

Nature Restoration Law

For people, climate, and planet

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More than 75% of global food crops depend on pollinators



40% of the world's land is degraded.
Costs associated

with soil degradation in the EU already exceed EUR 50 billion a year Our global food systems are responsible for 80% of deforestation, 70% of freshwater use and are the single greatest cause of terrestrial biodiversity loss

Restoring wetlands, rivers, forests, grasslands, marine ecosystems, and the species they host will help:



Increase biodiversity and secure the things nature does for free, like cleaning our water and air, pollinating crops, and protecting us from floods



Limit global warming to 1.5°C



Build up Europe's resilience and strategic autonomy, preventing natural disasters and reducing risks to food security

New binding targets suggested by the law:

- restore habitats and species protected by the EU nature legislation
- reverse the decline of pollinators by 2030
- on net loss of green urban spaces by 2030 and a minimum of 10% tree canopy cover in European cities
- improved biodiversity on farmland e.g. for grassland butterflies, farmland birds, high-diversity landscape features
- restore drained peatlands
- mealthier forests with improved biodiversity
- on at least 25.000 km free-flowing rivers by 2030
- restore seagrasses and sea bottoms

Environment

WHY DO WE NEED TO ACT?

EU nature is in alarming decline, with more than 80% of habitats in bad or poor conservation status. Peatlands, grasslands and dunes are worst affected. Wetlands have shrunk by 50% in Western, Central and Eastern Europe since 1970



Up to 70% of EU soils are in an unhealthy condition. Severely eroded croplands are estimated to contribute to a loss in agricultural productivity of EUR 1.25 billion per year in the EU





In the past decade, 71% of fish and 60% of amphibian populations have suffered a decline



One in three bee and butterfly species in the EU are in decline, and one in ten such species on the verge of extinction

THE NATURE RESTORATION LAW WILL:

Restore at least 20% of EU land and sea by 2030, and all ecosystems in need of restoration by 2050

IPE/FR/000001/Sandrine Ruitton/Institut Méditerranéen d'

Require Member States to develop **National Restoration Plans** taking account of national circumstances

Build on EU nature laws, focusing on all natural habitats, and not just those protected under **Birds** and Habitats Directives or Natura 2000

Demonstrate EU leadership in protecting and restoring nature and set the bar for global action ahead of the **Biodiversity COP15**

By restoring nature, we invest in a sustainable, resilient and more productive future



Every EUR spent in land restoration brings an economic return of EUR 8 to EUR 38



25%

Peatlands store nearly 30% of global soil carbon. Restoring drained peatlands could save up to 25% of Europe's land-based greenhouse gas emissions



Natural rivers, floodplains and wetlands absorb floodwaters more effectively and at lower cost than any human-made structure





Urban green areas provide essential temperature reduction, absorb excess rainfall, and support physical and mental wellbeing.

Ecosystems support all life on Earth. The healthier our ecosystems, the healthier the planet – and its people.

UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030

