

Compromise amendment 1 - Agriculture and biodiversity

AMS included: AM 7 ; AM8 ; AM9 ; AM 10 ; AM 11 ; AM12 ; AM13; AM14 ; AM15; AM17 ; AM20 ; AM24 ; AM28 ;

AMS covered: AM16 ; AM18

1. Recalls that agricultural productivity depends on biodiversity, ***which is essential*** to guarantee the long-term sustainability ***and resilience*** of our food systems ***and food security***; underlines, furthermore, that much of the biodiversity across Europe exists due to ***its diverse farming systems and forestry*** and its ***maintenance*** is dependent on the continued active, ***low impact, and sustainable*** management of ***land and of agricultural and forest ecosystems*** underlines, ***however, the negative impact of certain farming systems that lead to an overexploitation of the natural resources, on biodiversity.***

Compromise amendment 2 - Agriculture in the EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030

AMS included: AM30 part ; AM 31 part ; AM 32 ; AM 33 part ; AM 34 part ;AM 36 part ; AM 38 ; AM 42 ; AM 43 ; AM (44); AM 45 ; AM47 ; AM (81); AM (82)

AMS covered: AM 40 ; AM 43 ; AM (46)

2. Welcomes the high level of ambition of the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030 in seeking to halt and reverse biodiversity loss in the EU; considers that this level of ambition ***is needed*** and encourages policy ***development and implementation*** at all levels and promotes the development ***and mainstreaming*** of research, innovative, ***feasible*** solutions ***and translation into policy***, to tackle biodiversity loss; ***reminds that effective implementation of the strategy requires acknowledgement of all three dimensions of sustainability, environmental, social and economic*** stresses that the continuous decline in farmland biodiversity, ***including on a landscape scale***, is a reality and that bold action, ***taken by society as a whole and backed by scientific consensus***, is needed to counteract this trend;

Compromise amendment 3 - Implementation of the EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030

AMS covered: AM 29; AM 30; AM 48; AM 49 ;AM 70 ; AM 71 ; AM 72 ; AM 75 ; AM 76; AM 78 ; AM 79 ; AM 80 ; AM 83 ; AM 84 ; AM (85); AM 86 ; AM 87 ; AM 88 ; AM 100; AM 145; AM 162 ; AM 163 ; AM 164

AMS falling: AM77; AM (89); AM 95

3. A. Emphasises the strong link with the Farm to Fork **and Forest strategies** and the need for a holistic approach to the food system **and forest chain**; calls on the Commission **to conduct impact assessments** and establish **a comprehensive science and** evidence-based evaluation of the implementation of the **Biodiversity** strategy's measures and targets **including on high diversity landscape features, taking into account specific national conditions. It should look** in particular at the individual and cumulative impacts on the social and economic sustainability of agriculture, **forestry and rural areas** in the EU, food security, **the availability of land and of agricultural and agri-food products prices wood availability** and the potential risks of displacing biodiversity losses **to non-EU countries** by the replacement of local production with imports; **stresses the need to look at both the short and long term negative and positive impacts regarding resource use and food security.**

B. For effective implementation, the biodiversity goals, when agreed by the co-legislators, must be reflected across relevant EU legislation

Compromise amendment 4 - Biodiversity, societal goal

AMS covered: AM 31 part ; AM 33 part ; AM 35 ; AM 36 part ; AM 37; AM41; AM55 part ; AM 101 ; Am 102 ; Am 103 ; AM 105 ; AM 106 ; AM 107 ; AM 108 ; AM 109 ; AM 111 ; AM 112; AM 113 ; AM 114 ; AM 115 ; AM235 part

AMS falling: AM104 ; AM 110 ; AM 116 ; AM 117

4. Considers that biodiversity conservation is a key societal goal, **supported by a majority of Europeans¹, requiring action by all social and economic sectors**, and a broad and inclusive debate with the effective participation of everyone in society **at European, national and regional levels It requires in particular the increased participation of all those implementing the)** measures, such as the farming communities, **including small and young farmers**, and the **forest- sector** while at the same **time** benefiting from their knowledge and experience, **sharing of win-win solutions benefiting both biodiversity, as well as farming and forestry revenues**, and creating a sense of ownership, vital for the successful implementation of the strategy; **stresses the importance of bottom-up participatory process, positive incentives and support to increase motivation and commitment with biodiversity protection, highlighting the complementing added value of voluntary initiatives.**

¹ Eurobarometer from 2018: https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/S2194_90_4_481_ENG

Compromise amendment 5 - CAP and biodiversity

AMS included: AM23; AM 51 part; AM126 AM 127 ; AM 129 ; AM 130 ; 131 ; AM 132 ; AM 137 AM 138 ; AM 139 ; AM 140 ; AM 141 ; AM263

AMS covered: AM 128 ; AM 133 ; AM 134 ; AM 136 ; AM 142 ; AM 143 ; AM 144 ;

5.
 - A. Stresses the key role of the common agricultural policy (CAP) in protecting and promoting farmland biodiversity, ***including genetic diversity, together with other policies and instruments of the Green Deal; recalls the objectives of CAP stated in Article 39 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union.***
 - B. Underlines the potential of the green architecture components of the ***upcoming*** CAP in promoting and providing ***individual or collective incentives*** for the transition to more sustainable and ***resilient*** agricultural systems for producing food and maintaining high nature farmland and ***biodiversity*** on farmland, ***if properly designed;***
 - C. Considers that Member States must ***set appropriate baselines for sustainability and biodiversity when defining their conditionality standards,*** and ensure the ***ambitious*** and ***promptly*** development and uptake of ***interventions, in particular eco-schemes and agri-environmental-climate measures in rural development*** which contribute to enhancing the delivery and potential of biodiversity benefits in line with the required level of ambition ***while taking into consideration local specific needs and conditions and starting points based in a evidence-based SWOT analysis;***
 - D. Stresses the crucial importance of the CAP's agroforestry and afforestation measures and encourages the continuity of forestry measures, in line with the EU Forest Strategy.***
 - E. Stresses that the implementation of this strategy will not be as effective as intended from an environmental point of view, unless support is provided to ensure that farmers and their businesses maintain viability and competitiveness.***

Compromise amendment 6 - High diversity areas for biodiversity

AMS included: AM 8, AM 15 ;AM 102; AM 156 ; AM 157 ; Am 158 ; AM 160 ; AM165 ; AM 166 ; AM 167 ; AM 168 ;AM 169; AM 170 ; AM 175;

AMS covered: AM12 ; AM159; AM 161 ; AM 171 ; AM 172 ; AM 173 ; AM 174 ;

6. A. Highlights the importance of creating, maintaining and restoring high-diversity landscape features in agricultural landscapes ***as well as maintaining and supporting farming practices and/or productive characteristics beneficial for*** biodiversity, pollinators and the natural biological control of pests
- B. Calls on the Member States to develop the necessary measures under their CAP Strategic Plans to promote ***biodiversity rich*** areas, ***including landscape*** features, with the aim of achieving an area of at least 10 % of high diversity areas beneficial for biodiversity ***for example, hedgerows, buffer strips, non-use of chemicals areas, and temporary fallow land as well as extensive farmland dedicated to biodiversity on a long term basis,*** promoting interconnectivity between habitats and ***the creation of green corridors as much as possible, in order to maximise*** the potential for biodiversity;
- C. ***reminds that lack of access to land is one of the primary factors limiting the settlement of young farmers and the renewal of generations in European farms, which is an important objective of the European agricultural policy; considers that the setting up of non-productive areas should be assessed to avoid as much as possible a negative impact on the access of young farmers to land.***

Compromise amendment 7 - Organic farming

AMS included: AM189 ; AM191 part ; AM 193 ; AM 195 ; AM 197 ; AM 199 ; AM 200 ; AM 202 ; AM 203 ; AM 204 ; AM210 ; AM212 ; AM 213 ;

AMS covered: AM190; AM192 ; AM 192 ; AM 194 ; AM 196 ; AM 198 ; AM 201 ; AM 205 ; AM 206 ; AM211 ;

7. A. Welcomes the recognition of organic farming as ***one of the*** strong components on the EU's path towards more sustainable food systems, namely for ***biodiversity concerns (210), and in order to achieve public policy objectives of economic development, rural employment and environmental protection and climate action (197); stresses the importance of the European Action Plan for organic farming to increase the uptake of organic farming***

B. Underlines that the development of organic food production must be accompanied by market ***driven*** and supply chain developments and measures stimulating demand for organic food, ***including through public procurement as well as by a broad variety of promotion measures***, research, innovation, ***training*** and scientific ***knowledge*** transfer, ***aiming to support*** the stability of the organic products market and the fair remuneration of farmers and ***promoting measures supporting young organic farmers; highlights the need for the development of the entire organic food chain in order to allow for local processing and distribution of the Union organic production;***

Compromise amendment 8 - Forests and biodiversity, forestry and agroforestry

AMS included: AM 27 part ; AM 73 ; AM90 ; AM118 ; AM184; AM 218 ; AM 219; AM220 ; AM 222 ; AM 223 ; AM 224 ; AM 225 ;AM 226 ;; AM 228 ; AM 231 ; AM 234 ; AM 235 ; AM236 ; AM 242; AM243 ; AM245 ; AM247 ;AM249; AM250 part; ; AM 252 ; AM253 ; AM254 ; AM255; 256 ; AM257; AM259; AM261 ; AM262

AMS covered: AM 229 ; AM 230 ; AM 232 ; AM 233 ;

8. A. ***Emphasises the strong links between the European Forest and Biodiversity Strategy;***

B. ***Underlines the importance of resilient and healthy forest ecosystems including fauna and flora, in order to maintain and enhance the delivery of the multiple ecosystem services that forests provide, such as biodiversity, clean air, water, healthy soil and wood and non-wood raw materials); points out that achieving the EU's goals for environment, climate and biodiversity will never be possible without forests and forestry that is multifunctional, healthy and sustainably managed applying a long-term perspective.***

C. ***Points out the need to develop a coherent approach to bring together biodiversity protection and climate protection with a thriving forest-based sector and sustainable bio-economy.***

D. ***Notes in this regard that focusing at the same time on the social, environmental and economic benefits of forestry can help ensure resilience and adaptive capacity, as well as helping achieve transition to a circular bio-economy and the improved protection of biodiversity; considers that targets and implementation needs to take into account the precise conditions and opportunities of each country and resulting in positive impacts on forests and forestry conditions and on livelihoods in rural areas, as well as on the biodiversity of forests in the EU.***

E. ***Underlines that forests, especially primary forests are of particular relevance to protect biodiversity and calls for their protection and in this regard, calls on the Commission and Member States to introduce a definition of old growth forests to be prepared by the Standing Forestry Committee as a part of the future EU Forest Strategy.***

F. Highlights the importance of the forest Natura 2000 sites in preserving forest biodiversity²; notes, however, that sufficient financial resources are needed to manage such areas and to achieve enforcement.

G. Underlines the importance of strengthen sustainable forest management in a balanced manner for the health, **climate resilience**, longevity of forest ecosystems and the preservation of the multifunctional role of forests, **including maintaining forest biodiversity, as well as for the achievement of the SDGs and for the implementation of the European Green Deal**; highlights the value of incorporating genetic diversity in planting considerations, as this avoids the risk of spreading pest and disease attack, and of local/native species .

H. Points out the importance of training of forest owners, local awareness-raising projects and public participation processes and continuous afforestation and reforestation programmes; calls on the Commission to promote EU-wide specialised training programmes and a comprehensive/efficient information system for forest management.

I. Highlights the number of valuable traditional agroforestry systems in the EU and the potential of innovative systems; stresses the potential of agroforestry to improve and boost a **wide variety** of ecosystem services and farmland biodiversity, carbon sequestration, **soil protection and water cycle regulation**, while enhancing farm productivity and **sustainability**; recognizes the need to increase knowledge and promote training about agroforestry among many farmers in order to make farmers aware of the benefits and the practice of integrating woody vegetation with agriculture.

J. Call on the Commission to pay attention to the loss of biodiversity caused by the built environment; considers that urban and peri-urban areas, including former industrial and rehabilitated land would particularly be suited for tree plantation, contributing to enhance biodiversity in urban areas; recognises the potential of agroforestry and of areas not suitable for food production in increasing tree numbers while the plantation in high nature value sites should be avoided;

L. Acknowledges the role of using the wood from sustainably managed forests and wooden products in contributing to the move towards a CO₂-neutral economy and to the development of the circular bioeconomy.

M. Calls on the Member States to improve national legislation to put in place, or strengthen where necessary, protection against illegal logging and loss of biodiversity.

² EEA Report N° 5, 2016 European Forest ecosystems; EEA 2020 - State of Nature in EU;

Compromise amendment 9 - Sustainable use of pesticides

AMS included: AM 264 ; Am 265 ; AM 266 ; AM 267 ; AM 268 ; AM 269 ; AM 271 ; AM 272 ; AM273 ; AM 274 ; AM 275 ; AM 276 ; AM 278 ; AM288; AM286 ; AM289 ; AM294 ; AM295; AM297 ; AM299 ; AM301; AM 306

AMS covered: AM 270 ; AM 277 ; AM 279 ; AM 280 ; Am 281 ; AM 282

9. A. Stresses the importance of plant protection products and tools for the stability of agricultural production, ***food safety and security, climate change adaptation*** and the sustainability of farmers' incomes; considers that, although progress has been made, a substantial reduction in the use and, ***more in particular, on the*** risks of chemical pesticides is needed in order ***to reduce impact on biodiversity taking into consideration specific national conditions; considers that the option of using target corridors should be thoroughly explored.***
- B. Stresses the key role of integrated pest management³ (IPM) and sustainable systems, including ***agro ecological approaches*** in reducing pesticide dependency, and urges the Member States to ensure that IPM is applied and its implementation is assessed systematically;
- C. ***Stresses that in order to reduce the need of pesticides and achieve further reduction in chemical pesticide use and risk farmers need a bigger toolbox of alternative, effective, affordable) and environmentally safe crop protection solutions and methods. This could include enhanced adoption of cultural, physical and biological control techniques new low risk pesticides and bio-pesticides, more effective application techniques facilitated by tools such as digital and precision farming, epidemiological models , a wider and improved range of options of resistant varieties requiring less inputs as well as bolstered research and innovation training and advisory systems, including in agro-ecological farming practices;***
- D. ***Calls on the Commission to improvement of the regulatory framework to speed up the adoption of new and alternative plant health solutions, including plant protection products with a lower environmental impact, such as low-risk substances or bio control solutions and natural substances.***
- E. ***Highlights the role that beneficial species play in the agro-ecosystem, notably for pest control but also pollination, plant and soil protection); Notes that the right choice of wildflower mixes can attract and sustain insect predators and parasitoids, benefiting production and increasing pollination services.***
- F. ***Considers that there should be adequate incentives and compensation for taking up sustainable practices such as integrated pest management (IPM) and agro-ecological approaches.***

³ In line with the general principles established in Annex III of Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides

Compromise amendment 10 - Genetic diversity in agricultural systems

AMS included: AM185 ; AM 304 ; AM 305 ; AM 306 ; AM 309 ; AM 311 ; AM313; Am 314 ; AM316 ; AM 317

AMS covered: AM 307 ; AM 308 ; AM 310 ; AM 312 ;

10. A. Regrets the fact that agricultural production **and consumption** is being increasingly concentrated in a limited range of agricultural crops, **and within those**), varieties and genotypes; underlines that **further enhancing and** preserving genetic variability in all its components is crucial to promoting the diversity and richness of agricultural ecosystems and to the preservation of local genetic resources, in particular as a repository of future solutions **for breeding** to help in facing the environmental, **climatic) and food security** challenges that lie ahead.

B. Notes the importance of preserving cultivars and old varieties as they can endure less than optimal conditions; notes further that the most cost-effective way of preserving these genes and traits is in the field; welcomes that the Commission is considering²⁰ the revision of marketing rules for traditional crop varieties in order to contribute to their conservation and sustainable use, and its intention to take measures to facilitate the registration of seed varieties, including of organic heterogeneous material, and to ensure easier market access for traditional and locally adapted varieties.

C. Draws attention to the fact that in perennial crops the loss of diversity occurs also by loss of genetic diversity within the varieties themselves; regrets that the UE vegetative propagation systems are designed in a way that does not promote the conservation of intra-variety biodiversity; calls on the Commission to promote regulatory changes to the EU vegetative propagation regulations, encouraging “on farm” conservation of genetic variability of the traditional European varieties.

D. Recalls that a number of native and indigenous animal breeds are raised in the European Union, representing elements of regional habitats and/or of the traditional livelihood of local communities and integral aspects of biodiversity; calls on the Member States to continue to uphold measures in protected these breeds; is concerned that diseases like African swine fever put some species, such as East Balkan swine, at risk of extinction; calls on the Member States to establish timely measures and resources to prevent the loss of this biodiversity.

Compromise amendment 11 - Pollinators

AMS included: Am 155 ; AM 182 ; 187

A. Notes the crucial role that pollinators play in biodiversity and agricultural production (155); Is concerned about the high mortality trends among pollinators, including honey bees, which are documented in a number of regions in the EU; calls on the responsible authorities of the Member States for more control over the use of substances that are not authorized or harmful to pollinators;

B. Calls for holistic approach when adopting measures supporting pollinators and for support under CAP not lead to weakened or lost pollination services; Calls on Member States to include in their draft Strategic Plans measures targeting various groups of pollinators;

Compromise amendment 12 - Digital technologies for agricultural biodiversity

AMS included: AM 39 ; AM 176 ; AM 177 part ; AM 292 ; AM 334

AMS covered:

A. Considers that digital technologies, including precision farming, can help European farmers to provide safe and quality food while helping preserving biodiversity and reducing the environmental impact of agriculture; points out the importance of supporting the development of digital tools enabling biodiversity planning, at farm level and beyond, and of improving network connectivity in rural areas;

B. Stresses that enabling the access of these tools, through the Common Agricultural Policy, is needed to ensure that everyone benefits from the digitalization opportunities. Notes further the need of facilitating the implementation of digital agriculture in an inclusive manner, through training and rural extension in an inclusive manner.

Compromise amendment 13- Agricultural systems for biodiversity

AMS included: AM 27 part ; AM70 ; AM91 ; AM135 ; AM136 (Renew); AM158 part ; AM 183 ; AM191 part ; AM (201); AM 209

A. Acknowledges the diversity of European agriculture and of its agricultural systems with high biodiversity potential, such as pastoralism and grazing systems conserving meadows and hedges , agroforestry and extensive managed farmland.

B. Calls on the Commission to promote environmentally friendly production methods, such as integrated production, a method which is widely established in many Member States and which optimises the use of natural resources, protects soil, water and air and promotes biodiversity.

C. Calls on the Commission and Member States to promote the use of pasture and pastoral habitats, including wooded pastures and other agroforestry systems in synergy with maintenance of high nature value grassland communities.

D. Recognises the potential of agro-ecological systems, namely by combining diversification practices, in simultaneously providing multiple ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation while supporting crop yield and farmers income⁴. It further recognizes the value of promoting the adoption of existing win-win approaches.

Compromise amendment 14- International trade and trade agreements

AMS included: AM 51 part ; Am 54 ; AM 73 ; AM 186 ; AM 237 part ; AM333

AMs covered: AM 74 ; AM 221; AM228

A. Points out that some trade agreements currently under negotiation or finalized, may not be in line with the objectives of the Biodiversity strategy; recalls the need to ensure that trade agreements contain chapters on trade and sustainable development which are applicable that aim to promote biodiversity and alignment with European standards on sustainability

B. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to ensure full implementation and enforcement of the biodiversity provisions in trade agreements and better access their impact on biodiversity; calls on the Commission to put in place the necessary mechanisms to ensure that the products imported to the EU follow the measures applying to European farmers, completing the efforts made by EU farmers to produce food more sustainably and thus make biodiversity protection more effective globally.

C. Insists on the consistency of the Union's trade policy by avoiding the facilitation of the importation of agricultural products produced in result of deforestation and therefore seriously damaging to global calls on the Commission to propose a package of measures to ensure sustainable agricultural zero deforestation supply chains for products placed on the EU market.

⁴ *Meta-study review by Tamburini et. al, 2020. "Agricultural diversification promotes multiple ecosystem services without compromising yield." Science Advances; Revision of 98 meta-analyses based on 5160 original studies, comprising 41,946 comparisons between diversified and simplified practices. In 63% of cases, agroecology boosted biodiversity without any cost to yields, and in many cases, yields actually increased. DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aba1715 <https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/6/45/eaba1715>*

Meta-study /review by J.D. van der Ploeg et al, 2019. "The economic potential of agroecology: Empirical evidence from Europe", Journal of Rural Studies, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2019.09.003>

Compromise amendment 15 - Sustainable use of nutrients

AMS included: AM28 ; AM296

A. Notes that nutrients are essential for agricultural production and for keeping healthy soils; welcomes the Commission's proposal to reduce nutrient losses and points out that the excessive use of fertilisers is a source of air, soil and water pollution and climate impacts, with negative effects on biodiversity ; stresses that improved management of nutrients presents both economic and environmental benefits.

B. Stresses that a strategy to reduce nutrient losses should focus primarily on enabling farmers to increase efficiency of nutrient management and highlights the importance of innovative technologies and solutions in this regard; urges Member States to put forward in their Strategic Plans measures promoting the efficient management and circularity of nutrients, as well strongly support education of farm advisors and farmers;

Compromise amendment 16 - Research, innovation and education

AMS included: AM119 ; AM124; AM177 part ; AM178 ; AM 327AM331

A. Calls for the creation of, and support for, educational programmes which lead to a good understanding of both agronomic and nature conservation.

B. Stresses that research, innovation, knowledge exchange, raising awareness, education and advisory services will be key to gathering data and finding the best solutions for biodiversity conservation.

C. Highlights the fundamental role of farm advisory services in disseminating innovation and knowledge on biodiversity promotion strategies, stimulating the sharing of experiences, especially peer-to-peer exchanges, and promoting practical demonstrations, in particular by working at local level to better adapt to the specific realities on the ground, including small, young and women farmers and people who live in disadvantaged rural areas; calls on Member States to provide comprehensive advice to farmers on adopting production systems and management practices promoting biodiversity conservation and restoration on farmland.

D. Underlines that research and innovation are key drivers in accelerating the transition to sustainable food systems notably by providing advanced knowledge enabling farmers to produce food with fewer inputs and to increase the delivery of the ecosystem services, while supporting a social and economic sustainable development; Considers that bringing innovation to the market requires an enabling regulatory environment and adoption of incentives;

Compromise amendment 17 - Water and soil conservation

AMS included: AM 208 ; AM216 ; AM217 ; AM239 ; AM241 ; AM322 ; AM147

A. Notes the enormous contribution of healthy living soils to global biodiversity and ecosystem services and the strong link between a living, healthy, biodiverse soil communities and the productivity and profitability of farms and their resilience to climate change and food and biomass security, especially drought and flooding; points out that over 60% of all European soils are in an unhealthy state⁵ and that policy measures to promote conditions for life in soils are needed; notes the impact of micro plastics on soil biodiversity.

B. Welcomes the Commission roadmap to establish a New Soil Strategy for the protection and sustainable use of soil, the launch of the EU soil observatory and the EU mission entitled “caring for soil is caring for life; calls on Commission and Member States to support further research in soil ecosystem services and to adjust relevant existing funding programmes in order to facilitate such research projects.

C. Reiterates the importance of sustainable utilization and management of water resources for the protection and the restoration of the biodiversity; encourages the Commission and the Member States to strengthen their support for effective and efficient irrigation systems and sustainable water management.

Compromise amendment 18 - Protected areas and Natura 2000 network

AMS included: AM50; AM55; AM57; AM58, AM62; AM64; AM66; AM67; AM69; AM93; AM120; AM121; AM179; AM227; AM290; AM250 part; AM315; AM320; AM323

A. Highlights the success of the Birds and Habitats Directives and notes the EU has the largest network of protected areas in the world and effective management of natural processes is of the utmost importance for maintaining biodiversity.

B. Points out the significant differences between Member States in implementing Natura 2000 and the consequent uneven playing field as regards protection; stresses the need to involve all relevant actors at the EU, national, regional and local level for better implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives; recalls the results of the fitness check of the directives; recognises the flexibility of the directives regarding implementation, that should be fully explored to allow specific national circumstances to be taken into account, helping reducing and progressively resolve conflicts between nature protection and socioeconomic activities.

⁵ European Commission (2020) - Report of the Mission Board for soil, health and food (2020) - *Caring for soil is caring for life*
<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/4ebd2586-fc85-11ea-b44f-01aa75ed71a1/>

C.-Underlines the need to support agricultural practices, such as agroforestry and pastoralism in high value areas, which provide a wide variety of ecosystem services; recalls that large carnivores especially wolves can have an impact on the viability of farming especially in some extensive managed farmland rich in biodiversity. Recalls that changing conditions have led to population growth of certain protected species of large carnivores and their prey;-stresses the need to manage certain areas of biodiversity to allow for balanced development of all species; recalls the responsibility of the Commission to assess by region progress in achieving conservation status of species and, if needed, to adapt it if reached, with a view to protecting livestock.

D. Takes note of the Commission's proposal to increase the area under protection and under strict protection and echoes the Council Conclusions of 16 October 2020 on Biodiversity that stricter level of protection may allow for certain human activities in line with the conservation objectives of the protected area; considers that human activities compatible with protection goals, or even positively contributing to biodiversity, should be admissible in areas under strict protection.

E. Strongly encourages Member State to reward farmers properly and incentivise them, by awarding financial compensations for designated protected and strictly protected areas under Natura 2000, as well as covering any increased production costs implied by protection and conservation measures.

F. Recalls that 7.5% of the annual spending under the MFF in the year 2024 and 10% of the annual spending in the year 2026 and 2027 shall be earmarked for biodiversity objectives.