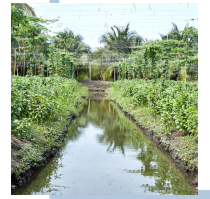


EU Nature Restoration Law: myths and misconceptions debunked by the SER Legal Working Group

1.

Will nature outside Natura 2000 sites be protected for the first time?

No, species and habitats protection outside Natura 2000 is in the EU nature directives since 1979 and 1992



2.

Will economic activities in restored areas be forbidden?

No, activities such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries can be allowed if they are sustainable and nature inclusive (article 11/9). The transition from intensive to sustainable production can be supported by EU/MS (preamble §70 and §74)



3.

Will the States lose their margin of appreciation?

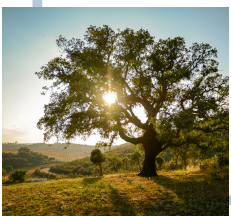
No, Member States can: A) choose where and how to restore (article 12) B) allow activities of overriding public interest (article 4 & 5/8 c) C) leave 10% of the habitat area in bad condition and not restored (art 4/1 & 5/1)



4.

Will producers lose CAP funds?

No, because the CAP supports nature friendly practices and provides earmarked funding to that end (preamble § 53) Besides, the Just Transition Fund and other funds exist to support the ecologic transition (preamble §70)



5.

Will restoration threaten food production?

No, on the contrary, evidence shows that restoring agro-ecosystems has positive impacts on food productivity in the long-term (preamble §15, §19, §46, §49, §56)



6.

Will restoration worsen the climate crisis?

No, there are synergies between restoration and climate policies (articles 1/b); 4 & 5/8 b; 9 b); 11/5 a); 12/2 j) k); 15/1)

