

Technical background note

Typology of measures

This informal background document was prepared by the services of the European Commission's Directorate General for Environment, with contribution of the European Environment Agency and the European Topic Centre Biodiversity and Ecosystems, for the purpose of facilitating discussions on and future use of the uniform format for national restoration plans. It does not commit the European Commission and is without prejudice to any potential future Commission Communication setting out guidance on the interpretation of the relevant provisions. It is not legally binding and does not replace, add to, or amend the provisions of applicable Union law. Only the Court of Justice of the European Union is competent to authoritatively interpret Union law.

This typology of measures is used in field 14.4.1 of Part C of the uniform format for national restoration plans, which, in accordance with Article 15(3)c of Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 on nature restoration, requires Member States to describe the restoration measures planned or put in place to meet the restoration targets and fulfil the obligations set out in Articles 4 to 13 of that Regulation. The typology includes types of restoration measures and other measures aimed at avoiding deterioration or supporting measures.

This typology aims to classify the measures included in Part C by using a standardised non-exhaustive list of types of measures, leaving for Member States also an option to indicate “other” types of measures where needed. The typology is therefore not intended to be an exhaustive or prescriptive tool that predetermines the character, location and way of implementation of measures, for which Member States have full flexibility within the provisions of the Regulation. The typology does not replace the title and description of measures in fields 14.1.1 and 14.3.1 of Part C.

This typology of measures is based on, and extends, the list of conservation measures for reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive (2019-2024), the list of Key Types of Measures (KTMs) used for reporting under the Water Framework Directive, and the types of measures used for reporting under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive. The main principle is therefore to re-use existing typologies of measures to avoid additional administrative burden and to facilitate synergies with above-mentioned legislation.

The measures are organized into groups according to the structure defined in the list of conservation measures for reporting under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive. Several existing measures have been slightly reformulated, in particular their description, to better reflect restoration

objectives. Additional groups of measures or individual measures have been added to cover the breadth of restoration interventions related to the implementation of the Nature Restoration Regulation, based on expert identification and other existing typologies and lists.

The typology contains **132 existing types of measures** and **31 new types of measures**. The typology can be amended after consultation with the NRR expert group.

For the purposes of this typology, measures are defined as intentional activities and practices that are necessary to achieve concrete, time-bound and measurable targets and obligations required by the Nature Restoration Regulation. It is important to note that measures required to achieve one specific target of the NRR will, in many cases, contribute to achieving other targets and obligations and therefore they should be selected strategically. When implementing the measures, conditions of a changing climate should be taken into account by Member States.

Colour coding

Measures from existing typologies
<i>Measures taken directly from HD, WFD, MSFD reporting, unchanged or slightly modified.</i>
New measures
<i>New measures or category of measures added to the list following literature review, expert assessment and comments from the NRR expert group.</i>

Measure coding

NAMEXX Measure for which name and description is indicated

NAMEXX Measure(s) which correspond to the indicated measure. Please note that this relationship is only indicative. There could be different levels of correspondence (from partial to complete overlap). In case of a revision of the HD, WFD or MSFD, the mapping will be reviewed to ensure the NRR measures correspond accordingly.

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
Measures related to agricultural practices and agriculture related habitats					
	MA01			Prevent conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, and habitats of species into agricultural land	Preventing the conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats and habitats of species into agricultural land for production (arable or pasture) or into more intensively farmed land. Includes, for example, the conversion of grasslands or wetlands into arable land.
	MA02			Restore small landscape features on agricultural land	The restoration (improvement and re-establishment) of small landscape features present on agricultural land that are important to wild fauna and flora for migration, dispersal, genetic exchange or as breeding/feeding habitats. Such features are elements of permanent natural or semi-natural vegetation present in an agricultural context which provide ecosystem services and support for biodiversity, for example, buffer strips, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stone walls, small ponds and cultural features.
	MA03			Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features	Maintaining extensive agricultural management practices for existing arable or grazed land (including fallow land with grassland), such as extensive grazing/mowing, traditional agro-forestry practices, and protecting small landscape features or elements (e.g. buffer strips, hedgerows, individual or groups of trees, tree rows, field margins, patches, ditches, streams, small wetlands, terraces, cairns, stone walls, small ponds and cultural features). This also includes 'biodiversity-friendly' management of hedges or a cutting regime to improve the ecological quality of woody landscape features.
	MA04			Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address abandonment, including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures	Reinstating agricultural practices to improve habitat quality and stop or slow down natural succession caused by the abandonment of agricultural land and/or insufficient land use. These practices can be of an agricultural nature, such as the re-introduction of grazing, or a substitute of those (e.g. use machinery to keep open habitats). This can also include conservation grazing (i.e. ecological management using agricultural practices such as grazing by domestic livestock, or other large herbivores; without farming as a main purpose).
	MA05			Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (e.g., burning)	Adapting the frequency, methods used and/or the timing of mowing/cutting of grasslands or of grazing by livestock in order to maintain/improve habitats or to avoid damage to species (e.g. nesting birds). This also includes the adaption and management of other equivalent activities (e.g. burning). Includes, for example, converting from intensively managed grassland to more extensive or reducing trampling by livestock.
	MA06			Stop mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities (e.g., burning)	Stopping (or avoiding) the mowing or cutting of grasslands or grazing by livestock in order to restore or improve habitats or to avoid damage to species (e.g. nesting birds); stopping (or avoiding) other equivalent activities.

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	MA07			Re-establishment of Annex I agricultural habitats	Land previously used for either agriculture (e.g. arable land), forestry (e.g. poplar plantation) or another use, being (re)established as an Annex I agricultural habitat type. Includes, for example, the re-establishment of an Annex I grassland from a forest plantation. This is a process that could take a long time to fully restore the habitat's structure and functions.
M01				Re-establishment of other (not agricultural) habitats on former agricultural land	Land previously used for agriculture (e.g., arable land, grasslands, etc) being (re-)established as habitat other than Annex I agricultural habitat type (including re-establishment of wet and aquatic spaces, e.g. endorheic lagoons and ponds that were buried), for example by assisting the natural regeneration of vegetation, allowing ecosystems to develop their own natural dynamics for example by abandoning harvesting and promoting passive rewilding.
	MA08			Adapt soil management practices in agriculture	Adapting soil management practices (including tillage) to minimize or prevent loss of soil and its biodiversity (e.g. setting of transversal ditches in the sloping areas, no-tillage and direct sowing, other types of tillage, methods of conservation agriculture, promoting the use of enhanced intercropping practices, improving the species composition of catch crops and their cropping management, longer rotation cycles with environmentally beneficial crops). This includes geomorphological and edaphological restoration.
	MA09			Manage the use of natural and synthetic fertilisers as well as chemicals in agricultural for plant and animal production	Managing (reducing or eliminating) the use of fertilisers (e.g. mineral, manure, sludge), pesticides, fungicides, seed coatings, herbicides, growth retardants, hormones and other chemicals used in plant production, rodenticides and other pest control products, wormers and other veterinary products used in animal production (e.g. diclofenac and/or other similar veterinary products). For example, through adopting organic farming approaches.
	MA10			Reduce/eliminate point or diffuse source pollution to surface or ground waters (including marine) from agricultural activities	Reducing or eliminating point or diffuse source pollution from agricultural activities to surface and ground waters (e.g. due to large scale animal breeding or storage of farmyard waste and/or chemical products). This can also include developing and maintaining riparian buffer strips along water courses as a (spatially restricted) way of reducing 'diffuse' pollution to surface waters and adopting organic farming approaches.
	MA11			Reduce/eliminate air pollution from agricultural activities	Reducing or eliminating air pollution due to agricultural activities
	MA12			Reduce/eliminate soil pollution from agricultural activities	Reducing or eliminating soil pollution due to agricultural activities.
	MA13			Manage agricultural drainage and water abstraction (incl. the restoration of drained or hydrologically altered habitats)	Managing drainage and irrigation operations and infrastructures (such as surface and groundwater abstraction, construction and operation of dams or altering of hydrological flow of rivers) as well as managing or restoring the hydrological regime of drained agricultural areas (e.g. restoration of hydrological regimes of drained peatlands,

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					hydrologically altered wetlands and freshwater habitats in agricultural areas). The management of drainage and irrigation can include the possible cessation of these activities. This measure also includes restoring other freshwater habitats or wetlands impacted by changes of hydrological functioning through activities such as building dams or surface water abstraction for agriculture.
	MA14			Other measures related to agricultural practices and agriculture related habitats	Other measures related to agricultural practices or agriculture-related habitats not covered by other MA measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to forestry practices and forest related habitats					
	MB01			Prevent conversion of (semi-) natural habitats into forests and of (semi-) natural forests into intensive forest plantation	Preventing the conversion of natural and semi-natural habitats, as well as habitats of species, into forest (e.g. afforestation), and the conversion of natural and semi-natural forests into intensive forest plantations or monocultures.
	MB02			Maintain existing traditional or extensive forest management and exploitation practices	Maintaining existing (traditional or extensive) forest management and exploitation practices to preserve habitats or habitats for species or to avoid species disturbance. This includes promoting forests with high nature conservation value (old growth forests, high proportion of deadwood etc.), maintaining traditional or extensive management, for example, to secure or develop old tree stocks, the old-growth and natural decay stages of forests (that are clearly beyond regular harvesting age), coppices, pollarding or secondary forest habitats (such as oak-hornbeam forest on potential beech habitats); maintaining the measures to favour the opening of closed woodlands, to preserve habitat continuity, to manage species composition, or to retain habitat tree groups. Includes also keeping aside wilderness areas and forest grazing.
	MB03			Reinstate traditional or extensive forest management and exploitation practices	Reinstating (traditional or extensive) forest management and exploitation practices while preserving or restoring habitats or habitats for species targeted by the nature directives impacted by abandonment of traditional forestry use (e.g., reinstating measures to favour the opening of closed woodlands, to preserve or restore habitat continuity, to manage species composition, or to retain habitat tree groups. Includes also keeping aside wilderness areas and forest grazing).
	MB04			Adapt/manage reforestation and forest regeneration	Adapting or managing reforestation and forest regeneration, to restore habitats and habitats of species including for example the conversion of clear-fell plantations to long-term native woodland, conversion of forest stands from non-native species to native species, increase of native species composition in canopy and understory, promote uneven

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					age structure in forests, or the adaptation of reforestation techniques such as using natural regeneration or fire. This includes the reinforcement of herbivore populations and trophic rewilding.
	MB05			Adapt/change forest management and exploitation practices	Adapting or changing forest management and exploitation practices to preserve or to restore habitats/habitats of species targeted by the nature directives, or to increase standing and lying deadwood, organic carbon stocks, uneven-aged structure and avoid species disturbance. This can involve reducing forest harvesting, adapting and changing management practices in order to secure or develop old stocks of trees, to maintain coppices, to retain standing and lying deadwood and stumps, to favour opening of closed woodlands, actively creating old-growth features on trees, to preserve or restore habitat continuity, to manage species composition, to prevent forest wildfires; but also adapting the time and duration of forestry activities to avoid disturbance of species. However, this excludes the management of drainage and irrigation, which are included under MB14.
	MB06			Stop forest management and exploitation practices	Stopping (or avoiding) forest management and exploitation practices, e.g. to promote forests with high nature conservation value (old growth forests, high proportion of dead wood, organic carbon stocks, etc.), to preserve or to restore the habitats or the quality of habitats of species targeted by the nature directives, or to avoid species disturbance. Includes the application of non-intervention management.
	MB08			Re-establishment of Annex I and other forest habitats	Land previously used for agriculture (e.g. arable land), for industrial forestry plantations (e.g. poplar or eucalyptus plantations), or other land cover being restored or (re)established as forests, including as Annex I forest habitat type. This could be, for example, re-establishing an Annex I alluvial forest from farmland by planting woodland islets, forest re-vegetation. It also includes re-establishment of forests to increase the forest connectivity. It could take decades to fully restore the habitat's structure and functions and it can include active restoration (seed sowing or planting new vegetation) or passive allowing natural succession.
M02				Re-establishment of other (not forest) habitats	Land previously used for forestry (e.g. plantations) being (re)established as habitat other than Annex I forest habitat type, for example as grassland.
	MB09	KTM22		Manage the use of natural and synthetic fertilisers, liming and pest control in forestry	Managing, including reducing or eliminating, the use of pesticides, herbicides and pest control products, fertilisers (e.g. mineral, manure, sludge) or liming.
	MB10	KTM22		Reduce diffuse or point source pollution to surface or ground	Reducing diffuse or point source pollution to surface and ground waters due to forestry activities.

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				waters (incl. marine) from forestry activities	
	MB11	<i>KTM22</i>		Reduce air pollution from forestry activities	Implement measures to reduce air pollution caused by forestry activities, such as the use of heavy machinery and the processing and transportation of timber. Such measures may include adopting cleaner technologies and practices, such as electric or hybrid vehicles and equipment, using low-emission fuels, and optimizing the timing and location of activities to minimize air pollution impacts.
	MB12	<i>KTM22</i>		Reduce other types of pollution from forestry activities (such as noise and soil pollution)	Reducing pollution due to forestry activities, including but not limited to noise and soil pollution (air pollution is to be reported under MB11).
	<i>MB09 MB10 MB11 MB12</i>	KTM22		Measures to prevent or control the input of pollution from forestry	Direct actions to minimize pollution from forestry activities to water bodies. Key efforts include: • Establishing buffer strips along water bodies in forestry areas to filter out sediments and pollutants, thereby preventing them from entering water bodies. • Using alternative, non-polluting machinery and techniques during forestry operation • Enforcing limits on the use of chemicals and fertilizers in forestry areas • Reducing soil compaction and applying soil conserving forestry so as to prevent flushing effects • Prohibiting the entry of specific forestry-relevant pollutants into water or submitting their use to authorisation/registration procedures not already provided for under Community legislation
	MB13			Controlled burning of forests for nature restoration	The natural or controlled burning of forest habitat as a means to, for example, maintain the structural and functional aspects of ecosystems (e.g., as in Mediterranean forest ecosystems), control alien invasive species that can have negative effects in compositional aspects of ecosystems, or for forest rejuvenation. The burning of adapted habitats is very often necessary for germination of particular plant species.
	MB14			Manage drainage and water abstraction in forests for nature restoration (inc. restoration of drained or hydrologically altered habitats)	Managing drainage and water extraction operations and infrastructure (including surface and groundwater abstraction, construction and operation of dams and altering of hydrological flow of rivers) as well as managing or restoring the hydrological regime of drained forest areas. The management of drainage and irrigation can include the possible cessation of these activities. This measure also includes restoring freshwater habitats impacted by changes of hydrological functioning due to drainage for forestry.

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	MB15			Other measures related to forestry practices and forest-related habitats	Other measures related to forestry practices or forest habitats not covered by the other MB measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to freshwater activities and freshwater related habitats					
		KTM1		Construction or upgrades of wastewater treatment plants	Construction of new urban wastewater treatment plants or sewer systems; or upgrading existing urban sewer systems, or upgrading existing urban wastewater plants including physical treatment, biological treatment, chemical treatment (e.g. ferric phosphate precipitation), advanced treatment (e.g. activated carbon and ozonation), and sludge treatment.
		KTM2		Reduce nutrient pollution from agriculture	Implementing practices that minimize the runoff and leaching of excess nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, from agricultural lands into water bodies. This includes adopting sustainable agricultural methods like precision farming, cover cropping, and buffer zones near water bodies to absorb and filter out nutrients. Enhancing soil health through organic matter incorporation and reducing tillage can also decrease nutrient loss. Treatment wetlands for the removal of excess nutrients from manure is another example.
		KTM3		Reduce pesticides pollution from agriculture	Reducing pesticides pollution from agriculture, including through buffer zones near water bodies, and through adopting integrated pest management strategies to minimize or eliminate the dependence on chemical pesticides. This encompasses using biological controls, such as natural predators or parasites, implementing crop rotation, selecting pest-resistant crops to reduce pest populations naturally. This also encompasses mechanical and physical control methods, as well as prohibiting the entry of specific pollutants into water or submitting their use to authorisation/registration procedures not already provided for under Community legislation.
		KTM4		Remediation of contaminated sites (historical pollution including sediments, groundwater, soil)	The goal is to eliminate or reduce risks to human health and the environment by removing or neutralizing hazardous substances. This includes, inter alia, excavation and off-site treatment, as well as on site-treatment through ecological engineering-based techniques such as constructed wetlands, microbial dosing, ecological floating beds and biofilms technologies, riverbank filtration, mechanical algae removal, and using reservoirs either to store contaminants or to dilute the concentration of contaminants in water bodies with injections of clean water.
		KTM5		Improving longitudinal continuity (e.g., establishing fish passes, removal of barriers, e.g. demolishing old dams).	Enhancing the natural connectivity of water bodies by facilitating unimpeded movement for water, sediments, wood and aquatic organisms along the longitudinal direction. Actions include, inter alia, installing sediment by-pass, fish passes, lifts, or bypass channels that allow fish and other biota to navigate around longitudinal barriers like dams and weirs. It

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					also involves the removal of obsolete barriers to the longitudinal continuity of surface waters.
		KTM6		Improving hydromorphological conditions of water bodies other than longitudinal continuity	Improving the hydromorphological conditions of water bodies, beyond longitudinal continuity. A non-exhaustive list of these measures may include: • Bank/shore rehabilitation: Restoring riparian zones or establishing buffer strips of native vegetation along water bodies • Remeandering of straightened river channels, and re-opening/developing side channels and/or wetlands adjacent to existing water bodies, where appropriate • Bed restoration measures to develop diverse habitat structure • Removing partially or totally artificial barriers to lateral or vertical continuity
		KTM7		Improvements in flow regime and/or establishment of ecological flows	These measures include, inter alia: • Defining and enforcing ecological flows, i.e. a regime of flow conditions which supports the achievement of WFD environmental objectives. • Periodically reviewed controls over the abstraction of fresh surface water and groundwater, and impoundment of fresh surface water, including a register or registers of water abstractions and a requirement of prior authorisation for abstraction and impoundment. • Other measures with a direct effect on flows discharges, such as an adaptation of the hydrological regulation of hydropower plants.
		KTM8		Water efficiency, technical measures for irrigation, industry, energy and households	Measures which aim at using water parsimoniously so as to produce water savings and thus lower water demand. These measures include, inter alia: establishing water efficient irrigation systems (e.g. drip irrigation), switching to more water efficient crops, optimizing industrial processes, minimising losses from water distribution networks, and water reuse in agriculture and industrial processes.
		KTM9		Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from households	Establishing water pricing policies in accordance in particular with the “polluter pays” principle, providing adequate incentives to households to use water resources efficiently, and ensuring an adequate contribution in comparison to other water uses, including industry and agriculture, to the recovery of the costs of water services.
		KTM10		Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from industry	Establishing water pricing policies in accordance in particular with the “polluter pays” principle, providing adequate incentives to the industrial sector to use water resources efficiently, and ensuring an adequate contribution in comparison to other water uses, including households and agriculture, to the recovery of the costs of water services.

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		KTM11		Water pricing policy measures for the implementation of the recovery of cost of water services from agriculture	Establishing water pricing policies in accordance in particular with the “polluter pays” principle, providing adequate incentives to the agricultural sector to use water resources efficiently, and ensuring an adequate contribution in comparison to other water uses, including households and industry, to the recovery of the costs of water services.
		KTM12		Advisory services for agriculture	Providing expert guidance and support to the agricultural sector to enhance sustainable farming practices and water management. Advisory services include disseminating knowledge inter alia on integrated water resource management, sustainable land-use practices (for example regarding fertilizer and pesticide use), efficient irrigation systems, and nature-based solutions.
		KTM13		Drinking water protection measures (e.g. establishment of safeguard zones, buffer zones, etc.)	Measures to safeguard water quality in order to reduce the level of purification treatment required for the production of drinking water. These measures aim at preventing pollutants from entering water bodies used for drinking water abstraction. This involves, inter alia, establishing safeguard zones associated with land-use restrictions for agriculture and industrial activities, as well as establishing natural vegetative buffer zones to filter runoff before it reaches the water source. Measures could also involve drainage ditches and public awareness campaigns.
		KTM14		Research, improvement of knowledge base reducing uncertainty	Conducting research to fill knowledge gaps so as to be able to reduce uncertainty when designing solutions to address pressures on water status. This research include various activities such as ad hoc studies on particulate aspects or areas (e.g. sediment budgets, hydrogeological models, etc...), additional monitoring, digitalization, developing databases, modelling and prototyping, to ensure an informed water management.
		KTM15		Measures for the phasing-out of emissions, discharges and losses of Priority Hazardous Substances or for the reduction of emissions, discharges and losses of Priority Substances	Actions include, inter alia, promoting cleaner production techniques (e.g. recycling, containment, and safe disposal of substances, or using alternative, less harmful substances), and enforcing stricter regulations on industrial discharges, such as bans on specific substances. It also involves controls of specific activities through authorisation procedures and periodical review of the associated permits.
		KTM16		Upgrades or improvements of industrial wastewater treatment plants (including farms).	Construction of new industrial treatment plants or investing in the modernization and enhancement of industrial and agricultural wastewater treatment facilities. It includes, inter alia, upgrading existing systems to improve their efficiency and effectiveness in removing pollutants. This could involve the adoption of advanced treatment technologies, increased capacity for handling effluents, and improved operational practices.
		KTM17		Measures to reduce sediment from soil erosion and surface run-off	Reducing undesirable fine sediment input and manage excessive run-off (e.g. through soil sealing reduction); managing land use (e.g., increasing sediment-binding capacity of the

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					vegetation); minimising excessive erosion (e.g. through ecosystem-based practices in agriculture or forestry)
		KTM19		Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of recreation including angling	Managing and mitigating the negative impacts of recreational activities, such as angling, on water bodies. Key actions include regulating the methods, periods, and locations of these activities to minimize habitat disturbance, as well as education and outreach efforts to encourage responsible behaviours. Besides angling, a non-exhaustive list of other recreative activities tackled by this KTM include: bathing, boating, wildlife watching....
		KTM21		Measures to prevent or control the input of pollution from urban areas, transport and built infrastructure	Reducing or preventing pollution from urban environments, transportation networks, and associated infrastructures, to water bodies. Key actions include, inter alia, restrictions or bans on specific chemicals not already provided for under Community legislation, as well as developing and implementing stormwater management systems, such as sustainable urban drainage systems (e.g., green roofs, permeable pavements), surface water interceptors (e.g., retention basins) and associated treatment systems, upgrades of storm overflows, and increased proportions of separate sewer systems. It also involves connecting previously unconnected urban discharges to sewerage networks.
		KTM23		Natural water retention measures	Nature-based solutions designed to enhance processes such as the sponge function of the landscape, i.e. its capacity to retain water. Examples include river corridor and wetland restoration, afforestation, conversion of agricultural land to wetlands, and sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS).
		KTM24		Adaptation to climate change	Measures specifically intended to increase resilience of aquatic ecosystems to climate change impacts such as floods, extreme droughts, and heatwaves. Examples of such measures include planting more resilient plants in the riparian zone or adapting already implemented measures (e.g., adapting fish passes to scarcer flow conditions.)
		KTM25		Measures to counteract acidification	Measures which counteract acidification. One common method is liming, which involves adding lime (calcium carbonate) to acidified waters to increase their buffering capacity, thereby neutralizing acidic pH levels. This also involves, inter alia, buffer strips and controls of specific activities through authorisation procedures and periodical review of the associated permits.
		KTM99		Other key type measure reported under PoM	Other measures related to water habitats and water practices reported under WFD PoM
M03				Ecological maintenance and management (rivers)	Ecologically optimised maintenance practices, including sediment and vegetation management, management of (instream) vegetation (e.g. selective cuts, mosaic and phased mowing), and seasonal or tidal constraints on activity (e.g. maintenance outside the spawning period).

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M04				Restoring (improving and re-establishing) natural peatlands	Measures to restore active (peat-forming) habitats by e.g. re-wetting, shrub or tree removal; planting peatland vegetation, diaspore transfer e.g., by seeding or transplanting soil ; (re)instating extensive grazing or mowing regimes.
M05				Restoring or rewetting of organic soils (drained peatlands) used for agriculture, forestry or peat-excavation	Raising the water table on drained soils to re-establish water saturated conditions, e.g. by blocking drainage ditches or disabling pumping facilities. Rewetting can have several objectives, such as wetland restoration or allowing other management practices on saturated organic soils such as paludiculture.
M06				Restoring (improving and re-establishing) natural wetlands (other than peatlands)	Measures to restore natural vegetation e.g. by hydrological measures to re-establish high water-levels; restoration of the natural morphology, hydrological connectivity, and ecological functionality through the removal of artificial obstructions, drainage systems and irrigation ditches, and the improvement of water flow quality; restoration of the natural flooding management of wetlands maintaining natural, permanent, or temporary hydroperiod conditions; the seeding, spreading fresh topsoil, using nurse plants or replanting; controlling non-native vegetation (e.g. removing non-native weed species using fire or solarisation); monitoring and control of herbivores; the reintroduction or implementation of extensive grazing within wetlands or helophyte mowing regimes to diversify plant communities; the creation of vegetation rings around central open water bodies to establish a zoning of plant communities along an elevation/flooding period gradient; mudding or the use of disc harrowing; controlled soil stripping. Measures to restore natural topography e.g.: using excavation, including microtopographic features; flatten riparian zones (e.g. remove foreland, create natural-like irregularities); and implementing a gentle slope between open water/wetland and upland for access for terrestrial fauna (e.g. amphibians). Measures to restore soil conditions, e.g. transplanting or replacing wetland soil; minimising soil compaction during construction/excavation; incorporating fertiliser and organic matter if needed.
M07				Re-naturalise riverbeds	Includes removing artificial bed fixation and optimising substrate composition (e.g. to improve or re-create spawning habitats and nursery areas).
M08				Create riparian buffers	Covers the creation of protective buffer zones along waterways to improve water quality and habitat quality, e.g. planting riparian forests.
M09				Other measures related to freshwater practises and freshwater habitats	Other measures related to freshwater practices and freshwater habitats not covered by other MX measures.

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					Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to marine activities and marine habitats					
			MSFD26	Physical loss	Measures to reduce physical loss of seabed habitats in the marine environment (beyond WFD coastal waters).
			MSFD27	Physical damage	Measures to reduce physical damage to the marine environment (beyond WFD Coastal waters).
			MSFD28	Energy inputs	Measures to reduce inputs of energy to the marine environment, including underwater noise.
			MSFD29	Litter	Measures to reduce marine litter.
			MSFD30	Hydrological processes	Measures to reduce interferences with hydrological processes in the marine environment (beyond WFD Coastal waters).
			MSFD31	Contamination	Measures to reduce contamination by hazardous substances (synthetic substances, non-synthetic substances, radionuclides) and the systematic and/or intentional release of substances in the marine environment from sea-based or air-based sources.
			MSFD32	Accidental pollution	Measures to reduce sea-based accidental pollution.
			MSFD33	Nutrient enrichment	Measures to reduce nutrient and organic matter inputs to the marine environment from sea-based or air-based sources.
			MSFD36	Other biological disturbance	Measures to reduce other types of biological disturbance, including death, injury, disturbance, translocation of native marine species, the introduction of microbial pathogens and the introduction of genetically modified individuals of marine species (e.g. from aquaculture)
M10				Re-establishment of marine habitat types and habitats of species	Active habitat restoration approaches through direct intervention on the seabed, such as providing new substrate suitable for the settlement of the species/habitats (e.g. clutching for oyster beds); transplanting of specimens on areas where habitats were destroyed; restocking by releasing specimens (from wild broods or -in some cases- farmed); and releasing larvae in areas suitable for their settlement (e.g. algal forests). Active restoration measures of habitat types, such as seagrass and kelp forests, can be achieved by planting relocated plants from healthy meadows or seedlings of kelp on pebbles. Blue infrastructure can also be an opportunity to contribute to active restoration and promote the return of marine life creating artificial coral/oyster/boulder reefs.

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M11				Re-establishment of marine habitats through support to undisturbed natural processes	Leaving natural processes essentially undisturbed, for example through designation and effective management of strictly protected marine areas (see the list of enabling and supporting measures).
			MSFD39	Other measures related to marine activities and marine habitats	Other measures related to marine activities and marine habitats Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to urban habitats					
M12				Change of land use	Creation of new urban green or blue space, by introducing parks, woodlands or water courses, for example through the conversion of derelict or abandoned land.
M13				Greening of buildings/developments	Establishing measures to ensure the Integration/retrofitting of green roofs/walls onto existing or new buildings, and/or green space and trees in the land around buildings.
M14				Greening of transport routes / infrastructure	Establishing measures to promote the addition/inclusion of trees, shrubs, grasses and/or flowers to existing or new streets, or public transport lines (train or tram) / infrastructure developments (road/rail etc.).
M15				Nature-based solutions	Solutions to urban challenges that are inspired and supported by nature, simultaneously providing environmental, social and economic benefits and helping to build resilience, for example, the creation of urban wetlands for flood protection.
M16				Greening of public spaces	Adding/increasing the levels of green space and/or trees to public spaces, including creation of permeable, tree covered parking areas.
M17				Improving ecosystem quality	Policies / measures for improving ecosystem value / quality of biodiversity
M18				Other measures related to urban habitats	Other measures related to urban habitats not covered by other MX measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to resources extraction and energy production					
	MC01			Adapt/manage extraction of non-energy resources	Adapting and managing (including stopping and avoiding) the extraction of minerals and non-energy resources (e.g., sand, gravel, loam, clay and peat extraction for plant compost or other horticultural purposes) as well as adapting and managing the extraction of salt. Also includes reducing the impact from geotechnical surveying and other preparatory work for extraction.
	MC02			Adapt/manage exploitation of energy resources	Adapting and managing (including stopping and avoiding) the exploitation of energy resources (coal mining, incl. open-cast mining, peat extraction, oil and gas exploration and drilling). Also includes reducing the impact from geotechnical surveying and other preparatory works for extraction.

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
	MC03			Adapt/manage renewable energy installation, facilities and operation (excl. hydropower and abstraction activities)	Adapting and managing (including stopping and avoiding) installation and operation of renewable energy infrastructure (excluding hydropower and abstraction). This also includes measures to mitigate impact of wind farms such as avoiding building turbines at sensitive sites (e.g., migration bottlenecks), turning off turbines under certain conditions and/or particularly problematic times of year (e.g., peak migration). Mitigating impacts from hydropower activities should be reported under conservation measure MC04 and impacts from activities relating to abstraction of surface or groundwater should be reported under MC12.
	MC04			Reduce impact of hydropower operation and infrastructure	Reducing/minimizing the impact of hydropower infrastructures (such as dams, weirs, reservoirs) and their operation (e.g., hydropowering) on freshwater habitats and species. This can include building and managing fish passages, regulating water flows, or maintaining a biological maintenance flow.
	MC05			Adapt/manage fossil energy installation, facilities and operation	Adapting and managing the installation of and operation of fossil energy infrastructure (e.g., powerplants). Oil and gas pipelines should be addressed under MC06.
	MC06			Reduce impact of service corridors and networks	Reducing the impact of service corridors, transmission lines and communication networks (electricity, telecommunications such as cables and powerlines, oil and gas pipelines) on habitats and species targeted by the nature directives. This includes for example modifying power lines to prevent bird electrocution or developing green/blue infrastructure to improve connectivity.
	MC07			Habitat restoration/creation from resources, exploitation areas or areas damaged due to installation of renewable energy infrastructure	Land previously used or prepared for mineral extraction (e.g., gravel extraction, quarry), energy resources extraction (e.g., coal or peat) or damaged due to depositing of extraction material or due to construction and operation of renewable energy infrastructure being restored as Annex I habitat type and/or habitat of a species targeted by the nature directives. This includes both active or passive restoration allowing for natural succession. Excludes restoration of agricultural and forest habitats which should be reported under MA07 or MB08 respectively and restoration of habitats damaged due to construction and operation of hydropower infrastructure, which should be reported under MC04.
	MC08			Manage/reduce/eliminate point or diffuse source pollution to surface or ground waters-from resource exploitation and energy production	Managing, reducing or eliminating point or diffuse source pollution to surface or ground waters caused by the extraction and exploitation of minerals and energy resources (e.g., from mine waters), and energy production.

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
	MC09			Manage/reduce/eliminate air pollution from resource exploitation and energy production	Managing, reducing or eliminating air pollution related to resource exploitation and energy production such as the combustion of fossil or bioenergy fuels.
	MC10			Manage/reduce/eliminate marine pollution from resource exploitation and energy production	Managing, reducing or eliminating marine pollution related to resource exploitation and energy production.
	MC11		MSFD28	Manage/reduce/eliminate pollution types related to resource exploitation and energy production, (including but not limited to noise, light, thermal and soil pollution).	Reducing or eliminating noise and light pollution, electromagnetic pollution, thermal heating of water bodies or localised heating of the sea related to resource exploitation and energy production. Includes also the reduction/elimination of noise pollution from sonar and geological surveys at sea.
	MC12			Manage water abstraction for resource extraction and energy production	Managing surface and ground water abstraction for extraction/exploitation of resources and energy production. This includes the management of activities, processes and infrastructures associated with water abstraction. (This excludes the management of drainage and water abstraction activities related to extraction and exploitation, e.g., peat drainage - MC02 or abstraction of mine waters - MC01).
	MC13			Other measures related to extraction and energy exploitation activities	Other measures related to the extraction and energy exploitation activities not covered by other MC measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to development and operation of transport systems					
	ME01			Reduce impact of transport operation and infrastructure	Reducing the impact of transport infrastructures (roads, railroads, bridges, viaducts, tunnels, shipping lanes and canals, locks, ports, airfields) and transport operations on habitats and species targeted by the nature directives. This includes for example, building and managing passages for animals, developing green/blue infrastructure, managing marine and fluvial traffic and infrastructure to, for example, reduce erosion of banks and deterring (e.g., by letting grass grow long or employing active 'scaring' tactics) birds from using airfield/airports. Also includes any measures to reduce noise and light pollution.

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
					Regulating traffic or construction of traffic infrastructure in order to reduce chemical/particulate pollution should be reported under code ME03. Measures addressing the longitudinal connectivity of rivers should be reported using KTM5.
	ME02			Manage/reduce/eliminate pollution to surface or ground water from transport	Managing, reducing or eliminating point or diffuse pollution to surface and ground waters due to land, water, and air-based transport (e.g. cars, boats, airplanes).
	ME03			Manage/reduce/eliminate air pollution from transport	Managing, reducing or eliminating air pollution due to land, water or air-based transport (e.g., cars, boats, airplanes).
	ME04			Manage/reduce/eliminate marine pollution from transport	Managing, reducing or eliminating marine pollution due to transport activities and infrastructure.
	ME05			Manage/reduce/eliminate noise, light and other forms of pollution from transport	Managing, reducing or eliminating noise, light and other forms of pollution related to land, water and air-based transport (e.g., cars, boats, airplanes).
	ME07			Other measures related to transport	Other measures related to transport not covered by other ME measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructures, operations and activities					
	MF03			Reduce impact of outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities	Reducing the impact of outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities (e.g. camping, skiing, mountaineering, boating, wildlife watching - bird and whale watching) on terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats and species, and managing these activities. Also includes restoration of habitats impacted by outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities. Excludes measures addressing changes in hydrological and coastal systems and regimes for construction and development, which should be reported under MF08.
	MF04			Reduce/eliminate pollution to surface or ground waters from commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities, and from industrial activities and structures	Reducing or eliminating pollution to surface and ground waters from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities. This includes reducing/eliminating discharges from industrial and urban waste water treatment plants, or reducing/eliminating point source pollution from contaminated or abandoned industrial sites, from household waste dumps, from sewage networks or leakages from waste disposal sites.
	MF05			Reduce/eliminate air pollution from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities	Reducing or eliminating chemical and micro-particulate point and diffuse pollution to air from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities.

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
	MF06			Reduce/eliminate marine pollution from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities (incl. contamination with litter)	Reducing or eliminating chemical point and diffuse source pollution to marine waters from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities.
	MF07			Reduce/eliminate pollution (incl. noise, light, heat, soil pollution) from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities	Reducing or eliminating noise, light, heat, electromagnetic or other types of pollution from industrial, commercial, residential and recreational areas and activities. Excludes measures to reduce noise and light pollution from sport and leisure activities (MF03).
	MF08			Manage changes in hydrological and coastal systems and regimes for construction and development (incl. restoration of habitats).	Managing construction and development activities causing changes in hydrological conditions and coastal systems (e.g. drainage, land reclamation, conversion of wetlands, modification of flooding regimes, flood protection infrastructure and operations, building of dams and reservoirs, coastal protection and sea defence) associated with residential, commercial, industrial and recreational areas and activities. This includes restoring freshwater habitats and wetlands impacted by changes of hydrological functioning like building dams or canalisation for flood protection. Measures addressing impacts due to outdoor sports, leisure and recreational activities should be reported under MF03.
	MF09			Adapt the management of water abstraction for public supply and for industrial and commercial use to reduce negative impacts on habitats and species (incl. restoration of habitats)	Adapting the management of abstracting ground and surface water for industrial and commercial use, as well as for public water supply (including, for example, drinking water, water for urban watering of parks and gardens and irrigation of golf courses). This includes also restoring freshwater habitats impacted by changes of hydrological functioning like building dams for surface water abstraction.
M19				Remove out-of-use infrastructures	Remove out-of-use infrastructures (e.g., buildings, linear infrastructures, irrigation infrastructures). Excludes removal of barriers in freshwater systems (see KTM5).
	MF10			Other measures related to residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructures, operations and activities	Other measures related to residential, commercial, industrial and recreational infrastructures, operations and activities. Includes, for example, measures to regulate/adapt the reconstruction and renovation of buildings (important for nesting and sheltering of bats and birds) for example, by regulating timing of those interventions. Includes reducing the use of pesticides and fertilisers on lawns, hedges and fences. Not covered by other MF measures.

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
					Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to the effects of extraction and cultivation of biological living resources					
	MG01	KTM19 , KTM20	MSFD35	Management of professional/commercial fishing, shellfish and seaweed harvesting	Managing of e.g., quantities, methods, periods, areas, and species for professional fishing; and shellfish and seaweed harvesting in marine, coastal and inland waters. This can include enforcement and control of e.g., fishing quotas and other regulations or stopping/avoiding fishing. Managing methods and periods for fishing to reduce bycatch and/or incidental killing should be included under MG05.
	MG02	KTM19 , KTM20	MSFD35	Management of hunting, recreational fishing, and the recreational or commercial harvesting or collection of plants and fungi	Managing methods, periods, areas, quotas and species for hunting, recreational angling, recreational shellfish harvesting and recreational or commercial harvesting of plants (including fruits) and mushrooms. This can include stopping or avoiding hunting, recreational fishing, harvesting or collecting.
	MG01. MG02	KTM20	MSFD35	Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of fishing and other exploitation/removal of animal and plants	Minimizing the ecological damage caused by fishing and the extraction or removal of species from water bodies, including both animals and plants. Measures include enforcing extraction quotas and restrictions on the types and sizes of species that can be caught, as well as implementing sustainable harvesting practices. It also involves habitat restoration activities to repair damage caused by these activities, and enforcing strict regulations against illegal removal of species.
	MG01. MG02	KTM19 , KTM20	MSFD35	Extraction of species	Measures to reduce biological disturbances in the marine environment from the extraction of species including incidental non-target catches
	MG03			Reducing the impact of (re-) stocking for fishing and hunting, of artificial feeding and predator control	Reducing the impacts caused by (re-) stocking fish and game species, artificial game feeding, culling of possible predators or competitors of game species (illegal persecution of predators such as raptor persecution should be reported under MG04) and reducing the impact of other similar activities related to management of game and fishing stocks.
	MG04	KTM19 , KTM20	MSFD35	Control/eradication of illegal killing, fishing and harvesting of wild plants, fungi and animals	Controlling, through enforcement, the illegal killing, fishing and harvesting of fish, shellfish, plant species or fungi, including the use of illegal methods or the taking protected species.
	MG05			Reduce bycatch and incidental killing of non-target species	Introducing or adapting practices to reduce bycatch or incidental killing from commercial and recreational use and exploitation of species (e.g., by adapting methods or periods for fishing).
	MG06			Reduce impact of lead poisoning	Reducing impact of lead ammunition or fishing weights.

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
	MG07			Manage changes in coastal conditions for marine aquaculture	Managing changes to coastal conditions due to the installation, maintenance and operation of marine/coastal aquaculture facilities for fish, shellfish, plants or algae. This can include, for example, regulating or minimising the effect of dredging. Restoration of coastal habitats and wetlands impacted by changes of coastal conditions due to marine aquaculture are to be reported under MG12.
	MG08			Reduce/eliminate diffuse and point source pollution from marine aquaculture	Reducing or eliminating pollution to marine waters from marine/coastal aquaculture (fish, shellfish, plants, algae).
	MG09			Other measures to reduce impacts from aquaculture infrastructures and operation	Other measures to reduce the impact from aquaculture such as impacts from the introduction of new species. Includes maintaining existing extensive aquaculture. Not covered by other MG measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
	MG10			Manage water abstraction and modification of hydrological conditions for marine and freshwater aquaculture	Managing water abstraction and modification of hydrological conditions (e.g., weirs, canals, small dams, water deviation) due to installation, maintenance and operation of freshwater aquaculture of fish, plants and algae.
	MG11			Reduce/eliminate point and diffuse source pollution to surface waters from freshwater aquaculture	Reducing or eliminating point and diffuse source pollution to surface waters from freshwater aquaculture (e.g., due to feeding, use of antibiotics or fertilisation).
	MG13			Other measures related to exploitation of species	Other measures related to exploitation of species not covered by other MG measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to military installations and activities and other specific human activities					
	MH01			Reduce impact of military installations and activities	Reducing the impact of military sites, infrastructures, exercises and operations.
	MH02			Adapt/maintain military activities	Adapting or maintaining military activities for nature protection objectives; use of military activity to maintain habitats (e.g., use disturbance from military exercises to maintain open habitats). Habitat restoration of areas related to military installations and activities and other specific human activities are to be reported under MH04.
	MH03			Reduce impact of other specific human activities	Reducing the impact from specific human actions not included in other categories. (e.g., from property fences and walls, closure of caves and gallery entrances, felling roadside trees or from civil unrest and vandalism).

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
	MH04			Habitat restoration of areas related to military installations and activities and other specific human activities.	Land used for military activity (e.g., army grounds, camps, training facilities, storage facilities or other military infrastructures) or land impacted by specific human actions not included in other categories being (re)established/restored as habitat. Includes terrestrial, coastal and marine habitats.
M20				Other measures related to military installations and activities and other specific human activities	Other measures related to exploitation of species not covered by other MH measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to alien and problematic native species					
	MI01	KTM18	MSFD 34	Early detection and rapid eradication of invasive alien species of Union concern	Controlling invasive alien species of Union concern (under Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014) through establishing and operating a system of early detection, monitoring and rapid eradication. This also includes measures to prevent or reduce the likelihood of the establishment and entry of invasive alien species.
	MI02	KTM18	MSFD 34	Management, control or eradication of established invasive alien species of Union concern	Managing and controlling established invasive alien species of Union concern (under Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014) through establishing and operating a management system of monitoring and eradicating (e.g., culling of Ruddy duck - <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>).
	MI03	KTM18	MSFD 34	Management, control or eradication of other invasive alien species	Managing, controlling the spread of other 'invasive' alien species (i.e., any species introduced in modern period that is established in the wild outside its natural range and whose introduction and/or spread represents a threat or a potential threat to habitats and species, regardless of the invasive population dynamics (e.g., controlling <i>Acacia</i> spp.)) or eradicating established populations of other alien species.
	MI05	KTM18	MSFD 34	Management of problematic native species	Managing native plants and animals that have become out-of-balance directly or indirectly due to human activities and, in certain regions, may be causing damage to particular habitats (e.g., deer jeopardising forest restoration) or threatening population of target species (e.g., gulls preying on eggs and chicks of a threatened bird). This also includes managing impacts of feral populations.
	MI06	KTM18	MSFD 34	Controlling and eradicating plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests	Controlling and eradicating plant and animal diseases, pathogens and pests (including insect and nematode pests).
	MI01, MI02, MI03, MI04, MI05, MI06	KTM18	MSFD34	Measures to prevent or control the adverse impacts of invasive alien species and introduced diseases	Mitigating the harmful effects of invasive alien species and introduced diseases on native ecosystems. Key measures include preventing their introduction, controlling their spread, and managing their impact through monitoring, biosecurity measures, and rapid response protocols. Efforts also focus on eradicating existing invasive populations and re-establishing native species.

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
	MI01, MI02, MI03, MI04, MI05, MI06	KTM18	MSFD34	Non-indigenous species	Measures to reduce the introduction and spread of non-indigenous species in the marine environment and for their control
M21				Other measures related to alien and problematic native species	Other measures related to exploitation of species not covered by other MI measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to climate change					
	MJ01			Implement climate change mitigation measures	Adoption and implementation of general climate change mitigation measures. These are generally taken in a broader scale and not specifically for alleviating pressure on habitats and species. Therefore, this 'conservation measure' should only be noted when the main pressure is climate change and mitigation measures are being implemented.
	MJ02			Implement climate change adaptation measures	Implementation of specific climate change adaptation measures to address specific pressures on habitats and species (e.g., managing an interconnected network of habitats / protected areas, to facilitate the adaptive dispersal of key species in the context of shifts in suitable 'climate envelopes').
Measures related to mixed source pollution and human-induced changes in hydraulic conditions for several uses					
	MK01			Reduce impact of mixed source pollution	Reducing the impact of pollution in situations where no specific driver can be identified.
	MK02			Reduce impact of multi-purpose hydrological changes	Reducing the impact of landfilling, removal of sediments, canalisation, water deviation, flooding regime modification and other modifications of hydrological functioning or physical characteristics of water bodies, which cannot be easily associated with one of the categories above.
	MK03			Restoration of habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological changes	Restoring freshwater, wetlands and coastal habitats impacted by multi-purpose hydrological modifications. This excludes restoration of habitats reported under MA07, MA13, MB08, MB14, MC04, ME06, MF08 or MF09.
	MK04			Other measures related to mixed source pollution.	Other measures related to mixed source pollution not covered by other MK measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
	MK05			Other measures related to multi-purpose human-induced changes in hydraulic conditions.	Other measures related to multi-purpose human-induced changes in hydraulic conditions not covered by other MK measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
Measures related to natural processes, geological events and natural catastrophes					
	MM01			Management of habitats (others than agriculture and forest) to slow, stop or reverse natural processes that occur without direct or indirect influence from human activities or climate change	Managing habitats (biotic and abiotic factors), excluding agriculture and forest-related habitats, to slow down, stop or reverse natural processes. This can include abiotic natural processes (e.g., erosion, silting up, drying out, salinization, eutrophication or acidification), natural succession of vegetation (in open early succession stage habitats), natural accumulation of organic material, which is not a result of human activity, or lack of human activities. For example, if measures address drying out which is a result of a human induced modification of hydrological conditions, it should not be reported under this category. Includes, for example, managing and restoring natural open (early-succession stage) habitats impacted by natural processes (e.g., maintaining heathland to prevent them from being overgrown by trees by grazing, conservation burning).
	MM02			Minimise/prevent impacts of geological and natural catastrophes	Minimising (and when possible, preventing) the impacts of geological events (e.g., volcanic activity) and extreme natural events (e.g., tidal waves, storms, landslides, flooding, wild fires) on habitats and species.
	MM03			Restoration of habitats following geological and natural catastrophes	Restoring habitats and species after the occurrence of geological events (e.g., volcanic activity) and extreme natural events (e.g., tidal waves, storms, landslides, flooding, wild fires).
	MM04			Other measures related to natural processes	Other measures related to natural processes e.g., control of natural competitors, predators or diseases of species targeted by the nature directives not covered by other MM measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures related to restoration of habitats of species from the nature directives and other native species relevant for the targets					
	MS01			Reinforce populations of species from the directives	Reinforcing populations of species targeted by the nature directives, including population enhancement through restocking, strengthening of extant populations by seeding, relocation, use of genetic analysis and transfer from captivity or through cultivation. Excludes restoring habitats for species (see e.g., MS03).
	MS02			Reintroduce species from the directives	Reintroduction of species targeted by the nature directives to former sites from other populations or ex-situ conservation through specific reintroduction programmes. Excludes restoring habitats for species (see e.g., MS03).

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
	MS03			Restoration of habitat of species from the nature directives	Improvement of conditions for the species from the nature directives through specific measures that cannot be readily achieved by other pressure specific measures or pressure specific measures cannot be identified. This includes, for example, the creation or restoration of landscape features on non-agricultural lands that are important to wild fauna and fauna for migration, dispersal, genetic exchange or as breeding/feeding habitats like ponds for amphibians, boosting reproductive success by installing nest boxes and platforms (as a substitute measure for lack of natural nesting cavities due to inappropriate forest management practices) or supplementary feeding (possibly carried out to mitigate a particular threat, such as 'natural' carcasses containing diclofenac, but also often carried out at as a broader measure to compensate for cumulative human pressures on natural habitats and food resources). Such habitat of the species can be small landscape features like hedges, stone walls, ponds, small woods, ecotone zones, edges around fields, ditches, natural pathways, or larger habitat areas.
	MS04			Restoring and managing-native species as part of restoration of habitats	Managing native plants and animals important for the restoration of habitats (e.g., managing keystone species of habitats) or for the survival of certain species (e.g., managing prey and their habitat, like wild rabbits as prey for Iberian lynx and Spanish Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila adalberti</i>). Includes reintroduction of crucial host species or other positively interacting species (like pollinators).
M22				Other measures related to restoration of habitats of species from the nature directives and other native species relevant for the targets	Other measures related to restoration of habitats of species from the nature directives and other native species relevant for the targets not covered by other MS measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Measures outside the Member State					
	MX01			Support conservation measures in another EU Member State	Supporting the implementation of conservation measures in other EU Member States (e.g., financing,-capacity building).
	MX02			Support conservation measures in countries outside the EU	Supporting the implementation of measures in countries outside the EU (e.g., financing, capacity building).
Enabling and supporting measures					
M23				Education and awareness raising	Formal education, training, communication activities. This includes the development of technical tools and guidance to support local authorities and stakeholders to restore nature.

M code (NRR)	CM code (HD)	KTM code (WFD)	MSFD code	Measure name	Description
M24				Adopting new policy and legislation	Adopting new sub-national or national policy and legislation.
M25				Compliance and enforcement	Enforcement of legislation and compliance promotion, including inspections.
M26				Economic and other incentives	Incentives, including tax-related or market incentives, alternatives for livelihood, payments and compensations.
M27				Designation and effective management of protected areas	As defined in the Commission staff working document “Criteria and guidance for protected areas designations” (2022) in relation to the 30% target (see https://environment.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-01/SWD_guidance_protected_areas.pdf).
M28				Designation and effective management of strictly protected areas	As defined in the Commission staff working document “Criteria and guidance for protected areas designations” (2022) in relation to the 10% target (see https://environment.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-01/SWD_guidance_protected_areas.pdf).
M29				Other enabling and supporting measures	Other enabling and supporting measures relevant for the targets.
Other measures					
M30				Other measures	Other measures not covered in any sections of the typology of measures. Please specify (obligatory free text box)
Undefined measures					
M31				Undefined measures	Please specify (obligatory free text box)