

Conservation of habitats and wild fauna and flora

•Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

- •Integrity Level Effect on a Site
- •No Feasible Alternative
- Adequate Compensatory Measures

Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest?

- Sites with priority habitat /species
 - Human health
 - Public safety
 - Beneficial consequences of primary importance to environment
 - Commission's opinion
- Sites without priority habitat species
 - Social and economic reasons

Key Biodiversity Conservation & Renewable Energy Laws

- **WFD Directive** Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy
- **SEA Directive** Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment
- 'RES' Directive Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources
- RED

 Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources
- Birds Directive Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds
- **EIA Directive** Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment
- **RED II** -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

'European Green Deal'

- 'European Green Deal' Regulation 2021/1119
 - Objective: climate neutrality in the EU by 2050.
 - Intermediate target to reduce net GHG emissions by at least 55 % compared to 1990 levels by 2030.
 - Requires a significantly higher shares of energy from renewable sources.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2022/2577

- Framework to accelerate deployment of renewable energy in designated areas
- Introduces rebuttable presumption that renewable energy projects are of overriding public interest and serving public health and safety for the purposes of the relevant environmental legislation (i.e., the Habitats, Birds and Water Framework Directives)

Renewable Energy Directive III

- Overall target for Renewable Energy Sources consumption by 2030 raised to 42.5% from 32%.
- Presumption that renewable energy plants and their connection to the grid are of overriding public interest
- Except where:
 - <u>clear evidence</u> that those projects have significant adverse effects on the environment which cannot be mitigated or compensated for, or
 - where Member States decide to restrict the application of that presumption in duly justified and specific circumstances.

The Draft Nature Restoration Law (22/6/22)

Legally binding ecosystem-specific targets - an overarching objective:

"to contribute to 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, and that the **restoration measures** 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."

- Expected to set targets for ensuring no net loss
- Restoration Plans within 2 years of Regulation coming into force.
- Plans will show how they will deliver on restoration measures needed to meet ecosystem-specific targets and obligations.

The Future?

- Dual Climate <u>and</u> Biodiversity Crises
- Complimentary or competing objectives?
- Phase 1 Offshore Wind Farm Projects 2030, 5GW
- Ongoing Litigation e.g. Toole v. The Minister for Housing & Ors., High Record No. 2023 No. 407 JR

