

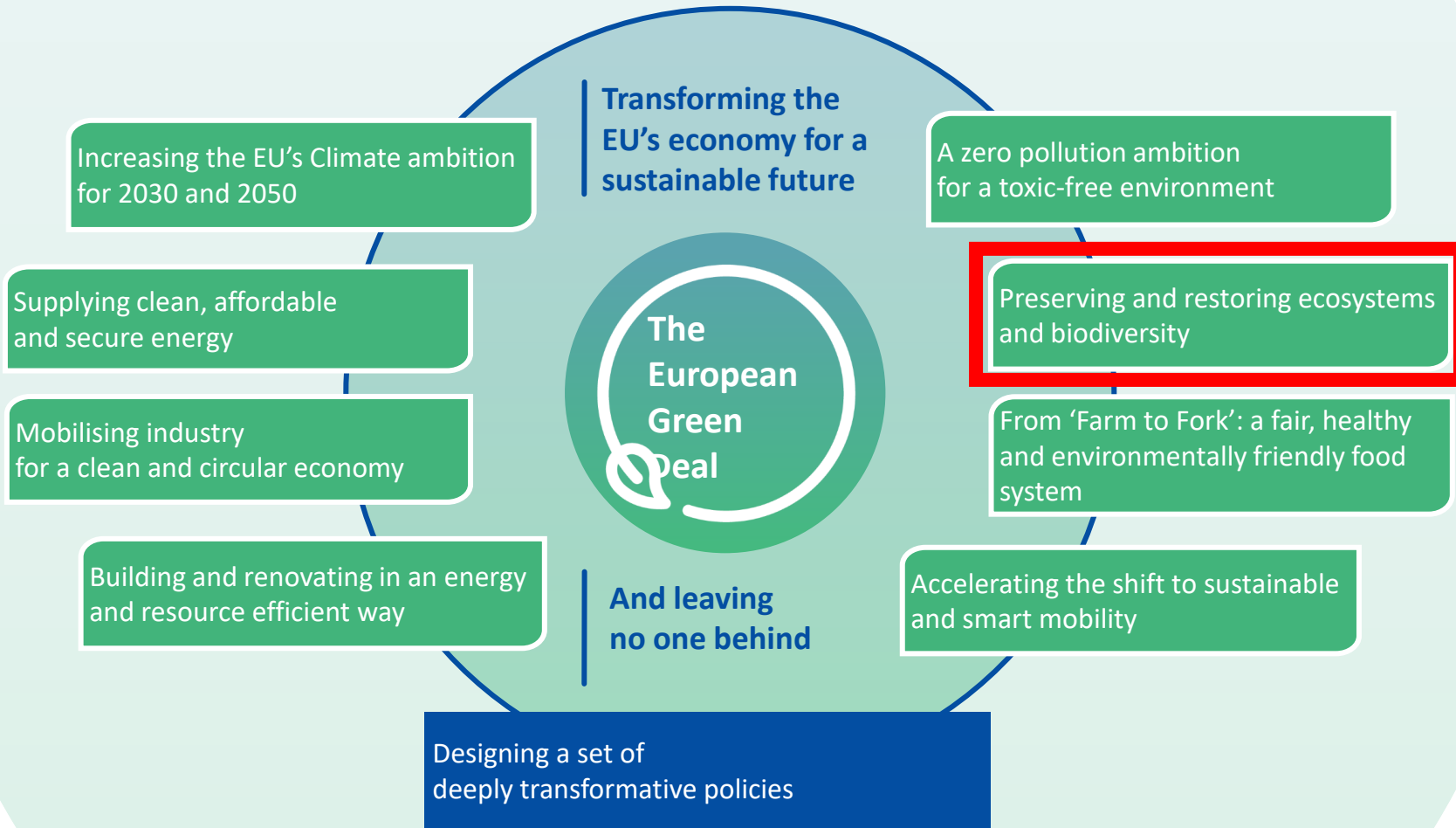


Soil Monitoring Law proposal

30 januari 2024

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ENV.D1 Land Use & Management

European Green Deal (°11/12/2019)



The EU as a global leader

A European Climate Pact

EU Biodiversity Strategy (°20/05/2020)



EU Soil Strategy (°17/11/2021)



Proposal Soil Monitoring Law (°05/07/2023)

| Process

- [EU Soil Strategy](#): 17/11/2021
- [Call for evidence](#): 16/02/2022 – 16/03/2022 (189 replies)
- [Public consultation](#): 01/08/2022 – 24/10/2022 (5.782 replies)
- Other consultation activities:
 - EU soil expert group meetings: [old](#) & [new](#) composition
 - Interviews
 - Targeted questionnaire
- Impact assessment study: coordinating contractor Trinomics
- [Regulatory scrutiny board opinions](#): 17/02/2023 & 28/04/2023
- Publication of the [impact assessment](#): 05/07/2023





“ Today, we are filling a major legal gap to bring soil under our legal acquis. This will become the first EU law on soil. Our ultimate objective is to achieve healthy soils by 2050. “



SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES



European Commission
Commission européenne



Commission européenne
European Commission





Scope of the proposal

- Directive allows flexible and proportionate intervention
- All soils in the territory of Member States
- Staged approach
- Building on existing policies

Soil Monitoring Law

Directive on soil monitoring and resilience

01

Objectives

Healthy soils
by 2050



02

Definitions

Including criteria for
healthy soil



03

Monitoring & assessment

Descriptors, measurements,
methodologies



04

Services & support

Certification and data support



05

Sustainable soil management

Principles and land
take mitigation



06

Contaminated sites

Identification, investigation, risk
assessment, management,
registration



07

Reporting

Informing the public
and evaluation





Objectives

- Solid and coherent soil monitoring framework
- Healthy soils by 2050
- Providing ecosystem services
- Environment, social and economic needs
- Climate change, biodiversity, resilience against natural disasters, food security, human health



Definitions

- Healthy soils: several soil descriptors with or without criteria
- One out all out principle
- Land take
- Specific terminology defined in article 3 and throughout the legal text



Monitoring & assessment

- Soil districts & competent authorities
- Soil health descriptors and criteria
- Methodologies for sample survey and analysis of descriptors
- Regular monitoring and assessment

Descriptors and criteria

Degradation process	Descriptor
Part A	Criteria set at EU level
Salinization	Electrical conductivity (deci-Siemens / meter)
Erosion	Erosion rate (tonnes / hectare / year)
Loss of soil organic carbon (SOC)	SOC concentration (g / kg)
Subsoil compaction	Bulk density (g / cm ³)
Part B	Criteria set at MS level
Excess nutrient content	Extractable phosphorus (mg / kg)
Soil contamination	Concentration of heavy metals and selection of organic contaminants (µg / kg)
Reduction of capacity to retain water	Water holding capacity (% of volume of water / volume of saturated soil)

Descriptors and criteria

Degradation process	Descriptor
Part C	No criteria (only monitoring)
Excess nutrient content	Nitrogen (mg / g)
Acidification	Acidity (pH)
Topsoil compaction	Bulk density (g / cm ³)
Loss of soil biodiversity	Soil basal respiration (mm ³ O ₂ / g / hr) + optional
Part D	Land take and soil sealing
Land take and soil sealing	Total artificial land (km ² and % of MS surface)
	Land take, reverse land take, net land take (km ² and % of MS surface)
	Soil sealing (km ² and % of MS surface)
	Optional indicators



Services & support

- Land Use/Cover Area frame Survey (LUCAS)
- Remote sensing through Copernicus
- Digital soil health data portal
- Voluntary soil health certification



Sustainable soil management

- Basic principles for:
 - Sustainable soil management practices
 - Regeneration practices
- Synergies with other EU plans and programmes
- Public participation
- Advice, training, capacity building, awareness
- Land take mitigation principles



Contaminated sites

- Risk-based approach
- Identification and investigation of potentially contaminated sites
- Risk assessment of contaminated sites
- Risk reduction measures for sites with unacceptable risks
- Public register and public involvement



Reporting & final provisions

- Regular electronic reporting
- Transparency
- Evaluation and review
- Committee
- Access to justice and penalties
- Transposition

Timeline for implementation

Entry into force	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11
Transposition	█	█★									
Establishing soil districts and appoint authorities	█	█★									
Establishing digital soil health data portal (COM and EEA)	█	█★									
Soil health certification scheme	█	█★									
First soil measurements (including LUCAS)	█	█	█	█★							
First soil health assessment					★						
First reporting to the Commission and EEA						★					
Establishing a register (potentially) contaminated sites	█	█	█	█★							
Establishing a risk-based approach	█	█	█	█★							
Identifying potentially contaminated sites	█	█	█	█	█	█	█★				
Investigating potentially contaminated sites	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	...
Managing contaminated sites	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	...
Defining SSM and regeneration practices	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	...
Evaluation of the Directive						★					
Second soil measurements					█	█	█	█	█★		
Second soil health assessment										★	
Second reporting to the Commission and EEA											★



Proposes legislation



European Parliament



Council of the
European Union



Adopt legislation by co-decision

Thank you! Questions?

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