



<b>Amendments to B-R7: Nature Restoration Law vs. EU plan for critical raw materials - challenges to protect nature and food sovereignty</b>					
<b>Nº</b>	<b>Lines</b>	<b>Tabled by (No support)</b>	<b>Original text</b>	<b>Proposed amendment</b>	<b>Explanation / comment</b>
1	AM-1-6	SF - Green Left	The European Greens have been spearheading policies to respond to climate challenges while putting people and the planet at the top of its priorities. In the European Parliament, at both national and local levels, EGP members have been proposing measures to mitigate such impacts and to politically address changes in production, distribution and consumption models to achieve more balanced ways of using essential resources, ensuring less impact on nature and human health.	<p><b>New title:</b> EU's plan for critical raw materials can create challenges to the protection protect of nature and food sovereignty</p> <p><b>Delete from line 1 to 7:</b></p> <p><del>The European Greens have been spearheading policies to respond to climate challenges while putting people and the planet at the top of its priorities. In the European Parliament, at both national and local levels, EGP members have been proposing measures to mitigate such impacts and to politically address changes in production, distribution and consumption models to achieve more balanced ways of using essential resources, ensuring less impact on nature and human health.</del></p>	Suggest deletion and revised title. The resolution should address the specific concerns related to mining - and not restate the whole purpose of the nature restoration law.
2	AM-1-7	Možemo! – politička platforma		<p><b>New title:</b> Nature Restoration Law vs. EU plan for critical raw materials - challenges to protect nature, food sovereignty and democracy</p>	Many lithium mining projects triggered protests around Europe, opposition to which, presents a challenge to democracy.



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3	AM-7-1	Bündnis90/Die Grünen	balanced ways of using essential resources, ensuring less impact on nature and human health.	<p><b>Insert from line 6 to 7:</b></p> <p>balanced ways of using essential resources, ensuring less impact on nature and human health.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>The EGP congress takes note of the following draft motion for resolution. Raw materials are of critical importance for the green transformation of our consumption and production model. Regularly raw materials including critical ones are produced under outrageous conditions for people and planet in the global south. Others are extracted in states where local communities have no effective access to democratic control or legal security. However, even best efforts for circularity and resource frugality cannot avoid the need for additional critical raw materials in the process of the green transition. This is why the EGP will establish a task force to develop a common position how the need for resources can be catered for in the most sustainable way in the global south as well as in Europe. This task force should encompass a fact finding mission to Jadar and Barroso in order to ensure that the voice of local communities and experts is fully taken into account.</u></a></p>	



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4	AM-8-5	SF - Green Left	For this reason, Greens all over Europe recognise the need to bring back nature and restore those precious ecosystems which are under threat today. At the same	<b>Delete from line 8 to 9:</b>  <del>For this reason,</del> Greens all over Europe recognise the need to bring back nature and restore those precious ecosystems which are under threat today. At the same	Consequence of the deletion of the previous section
5	AM-9-1	Ecolo	For this reason, Greens all over Europe recognise the need to bring back nature and restore those precious ecosystems which are under threat today. At the same time, they are demanding	<b>Insert from line 8 to 10:</b>  For this reason, Greens all over Europe recognise the need to bring back nature and restore those precious ecosystems which are under threat today, <u>not only in the EU but everywhere, including in the Global South</u> . At the same time, they are demanding	Nature must be protected... everywhere, in the EU, but also in the Global South. If we just complain about new mining projects in the EU (to give us the means of strategic autonomy), without questioning our consumption rates of digital tools and electric vehicles, we are not consequent with our engagements towards the Global South (where lithium and cobalt mines keep going, etc.). So, our resolution needs to be a bit more balanced and include references to overconsumption, effects in the Global South, and safeguards in the CRMA. The following amendments aim to this objective.



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6	AM-13-1	SF - Green Left	toxic-free consumer goods while significantly reducing the risk of contamination from pollutants and chemical contaminants and tackling climate challenges.	<p><b>Insert from line 12 to 13:</b></p> <p>toxic-free consumer goods while significantly reducing the risk of contamination from pollutants and chemical contaminants and tackling climate challenges.</p> <p><a href="#">The EU's demand for critical raw materials, combined with the demand to develop resource independency, increases pressure on nature, undermining the intentions of the Nature Restoration Law. Examples hereof are Lithium mining projects in Portugal and Serbia.</a></p>	An attempt to make the resolution more targeted.
7	AM-15-1	EGP Committee	On 17 June 2024, nature protection was the subject of a very important resolution approved by the EU national environment ministers. The Nature Restoration Law (NRL) will contribute to the definition of binding goals for	<p><b>From line 15 to 17:</b></p> <p>On 17 June 2024, nature protection was the subject of a very important <del>resolution</del><a href="#">legislation</a> approved by the EU national environment ministers. The Nature Restoration Law (NRL) will contribute to the definition of binding goals for</p>	



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8	AM-21-1	GroenLinks	guidelines for restoring the health of fresh-water bodies while also improving biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems with the aim of improving organic carbon stock in cropland soils and promoting high-diversity landscapes.	<b>From line 20 to 22:</b> guidelines for restoring the health of fresh-water bodies while also improving biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems <del>with the aim of improving</del> <a href="#">that, between other things, will improve</a> organic carbon stock in cropland soils and promoting high-diversity landscapes.	We do not only try to improve biodiversity for carbon stock improvement (only this as an aim- as a kind of human centred goal) but also for other purposes (e.g. better fertilising possibilities by insects etc.) and most importantly also for the case of biodiversity improvement as such; from the viewpoint of intrinsic value of all other life forms
9	AM-29-1	EGP Committee	The EU's demand for critical materials – mainly to reduce its dependence on China and to supply the electric vehicle industry – is forcing those European countries with identified lithium deposits to respond to EU pressure to ensure that at least 10% of such critical minerals are extracted in Europe by 2030.	<b>From line 29 to 32:</b> <del>The EU's demand for critical materials – mainly to reduce its dependence on China and to supply the electric vehicle industry – is forcing those European countries with identified lithium deposits to respond to EU pressure to ensure that at least 10% of such critical minerals are extracted in Europe by 2030.</del> <a href="#">The EU's demand for critical raw materials – which are necessary for decarbonisation, including electric vehicle production – is growing. New EU legislation aims for 10% of the EU's critical raw material consumption to be extracted in the EU to rebalance EU dependencies on third countries. The EU therefore is encouraging countries with identified lithium deposits to increase production.</a>	



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10	AM-30-1	Ecolo	The EU's demand for critical materials – mainly to reduce its dependence on China and to supply the electric vehicle industry – is forcing those European countries with identified lithium deposits to respond to EU pressure to ensure	<b>From line 29 to 31:</b>  The EU's demand for critical materials – mainly to reduce its dependence on China <del>and</del> , to supply the electric vehicle industry, <u>but also to sustain its overconsumption of digital technologies</u> – is forcing those European countries with identified lithium deposits to respond to EU pressure to ensure	Nature must be protected... everywhere, in the EU, but also in the Global South. If we just complain about new mining projects in the EU (to give us the means of strategic autonomy), without questioning our consumption rates of digital tools and electric vehicles, we are not consequent with our engagements towards the Global South (where lithium and cobalt mines keep going, etc.). So, our resolution needs to be a bit more balanced and include references to overconsumption, effects in the Global South, and safeguards in the CRMA. The following amendments aim to this objective.
11	AM-32-1	Vihreät - De Gröna	that at least 10% of such critical minerals are extracted in Europe by 2030. Europe's green transition and digital transformation – associated with an unsustainable model of overconsumption and overexploitation of raw materials – are far removed from plans for the transition to place prevention and precaution at the forefront of productive and technological solutions.	<b>From line 32 to 36:</b>  <u>Some projects connected to</u> Europe's green transition and digital transformation <del>–are</del> associated with an unsustainable model of overconsumption and overexploitation of raw materials <del>– are far removed from plans for the</del> <u>Sustainable</u> transition <u>has</u> to place prevention and precaution at the forefront of productive and technological solutions.	It would be more pertinent to focus on the projects and policies leading to overconsumption, instead of associating all of green transition and digital transformation to these practises.



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12	AM-33-1	Miljöpartiet de gröna	Europe's green transition and digital transformation – associated with an unsustainable model of overconsumption and overexploitation of raw materials – are far removed from plans for the transition to place prevention and precaution at the forefront of productive and technological solutions.	<p><b>From line 33 to 36:</b></p> <p><del>Europe's green transition and digital transformation – associated with an unsustainable model of overconsumption and overexploitation of raw materials – are far removed from plans for the transition to place prevention and precaution at the forefront of productive and technological solutions.</del></p> <p><u>While a green transition is needed and requires some extraction of raw materials, in these cases, the impact on both the local environment and people have not been shown sufficient consideration.</u></p>	
13	AM-33-2	EGP Committee	Europe's green transition and digital transformation – associated with an unsustainable model of overconsumption and overexploitation of raw materials – are far removed from plans for the transition to place prevention and precaution at the forefront of productive and technological solutions.	<p><b>From line 33 to 36:</b></p> <p>Europe's green transition and digital transformation – <del>associated</del><u>unless it can break</u> with an unsustainable model of overconsumption and overexploitation of raw materials – <del>are</del><u>will be</u> far removed from <del>plans for the</del><u>transition to place</u> that places prevention and precaution at the forefront of productive and technological solutions.</p>	



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14	AM-33-3	Ecolo	Europe's green transition and digital transformation – associated with an unsustainable model of overconsumption and overexploitation of raw materials – are far removed from plans for the transition to place prevention and precaution at the forefront of productive and technological solutions.	<p><b>From line 33 to 36:</b></p> <p><del>Europe's green transition and digital transformation – associated with an unsustainable model of overconsumption and overexploitation of raw materials – are far removed from plans for the transition to place prevention and precaution at the forefront of productive and technological solutions.</del></p> <p><u>While a green transition is needed and requires some extraction of raw materials, the European regulation introduced a safeguard with the "public acceptance" dossier, requiring mining project promoters to engage in a transparent way with affected communities and social partners. But in the Portugese and Serbian cases, the impact on both the local environment and people have not been showed sufficient consideration.</u></p>	OK with the Swedish amendment, but with some nuances, introducing the "public acceptance" notion which is part of the CRMA (art 7, 1, d. <i>a plan containing measures to facilitate public acceptance including, where appropriate, measures to facilitate the meaningful involvement and active participation of affected communities, the establishment of recurrent communication channels with local communities, organisations, including social partners, and relevant authorities, the implementation of awareness-raising and information campaigns and potential mitigation and compensation mechanisms;</i> ).
15	AM-36-1	Federation of Young European Greens	are far removed from plans for the transition to place prevention and precaution at the forefront of productive and technological solutions.	<p><b>Insert from line 35 to 36:</b></p> <p>are far removed from plans for the transition to place prevention and precaution at the forefront of productive and technological solutions, <u>and lead to neocolonial practices by European governments.</u></p>	





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16	AM-41-1	Federation of Young European Greens	precautionary principle concerning the environmental impact of lithium mining, while jeopardising national needs and goals regarding nature protection. In both cases, governments have not gone any further with the projects thanks to strong popular demonstrations and the persistence of civic movements and parties,	<b>From line 40 to 43:</b> precautionary principle concerning the environmental impact of lithium mining, while jeopardising national needs and goals regarding nature protection. In <del>both cases</del> <a href="#">the case of Portugal</a> , governments have not gone any further with the projects thanks to strong popular demonstrations and the persistence of civic movements and parties,	
17	AM-43-1	EGP Committee	cases, governments have not gone any further with the projects thanks to strong popular demonstrations and the persistence of civic movements and parties, including Partido Ecologista “Os Verdes” in Portugal, which have put these concerns on the political agenda.	<b>From line 42 to 45:</b> cases, governments have not gone any further with the projects thanks to strong popular demonstrations and the persistence of civic movements and <del>parties, including Partido Ecologista “Os Verdes” in Portugal</del> <a href="#">the green movement</a> , which have put these concerns on the political agenda.	



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18	AM-45-1	Možemo! – politička platforma	including Partido Ecologista “Os Verdes” in Portugal, which have put these concerns on the political agenda.	<p><b>Insert from line 44 to 45:</b></p> <p>including Partido Ecologista “Os Verdes” in Portugal, which have put these concerns on the political agenda.</p> <p><u>Moreover, the Serbian Government has shown unacceptable repression including police brutality towards the citizens and civil society organizations who are challenging the Jadar Valley project. Arbitrary detentions, smear campaigns, unlawful oversight of activists, physical violence, and frequent threats are some of the elements of the repressions we are witnessing against the citizens in Serbia, particularly against environmental activists.</u></p>	We believe it is important to note undemocratic practices conducted by the Serbian government against its citizens and environmental activists.



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19	AM-57-1	Federation of Young European Greens	landscape, the identity of rural regions, on food production and the economic sustainability of communities. Lithium extraction - the aim of which is for use in decarbonization solutions - is absolutely incompatible with regions suffering from severe drought, water scarcity and devastating forest fires, such as Portugal. Therefore, this option is not a solution to climate change in these territories. On the contrary, it is a problem and will soon become a huge burden for future generations, due to the environmental liabilities it will leave behind.	<b>From line 56 to 63:</b> landscape, the identity of rural regions, on food production and the economic sustainability of communities. Lithium extraction - the aim of which is <del>for use</del> <u>to be used</u> in decarbonization solutions - <del>is absolutely incompatible with</del> <u>can not be done in</u> regions <u>which are</u> suffering from severe drought, water scarcity and devastating forest fires, such as Portugal. Therefore, this option is not a <u>long term</u> solution to climate change <del>in these territories</del> . On the contrary, it is a problem and will soon become a huge burden for future generations, due to <del>the</del> <u>the</u> environmental liabilities it will leave behind.	
20	AM-67-1	Federation of Young European Greens	recently signed a memorandum of understanding with the EU which is seen as the first step in developing Serbia's lithium resources.	<b>From line 66 to 67:</b> recently signed a memorandum of understanding with the EU which is seen as the first step in <del>developing</del> <u>exploiting</u> Serbia's lithium resources.	



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21	AM-69-1	Federation of Young European Greens	Extraction and processing of lithium in the Jadar Valley, planned by the Rio Tinto company, could significantly harm the environment, creating a devastating impact on the surrounding areas of farmland, forest groundwater and soil,	<b>From line 68 to 70:</b>  Extraction and processing of lithium in the Jadar Valley, planned by the Rio Tinto company, <b>e</b> would significantly harm the environment, creating a devastating impact on the surrounding areas of farmland, forest groundwater and soil,	
22	AM-80-1	Federation of Young European Greens	companies from a thorough assessment of the environmental and socio-economic impacts in extractive areas.	<b>Insert from line 79 to 80:</b>  companies from a thorough assessment of the environmental and socio-economic impacts in extractive areas. <a href="#"><u>We additionally condemn the EU for disregarding the desires of the citizens of sovereign nations outside of it's borders. This showcases a worrying willingness to work with oppressive governments for it's own goals. Especially in this period of transition, we cannot support governments which have disregarded the ecological aspects of development previously.</u></a>	



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23	AM-84-1	Ecolo	as well as the food sovereignty of Member States.	<p><b>Insert after line 84:</b></p> <p><u><a href="#">The other side of the coin</a></u>  <u><a href="#">Nature must be protected, not only on EU territory, but everywhere.</a></u>  <u><a href="#">The EU overconsumption of digital technologies is feeding the need for critical raw materials such as lithium and cobalt. Up until now, rare earth has been essentially mined in the Global South, in mines where the respect for fundamental rights and environmental law is far from ensured. As Greens, we recognise that saying no to lithium mines on EU soil is not about giving a blank check for more inhuman mines in the Global South but rather questioning our own overconsumption practices and fighting for the protection of nature and people everywhere.</a></u></p>	Nature must be protected... everywhere, in the EU, but also in the Global South. If we just complain about new mining projects in the EU (to give us the means of strategic autonomy), without questioning our consumption rates of digital tools and electric vehicles, we are not consequent with our engagements towards the Global South (where lithium and cobalt mines keep going, etc.). So, our resolution needs to be a bit more balanced and include references to overconsumption, effects in the Global South, and safeguards in the CRMA. The following amendments aim to this objective.
24	AM-84-2	Federation of Young European Greens	protect nature – particularly water resources, fertile soils and biodiversity – as well as the food sovereignty of Member States.	<p><b>Insert from line 83 to 84:</b></p> <p>protect nature – particularly water resources, fertile soils and biodiversity – as well as the food sovereignty of Member States <u><a href="#">and candidate countries.</a></u></p>	



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25	AM-86-1	Možemo! – politička platforma	actions on processes involving lithium exploration projects:	<b>Insert after line 86:</b>  <a href="#">immediately end arbitrary detentions, physical violence, and unlawful treatment of people in Serbia who are challenging lithium exploration project</a>	We want to explicitly call for an end of repression against Serbian citizens and activists.
26	AM-86-2	Federation of Young European Greens	<b>The European Greens parties gathered in Dublin demand further and strengthened actions on processes involving lithium exploration projects:</b>	<b>Insert from line 85 to 86:</b>  <b>The European Greens parties gathered in Dublin demand further and strengthened actions on processes involving lithium exploration projects, <a href="#">by ensuring the following steps are taken:</a></b>	
27	AM-88-1	Federation of Young European Greens	communities, NGOs and the scientific community governments must embrace the precautionary principle	<b>From line 88 to 89:</b>  <a href="#">ensure collaborating</a> governments <del>must</del> <a href="#">fully</a> embrace the precautionary principle	
28	AM-90-1	Federation of Young European Greens	guaranteed rigorous environmental impact assessment processes	<b>In line 90:</b>  <del>guaranteed rigorous environmental impact assessment processes</del> <a href="#">that environmental impact of future projects is rigorously assessed, both in the EU and the collaborative country</a>	



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29	AM-91-1	Federation of Young European Greens	safeguarding biodiversity	<b>In line 91:</b> <del>safeguarding biodiversity</del> <a href="#">biodiversity is protected as much as possible when exploitation is conducted</a>	
30	AM-92-1	Federation of Young European Greens	stopping projects that jeopardise the contamination of drinking water aquifers and/or access to drinking water in the regions	<b>From line 92 to 93:</b> <del>stopping projects that jeopardise the contamination of drinking water aquifers and/or access to drinking water in the regions</del> <a href="#">projects that jeopardise the contamination of drinking water are stopped</a>	
31	AM-95-1	Federation of Young European Greens	regions.	<b>Insert after line 95:</b> <a href="#">all future collaboration for lithium exploration takes place only with full support from local residents in affected areas</a>	
32	AM-95-2	GroenLinks	respecting integrity, livelihoods and the cultural heritage of rural regions.	<b>From line 94 to 95:</b> respecting integrity, livelihoods and the cultural heritage of rural regions- <a href="#">European support for value addition, such as battery production, in the mining region or country, provided lithium extraction can be carried out responsibly according to the above criteria.</a>	Not only protection to environmental and social damage, but also improvement of livelihood possibilities