u>that</u> areas where the habitat types listed in Annex II occur, <u>which are</u> <u>in good condition or are necessary</u> <u>to achieve the restoration targets set</u> <u>out in paragraph 10-do-not</u> deteriorate .
Article	5(8)	•		
۵ 146	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 <i>paragraphs 6 and 7paragraph</i> <u>6</u> is justified if caused by: 	8. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 6 and 7paragraph 6 is justified if caused by:	8. Outside Natura 2000 sites, <i>the</i> <i>non fulfilment of the obligations set</i> <i>out in paragraphs 6 and 7 is justified</i> <i>if the obligation referred to in</i> <i>paragraph 6 does not apply to</i> <u>deterioration</u> caused by:

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 5	(8), point (a)		1	[
147	(a) force majeure;	(a) force majeure <i>including natural</i> <u>disasters;</u>	(a) force majeure including natural disasters ;	(a) force majeure <u>including natural</u> <u>disasters</u> ;
Article 5	(8), point (b)			
⁵ 148	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change; or	(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)		I	
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.	deleted	(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	(c) a <i>plan or</i> project of overriding public interest for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available, to be determined on a case by case basis ; <i>or</i>
Article 5	(8), point (ca)			
149a		(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		<u>(ca)</u> <u>deleted</u>

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			<u>without delay;</u>		
	Article 5(8), point (cb)			
G	149b		(cb) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	(cb) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	(cb) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.
	Article 5(8a)			
G	149c		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:	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:	8a. Outside Natura 2000 sites, the obligation referred to in paragraph 7 does not apply to deterioration caused by:
	Article 5(8a), point (a)			
G	149d		<u>(a)</u> <u>force majeure including</u> <u>natural disasters;</u>	(a) force majeure including natural disasters;	<u>(a)</u> <u>force majeure including</u> <u>natural disasters;</u>
	Article 5(8a), point (b)			
G	149e		(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change;	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change;	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change;
	Article 5(8a), point (c)			
G	149f		(c) plans or projects of overriding public interest, for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available; or	(c) plans or projects of overriding public interest, for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available; or	(c) plans or projects of overriding public interest, for which no less damaging alternative solutions are available; or

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 5(8a), point (d)			
G	149g		(d) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	(d) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.	(d) action or inaction from third countries for which the Member State concerned is not responsible.
	Article 5(9)			
G	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:	9. For Natura 2000 sites, the non- fulfilment of the obligation set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, is justified if caused by:	9. <i>For Within</i> Natura 2000 sites, the non-fulfilment of the <i>obligationobligations</i> set out in paragraphs 6 and 7, is justified if <i>it is</i> caused by:
	Article 5(9), point (a)			
G	151	(a) force majeure;	(a) force majeure <u>, <i>including natural</i></u> <u>disasters</u> ;	(a) force majeure including natural disasters;	(a) force majeure <u>including natural</u> <u>disasters</u> ;
	Article 5(9), point (b)			
G	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	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change
	Article 5(9), point (c)			
G	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.	(c) a plan or project authorised in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC.
	Article 5(10)			

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۶ 154	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:	10. Member States shall ensure that there is:
Article 5	10), point (a)			
۶ 155	(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 <i>groups 1–6 of</i> 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 <i>their</i> <i>territory the Member State</i> <i>concerned</i> 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 territorythe Member State concerned is reached;	(a) an increase of habitat area in good condition for habitat types listed in <i>groups 1–6 of</i> 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 <i>their</i> <i>territorythe Member State</i> <i>concerned</i> is reached;
Article 5	10), point (aa)	r 	r 	
∘ 155a		(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;	(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;	(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)			
۵ 156	(b) a positive trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the marine habitats of the species listed	(b) a positive trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the marine habitats of the species listed	(b) a positive trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the marine habitats of the species listed	(b) a positive trend towards the sufficient quality and quantity of the marine habitats of the species listed

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	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.	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.	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.	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 5	а		l de la constante de	
∘ 156a		<u>Article 5a</u> Energy from renewable sources	Article 5a Energy from renewable sources	<u>Article 5a</u> Energy from renewable sources
Article 5	a, first paragraph		-	
₅ 156b		For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), the planning, construction and 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	For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), the planning, construction and 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	For the purposes of Articles 4(8) and (8a) and 5(8) and (8a), the planning, construction and 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

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		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	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.	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.
Article 5b				
• 156c		<u>Article 5b</u> <u>National defence</u>	Article 5b National defence	<u>Article 5b</u> <u>National defence</u>
Article 5b(1))			
₅ 156d		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	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.</u> 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.
Article 5b(2)				
• 156e				

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		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 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.	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 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.	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 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.
• 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)			
۶ 158	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</u> <u>national area</u> of urban green space, and of urban tree canopy cover <u>in</u> <u>urban ecosystem areas, determined</u> <u>in accordance with Article 11(2b),</u> <u>by 31 December by</u> 2030, compared to 2021, in all cities and in towns and suburbs[year of entry into force	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[year of	1. Member States shall ensure that there is no net loss <i>in the total</i> <i>national area</i> of urban green space, and of urban tree canopy cover <i>in</i> <i>urban ecosystem areas, determined</i> <i>in accordance with Article 11(2b)</i> , <i>by 31 December by</i> 2030, compared to 2021, <i>in all cities and in towns</i> <i>and suburbs[year of entry into force</i>

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

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			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 satisfactory level identified in accordance with Article 11(3) is reached.	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 satisfactory level identified in accordance with Article 11(3) is reached.	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 satisfactory level identified in accordance with Article 11(3) is reached.
	Article 6(2), point (a)	· I	· ·	
G	160	(a) a minimum of 10 % urban tree canopy cover in all cities and in towns and suburbs by 2050; and	deleted	deleted	(a) <i>a minimum of 10 % urban tree</i> <i>canopy cover in all citics and in</i> <i>towns and suburbs by 2050;</i> <i>and<mark>deleted</mark></i>
	Article 6(2), point (b)	1	1	
G	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.	deleted	deleted	(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 eities and in towns and suburbs. <u>deleted</u>
	Article 7				
G	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)			

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ĺ		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G	163	1. Member States shall make an inventory of barriers to longitudinal and lateral connectivity of surface waters and identify the barriers that need to be removed to contribute to the achievement of the restoration targets set out in Article 4 of this Regulation and of the objective of restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030, without prejudice to Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular Articles 4(3), 4(5) and 4(7) thereof, and Regulation 1315/2013, in particular Article 15 thereof.	1. Member States shall make an inventory of <i>artificial</i> barriers to <i>longitudinal and lateral</i> connectivity of surface waters and, <i>taking into</i> <i>account their socio-economic</i> <i>functions</i> , identify the barriers that need to be removed to contribute to the achievement of the restoration targets set out in Article 4 of this Regulation and of the objective of restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030, without prejudice to Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular Articles 4(3), 4(5) and 4(7) thereof, and Regulation 1315/2013, in particular Article 15 thereof.	1. Member States shall make an inventory of artificial barriers to longitudinal and lateral connectivity of surface waters and, taking into account their socio-economic functions , identify the barriers that need to be removed to contribute to the achievement of the restoration targets set out in Article 4 of this Regulation and of the objective of restoring at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030, without prejudice to Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular Articles 4(3), 4(5) and 4(7) thereof, and Regulation 1315/2013, in particular Article 15 thereof.	1. Member States shall make an inventory of <i>artificial</i> barriers to <i>longitudinal and lateral</i> connectivity of surface waters and, <i>taking into</i> <i>account their socio-economic</i> <i>functions</i> , 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)			
G	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 <i>artificial</i> barriers to <i>longitudinal and lateral</i> connectivity of surface waters <i>identified based on the inventory</i> under paragraph 1 of this Article, in accordance with the plan for their removal referred to in Article 12(2), <i>pointpoints (e) and</i> (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, <i>flood protection</i> , or other uses.	2. Member States shall remove the artificial barriers to longitudinal and lateral-connectivity of surface waters identifiedbased on the inventory under paragraph 1 of this Article, in accordance with the plan for their removal referred to in Article 12(2), pointpoints (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 <i>artificial</i> barriers to <i>longitudinal and lateral</i> connectivity of surface waters <i>identifiedbased on the inventory</i> under paragraph 1 of this Article, in accordance with the plan for their removal referred to in Article 12(2), <i>pointpoints (e) and</i> (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, <i>flood protection</i> , or other uses.

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 7(3)			
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.	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		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.	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.	3a. <u>Member States shall ensure</u> <u>that natural connectivity of rivers</u> <u>and natural functions of the related</u> <u>floodplains restored in accordance</u> <u>with paragraphs 2 and 3 are</u> <u>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 Restoration of pollinator populations
	Article 8(1)			
G	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, by putting in place appropriate and effective measures, improve pollinator diversity and reverse the decline of pollinator populations at the latest by 2030 and achieve thereafter an increasing trend of pollinator populations, following the entry into force of the Regulation and measured every threesix years after 2030, until satisfactory levels are	1. Member States shall reverse the decline of pollinator populations by 2030 and achieve thereafter an increasing trend of pollinator populations, measured every-three six years after 2030, until satisfactory levels are achieved, as set out in accordance with Article 11(3).	1. Member States shall, <i>by timely</i> <i>putting in place appropriate and</i> <i>effective measures, improve</i> <i>pollinator diversity and</i> reverse the decline of pollinator populations <i>at</i> <i>the latest</i> by 2030 and achieve thereafter an increasing trend of pollinator populations, measured <i>at</i> <i>least</i> every <i>threesix</i> years after 2030, until satisfactory levels are achieved, as set out in accordance with Article

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		achieved, as set out in accordance with Article 11(3).		11(3).
Article 8	(2)			
c 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</u> [9 months after the entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2) <u>Article 20 to establish a</u> science-based method for monitoring pollinator diversity and populations.	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 shallis empowered to adopt implementing acts to establish a delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to supplement this Regulation concerning the establishment and the update of a science-based method for monitoring pollinator diversity and populations. The Commission shall adopt the first of those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2)delegated acts establishing such method by [12 months from the entry into force of this Regulation].
Article 8	(3)		·	1
۶ 169	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</u> to <u>Member States for the purpose of</u> <u>defining satisfactory levels</u> <u>pursuant to Article 11(3) and</u> <u>provide</u> a standardised approach for collecting annual data on the abundance and diversity of pollinator species <u>andacross</u> <u>ecosystems</u> , for assessing pollinator population trends <u>and the</u>	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 andacross ecosystems, for assessing pollinator population trends and the effectiveness of restoration measures adopted by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>effectiveness of restoration</u> <u>measures adopted by Member</u> <u>States in accordance with</u> <u>paragraph 1 of this Article</u> .		
Article 8(3a)			
₅ 169a		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.		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.
Article 8(3b)			
₅ 169b		<u>3b.</u> <u>The Commission and the</u> <u>relevant Union agencies, in</u> <u>particular the EEA, EFSA and</u> <u>ECHA, shall jointly address the</u> <u>main pressures pollinators face and</u> <u>support the Member States upon</u> <u>their request.</u>		<u>3b.</u> <u>The Commission and the</u> <u>relevant Union agencies, in</u> <u>particular the EEA, EFSA and</u> <u>ECHA, shall, in accordance with</u> <u>their respective mandates,</u> <u>coordinate their activities</u> <u>concerning pollinators and provide</u> <u>information to support Member</u> <u>States in the fulfilment of their</u> <u>obligations under this Article upon</u> <u>their request. To that end the</u> <u>Commission shall, inter alia, set up</u> <u>a dedicated task-force and</u> <u>disseminate in a coordinated</u>

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<i>manner relevant information and expertise to the Member States.</i>
Article 9				
٥ 170	Article 9 Restoration of agricultural ecosystems	deleted	Article 9 Restoration of agricultural ecosystems	Article 9 Restoration of agricultural ecosystems
Article 9	(1)		I	
• 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).	deleted	<i>1.</i> 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), <i>taking into account climate</i> <i>change, the social and economic</i> <i>needs of rural areas, and the need</i> <i>to ensure sustainable agricultural</i> <i>production in the Union</i> .
Article 9	(2)			
⁶ 172	2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in agricultural ecosystems, as further specified in Annex IV, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every three years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels, identified in accordance with	deleted	2. Member States shall achieve an increasing trend at national level of each of the following indicators in agricultural ecosystems, as further specified in Annex IV, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every-three six years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels, identified in accordance with	2. Member States shall <i>put in place</i> <i>measures which shall aim to</i> achieve an increasing trend at national level of <i>eachat least two out</i> of the <i>three</i> following indicators in agricultural ecosystems, as further specified in Annex IV, measured in the period from the date of entry into force of this Regulation until 31 December 2030, and every <i>threesix</i>

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 11(3), are reached:		Article 11(3), are reached:	years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels, identified in accordance with Article 11(3), are reached:
Article 9((2), point (a)			
173	(a) grassland butterfly index;	deleted	(a) grassland butterfly index;	(a) grassland butterfly index;
Article 9((2), point (b)			
174	(b) stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils;	deleted	(b) stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils;	(b) stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils;
Article 9((2), point (c)			
175	(c) share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features.	deleted	(c) share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features.	(c) share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features.
Article 9((3)			1
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 <i>which shall</i> <i>aim</i> 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:

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement		
G	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;		
	Article 9	(3), point (b)					
G	178	(b) 105 by 2030, 110 by 2040 and 115 by 2050, for Member States listed in Annex IV with historically less depleted populations of farmland birds.	deleted	(b) 105 by 2030, 110 by 2040 and 115 by 2050, for Member States listed in Annex IV with historically less depleted populations of farmland birds.	(b) 105 by 2030, 110 by 2040 and 115 by 2050, for Member States listed in Annex $\frac{\mu}{\nu}$ with historically less depleted populations of farmland birds.		
	Article 9	(3a), first subparagraph					
G	179	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:	deleted	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. Member States shall put in place measures which shall aim to restore organic soils in agricultural use constituting drained peatlands. Those measures shall be in place on at least:		
	Article 9	(3a), first subparagraph, point (a)					
G	180	(a) 30 % of such areas by 2030, of which at least a quarter shall be rewetted;	deleted	(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;		
	Article 9	Article 9(3a), first subparagraph, point (b)					

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
۶ 181	(b) 50 % of such areas by 2040, of which at least half shall be rewetted;	deleted	(b) 5040 % of such areas by 2040, of which at least half shall be rewetted;	(b) 5040 % of such areas by 2040, of which at least halfa third shall be rewetted;
Article 9	9(3a), first subparagraph, point (c)			
s 182	(c) 70 % of such areas by 2050, of which at least half shall be rewetted.	deleted	(c) 7050 % of such areas by 2050, of which at least half shall be rewetted.	(c) $\frac{7050}{9}$ % of such areas by 2050, of which at least $\frac{halfa third}{9}$ shall be rewetted.
Article 9	9(3a), second subparagraph	·		
٥ 183	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).
Article 9	9(3a), third subparagraph	r		
⁶ 184	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 maximum of 20%, to the achievement of the targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).	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 maximum of $20\%40$ %, to the achievement of the targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).	In addition, Member States may put in place restoration measures to rewet organic soils that constitute drained peatlands under land uses other than agricultural use and peat extraction and count those rewetted areas as contributing, up to a maximum of $\frac{20\%40\%}{20}$, to the achievement of the targets referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c).

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Article 9(3b)				
• 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.	<u>The restoration measures</u> <u>consisting of rewetting peatland,</u> <u>including the water levels to be</u> <u>achieved, shall contribute to</u> <u>reducing greenhouse gas net</u> <u>emissions and increasing</u> <u>biodiversity, while taking national</u> <u>and local circumstances into</u> <u>account.</u>
Article 9(3c)				
5 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 agricultural land. Such reduction shall be determined in accordance with Article 11(4b).	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 agricultural land. Such reduction shall be determined in accordance with Article 11(4b).
Article 9(3d) 184c				<u>The obligation for Member States</u> to achieve the rewetting targets set out in paragraph 4(a), 4(b), 4(c)

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				does not imply an obligation for farmers and private landowners to rewet their land, for whom rewetting on agricultural land remains voluntary, without prejudice to obligations stemming from national law.
Article 9	(3e)			
ء 184d				<u>Member States shall, as</u> <u>appropriate, incentivise rewetting to</u> <u>make it an attractive option for</u> <u>farmers and private landowner and</u> <u>foster access to training and advice</u> <u>to farmers and other stakeholders</u> <u>on the benefits of rewetting</u> <u>peatland and on the options of</u> <u>subsequent land management and</u> <u>related opportunities.</u>
Article 1	0			
٥ 185	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 1	0(1)		r	
۵ 186	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).	 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). 	 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). 	 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), <i>while taking into</i>

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				account the risks of forest fires.
Article 10)(2)			
187	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 <i>threesix</i> 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 threesix 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 <i>each of the following indicators in forest ecosystemsthe common forest bird index</i> , 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 <i>threesix</i> years thereafter, until the satisfactory levels identified in accordance with Article 11(3) are reached.
Article 10	0(2), point (a)			
188	(a) standing deadwood;	deleted	(a) standing deadwood;	(a) s<i>tanding deadwood;</i> deleted
Article 10)(2), point (b)		1	
189	(b) lying deadwood;	deleted	(b) lying deadwood;	(b) l<i>ying deadwood;</i> deleted
Article 10	0(2), point (c)			<u> </u>
190	(c) share of forests with uneven- aged structure;	deleted	deleted	(c) share of forests with uneven- aged structure;<mark>deleted</mark>
Article 10	0(2), point (d)	1	1	1

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Article 10(2), p 192 (e) o Article 10(2), p	common forest bird index; point (f) stock of organic carbon.	deleted (e) common forest bird index; deleted	deleted (e)(c) common forest bird index;. deleted	 (d) forest connectivity; deleted (e) common forest bird index; deleted (f) stock of organic carbon. deleted
192 (e) of Article 10(2), p 193 (f) s	common forest bird index; point (f) stock of organic carbon.			index;deleted
Article 10(2), p 193 (f) s	point (f) stock of organic carbon.			index;deleted
193 (f) s	stock of organic carbon.	deleted	deleted	(f) stock of organic carbon.deleted
193		deleted	deleted	(f) stock of organic carbon.<u>deleted</u>
Article 10(2a))			
193a		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:	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:	2a. Member States shall achieve and increasing trend at national level of at least six out of seven 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:

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G	193b				(a) standing deadwood
	Article 10	0(2a), point (b)			
G	193c				(b) lying deadwood
	Article 10	0(2a), point (c)			
G	193d		(a) share of forests with uneven- aged structure;	(a) share of forests with uneven- aged structure;	(c) share of forests with uneven- aged structure;
	Article 10)(2a), point (d)			
G	193e		(b) forest connectivity;	(b) forest connectivity;	(d) forest connectivity;
	Article 10)(2a), point (e)			
G	193f		(c) stock of organic carbon;	(c) stock of organic carbon;	<u>(e)</u> stock of organic carbon;
	Article 10)(2a), point (f)			
G	193g		(d) share of forests dominated by native tree species;	(d) share of forests dominated by native tree species;	(f) share of forests dominated by native tree species;
_	Article 10	0(2a), point (g)			
G	193h		(e) tree species diversity.	(e) tree species diversity.	(g) tree species diversity.
	Article 10	0(2b)			
G	193i				

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		2b. <u>The non-fulfilment of the</u> obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 2a is justified if caused by:	2b. The non-fulfilment of the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 2a is justified if caused by:	2b. <u>The non-fulfilment of the</u> obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 2a is justified if caused by:
Article	10(2b), point (a)	•	•	
۵ 193j		(a) large-scale force majeure, including natural disasters, in particular unplanned and uncontrolled wildfire; or	(a) large-scale force majeure, including natural disasters, in particular unplanned and uncontrolled wildfire; or	(a) large-scale force majeure, including natural disasters, in particular unplanned and uncontrolled wildfire; or
Article	10(2b), point (b)			
ء 193k		(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change.	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change.	(b) unavoidable habitat transformations which are directly caused by climate change.
Article	10a	1		
٥ 1931		<u>Article 10a</u> <u>Planting of three billion additional</u> <u>trees</u>		<u>Article 10a</u> <u>Planting of three billion additional</u> <u>trees</u>
Article	10a(1)			
₅ 193m		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.		1. When identifying and implementing the restoration measures to meet the objectives and obligations set out in Articles 4, 6, 7, 8, 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.

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Auticle 10	- (2)			
Article 10	a(2)	2. <u>Member States shall ensure that</u> the objective set out in paragraph 1 is achieved in full respect of ecological principles, ensuring species diversity, prioritising native tree species except for, in very specific cases and conditions, non- native species adapted to the local soil, climatic and ecological context and habitat conditions that play a role in fostering increased resilience to climate change. The measures to achieve the objective shall aim at increasing connectivity and be based on proforestation, sustainable reforestation and the greening of urban areas.		2. <u>Member States shall ensure that</u> their contribution to reaching the commitment set out in paragraph 1 is achieved in full respect of 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.
Article 10 1930		3. <u>Trees planted for harvesting</u> <u>purposes shall not count for the</u> objective set out in paragraph 1.		_ <u>deleted</u>
CHAPTER	III			
194	CHAPTER III NATIONAL RESTORATION PLANS	CHAPTER III NATIONAL RESTORATION PLANS	CHAPTER III NATIONAL RESTORATION PLANS	CHAPTER III NATIONAL RESTORATION PLANS

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	1			
195	Article 11 Preparation of the national restoration plans	Article 11 Preparation of the national restoration plans	Article 11 Preparation of the national restoration plans	Article 11 Preparation of the national restoration plans
Article 1	1(1)	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 <i>meet the contribute to</i> <i>the Union</i> targets and <i>meet the</i> obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, taking into account the latest scientific evidence, <i>the needs of</i> <i>local communities, including urban</i> <i>ones, the most cost-effective</i> <i>measures and the socio-economic</i> <i>impact of those measures. An</i> <i>appropriate stakeholder</i> <i>involvement, including landowners</i> <i>and land managers, at each stage of</i> <i>the process is necessary</i> .	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 1010a and to contribute to the Union's overarching objectives set out in Article 1, taking into account the latest scientific evidence.
Article 12	1(2)	1		
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	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	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	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

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	types referred to in Articles $4(1)$, $4(2)$, $5(1)$ and $5(2)$ and the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in Article $4(3)$ and Article $5(3)$ that are present on their territory. The quantification shall be based, amongst others, on the following information:	types referred to in Articles 4(1), 4(2), 5(1) and 5(2) and the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in Article 4(3) and Article 5(3) <i>that are present on</i> <i>their territory</i> . The quantification shall be based, amongst others, on the following information:	types referred to in Articles $4(1)$, $4(2)$, $5(1)$ and $5(2)$ and the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in Article $4(3)$ and Article $5(3)$ -that are present on their territory. The quantification shall be based, amongst others, on the following information:	types referred to in Articles $4(1)$, $4(2)$, $5(1)$ and $5(2)$ and the quality and quantity of the habitats of the species referred to in Article $4(3)$ and Article $5(3)$ that are present on their territory. The quantification shall be based, amongst others, on the following information:
Article 1	1(2), point (a)	L	1	L
198	(a) for each habitat type:	(a) for each habitat type:	(a) for each habitat type:	(a) for each habitat type:
Article 1	1(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 1	1(2), point (a)(ii)	1	1	
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 1	1(2), point (a)(iii)	1	1	
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 <i>the documented</i> <i>losses over at least the last 70</i> <i>yearsrecords of historical</i> <i>distribution</i> 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 yearsrecords of historical distribution and the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;	(iii) the favourable reference area taking into account <i>the documented</i> <i>losses over at least the last 70</i> <i>years</i> <u>records of historical</u> <u>distribution</u> and the projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change;
	1 1(2), point (a)(iv)	1	1	1

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
(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;	deleted	<i>(iv)</i> 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	L(2), point (aa)			
	202a				(aa) If a Member State intends to apply the derogation laid down in Article 4(1a), that Member State shall identify the percentages referred to in that Article.
	Article 11	I(2), point (ab)			
	202b				(ab) If a Member State intends to apply the derogation laid down in Article 4(2a) and Article 5(2a), that Member State shall identify the lower percentages chosen pursuant to those Articles.
	Article 11	l(2), point (b)			
	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	(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 <i>for re-establishment</i> _of those habitats, <i>and the connectivity</i> <i>needed between habitats in order for</i> <i>the species populations to thrive, as</i>	(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	(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

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	as ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change.	well as ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change. 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;	as ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change.	as ongoing and projected changes to environmental conditions due to climate change, <i>the competing</i> <i>needs of the habitats and species</i> <i>and the presence of high nature</i> <i>value farmland</i> .
Article	e 11(2), point (ba)			
° 203a	1	(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 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;	(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 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.	(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 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	e 11(2), point (bb)			•
c 203٤		(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);	(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).	(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).

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 11(2),	, point (bc)			
^G 203c		(bc) <u>feasibility of restoration, cost-</u> <u>effectiveness and conflicting socio-</u> <u>economic interests;</u>		(bc) <u>Deleted</u>
Article 11(2),	, point (bd)	L	L	1
۶ 203d		(bd) population densities and scarcity of space in the Member State.		<u>(bd)</u> <u>deleted</u>
Article 11(2a	a)			
c 203e		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).	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).	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).
Article 11(2b)			
⁶ 203f		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>2b.</u> <u>deleted</u>
Article 11(2c	c), first subparagraph	1	1	
s 203g		2c. Member States shall determine	2b. Member States shall	2b. Member States shall determine

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			and map urban ecosystem areas as referred to in Article 6 for all their cities and towns and suburbs.	determine and map urban ecosystem areas as referred to in Article 6 for all their cities and towns and suburbs.	and map urban ecosystem areas as referred to in Article 6 for all their cities and towns and suburbs.
	Article 11	(2c), second subparagraph			
G	203h		<u>The urban ecosystem area of a city</u> or of a town and suburb shall include:	The urban ecosystem area of a city or of a town and suburb shall include:	<u>The urban ecosystem area of a city</u> or of a town and suburb shall include:
	Article 11	(2c), second subparagraph, point (a)		-	
G	203i		<u>(a)</u> <u>the entire city or town and</u> <u>suburb; or</u>	(a) the entire city or town and suburb; or	<u>(a)</u> <u>the entire city or town and</u> <u>suburb; or</u>
	Article 11	(2c), second subparagraph, point (b)			
G	203j		(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.	(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.	(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	(2c), second subparagraph, point (c)			
G	203k		<u>Member States may aggregate the</u> <u>urban ecosystem areas of two or</u> <u>more adjacent cities and/or towns</u> <u>and suburbs into one urban</u> <u>ecosystem area common to those</u> <u>cities and/or towns and suburbs.</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.	<u>Member States may aggregate the</u> <u>urban ecosystem areas of two or</u> <u>more adjacent cities and/or towns</u> <u>and suburbs into one urban</u> <u>ecosystem area common to those</u> <u>cities and/or towns and suburbs.</u>

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⁶ 204	 1(3) 3. Member States shall set, by 2030 at the latest, satisfactory levels for each of the indicators referred to in Articles 8(1), 9(2) and 10(2), through an open and effective process and assessment, based on the latest scientific evidence and, if available, the framework referred to in Article 17(9). 	3. Member States shall set, by 2030 at the latest, satisfactory levels for each of the indicators referred to in 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).	3. Member States shall set, by 2030 at the latest, satisfactory levels for each of the indicators referred to in Articles 8(1), 9(2), 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).	3. Member States shall set, by 2030 at the latest, satisfactory levels for each of the indicators referred to in Articles 8(1), <u>10(2), for each of the</u> <u>chosen indicators in Article 9(2),</u> <u>for each of the chosen indicators in</u> <u>Article 10(2a) and for urban green</u> <u>space referred to in Article 6(2) and</u> <u>for urban tree canopy cover</u> <u>referred to in Article 6(3)9(2) and</u> <u>10(2),</u> through an open and effective process and assessment, based on the latest scientific evidence, <u>the</u> <u>guiding framework referred to in</u> <u>Article 17(9a)</u> and, if available, the <u>guiding</u> framework referred to in Article 17(9).
⁶ 205	 1(4) 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.	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 1	1(4a)		I	
⁶ 205a		<u>4a.</u> <u>Member States may, within one</u> year from the entry into force of this Regulation, develop a methodology to complement the	4a. Member States may, within one year from the entry into force of this Regulation, develop a methodology to complement the	<u>4a. Member States may, within one</u> year from the entry into force of this Regulation, develop a methodology to complement the

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		methodology referred to in Annex IV, in order to monitor high diversity landscape features not 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.	methodology referred to in Annex IV, in order to monitor high diversity landscape features not 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.	methodology referred to in Annex IV, in order to monitor high diversity landscape features not 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	1(4b)			
c 205b		4b. <u>Member States shall, where</u> <u>applicable, determine the reduction</u> <u>of the extent of rewetting peatland</u> <u>as referred to in Article 9(4), fifth</u> <u>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.	4b. <u>Member States shall, where</u> <u>applicable, determine the reduction</u> <u>of the extent of rewetting peatland</u> <u>as referred to in Article 9(4), fifth</u> <u>subparagraph.</u>
Article 11	1(5)	1		
c 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, <i>land degradation</i> <i>neutrality</i> 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:	5. Member States shall identify synergies with climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, <i>land degradation</i> <i>neutrality</i> and disaster prevention and prioritise restoration measures accordingly. Member States shall also take into account:
Article 11	1(5), point (a)	1		
۶ 207	(a) their integrated national energy	(a) their integrated national energy	(a) their integrated national energy	(a) their integrated national energy 2022/0195(COD) 16-11-2023 at 19h17 151/210

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	and climate plan referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	and climate plan referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	and climate plan referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;	and climate plan referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;
Article 1	1(5), point (b)		I 	
s 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 1	1(5), point (c)	·	•	
۶ 209	(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 1	1(5a)		-	
° 209a				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.
Article 1	1(5b)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
∝ 209b				5b. The implementation of this Regulation shall not imply an obligation for Member States to re- programme any funding under the Common Agricultural Policy

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				(CAP), the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) or other agricultural and fisheries funding programmes and instruments under the multi- annual financial framework 2021- 2027.
Article	11(5c)	• -	• -	
۶ 209c				5c. <u>Member States may promote</u> the deployment of private or public support schemes to the benefit of stakeholders implementing restoration measures defined in Articles 4 to 10a, including land managers and owners, farmers, foresters and fishers.
Article	11(6)	•	•	
G 210	6. Member States shall coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the designation of the renewables go-to areas. During the preparation of the nature restoration plans, Member States shall ensure synergies with the already designated renewables go-to areas and ensure that the functioning of the renewables go-to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in the renewables go-to areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001 remain unchanged.	6. Member States shall coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the <u>mapping</u> 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-	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	6. Member States shall coordinate the development of national restoration plans with the <u>mapping</u> 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-

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			<i>toacceleration areas and dedicated</i> <i>infrastructure</i> areas and ensure that the functioning of <i>the<u>these</u></i> renewables <i>go to</i> areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in <i>the<u>these</u></i> renewables <i>go-to</i> areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, <i>as well as the</i> <i>functioning of grid projects that are</i> <i>necessary to integrate renewable</i> <i>energy into the electricity system</i> <i>and the respective permitting</i> <i>procedures</i> , remain unchanged.	designated renewables go- toacceleration areas and dedicated infrastructure areas and ensure that the functioning of thethese renewables go to areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in thethese 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.	<i>toacceleration areas and dedicated</i> <i>infrastructure</i> areas and ensure that the functioning of <i>thethese</i> renewables <i>go-to</i> _areas, including the permitting procedures applicable in <i>thethese</i> renewables <i>go-to</i> -areas foreseen by Directive (EU) 2018/2001, <i>as well as the</i> <i>functioning of grid projects that are</i> <i>necessary to integrate renewable</i> <i>energy into the electricity system</i> <i>and the respective permitting</i> <i>procedures</i> , remain unchanged.
	Article 11	L(7)		I	
G	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 <i>in particular</i> 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 <i>in particular</i> take the following into account:
	Article 11	L(7), point (a)			
G	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	L(7), point (b)	L	1	
G	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;

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Article 1	1(7), point (c)	1		
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 <i>quantitative</i> , ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in <i>programmes of</i> <i>measures and</i> river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC <u>and flood risk</u> <i>management plans established in</i> <i>accordance with Directive</i> <u>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 <i>quantitative</i> , ecological and chemical status of water bodies included in <i>programmes of</i> <i>measures and</i> river basin management plans prepared in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC <u>and flood risk</u> <i>management plans established in</i> <i>accordance with Directive</i> 2007/60/EC;
Article 1	1(7), point (d)	1		
215	(d) marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC;	(d) <i>where applicable</i> , 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) <i>where applicable</i> , marine strategies for achieving good environmental status for all Union marine regions prepared in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC;
Article 1	1(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 1	1(7), point (f)	1		
217	(f) national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in	(f) national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in	(f) national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in	(f) national biodiversity strategies and action plans developed in

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;	accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;	accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;	accordance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
Article 1	1(7), point (g)		1	
218	(g) conservation measures adopted under the common fisheries policy.	(g) where applicable, conservation and management measures adopted under the common fisheries policy.	(g) where applicable, conservation and management measures adopted under the common fisheries policy-;	(g) <i>where applicable</i> , conservation <i>and management</i> measures adopted under the common fisheries policy.
Article 1	1(7), point (ga)		1	
5 218a		(ga) CAP strategic plans drawn up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.	(ga) CAP strategic plans drawn up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115;	(ga) CAP strategic plans drawn up in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/2115;
Article 1	1(7a)		1	
5 218b				7a. When preparing their national restoration plans Member States shall also take into account strategic critical raw material projects where recognised under Union law.
Article 1	1(8)		1	A
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 specific national and local conditions, and the latest scientific evidence.	8. Member States <i>shallmay</i> , when preparing the national restoration plans, make use of the different examples of restoration measures listed in Annex VII, depending_on specific national and local conditions, and the latest scientific evidence.	8. Member States shallmay, when preparing the national restoration plans, make use of the different examples of restoration measures listed in Annex VII, depending– on specific national and local conditions, and the latest scientific evidence.	8. Member States <i>shallmay</i> , when preparing the national restoration plans, make use of the different examples of restoration measures listed in Annex VII, depending—on specific national and local conditions, and the latest scientific evidence.

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Article 12	1(9)			I
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 12	1(9a)	·		
220a		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 account.	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 account.	9a. <u>Member States may, when</u> <u>preparing the national restoration</u> <u>plans, take into account, the</u> <u>diversity of situations in various</u> <u>regions related to social, economic</u> <u>and cultural requirements, regional</u> <u>and local characteristics and</u> <u>population density. Where</u> <u>appropriate, the specific situation of</u> <u>the Union's outermost regions,</u> <u>such as their remoteness, insularity,</u> <u>small size, difficult topography and</u> <u>climate, as well as their rich</u> <u>biodiversity and the associated costs</u> <u>for protecting and restoring their</u> <u>ecosystems, should be taken into</u> <u>account.</u>
Article 12	1(10)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
221	10. Member States shall, where	10. Member States shall, where	10. Member States shall, where	10. Member States shall, where

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	possible, foster synergies with the national restoration plans of other Member States, in particular for ecosystems that span across borders.	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.	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.	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.
Article 1	1(10a)			
₅ 221a		<u>10a.</u> <u>Member States may, where</u> <u>practical and appropriate, for the</u> <u>purpose of establishing and</u> <u>implementing national restoration</u> <u>plans, in relation to the restoration</u> <u>and re-establishment of marine</u> <u>ecosystems, use existing regional</u> <u>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.</u> <u>Member States may, where</u> <u>practical and appropriate, for the</u> <u>purpose of establishing and</u> <u>implementing national restoration</u> <u>plans, in relation to the restoration</u> <u>and re-establishment of marine</u> <u>ecosystems, use existing regional</u> <u>institutional cooperation structures.</u>
Article 1	1(10b)			
s 221b		<u>10b.</u> <u>Where Member States identify</u> <u>an issue which is likely to prevent</u> <u>the fulfilment of the obligations to</u> <u>restore and re-establish marine</u> <u>ecosystems and which requires</u> <u>measures for which they are not</u> <u>competent, they shall, individually</u> <u>or jointly, address, where</u> <u>concerned, Member States, the</u> <u>Commission or international</u> <u>organisations, with a description of</u> <u>the identified issues and possible</u> <u>measures, with a view to their</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 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	<u>10b.</u> <u>Where Member States identify</u> <u>an issue which is likely to prevent</u> <u>the fulfilment of the obligations to</u> <u>restore and re-establish marine</u> <u>ecosystems and which requires</u> <u>measures for which they are not</u> <u>competent, they shall, individually</u> <u>or jointly, address, where</u> <u>concerned, Member States, the</u> <u>Commission or international</u> <u>organisations, with a description of</u> <u>the identified issue and possible</u> <u>measures, with a view to their</u>

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		<u>consideration and possible</u> <u>adoption.</u>	a view to their consideration and possible adoption.	consideration and possible adoption.
Article 11	L(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 <i>is</i> <u>especially landowners, land</u> <u>managers, maritime stakeholders,</u> <u>and other relevant actors, such as</u> <u>advice and extension services , in</u> <u>compliance with the principle of</u> <u>prior and informed consent, are</u> given early and effective opportunities to participate in <i>its</i> <u>elaboration the preparation of the</u> <u>plan. Local and regional</u> <u>authorities, as well as relevant</u> <u>management authorities, shall be</u> <u>properly involved in the preparation</u> <u>of the plan</u> . Consultations shall comply with the requirements set out in <u>Articles 4 to 10 of</u> 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 <u>Articles 4 to 10 of</u> Directive 2001/42/EC.
Article 12	2			
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 Content of the national restoration plans
Article 12	2(1)	·	·	
				1

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	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.	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 $\frac{1010a}{2}$.
Article	e 12(1a), first subparagraph	•	·	
o 224a	a	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:	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:	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:
Article	e 12(1a), first subparagraph, point (a)			
۶ 224t	b	(a) the elements referred to in paragraph 2, and;	(a) the elements referred to in paragraph 2, and;	(a) the elements referred to in paragraph 2, and;
Article	e 12(1a), first subparagraph, point (b)	1	1	
۶ 2240	c	(b) the contents referred to in paragraphs 3 and 3a.	(b) the contents referred to in paragraphs 3 and 3a.	(b) the contents referred to in paragraphs 3 and 3a.
Article	e 12(1a), second subparagraph	1		
s 224c	d	<u>The revised national restoration</u> <u>plan resulting from the review to be</u> <u>carried out before July 2032 in</u>	The revised national restoration plan resulting from the review to be carried out before July 2032 in	<u>The revised national restoration</u> <u>plan resulting from the review to be</u> <u>carried out before July 2032 in</u>

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		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.	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.	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.
Article 12	2(2)			
٥ 225	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(2), point (a)			
s 226	(a) the quantification of the areas to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 to10 based on the preparatory work undertaken in accordance with Article 11 and geographically referenced maps of those areas;	(a) the quantification of the areas to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 to10 based on the preparatory work undertaken in accordance with Article 11 and <i>geographically</i> <i>referencedindicative</i> maps of <i>thosepotential</i> areas; <i>to be restored.</i>	(a) the quantification of the areas to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 to10to 10 based on the preparatory work undertaken in accordance with Article 11 and geographically referencedindicative maps of thosepotential areas; to be restored.	(a) the quantification of the areas to be restored to reach the restoration targets set out in Articles 4 <i>to10to 10</i> based on the preparatory work undertaken in accordance with Article 11 and <i>geographically</i> <i>referenced</i> <u>indicative</u> maps of <i>thosepotential</i> areas; <i>to be restored</i> .
Article 12	2(2), point (aa)			
° 226a				(aa) where the derogation laid down in Article 4(2a) and Article 5(2a) is applied, a justification of the reasons why it is not possible to put in place restoration measures by 2050 that are necessary to

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				achieve the favourable reference area of a specific habitat type and a justification of the lower percentage set.
Article 1	2(2), point (b)		• •	
۶ 227	(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 1010a 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 1	2(2), point (ba)		F	
۶ 227a		(ba) a dedicated section setting out the measures for achieving the obligations in Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a);	(ba) a dedicated section setting out the measures for achieving the obligations in Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a);	(ba) a dedicated section setting out the measures for achieving the obligations in Articles 4(4a) and 5(4a);
Article 1	2(2), point (bb)			
۵ 227b				(bb) where the derogation laid down in Article 4(1a) is applied, a justification of how the percentages set in accordance with that Article does not prevent the favourable conservation status for the relevant habitat types, as determined pursuant to Article 1, point (e), of

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Directive 92/43/EEC, from being achieved or maintained at national biogeographical level.
Article 1	2(2), point (c)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
s 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 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);	deleted	(c) an indication of the measures to ensure that the areas covered by the habitat types listed in Annexes I and II do not deteriorate in the areas in which good condition has been reached and that the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4(3) and 5(3) do not deteriorate in the areas in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, in accordance with Articles 4(6) and 5(6);	(c) an indication of the measures <u>aiming</u> to ensure that the areas covered by the habitat types listed in Annexes I and II do not deteriorate in the areas in which good condition has been reached and that the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4(3) and5(3) do not <u>significantly</u> deteriorate in the areas in which the sufficient quality of the habitats of the species has been reached, in accordance with Articles 4(6) and5(6);
Article 1	2(2), point (ca)			
s 228a				(ca) where applicable, a description of how Article 4(7a) is applied in its territory, including: i. an explanation of the system of compensatory measures to be taken for each significant deterioration occurrence, as well as of the necessary monitoring of and reporting on the significant deterioration of habitat types and habitats of the species and the compensatory measures taken; ii. an explanation of how it will be ensured that the implementation of

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>Article 4(7a) does not affect the</u> <u>achievement of the targets and</u> <u>objectives set out in Articles 1, 4</u> <u>and 5</u>
Article 12	2(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);	deleted	(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);	(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);
Article 12	2(2), point (e)			
^G 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 the natural functions of floodplains in accordance with Article 7(3);	(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 <i>an estimate of</i> the length of free-flowing rivers to be achieved by the removal of those barriers <i>by estimated from 2020 to</i> 2030 and <i>by</i> 2050, and any other measures to re-establish the natural functions of floodplains in accordance with Article 7(3);	(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 any other measures to re-establish the natural functions of floodplains in accordance with Article 7(3);	(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 <i>an estimate of</i> the length of free-flowing rivers to be achieved by the removal of those barriers <i>by 2030 and by estimated</i> <i>from 2020 to 2030 and</i> 2050, and any other measures to re-establish the natural functions of floodplains in accordance with Article 7(3);

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G	230a				(e-a) an account of the indicators for agricultural ecosystems chosen according to Article 9(2), and their suitability to demonstrate the enhancement of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems within the Member State concerned;
	Article 12	(2), point (eb)	•	•	
G	230b		(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);	(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);	(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 (ec)			
G	230c		(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;	(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;	(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 (ed)			
G	230d				<u>(ed)</u> a description of the contribution to the commitment referred to in Article 10a;
	Article 12	(2), point (f)			

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 2	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;
Art	ticle 12	2(2), point (g)			
g 2	232	(g) a dedicated section setting out tailored restoration measures in their outermost regions, as applicable;	(g) a dedicated section setting out tailored restoration measures in their outermost regions, as applicable;	(g) a dedicated section setting out tailored restoration measures in their outermost regions, as applicable;	(g) a dedicated section setting out tailored restoration measures in their outermost regions, as applicable;
Art	ticle 12	2(2), point (h)		I	
۶ 2	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 1010a are met;
Art	ticle 12	?(2), point (i)			
۶ 2	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;	(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;
Art	ticle 12	2(2), point (j)			
g 2	235				

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		(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</u> <u>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) _the estimated co-benefits for climate change mitigation <u>and land</u> <u>degradation neutrality</u> associated with the restoration measures over time, <u>as well as wider socio-</u> <u>economic benefits of those</u> <u>measures;</u>
	Article 12	2(2), point (ja)			
G	235a		(ja) the estimated socio-economic impact of the implementation of the restoration measures;		(ia) the foreseeable socio- economic impacts and estimated benefits of the implementation of the restoration measures;
	Article 12	2(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:	(k) a dedicated section setting out how the national restoration plan considers:
	Article 12	2(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;	(i) the relevance of climate change scenarios for the planning of the type and location of restoration measures;
	Article 12	2(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 or mitigate the effects of natural disasters and to support adaptation;	 (ii) the potential of restoration measures to minimise climate change impacts on nature, to prevent or mitigate the effects of natural disasters and to support adaptation;

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 12	2(2), point (k)(iii)		-	
۶ 239	(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;	(iii) synergies with national adaptation strategies or plans and national disaster risk assessment reports;
Article 12	2(2), point (k)(iv)			
٥ 240	(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;	(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(2), point (l)			
۶ 241	(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;	(1) 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(2), point (m)		·	
۶ 242	(m) an indication of the subsidies which negatively affect the achievement of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out	(m) an indication of the subsidies which negatively affect the achievement of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out	(m) an indication of the subsidies which negatively affect the achievement of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out	(m) an indication of the subsidies which negatively affect the achievement of the targets and the fulfilment of the obligations set out

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		in this Regulation;	in this Regulation;	in this Regulation;	in this Regulation;
	Article 12	2(2), point (n)			
G	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(2), point (o)			
G	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	2(3)			
G	245	3. The national restoration plans shall, where applicable, include the conservation measures that a Member State intends to adopt under the common fisheries policy, including conservation measures in joint recommendations that a	3. The national restoration plans shall, where applicable, include the conservation <i>and management</i> measures that a Member State intends to adopt under the common fisheries policy, including conservation measures in joint	3. The national restoration plans shall, where applicable, include the conservation and management measures that a Member State intends to adopt under the common fisheries policy, including conservation measures in joint	3. The national restoration plans shall, where applicable, include the conservation <i>and management</i> measures that a Member State intends to adopt under the common fisheries policy, including conservation measures in joint

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	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.	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.	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.	recommendations that a Member State intends to initiate in accordance with the procedure set out in Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 <u>and referred to in Article</u> <u>14a of this Regulation</u> , and any relevant information on those measures.
Article 12	2(3a)	· ·	•	
∘ 245a		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.	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.	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	2(3b)	•		
₅ 245b		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 <u>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).	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).
Article 12	2(4)	1	1	
٥ 246	4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a uniform format for the national restoration plans. Those	4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a uniform format for the national restoration plans. Those	4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a uniform format for the national restoration plans. Those	4. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish a uniform format for the national restoration plans. Those

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	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</u> <u>Idate = the first day of the month</u> 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).	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).	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</u> <u>[date = the first day of the month following 3 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation],</u> <u>the Commission shall submit the</u> <u>draft implementing acts to the</u> <u>committee referred to in Article</u> <u>21(1).</u>
Article 13	3	Γ	1	
s 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	3, first paragraph			
₃ 248	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 date of entry into force of this Regulation].	Member States shall submit a draft of the national restoration plan referred to in Articles 11 and 12 to the Commission by [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	Member States shall submit a draft of the national restoration plan referred to in Articles 11 and 12 to the Commission by [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].	Member States shall submit a draft of the national restoration plan referred to in Articles 11 and 12 to the Commission by [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].
Article 14	4	1	1	
³ 249	Article 14	Article 14	Article 14	Article 14

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Assessment of the national restoration plans	Assessment of the national restoration plans	Assessment of the national restoration plans	Assessment of the national restoration plans
Article 1	4(1)	I		
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 1	4(2)	I	I	
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 and the 2030 objective of covering at least 10% of the Union's agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features.	2. When assessing the draft considering the 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, and the specific objectives referred to in Article 7(1) to restore at least 25 00020 000 km of rivers into free- flowing rivers in the Union by 2030 and the 2030 objective of covering at least 10%2035. The Commission shall also consider the socio- economic impact especially on rural areas and the impact of the Union'snational restoration plan in particular on agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features and	2. When assessing the draft national restoration plan, the Commission shall evaluate its compliance with Article 12, as well as its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, as well as the Union's overarching objectives referred to in Article 1, the specific objectives referred to in Article 7(1) to restore at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030 and the 2030 objective of covering at least 10% of the Union's agricultural area with high-diversity landscape features.	2. When assessing the draft national restoration plan, the Commission shall evaluate <i>its compliance with Article 12, as well as its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to</i> 10, as well as the Union's <i>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 freeflowing 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.</i>

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			forestry production in order to ensure that it does not result in production moving outside the <u>Union</u> .		
Art	ticle 14	(2), point (a)			
s 2:	51a			(a) its compliance with Article 12;	(a) its compliance with Article 12;
Art	ticle 14	(2), point (b)			
۶ 2:	51b			(b) its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10;	(b) its adequacy for meeting the targets and obligations set out in <u>Articles 4 to 10a;</u>
Art	ticle 14	(2), point (c)			
° 2	:51c			(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 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.	(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 at least 25 000 km of rivers into free-flowing rivers in the Union by 2030 and the commitment referred to in Article 10a of planting at least three billion additional trees in the Union by 2030.
Art	ticle 14	.(3)	·	·	
۶ 2	252	3. For the purpose of the assessment of the draft national restoration plans, the Commission shall be	3. For the purpose of the assessment of the draft national restoration plans, the Commission shall be	3. For the purpose of the assessment of the draft national restoration plans, the Commission shall be	3. For the purpose of the assessment of the draft national restoration plans, the Commission shall be

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement		
	assisted by experts or the EEA.					
Article 14	l(4)					
۶ 253	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	l(5)					
۶ 254	5. Member States shall take due account of any observations from the Commission in its final national restoration plan.	5. Member States shall take <i>due</i> account of any observations from the Commission in its final national restoration plan.	5. Member States shall take due account of any observations from the Commission in its final national restoration plan.	5. Member States shall take <i>due</i> account of any observations from the Commission in its final national restoration plan.		
Article 14	4(6)					
۶ 255	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 14	Article 14a					
° 255a		<u>Article 14a</u> <u>Implementation of measures to</u> <u>restore marine ecosystems</u>		<u>Article 14a</u> <u>Coordination of restoration</u> <u>measures in marine ecosystems</u>		
Article 14	la(1)					

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° 255b		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 submit the recommendations jointly with the other Member States having a direct management interest:		1. <u>Member States whose national</u> 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.
Article 1	4a(1), point (a)			
° 255c		(a) no later than 12 months after final submission of their national restoration plan for measures relating to Article 5(3);		<u>(a)</u> <u>deleted</u>
Article 1	4a(1), point (b)			
ء 255d		(b) no later than 1 January 2028 for the restoration measures that are necessary to guarantee the targets set for 2030;		<u>(b)</u> <u>deleted</u>
Article 1	4a(1), point (c)	· ·		
ء 255e		(c) no later than 1 January 2036 for the restoration measures that		(c) <u>deleted</u>

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		are necessary to guarantee the targets set for 2040;		
Article 1	4a(1), point (d)			
۶ 255f		(d) no later than 1 January 2046 for the restoration measures that are necessary to guarantee the targets set for 2050.		<u>(d)</u> <u>deleted</u>
Article 1	4a(2)			
c 255g		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.		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) No 2013/1380, Member States preparing those national restoration plans shall, considering the deadlines provided for in Article 5, 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) of 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.

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Article 14a	(3)			
∝ 255h		3. If Member States fail to submit the joint recommendations as set 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.		3. The Commission shall facilitate and monitor progress in the submission of joint recommendations under the common fisheries policy. Member States shall submit the joint recommendations on the conservation measures necessary to contribute to the targets set in Article 5 at the latest 18 months before the respective target date.
Article 14a	(4)			
255i				4. In the absence of joint recommendations referred to in paragraph 2 before the target date referred to in paragraph 3, concerning conservation measures necessary for compliance with obligations under Union environmental legislation referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, the Commission may 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.

Antiolo 1	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	5			
° 256	Article 15 Review of the national restoration plans	Article 15 Review of the national restoration plans	Article 15 Review of the national restoration plans	Article 15 Review of the national restoration plans
Article 1	5(1)			
G 257	1. Member States shall review their national restoration plan at least once every 10 years, in accordance with Articles 11 and 12, taking into account progress made in the implementation of the plans, the best available scientific evidence as well as available knowledge of changes or expected changes in environmental conditions due to climate change.	1. Member States shall 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	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	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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		their revised national restoration plan.	their revised national restoration plan.	<u>their revised national restoration</u> <u>plan.</u>
Article 15	5(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 apparentWhere 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 apparentWhere 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 measurespublish and communicate to the Commission the revised national restoration plan.	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 17,10a, 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.
Article 15	5(3)	I		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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 obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, the Commission may request the	3. Based on the information referred to in Article 18(1) and (2) and the assessment referred to in Article 18(4) and (5), if the Commission considers that the progress made by a Member State is insufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, the Commission may, <i>after</i>	3. Based on the information referred to in Article 18(1) and (2) and the assessment referred to in Article 18(4) and (5), if the Commission considers that the progress made by a Member State is insufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, the Commission may, after	3. Based on the information referred to in Article 18(1) and (2) and the assessment referred to in Article 18(4) and (5), if the Commission considers that the progress made by a Member State is insufficient to comply with the targets and obligations set out in Articles 4 to 10, the Commission may, <i>after</i>

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	consultation with request the Member State concerned, <u>request</u> <u>the Member State</u> to submit an <u>updateda revised</u> draft national restoration plan with supplementary measures. That <u>updated revised</u> 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</u> <u>concerned and where duly justified,</u> <u>the Commission may extend that</u> <u>deadline with an additional six</u> <u>months.</u>	consultation with request the Member State concerned, request the Member State to submit an updateda 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.	<u>consultation with request</u> the Member State concerned, <u>request</u> <u>the Member State</u> to submit an <u>updateda revised</u> draft national restoration plan with supplementary measures. That <u>updated revised</u> 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</u> <u>concerned and where duly justified,</u> <u>the Commission may extend that</u> <u>deadline with an additional six</u> <u>months.</u>
Article 1	6			
۶ 260	Article 16 Access to justice	deleted	deleted	Article 16 Access to justicedeleted
Article 1	6(1)			
s 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 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	deleted	deleted	1. Member States shall ensure that members of the public, in accordance with national law, that have a sufficient interest or that maintain the impairment of a right, have access to a review procedure before a court of law, or an independent and impartial body established by law, to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of the national restoration plans and any failures to act of the competent

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	authorities, regardless of the role members of the public have played during the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan.			authorities, regardless of the role members of the public have played during the process for preparing and establishing the national restoration plan. <u>deleted</u>
Article 1	6(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.	deleted	deleted	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.deleted
Article 1	6(3)			
263	3. Review procedures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be fair, equitable, timely and free of charge or not prohibitively expensive, and shall provide adequate and effective remedies, including injunctive relief where necessary.	deleted	deleted	3. Review procedures referred to in paragraph 1 shall be fair, equitable, timely and free of charge or not prohibitively expensive, and shall provide adequate and effective remedies, including injunctive relief where necessary. <u>deleted</u>
Article 1	6(4)			
264				

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practical information is made available to the public on access to the administrative and judicial review procedures referred to in this Article.deleteddeletedpractical information is made are inhibite or the public on access the administrative and judicial review procedures referred to in this Article.265CHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTINGMCHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTINGMCHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTINGMONITORING AND REPORTINGArticle 17 MonitoringMONITORING AND REPORTINGMONITORING AND REPORTINGMONITORING AND REPORTINGArticle 17 MonitoringArticle 17 MonitoringArticle 17 MonitoringMONITORING AND REPORTINGArticle 17 Monitoring1. Member States shall monitor the following:1. Member States shall monitor the following:1. Member States shall monitor the following:41. Member States of the species referred to in habitats of the species r		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
265 CHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTING CHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTING CHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTING CHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTING Article 17		practical information is made available to the public on access to the administrative and judicial review procedures referred to in this	deleted	deleted	4. <i>Member States shall ensure that</i> <i>practical information is made</i> <i>available to the public on access to</i> <i>the administrative and judicial</i> <i>review procedures referred to in this</i> <i>Article.</i> <u>deleted</u>
265 MONITORING AND REPORTING MONITORING AND REPORTING MONITORING AND REPORTING MONITORING AND REPORTING Article 17 Article 17 Article 17 Article 17 Article 17 266 Article 17 Article 17 Article 17 Monitoring Article 17(1) I. 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) I. 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) (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 (a) the condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject (a) the areas subject (b) the areas subject (c) the	CHAPTER	IV		I	
266 Article 17 Monitoring Article 17 Monitoring Article 17 Monitoring Article 17 Monitoring Article 17(1) 1. Member States shall monitor the following: 1. Member States shall monitor the fo	265				CHAPTER IV MONITORING AND REPORTING
266MonitoringMonitoringMonitoringMonitoringArticle 17(1)2671. Member States shall monitor the following:1. Member States shall monitor the following:Article 17(1), point (a)(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(a) the condition and trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition of the areas subject(a) the condition of the areas subject	Article 17	1			
2671. 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:268(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(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(a) the condition and trend in condition of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject(b) the areas condition of the areas <td>266</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	266				
267 following: following: following: following: Article 17(1), point (a)	Article 17	7(1)		I	
 (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 (a) the condition and trend in condition and trend in quality of the quality and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject (a) the condition and trend in 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 	267				1. Member States shall monitor the following:
268 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 Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject Condition of the habitat types and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject Condition of the habitat types and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject Condition of the habitat types and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject Condition of the habitat types and the trend in quality of the habitats of the species referred to in Articles 4 and 5 in the areas subject Condition of the habitat types and the trend in quality and the	Article 17	7(1), point (a)			
	268	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	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	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	(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)	Article 17	7(1), point (b)	l		

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G	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 <i>in cities and</i> <i>towns and suburbswithin urban</i> <i>ecosystem areas determined in</i> <i>accordance with 11(2b)</i> , as referred to in Article 6;	(b) the area of urban green space and tree canopy cover in cities and towns and suburbswithin urban ecosystem areas determined in accordance with 11(2b), as referred to in Article 6;	(b) the area of urban green space and tree canopy cover <i>in cities and</i> <i>towns and suburbswithin urban</i> <i>ecosystem areas determined in</i> <i>accordance with 11(2b)</i> , as referred to in Article 6;
	Article 17	7(1), point (c)			
G	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;	(c) <i>at least two of</i> the indicators of biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems <i>listed in Annex IV; chosen by the Member State according to Article 9(2)</i>
	Article 17	7(1), point (d)			
G	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;	(d) the populations of the common farmland bird species listed in Annex V;
	Article 17	7(1), point (e)			
G	272	(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 <u>Annex VIArticle 10(2)</u> ;	(e) the three indicators of biodiversity in forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI;Article 10(2)	(e) the <i>indicators indicator</i> of biodiversity in forest ecosystems <i>listed in Annex VI</i> referred to in <u>Article 10(2)</u> ;
	Article 17	7(1), point (ea)	1	1	
G	272a		<u>(ea)</u> three of the indicators of <u>biodiversity in forest ecosystems</u> listed in Article 10(2a), chosen by	(ea) three of the indicators of biodiversity in forest ecosystems listed in Article 10(2a), chosen by	(ea) at least six of the indicators of biodiversity in forest ecosystems chosen by the Member State

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		<u>the Member State;</u>	the Member State;	according to Article 10(2a);
Article 1	7(1), point (f)		1 	
۶ 273	(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);	(f) the abundance and diversity of pollinator species, according to the method established in accordance with Article 8(2);
Article 1	7(1), point (g)		1	
٥ 274	(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 , <i>across their territory</i>;	(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 , <i>across their territory</i>;
Article 1	7(1), point (h)		1	
۶ 275	(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), <i>across their territory</i> .	(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), <i>across their territory</i> .
Article 1	7(1), point (ha)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
۶ 275a				(ha) the extent and location of the areas where habitat types and habitats of the species have significantly deteriorated and of the areas subject to compensatory measures taken under Article 4(7a), as well as the effectiveness of the compensatory measures to ensure that any deterioration of habitat

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	Article 17	7(2)			types and habitats of the species is not significant at the level of each biogeographical region in their territory and to ensure that the achievement of the targets and objectives set out in Articles 1, 4 and 5 is not jeopardised.
G	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	7(3)			
G	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) and (ea) 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</i> <i>please insert the date of entry into</i> <i>force of this Regulation]</i> [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 [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation][OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation].
	Article 17	7(4)			
G	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).	4. The monitoring in accordance with paragraph 1, point (f), of this Article shall start one year after the entry into force of the <i>implementingdelegated</i> act referred to in Article 8(2).
	Article 17	7(4a)			

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 278a	7(5)			4a. <u>The monitoring in accordance</u> with paragraph 1, point (ha), of this Article shall start as soon as the notification referred to in Article <u>4(7a) is submitted to the</u> <u>Commission.</u>
Article 1	/(5)			
G 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 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	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 with paragraph 1, 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 threesix years, andor, 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)	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 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, andor, 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,	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 with that paragraph, point (c), concerning, where applicable, concerning the stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils and the share of agricultural land with high-diversity landscape features, and (c)(ea), concerning, where applicable, the standing deadwood, the lying deadwood,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 threesix years, andor, 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, where

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	Directive 92/43/EEC.	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.	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.	<i>applicable</i> , the grassland butterfly index, that paragraph, <i>points (d) and</i> <i>point(d) concerning the common</i> <i>farmland bird index and point</i> (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. The monitoring in accordance with that paragraph, point (ha), shall be carried out every three years.
Article 1	7(6)			<u></u>
 G 280 Article 1 	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 <i>ArticleArticles</i> 10 (2), points (a), (b), <i>and 10(2a), point (c) and (f)</i> , 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.	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 <i>Article 10 (2), points (a), (b) and</i> (f)10(2a), point (a, b and e), of this Regulation, are monitored in a manner consistent with the monitoring required under Regulations (EU) 2018/841 and (EU) 2018/1999.

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s 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 Council¹ 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 Council¹ 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 Council¹ 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 Council¹ 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).
Article 1	7(8)			
۶ 282	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 1	7(8a)			
۶ 282a		9a. By 2028, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to	8a. By 2028, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to	8a. By 2028, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts to

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		establish a guiding framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Articles 6(2), 6(3), 8(1) and 9(2).	establish a guiding framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Articles 6(2), 6(3), 8(1) and 9(2).	<u>establish a guiding framework for</u> <u>setting the satisfactory levels</u> <u>referred to in Articles 6(2), 6(3),</u> <u>8(1) and 9(2).</u>
Article 1	7(9), 9.	A	1	
۶ 283	The Commission may adopt implementing acts to:	9. The Commission may adopt implementing acts to:	9. The Commission may adopt implementing acts to:	9. The Commission may adopt implementing acts to:
Article 1	7(9), 9., point (a)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
۶ 284	(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;	(a) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for agricultural ecosystems listed in Annex IV;
Article 1	7(9), 9., point (b)		1	
۶ 285	(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;	(b) specify the methods for monitoring the indicators for forest ecosystems listed in Annex VI;
Article 1	7(9), 9., point (c)			
۶ 286	(c) develop a framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Article 11(3).	(c) $\frac{develop\ a\ establish\ a\ guiding}{develop\ a\ establish\ a\ guiding}$ framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in $\frac{Article\ 11(3)}{Articles\ 10(2)\ and}$	(c) develop a establish a guiding framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Article 11(3)10(2) and 10(2a).	(c) $\frac{develop \ a \ establish \ a \ guiding}{framework for setting the satisfactory levels referred to in Article \frac{11(3)}{10(2)} and 10(2a).$
Article 1	7(9), second subparagraph	1	1	
۶ 287				

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	Such implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).	<u>9b.</u> Such-Implementing acts pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 9a 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).	<u>9a.</u> Such Implementing acts pursuant to paragraphs (8a) and (9) shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).
Article 18	8			
g 288	Article 18 Reporting	Article 18 Reporting	Article 18 Reporting	Article 18 Reporting
Article 18	8(1)			
6 289	 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]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] at least every three years. The first report shall be submitted in June 2028.	1. Member States shall <u>at least</u> <u>every three years</u> electronically report to the Commission the area subject to restoration measures referred to in Articles 4 to 10, <u>the</u> <u>extent of the areas where habitat</u> <u>types and habitats of the species</u> <u>have significantly deteriorated and</u> <u>of the areas subject to</u> <u>compensatory measures taken</u> <u>under Article 4(7a)</u> and the barriers referred to in Article 7 that have been removed, on an annual basis <u>starting from [OP please insert the</u> <u>date = the date of entry into force of</u> <u>this Regulation] as well as their</u> <u>contribution to the commitment</u> <u>referred to in Article 10a. The first</u> <u>report shall be submitted in June</u> <u>2028</u> .

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
• 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 <i>threesix</i> years:	2. Member States shall electronically report the following data and information to the Commission-, assisted by the EEA, at least every threesix years:	2. Member States shall electronically report the following data and information to the Commission-, assisted by the EEA, at least every <i>threesix</i> years:
Article 1	8(2), first subparagraph, point (a)		I	
⁶ 291	(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 $\frac{1010a}{10a}$;
Article 1	8(2), first subparagraph, point (aa)			
• 291a				(aa) information on: i. the location of the areas where habitat types or habitats of the species have significantly deteriorated and of the areas subject to compensatory measures taken under Article 4(7a); ii. a description of the effectiveness of the compensatory measures taken under Article 4(7a) in ensuring that any deterioration of habitat types and habitats of species is not significant at the level of each biogeographical region in their territory; iii. a description of the effectiveness of the compensatory measures taken under Article 4(7a)

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					in ensuring that the achievement of the targets and objectives set out in Articles 1, 4 and 5 is not jeopardised.
ŀ	Article 18	(2), first subparagraph, point (b)		r	
G	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) <i>shouldshall</i> be submitted, <i>and include-including in the form of</i> 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) shouldshall be submitted, and include 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) <i>shouldshall</i> be submitted, <i>and include including in the form of</i> geographically referenced–_maps;
1	Article 18	s(2), first subparagraph, point (c)			
G	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;	(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;
ŀ	Article 18	(2), first subparagraph, point (d)			
G	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);
ļ	Article 18	(2), first subparagraph, point (e)		í .	
G	295	(e) information on the progress accomplished towards meeting	(e) information on the progress accomplished towards meeting	(e) information on the progress accomplished towards meeting	(e) information on the progress accomplished towards meeting

		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		financing needs, in accordance with Article 12(2)(1), including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions.	financing needs, in accordance with Article 12(2)(1), including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions.	financing needs, in accordance with Article 12(2)(1), including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions.	financing needs, in accordance with Article 12(2)(1), including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions.
	Article 18	3(2), second subparagraph		I 	
G	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(3)		·	
G	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	3(4)	I	1	
G	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	4. The EEA shall <i>every three years</i> provide to the Commission- <i>an annual</i> technical overview of the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in	4. The EEA shall every three years provide to the Commission an annuala technical overview of the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in	4. The EEA shall <u>every three years</u> provide to the Commission an annuala technical overview of the progress towards the achievement of the targets and obligations set out in

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	Regulation, on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 17(7).	this Regulation, on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 17(7).	this Regulation, on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 17(7).	this Regulation, on the basis of the data made available by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 17(7).
Article 1	8(5)	I	I	
G 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 1817 of Directive 2008/56/EC. The report shall be provided by June 2032 and subsequent reports shall be provided every threesix 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 threesix 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 1817 of Directive 2008/56/EC. The report shall be provided by June 2032 and subsequent reports shall be provided every <i>threesix</i> years thereafter.
Article 1	8(6)			
۶ <u>300</u>	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 threesix 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 threesix years on the implementation of this Regulation. 	6. The Commission shall, as from 2029[five years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], report to the European Parliament and to the Council every threesix years on the implementation of this Regulation.

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	Article 18	B(6a)			
G	300a		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: Lawyer-linguists to agree	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:	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:
	Article 18	8(6a), point (a)			
G	300b		(a) an overview of financial resources available at Union level for the purpose of implementing this Regulation; Lawyer-linguists to agree	(a) an overview of financial resources available at the EU level for the purpose of implementing this Regulation;	(a) an overview of financial resources available at the EU level for the purpose of implementing this Regulation;
	Article 18	B(6a), point (b)			
G	300c		(b) an assessment of the funding needs to implement Articles 4 to 10 and to achieve the objective set forth in Article 1(2); Lawyer-linguists to agree	(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;	(b) an assessment of the funding needs to implement Articles 4 to 10a and to achieve the objective set forth in Article 1, paragraph 2;
	Article 18	8(6a), point (c)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
G	300d		(c) an analysis to identify any funding gaps in the implementation of the obligations set out in the	(c) an analysis to identify any funding gaps in the implementation of the obligations	(c) an analysis to identify any funding gaps in the implementation of the obligations set out in the

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		<u>Regulation, including for the</u> <u>financial compensation of potential</u> <u>losses by landowners and land</u> <u>managers directly due to the</u> <u>implementation of this Regulation;</u>	set out in the Regulation;	<u>Regulation;</u>
Article 18	3(6a), point (d)			
G 300e		(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.	(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.	(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.
Article 18	3(7)			
۶ <u>301</u>	7. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is adequate and up-to-date and that it is available to the public in accordance with Directives 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2007/2/EC and (EU) 2019/1024 of the Parliament and of the Council.	7. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is adequate and up-to-date and that it is available to the public in accordance with Directives 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2007/2/EC and (EU) 2019/1024 of the Parliament and of the Council.	7. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is adequate and up-to-date and that it is available to the public in accordance with Directives 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2007/2/EC and (EU) 2019/1024 of the Parliament and of the Council.	7. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is adequate and up-to-date and that it is available to the public in accordance with Directives 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2007/2/EC and (EU) 2019/1024 of the Parliament and of the Council.
CHAPTER	V	•	·	
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	DELEGATED POWERS AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE	DELEGATED POWERS AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE	DELEGATED POWERS AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE	DELEGATED POWERS AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE
Article 1	.9			
۶ 303	Article 19 Amendment of Annexes	Article 19 Amendment of Annexes	Article 19 Amendment of Annexes	Article 19 Amendment of Annexes
Article 1	.9(1)			
s 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 <i>groups</i> of 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	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 are grouped to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the experience gained from the application of this Regulation.	1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex I in order to adapt the <i>groups</i> of 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.
Article 1	9(2)			
⁶ 305	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 <i>the list of</i> <i>habitat types and the groups of</i> <i>habitat types.</i> :
Article 1	.9(2), point (a)			
⁶ 305a		(a) the list of habitat types to ensure consistency with updates to the European nature information	(a) the list of habitat types to ensure consistency with updates to the European nature	(a) the list of habitat types to ensure consistency with updates to the European nature information

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>system (EUNIS) habitat</u> <u>classification, and;</u>	information system (EUNIS) habitat classification, and;	system (EUNIS) habitat classification, and;
Article 19	9(2), point (b)			
₅ 305b		(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.	(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.	(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.
Article 19	9(3)			
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 <i>in accordance with the latest<u>to</u> technical and</i> scientific <i>evidenceprogress</i> .	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 latestto technical and scientific evidenceprogress.	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 <i>in accordance with the latest<u>to</u> <u>technical and</u> scientific <i>evidenceprogress</i>.</i>
Article 19	0(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 <i>in accordance with the</i> <i>latestto technical and</i> scientific <i>evidenceprogress</i> .	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 latestto technical and scientific evidenceprogress.	 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 <i>in accordance with the latestto technical and</i> scientific <i>evidence progress</i>. Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1	9(5)	-		
۶ <u>308</u>	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 <i>updateadapt</i> the list of species used for the common farmland bird index in the Member States to technical and scientific progress.	5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex V in order to updateadapt the list of species used for the common farmland bird index in the Member States to technical and scientific progress.	 The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex V in order to <i>update<u>adapt</u></i> the list of species used for the common farmland bird index in the Member States to technical and scientific progress. Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1	9(6)			
۶ <u>309</u>	6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VI in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for forest ecosystems in accordance with the latest scientific evidence.	6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex VI in order to adapt the description, unit and methodology of indicators for forest ecosystems <i>in</i> <i>accordance with the latest<u>to</u> <u>technical and</u> scientific <i>evidenceprogress</i>.</i>	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 latestto technical and scientific evidenceprogress.	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 <i>in</i> <i>accordance with the latestto</i> <i>technical and</i> scientific <i>evidenceprogress</i> .
Article 1	9(7)			
G 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 to technical and scientific progress and to take into account the	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	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

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Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	experience gained from the application of this Regulation.	experience gained from the application of this Regulation.	experience gained from the application of this Regulation.
)	I	I	I
Article 20 Exercise of the delegation	Article 20 Exercise of the delegation	Article 20 Exercise of the delegation	Article 20 Exercise of the delegation
D(1)			
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.
0(2)			
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.
	Article 20 Exercise of the delegation (1) 1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article. (2) 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before	Article 20 Exercise of the delegationArticle 20 Exercise of the delegation1. 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.2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before2. The 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	experience gained from the application of this Regulation.experience gained from the application of this Regulation.Article 20 Exercise of the delegationArticle 20 Exercise of the delegationArticle 20 Exercise of the delegation(1)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 referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from [OP please insert the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before2. 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 before2. Council opposes such extension not later than three months before

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G	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	D(4)			
G	315	 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹. 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). 	 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹. 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). 	 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹. 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). 	 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹. 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).
_	Article 20	D(5)			
G	316	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 20	D(6)			
317	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.
Article 21	1		Γ	Γ
318	Article 21 Committee procedure	Article 21 Committee procedure	Article 21 Committee procedure	Article 21 Committee procedure
Article 21	1(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	1(2)			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
۶ 320	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.
СНАРТЕ	R VI	•		
s 321	CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS	CHAPTER VI FINAL PROVISIONS
Article	21a	•		
⁶ 321a		<u>Article 21a</u> <u>Amendment to Regulation (EU)</u> <u>2022/869</u>	Article 21a Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2022/869	<u>Article 21a</u> <u>Amendment to Regulation (EU)</u> <u>2022/869</u>
Article	21a(1), first subparagraph	1	L	
G 321b		Article 7(8), first subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2022/869 is replaced by the following:	Article 7, paragraph (8), first sub-paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2022/869 is replaced by the following:	<u>Article 7, paragraph (8), first sub-</u> paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2022/869 is replaced by the following:
Article	21a(1), second subparagraph		L	
۵ 321c		"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	"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	"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

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			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."	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."	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."
	Article 22	2			
G	322	Article 22 Review	Article 22 Review	Article 22 Review	Article 22 Review
_	Article 22	?(-1), first subparagraph	1		
G	323	1. The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Regulation by 31 December 2035.	1. The Commission shall evaluate 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-the application of this Regulation, especially in rural areas-by 31 December 2035.	 The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Regulation by 31 December 2035. 	 The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Regulation by 31 December 20352033.
	Article 22	2(-1), second subparagraph			
G	323a				The evaluation shall include an assessment of the impacts of this <u>Regulation on the agricultural,</u> forestry and fisheries sectors, considering relevant links with food

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				production and food security in the <u>EU, and of the wider socio-</u> economic effects of the Regulation.
Article 2	22(2)		·	
۵ 324	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 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, <i>including on updated targets for 2040 and 2050</i> based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, <i>the evaluation as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article</i> , 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, <i>including on updated targets for 2040 and 2050</i> based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, <i>the evaluation as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article</i> , and the most recent scientific evidence.
Article 2	22a			
ء 324a		<u>Article 22a</u> <u>Postponement of targets under this</u> <u>Regulation in the event of</u> <u>exceptional socioeconomic</u> <u>consequences</u>		<u>Article 22a</u> <u>Temporary suspension</u>

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 22a(2	1)			
G 324b		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:		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).
Article 22a(2	1), point (a)	1	1	
ه 324c		(a) the permitting procedures in one or more Member States fall behind due to constraints from Union nature legislation regarding the following fields:		<u>(a)</u> <u>Delete</u>
Article 22a(2	1), point (a)(i)	•		
₃ 324d		<u>(i)</u> <u>building and transforming of</u> houses, in particular the social		<u>(i)</u> <u>Delete</u>

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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		housing sector;		
Article 22	2a(1), point (a)(ii)	1	·	
۶ 324e		(ii) rollout of renewable energy projects in relation to achieving the objectives laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 [European Climate Law];		<u>(ii)</u> <u>Delete</u>
Article 22	2a(1), point (b)	1		
۶ 324f		(b) <u>the average food price has gone</u> up by 10% over the period of 1 <u>year;</u>		<u>(b)</u> <u>Delete</u>
Article 22	2a(1), point (c)	1	L	
۶ 324g		(c) the total production of food in the Union has reduced by 5% over a period of 1 year.		<u>(c)</u> <u>Delete</u>
Article 22	2a(2)			
s 324h		2. Where one or more of the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 apply, the targets under this Regulation shall be postponed until all the conditions referred to in that paragraph no longer apply.		2. Implementing acts adopted under paragraph 1 shall remain in force for a period not exceeding 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.

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Article 2	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
⁶ 324i				3. <u>The Commission shall inform</u> the European Parliament and the Council of any act adopted under paragraph 1 within two working days of its adoption.
Article 2	3		r	
G 325	Article 23 Entry into force	Article 23 Entry into force	Article 23 Entry into force	Article 23 Entry into force
Article 2	3, first paragraph	[r	
ء 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.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.
Article 2	3, first paragraph a			
۵ 326a		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		<u>Delete</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		notice in the Official Journal of the European Union indicating the date from which this Regulation applies.		
Article 23	, third paragraph			
s 326b		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.		<u>Delete</u>
Article 23	, second paragraph			
۶ 327	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.
Formula				
^و 328	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,
Formula				
^و 329	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament
Formula			r	
g 330	The President	The President	The President	The President
Formula				

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		Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement	
G	331	For the Council	For the Council	For the Council	For the Council	
	Formula					
G	332	The President	The President	The President	The President	