

Nature Restoration Regulation



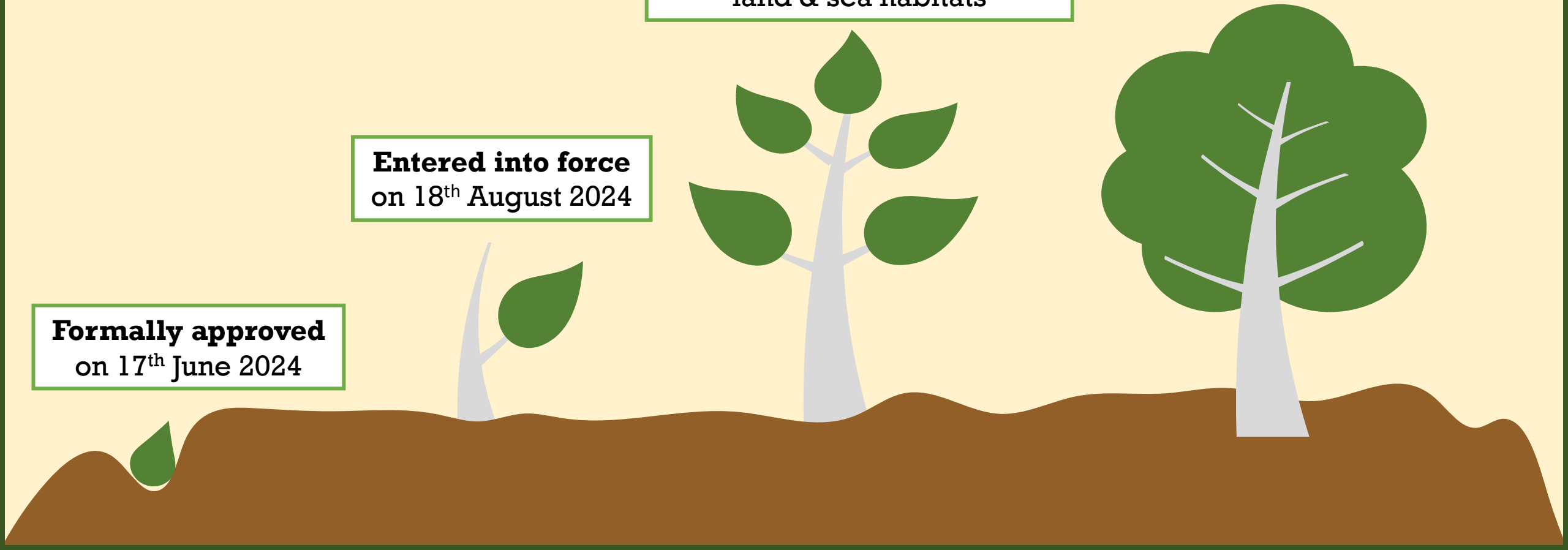
Nature Restoration Regulation (NRR)

Creates a **common legal framework** building on & complimenting **existing EU legislation**

Scope - Restoration of degraded ecosystems across land & sea habitats

Entered into force
on 18th August 2024

Formally approved
on 17th June 2024



Overarching Objectives

- Building up a solid knowledge base to fill data gaps
- Identifying the areas in need of restoration
- Ensuring long-term restoration of degraded ecosystems
- Contributing to achieving the EU's objectives concerning climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Enhancing food security
- Contributing to meeting international commitments

Legally Binding NRR Targets

Member States (MS) must meet binding targets to ensure large-scale restoration with real impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services

Targets apply to:

- **Habitats covered** under existing EU laws
- **Heavily degraded ecosystems**

Coverage includes:

- **Terrestrial and freshwater, marine, urban, agricultural ecosystems, & pollinator populations**

Targets are **quantified**

with **clear milestones and deadlines**

to track MS progress



National Restoration Plan

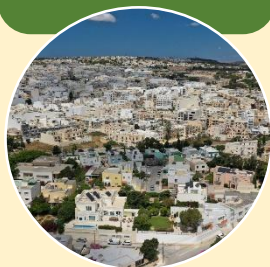
**Article 4:
Terrestrial**



**Article 5:
Marine**



**Article 8:
Urban**



**Article 9:
Surface Waters**



**Article 10:
Pollinators**



**Article 11:
Agriculture**



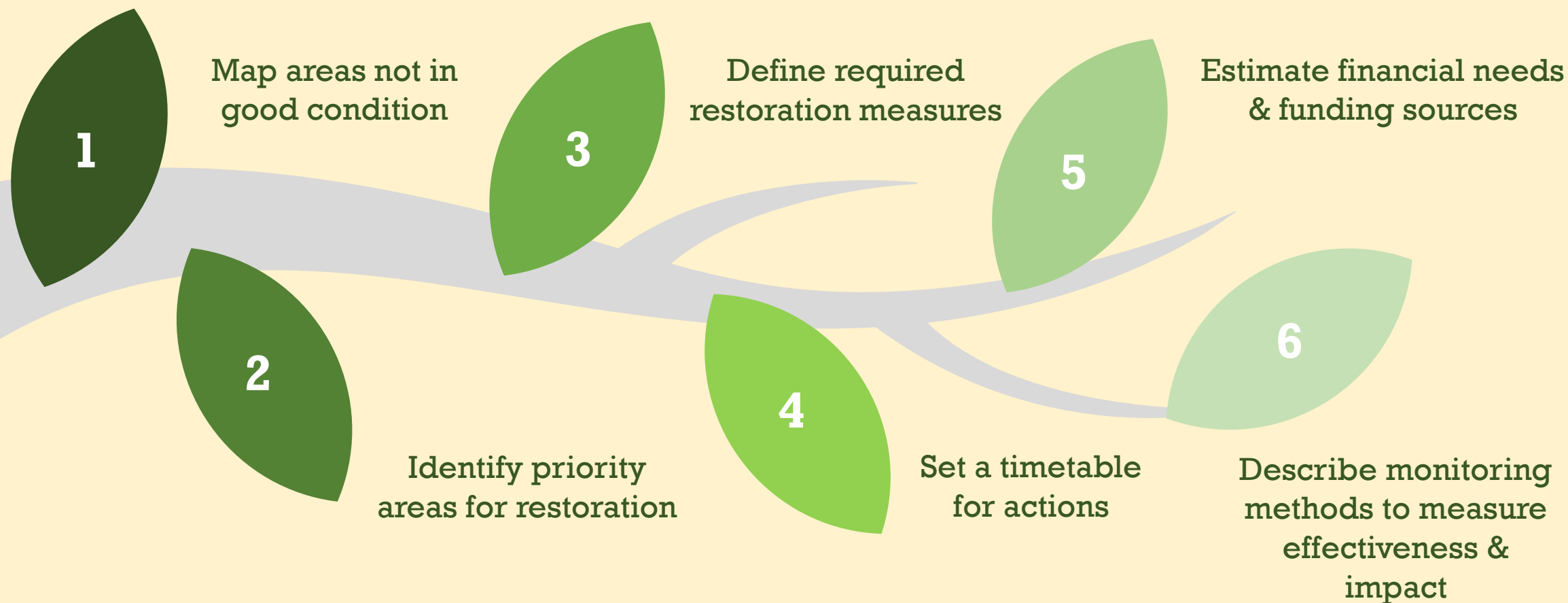
**Article 12:
Forests**



**Article 13:
Planting of
Trees**



Compilation of National Restoration Plan



Policy Coherence

Malta's National Restoration Plan will be compiled in a way that it builds upon & complements other existing EU legislation, including:

**Natura 2000,
incl.
Prioritised
Action
Framework**

**Marine
Programme of
Measures,
Common
Fisheries
Policy**

**River Basin
Management
Plans**

**Integrated
National
Energy and
Climate Plans**

**Soil
Monitoring
Directive**

**National Air
Pollution
Control
Programs**

**EU Farm to
Fork Strategy,
LULUCF, CAP**

National Restoration Plan

Restoration in Practice

RESTORATION - process aimed at assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed

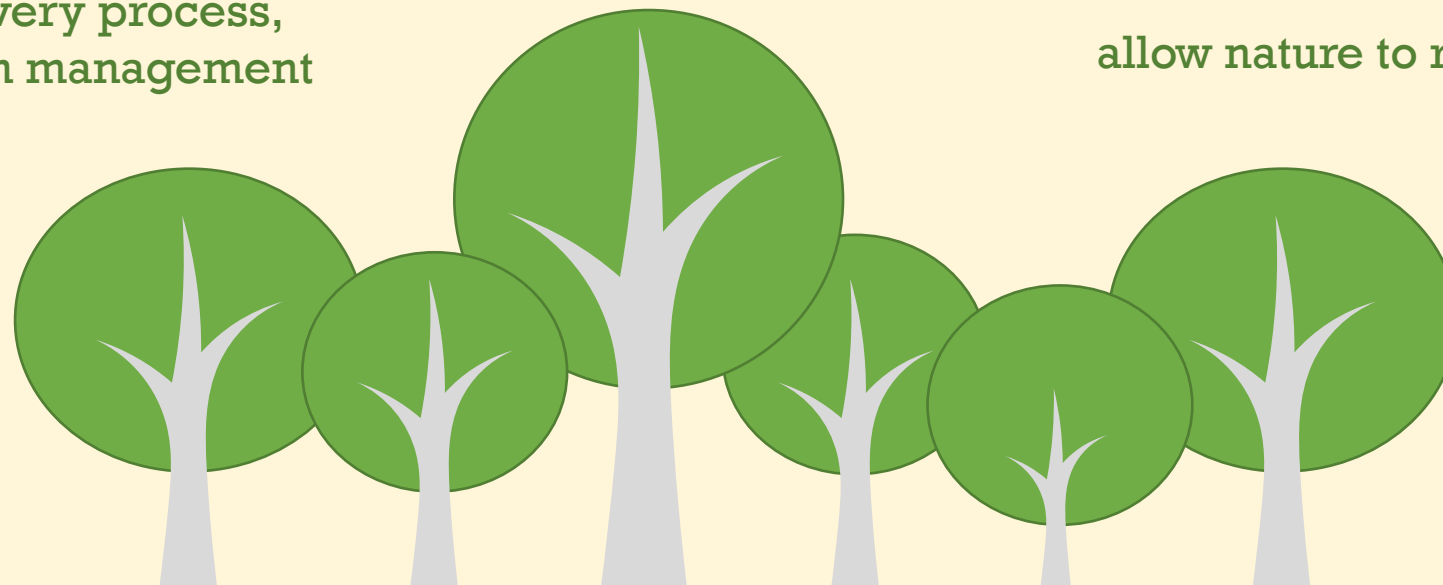
Types of Restoration

Active Restoration

Eliminating the source of degradation to kick start the recovery process, through regular human management

Passive Restoration

The removal of pressures to allow nature to recover naturally



Restoration of Terrestrial Ecosystems

Article 04



Restoration of Terrestrial Ecosystems

Coverage:

- Habitats listed in Annex I of the Regulation (similar to Habitats Directive)
- Habitats for species covered by the Habitats & Birds Directives

Obligations:

- No deterioration of all habitats currently in good condition
- Improve habitats not in good condition
- Restore areas of habitats of species



Restoration of Marine Ecosystems

Article 05



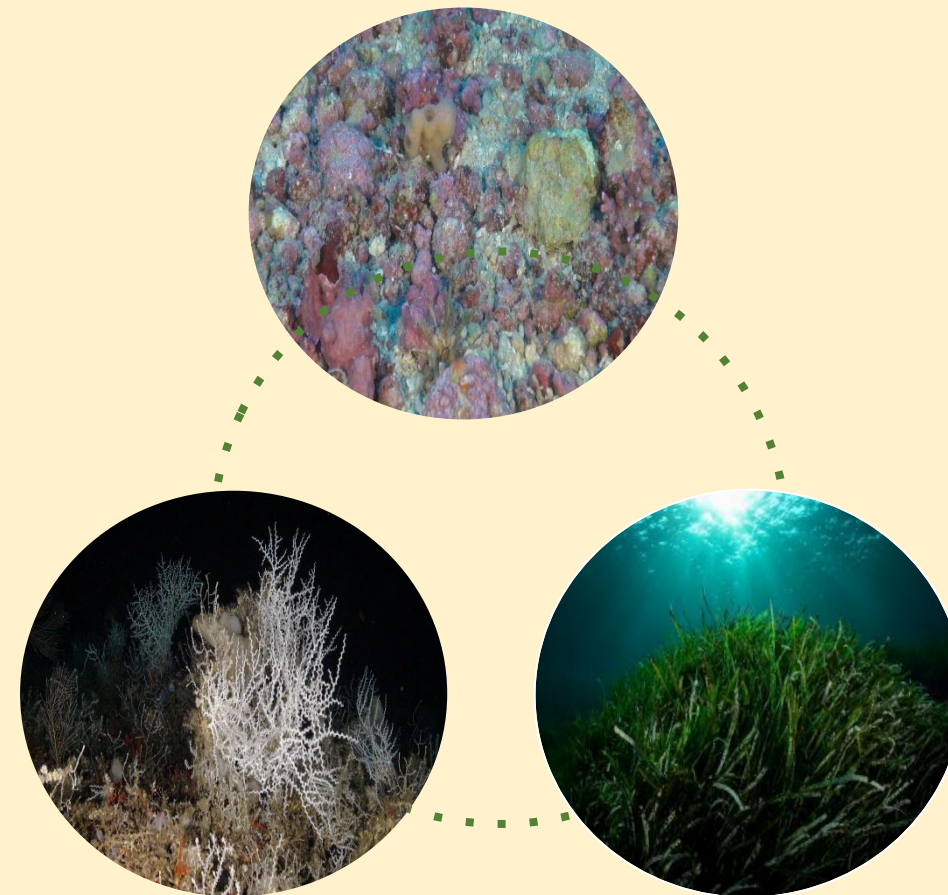
Restoration of Marine Ecosystems

Coverage:

- Marine habitats in Annex II
- Habitats for species in Annex III & for species covered by the Habitats & Birds Directives

Obligations:

- No deterioration of all habitats currently in good condition
- Improve areas of habitats that are not in good condition
- Restore areas of habitats of species covered by the Nature Directives & additional list of fish species
- Closing of knowledge gaps



Restoration of Urban Ecosystems

Article 08



Restoration of Urban Ecosystems

Coverage:

Cities, towns, and suburbs, including:

- Urban centres
- Urban clusters

Baseline Data:

- CLC + Backbone
- Tree Cover Density

Obligations:

- **By 2030:** No net loss of urban green space & urban tree canopy in urban ecosystem areas (UEAs)
- **After 2030:** Increasing trend in national urban green spaces and tree canopy cover within UEAs, until satisfactory levels are reached



Restoration of Surface Waters

Article 09



Restoration of Surface Waters

Coverage:

- Rivers, lakes, & related floodplains, including freshwater habitats

Obligations:

- Inventory of artificial barriers
- Identify barriers to be removed and removal of barriers for free-flowing rivers



Restoration of Pollinator Populations

Article 10



Restoration of Pollinator Populations

Coverage:

- Pollinator diversity
- Pollinator populations
- Delegated Act

Obligations:

- Improve pollinator diversity
- Reverse pollinator decline by 2030
- Increase trend of pollinator populations after 2030 until satisfactory levels are reached



Restoration of Agricultural Ecosystems

Article 11



Restoration of Agricultural Ecosystems

Coverage:

- All types of agricultural ecosystems:
 - arable land, grasslands, permanent crops and agro-forestry
- Includes areas beyond those covered through Nature Directives

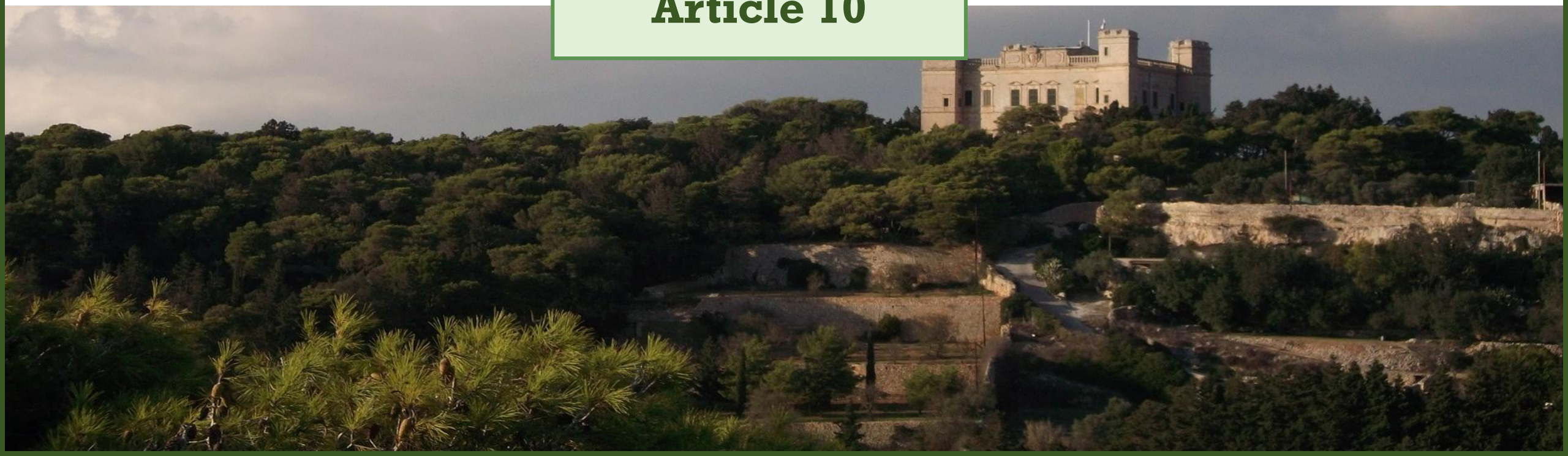


Obligations:

- **Increasing trend of the following indicators** until satisfactory levels are reached:
 1. Stock of organic carbon in soils,
 2. Share of agricultural land with high diversity landscape features
- **Increase in the common farmland bird index**

Restoration of Forest Ecosystems

Article 10



Restoration of Forest Ecosystems

Coverage:

- All forest ecosystems
- Includes areas beyond those covered through Nature Directives



Obligations:

- **Increasing trend** of the following **indicators** until satisfactory levels are reached:
 - Standing deadwood
 - Lying deadwood
 - Share of forests with uneven-aged structure
 - Stock of organic carbon
 - Share of forests dominated by native tree species
 - Tree species diversity
- Increase in the **common forest bird index**

Planting of 3 Billion Additional Trees

Article 13

THREE
BILLION
ADDITIONAL
TREES
BY 2030



Planting of 3 Billion Additional Trees

Obligations:

- Member States to contribute collectively to the commitment of **planting at least three billion** additional trees by 2030, considering ecological principles

Map MyTree

38,421,255 trees planted in the EU

LOADING...



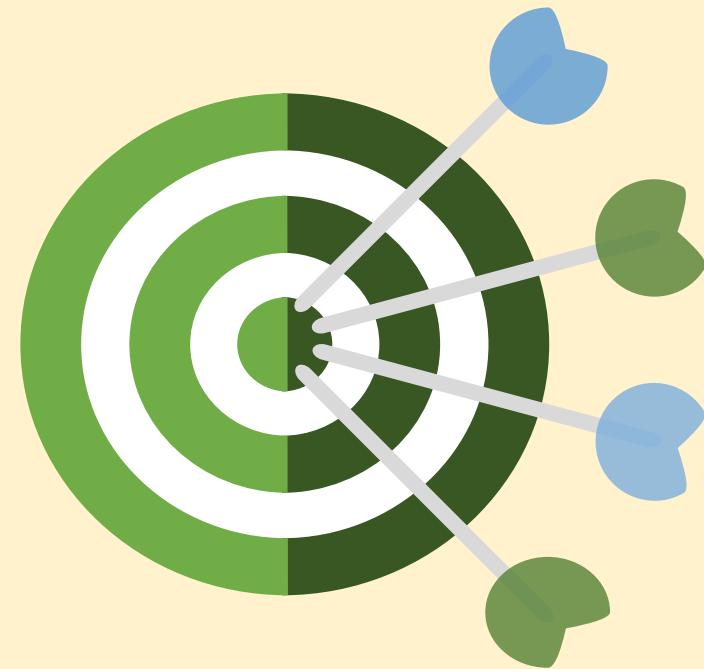
Reporting

Scope:

- MS regularly track & share progress on their NRP implementation
- CION & EEA assess whether restoration targets are being met

Outcome:

- Transparent tracking of progress & accountability of MSs



Financing

NRR Funding Sources:

1. EU Funding Programmes (Multiannual Financial Framework)

- a. Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
- b. European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)
- c. European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
- d. Cohesion Fund
- e. Horizon Europe
- f. LIFE Programme

2. **National Budgets:** MSs allocate domestic funds to complement EU support

3. **Private Financing:** Private sector investments & public–private partnerships



The EU has pledged to increase its annual biodiversity-related spending budget to ~ €14 billion/year

Thank

You

