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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. Cion doc.:	14459/21 + COR 1
Subject:	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directive 2008/99/EC - Correspondence table

Delegations will find attached a correspondence table drawn up by the Presidency, with the help of the Commission services, matching articles with recitals in the above mentioned proposal for a Directive.

Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council

on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directive 2008/99/EC

TABLE MATCHING ARTICLES WITH RECITALS

Articles	Accompanying recitals
<p>Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 83(2) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,</p> <p>After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee,</p> <p>Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,</p> <p>Whereas:</p>	<p>(40) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, including the protection of personal data, the freedom of expression and information, the freedom to conduct a business, the right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial, the presumption of innocence and right of defence, the principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties, and the right not to be tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same offence. This Directive seeks to ensure full respect for those rights and principles and should be implemented accordingly,</p>
<p><i>Article 1</i> <i>Subject matter</i> This Directive establishes minimum rules concerning the definition of criminal offences and sanctions in order to protect the environment more effectively.</p>	<p>(1) According to Article 3(3) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), the Union is committed to ensuring a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment.</p> <p>(2) The Union continues to be concerned with the rise in environmental criminal offences and their effects, which undermine the effectiveness of Union environmental legislation. These offences are moreover increasingly extending beyond the borders of the Member States in which the offences are committed. Such offences pose a threat to the environment and therefore call for an appropriate and effective response.</p> <p>(3) The existing systems of penalties under Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and environmental sectoral law have not been</p>

	<p>sufficient in all environmental policy area to achieve compliance with Union law for the protection of the environment. Compliance should be strengthened by the availability of criminal penalties, which demonstrate social disapproval of a qualitatively different nature compared to administrative penalties.</p> <p>(39) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely to ensure common definitions of environmental criminal offences and the availability of effective, dissuasive and proportionate criminal sanctions for serious environmental offences, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of this Directive, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve that objective.</p>
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<p><i>Article 2</i> <i>Definitions</i></p> <p>For the purpose of this Directive, the following definitions apply:</p> <p>(1) ‘unlawful’ means a conduct infringing one of the following:</p> <p>(a) Union legislation, which irrespective of its legal basis contributes to the pursuit of the objectives of Union policy of protecting the environment as set out in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;</p> <p>(b) a law, an administrative regulation of a Member State or a decision taken by a competent authority of a Member State that gives effect to the Union legislation referred to in point (a).</p> <p>The conduct shall be deemed unlawful even if carried out under an authorisation by a competent authority in a Member State when the authorisation was obtained fraudulently or by corruption, extortion or coercion;</p> <p>(2) ‘habitat within a protected site’ means any habitat of species for which an area is classified as a special protection area pursuant to Article 4(1) or (2) of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰, or any natural habitat or a habitat of species for which a site is designated as a special area of conservation pursuant to Article 4(4) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC³¹;</p> <p>(3) ‘legal person’ means any legal entity having such status under the applicable national law, except for States or public bodies exercising State authority and for public international organisations;</p> <p>(4) ‘public concerned’ means the persons affected or likely to be affected by the offences referred to in Articles 3 or 4. For the purposes of this definition, persons having a sufficient interest or maintaining the impairment of a right as well as non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of the environment and meeting any proportionate requirements under national law shall be deemed to have an interest;</p> <p>(5) ‘victim’ has the meaning attributed to it in Article 2(1) point (a) of Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p>	<p>(8) A conduct should be considered unlawful also when it is carried out under an authorisation by a competent authority in a Member State if such authorisation was obtained fraudulently, or by corruption, extortion or coercion. Moreover, operators should take the necessary steps to comply with the legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions concerning the protection of environment applicable when they carry out the respective activity, including by complying with their obligations, as laid down in applicable EU and national laws, in procedures governing amendments or updates to existing authorisations.</p> <p>(12) In criminal proceedings and trials, due account should be taken of the involvement of organised criminal groups operating in ways that negatively impact the environment. Criminal proceedings should address corruption, money laundering, cyber-crime and document fraud and – in relation to business activities – the intention of the offender to maximise profits or save expenses, where these occur in the context of environmental crime. These crime forms are often interconnected with serious environmental crime forms and should therefore not be dealt with in isolation. In this respect, it is of particular concern that some environmental crimes are committed with the tolerance or active support of the competent administrations or officials performing his/her public duty. In certain cases this can even take the form of corruption. Examples of such behaviours are turning a blind eye or remaining silent on the infringement of laws protecting the environment following inspections, deliberately omitting inspections or controls for example with regard to whether the conditions of a permit are being respected by the permit-holder, resolutions or votes in favour of granting illegal licences or issuing falsified or untrue favourable reports.</p>
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<p><i>Article 3</i> <i>Offences</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall ensure that the following conduct constitutes a criminal offence when it is unlawful and committed intentionally:</p> <p>(a) the discharge, emission or introduction of a quantity of materials or substances or ionising radiation into air, soil or water which causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants;</p> <p>(b) the placing on the market of a product which, in breach of a prohibition or another requirement, causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to air, water or soil quality, or to animals or plants as a result of the product's use on a larger scale;</p> <p>(c) the manufacture, placing on the market or use of substances, whether on their own, in mixtures or in articles, including their incorporation into articles, when:</p> <p>(i) this activity is restricted pursuant to Title VIII and Annex XVII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council; or</p> <p>(ii) this activity is prohibited pursuant to Title VII of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006; or</p> <p>(iii) this activity is not in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council; or</p> <p>(iv) this activity is not in compliance with Regulation (EC) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council; or</p> <p>(v) this activity falls under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council; or</p> <p>(vi) this activity is prohibited pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and it causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants;</p>	<p>(4) The effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of environmental criminal offences should be improved. The list of environmental criminal offences which were set out in Directive 2008/99/EC should be revised and additional categories of offences based on the most serious breaches of Union environmental law should be added. Provisions on sanctions should be strengthened in order to enhance their deterrent effect as well as the enforcement chain in charge of detecting, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating environmental criminal offences.</p> <p>(5) Member States should criminalise offence categories and provide for greater precision on the definitions of the offence categories, and harmonisation concerning sanction types and levels.</p> <p>(6) Member States should provide for criminal penalties in their national legislation in respect of serious infringements of provisions of Union law concerning protection of the environment. In the framework of the common fisheries policy, Union law provides for comprehensive set of rules for control and enforcement under Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009²¹ and Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 in case of serious infringements, including those that cause damage to the marine environment. Under this system the Member States have the choice between administrative and/or criminal sanctioning systems. In line with the Communication from the Commission on the European Green Deal and the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, certain intentional unlawful conduct covered under Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 and Regulation (EC) 1005/2008²⁴ should be established as criminal offences.</p> <p>(7) In order to constitute an environmental offence under this Directive, conduct should be unlawful under Union law protecting the environment or national laws, administrative regulations or decisions giving effect to that Union law. The conduct which constitutes each category of criminal offence should be defined and, where appropriate, a threshold which needs to be met for the conduct to be</p>
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<p>(d) the execution of projects referred to in Article 1(2)(a) of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council without a development consent or an assessment with regard to their effects on the environment, which causes or is likely to cause substantial damage to the factors defined in Article 3(1) of Directive 2011/92/EU;</p> <p>(e) the collection, transport, recovery or disposal of waste, the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, including action taken as a dealer or a broker (waste management), when an unlawful conduct:</p> <p>(i) concerns hazardous waste as defined in Article 3(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and is undertaken in a non-negligible quantity;</p> <p>(ii) concerns other waste than referred to in point (i) and causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants;</p> <p>(f) the shipment of waste, within the meaning of Article 2(35) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council when such shipment is undertaken in a non-negligible quantity, whether executed in a single shipment or in several shipments which appear to be linked;</p> <p>(g) the recycling of ships falling within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, without complying with the requirements of Article 6(2), point (a) of that Regulation;</p> <p>(h) the ship-source discharges of polluting substances referred to in Article 4(1) of Directive 2005/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties, including criminal penalties, into any of the areas referred to in Article 3(1) of that Directive, provided that the ship-source discharges do not satisfy the exceptions set in Article 5 of that Directive; this provision shall not apply to individual cases, where the ship-source discharge does not cause deterioration in the quality of water, unless repeated cases by</p>	<p>criminalised should be set. Such conduct should be considered a criminal offence when committed intentionally and, in certain cases, also when committed with serious negligence. Illegal conduct that causes death or serious injury of persons, substantial damage or a considerable risk of substantial damage for the environment or is considered otherwise as particularly harmful to the environment constitutes a criminal offence when committed with serious negligence. Member States remain free to adopt or maintain more stringent criminal law rules in that area.</p> <p>(9) The environment should be protected in a wide sense, as set out under Article 3 (3) TEU and Article 191 TFEU, covering all natural resources - air, water, soil, wild fauna and flora including habitats - as well as services provided by natural resources.</p> <p>(10) The acceleration of climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, paired with tangible examples of their devastating effects, have led to the recognition of the green transition as the defining objective of our time and a matter of intergenerational equity. Therefore, when Union legislation covered by this Directive evolves, this Directive should also cover any updated or amended Union legislation falling within the scope of criminal offences defined under this Directive, when the obligations under Union law remain unchanged in substance. However, when new legal instruments prohibit new conduct harmful to the environment, this Directive should be amended in order to add to the categories of criminal offences also the new serious breaches of Union environmental law.</p>
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<p>the same offender in conjunction result in deterioration in the quality of water;</p> <p>(i) the installation, operation or dismantling of an installation in which a dangerous activity is carried out or in which dangerous substances, preparations or pollutants are stored or used falling within the scope of Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council or Directive 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and which causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants;</p> <p>(j) the manufacture, production, processing, handling, use, holding, storage, transport, import, export or disposal of radioactive material falling within the scope of Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom, Council Directive 2014/87/Euratom or Council Directive 2013/51/Euratom, which causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants;</p> <p>(k) the abstraction of surface water or groundwater which causes or is likely to cause substantial damage to the ecological status or potential of surface water bodies or to the quantitative status of groundwater bodies;</p> <p>(l) the killing, destruction, taking of, possession, sale or offering for sale of a specimen or specimens of wild fauna or flora species listed in Annexes IV and V (when species in Annex V are subject to the same measures as those adopted for species in Annex IV) to Council Directive 92/43/EEC and the species referred to in Article 1 of Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, except for cases where the conduct concerns a negligible quantity of such specimens;</p> <p>(m) trading in specimens of wild fauna or flora</p>	
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species or parts or derivatives thereof listed in Annexes A and B to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/9751, except for cases where the conduct concerns a negligible quantity of such specimens;

(n) the placing or making available on the Union market of illegally harvested timber or of timber products that were made of illegally harvested wood, falling within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council, except for cases where the conduct concerns a negligible quantity; *[If a Regulation on the making available on the Union market as well as export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 is adopted before this Directive, point (n) to be replaced with a criminal offence within the scope of Article 3 of that Regulation.]*

(o) any conduct which causes the deterioration of a habitat within a protected site, within the meaning of Article 6(2) of the Directive 92/43/EEC, when this deterioration is significant;

(p) introduction or spread of invasive alien species of Union concern when:

(i) the conduct breaches restrictions set out in Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

(ii) the conduct breaches a condition of permit issued under Article 8 or of authorisation granted under Article 9 of Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 and causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants;

(q) production, placing on the market, import, export, use, emission or release of ozone depleting substances as defined in Article 3 (4) of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council or of products and equipment containing or relying on such substances;

<p>(r) production, placing on the market, import, export, use, emission or release of fluorinated greenhouse gases as defined in Article 2 (1) of Regulation 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council or of products and equipment containing or relying on such gases.</p> <p>2. Member States shall ensure that the conduct referred to in paragraph 1, points (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (m), (n), (p) (ii), (q), (r) also constitutes a criminal offence, when committed with at least serious negligence.</p> <p>3. Member States shall ensure that their national legislation specifies that the following elements shall be taken into account, where relevant, when assessing whether the damage or likely damage is substantial for the purposes of the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of offences referred to in paragraph 1, points (a) to (e), (i), (j), (k) and (p):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the baseline condition of the affected environment; (b) whether the damage is long-lasting, medium term or short term; (c) severity of the damage; (d) spread of the damage; (e) reversibility of the damage. <p>4. Member States shall ensure that their national legislation specifies that the following elements shall be taken into account when assessing whether the activity is likely to cause damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants for the purposes of the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of offences referred to in paragraph 1, points (a) to (e), (i), (j), (k) and (p):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the conduct relates to an activity which is considered as risky or dangerous, requires an authorisation which was not obtained or complied with; (b) the extent to which the values, parameters or limits set out in legal acts or in an authorisation issued for the activity are exceeded; (c) whether the material or substance is classified as dangerous, hazardous or otherwise 	<p>(11) Qualitative and quantitative thresholds used to define environmental criminal offences should be clarified by providing a non-exhaustive list of circumstances which should be taken into account when assessing such thresholds by authorities which investigate, prosecute and adjudicate offences. This should promote the coherent application of the Directive and a more effective fight against environmental crimes as well as provide for legal certainty. However, such thresholds or their application should not make the investigation, prosecution or adjudication of criminal offences excessively difficult.</p>
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<p>listed as harmful to the environment or human health.</p> <p>5. Member States shall ensure that their national legislation specifies that the following elements shall be taken into account when assessing whether the quantity is negligible or non-negligible for the purposes of the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of offences referred to in paragraph 1, points (e), (f), (l), (m), (n):</p> <p>(a) the number of items subject to the offence;</p> <p>(b) the extent to which the regulatory threshold, value or another mandatory parameter is exceeded;</p> <p>(c) the conservation status of the fauna or flora species concerned;</p> <p>(d) the cost of restoration of environmental damage.</p>	
<p><i>Article 4</i> <i>Inciting, aiding and abetting and attempt</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall ensure that inciting, and aiding and abetting the commission of any of the criminal offences referred to in Article 3(1) are punishable as criminal offences.</p> <p>2. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that an attempt to commit any of the criminal offences referred to in Article 3 (1) points (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (m), (n), (p) (ii), (q), (r) when committed intentionally is punishable as a criminal offence.</p>	<p>(13) Inciting, and aiding and abetting the criminal offences committed intentionally should also be punishable. An attempt to commit a criminal offence that causes death or serious injury of a person, substantial damage to the environment or is likely to cause substantial damage to the environment or is otherwise considered particularly harmful should also constitute a criminal offence when committed intentionally.</p>
<p><i>Article 5</i> <i>Penalties for natural persons</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 are punishable by effective, proportionate and dissuasive criminal penalties.</p> <p>2. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that offences referred to in Article 3 are punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of at least ten years if they cause or are likely to cause death or serious injury to any person.</p> <p>3. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the offences referred to</p>	<p>(4) The effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of environmental criminal offences should be improved. The list of environmental criminal offences which were set out in Directive 2008/99/EC should be revised and additional categories of offences based on the most serious breaches of Union environmental law should be added. Provisions on sanctions should be strengthened in order to enhance their deterrent effect as well as the enforcement chain in charge of detecting, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating environmental criminal offences.</p>

<p>in Article 3(1) points (a) to (j), (n), (q), (r) are punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of at least six years.</p> <p>4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the offences referred to in Article 3(1) points (k), (l), (m), (o), (p) are punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of at least four years.</p> <p>5. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that natural persons who have committed the offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 may be subject to additional sanctions or measures which shall include:</p> <p>(a) obligation to reinstate the environment within a given time period;</p> <p>(b) fines;</p> <p>(c) temporary or permanent exclusions from access to public funding, including tender procedures, grants and concessions;</p> <p>(d) disqualification from directing establishments of the type used for committing the offence;</p> <p>(e) withdrawal of permits and authorisations to pursue activities which have resulted in committing the offence;</p> <p>(f) temporary bans on running for elected or public office;</p> <p>(g) national or Union-wide publication of the judicial decision relating to the conviction or any sanctions or measures applied.</p>	<p>(5) Member States should criminalise offence categories and provide for greater precision on the definitions of the offence categories, and harmonisation concerning sanction types and levels.</p> <p>(14) Sanctions for the offences should be effective, dissuasive and proportionate. To this end, minimum levels for the maximum term of imprisonment should be set for natural persons. Accessory sanctions are often seen as being more effective than financial sanctions especially for legal persons. Additional sanctions or measures should be therefore available in criminal proceedings. These should include the obligation to reinstate the environment, exclusion from access to public funding, including tender procedures, grants and concessions and withdrawal of permits and authorisations. This is without prejudice to the discretion of judges or courts in criminal proceedings to impose appropriate sanctions in the individual cases.</p> <p>(18) This Directive should apply without prejudice to the general rules and principles of national criminal law on the sentencing or the application and execution of sentences in accordance with the specific circumstances in each individual case.</p> <p>(20) The obligations in this Directive to provide for criminal penalties should not exempt Member States from the obligation to provide for administrative sanctions and other measures in national law for breaches established in Union environmental legislation.</p> <p>(21) Member States should define the scope of administrative and criminal law enforcement clearly with regard to environmental offences according to their national law. In the application of national law transposing this Directive, Member States should ensure that the imposition of criminal sanctions and of administrative sanctions respects the principles of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, including the prohibition of <i>ne bis in idem</i>.</p> <p>(22) Furthermore, judicial and administrative</p>
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	authorities in the Member States should have at their disposal a range of criminal sanctions and other measures to address different types of criminal behaviour in a tailored and effective manner.
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<p><i>Article 6</i> <i>Liability of legal persons</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall ensure that legal persons can be held liable for offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 where such offences have been committed for their benefit by any person who has a leading position within the legal person, acting either individually or as part of an organ of the legal person, based on:</p> <p>(a) a power of representation of the legal person;</p> <p>(b) an authority to take decisions on behalf of the legal person;</p> <p>(c) an authority to exercise control within the legal person.</p> <p>2. Member States shall also ensure that legal persons can be held liable where the lack of supervision or control by a person referred to in paragraph 1 has made possible the commission of an offence referred to in Articles 3 and 4 for the benefit of the legal person by a person under its authority.</p> <p>3. Liability of legal persons under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not exclude criminal proceedings against natural persons who are perpetrators, inciters or accessories in the offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4.</p>	<p>(15) Where national law provides for it, legal persons should also be held criminally liable for environmental criminal offences according to this Directive. Member States whose national law does not provide for the criminal liability of legal persons should ensure that their administrative sanctioning systems provide for effective, dissuasive and proportionate sanctions types and levels as laid down in this Directive in order to achieve its objectives. Financial situation of legal persons should be taken into account to ensure the dissuasiveness of the sanction imposed.</p>
<p><i>Article 7</i> <i>Sanctions for legal persons</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that a legal person held liable pursuant to Article 6(1) is punishable by effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.</p> <p>2. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that sanctions or measures for legal persons liable pursuant to Article 6(1) for the offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 shall include:</p> <p>(a) criminal or non-criminal fines;</p> <p>(b) the obligation to reinstate the environment within a given period;</p> <p>(c) exclusion from entitlement to public benefits or aid;</p> <p>(d) temporary exclusion from access to public funding, including tender procedures, grants and concessions;</p>	<p>(15) Where national law provides for it, legal persons should also be held criminally liable for environmental criminal offences according to this Directive. Member States whose national law does not provide for the criminal liability of legal persons should ensure that their administrative sanctioning systems provide for effective, dissuasive and proportionate sanctions types and levels as laid down in this Directive in order to achieve its objectives. Financial situation of legal persons should be taken into account to ensure the dissuasiveness of the sanction imposed.</p> <p>(18) This Directive should apply without prejudice to the general rules and principles of national criminal law on the sentencing or the application and execution of sentences in accordance with the specific circumstances in each individual case.</p>

<p>(e) temporary or permanent disqualification from the practice of business activities;</p> <p>(f) withdrawal of permits and authorisations to pursue activities which have resulted in committing the offence;</p> <p>(g) placing under judicial supervision;</p> <p>(h) judicial winding-up;</p> <p>(i) temporary or permanent closure of establishments used for committing the offence;</p> <p>(j) obligation of companies to install due diligence schemes for enhancing compliance with environmental standards;</p> <p>(k) publication of the judicial decision relating to the conviction or any sanctions or measures applied.</p> <p>3. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that a legal person held liable pursuant to Article 6(2) is punishable by sanctions or measures, which are effective, proportionate and dissuasive.</p> <p>4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that offences referred to in Article 3(1) points (a) to (j), (n), (q), (r) are punishable by fines, the maximum limit of which shall be not less than 5% of the total worldwide turnover of the legal person [/<i>undertaking</i>] in the business year preceding the fining decision.</p> <p>5. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that offences referred to in Article 3(1) points (k), (l), (m), (o), (p) are punishable by fines, the maximum limit of which shall be not less than 3% of the total worldwide turnover of the legal person [/<i>undertaking</i>] in the business year preceding the fining decision.</p> <p>6. Member States shall take measures to ensure that the illegal profits generated from the offence and the annual turnover of the legal person are taken into account when a decision is made on the appropriate level of a fine pursuant to paragraph 1.</p>	<p>(20) The obligations in this Directive to provide for criminal penalties should not exempt Member States from the obligation to provide for administrative sanctions and other measures in national law for breaches established in Union environmental legislation.</p> <p>(21) Member States should define the scope of administrative and criminal law enforcement clearly with regard to environmental offences according to their national law. In the application of national law transposing this Directive, Member States should ensure that the imposition of criminal sanctions and of administrative sanctions respects the principles of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, including the prohibition of <i>ne bis in idem</i>.</p> <p>(22) Furthermore, judicial and administrative authorities in the Member States should have at their disposal a range of criminal sanctions and other measures to address different types of criminal behaviour in a tailored and effective manner.</p>
<p><i>Article 8</i> <i>Aggravating circumstances</i></p> <p>In so far as the following circumstances do not already form part of the constituent elements of the criminal offences referred to in Article 3,</p>	<p>(16) A further approximation and effectiveness of sanction levels imposed in practice should be fostered through common aggravating circumstances that reflect the severity of the crime committed. Where the death of, or serious injury to, a person, have been caused</p>

<p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, in relation to the relevant offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4, the following circumstances may be regarded as aggravating circumstances:</p> <p>(a) the offence caused the death of, or serious injury to, a person;</p> <p>(b) the offence caused destruction or irreversible or long-lasting substantial damage to an ecosystem;</p> <p>(c) the offence was committed in the framework of a criminal organisation within the meaning of Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA56;</p> <p>(d) the offence involved the use of false or forged documents;</p> <p>(e) the offence was committed by a public official when performing his/her duties;</p> <p>(f) the offender committed similar previous infringements of environmental law;</p> <p>(g) the offence generated or was expected to generate substantial financial benefits, or avoided substantial expenses, directly or indirectly;</p> <p>(h) the offender's conduct gives rise to liability for environmental damage but the offender does not fulfil their obligations to take remedial action under Article 6 of Directive 2004/35/EC57;</p> <p>(i) the offender does not provide assistance to inspection and other enforcement authorities when legally required;</p> <p>(j) the offender actively obstructs inspection, custom controls or investigation activities, or intimidates or interferes with witnesses or complainants.</p>	<p>and where these elements are not already constituent for the criminal offence, these could be considered as aggravating circumstances. Equally, when an environmental criminal offence causes substantial and irreversible or long-lasting damage to an entire ecosystem, this should be an aggravating circumstance because of its severity, including in cases comparable to ecocide. As the illegal profits or expenditure that can be generated or avoided through environmental crime are an important incentive for criminals, these should be taken into account when determining the appropriate level of sanctioning in the individual case.</p>
<p><i>Article 9</i> <i>Mitigating circumstances</i></p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, in relation to the relevant offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4, the following circumstances may be regarded as mitigating circumstances:</p> <p>(a) the offender restores nature to its previous condition;</p> <p>(b) the offender provides the administrative or judicial authorities with information which they would not otherwise have been able to obtain,</p>	

<p>helping them to:</p> <p>(i) identify or bring to justice the other offenders;</p> <p>(ii) find evidence.</p>	
<p><i>Article 10</i> <i>Freezing and confiscation</i></p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure, as appropriate, that their competent authorities may freeze or confiscate, in accordance with Directive 2014/42/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, the proceeds derived from and instrumentalities used or intended to be used in the commission or contribution to the commission of the offences as referred to in this Directive.</p>	<p>(17) Where the crimes are of a continuing nature, they should be brought to an end as soon as possible. Where offenders have made financial gains, such gains should be confiscated.</p>
<p><i>Article 11</i> <i>Limitation periods for criminal offences</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to provide for a limitation period that enables the investigation, prosecution, trial and judicial adjudication of criminal offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 for a sufficient period of time after the commission of those criminal offences, in order for those criminal offences to be tackled effectively.</p> <p>2. Member State shall the take necessary measures to enable the investigation, prosecution, trial and judicial decision:</p> <p>(a) of offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 which are punishable by a maximum sanction of at least ten years of imprisonment, for a period of at least ten years from the time when the offence was committed, when offences are punishable;</p> <p>(b) of offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 which are punishable by a maximum sanction of at least six years of imprisonment, for a period of at least six years from the time when the offence was committed, when offences are punishable;</p> <p>(c) of offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 which are punishable by a maximum sanction of at least four years of imprisonment, for a period of at least four years from the time when the offence was committed, when offences are punishable.</p>	<p>(19) Member States should lay down rules concerning limitation periods necessary in order to enable them to counter environmental criminal offences effectively, without prejudice to national rules that do not set limitation periods for investigation, prosecution and enforcement.</p>

<p>3. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, Member States may establish a limitation period that is shorter than ten years, but not shorter than four years, provided that the period may be interrupted or suspended in the event of specified acts.</p> <p>4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to enable the enforcement of:</p> <p>(a) a penalty of imprisonment in the case of a criminal offence which is punishable by a maximum sanction of at least ten years of imprisonment, imposed following a final conviction for a criminal offence referred to in Articles 3 and 4, for at least ten years from the date of the final conviction;</p> <p>(b) a penalty of imprisonment in the case of a criminal offence which is punishable by a maximum sanction of at least six years of imprisonment, imposed following a final conviction for a criminal offence referred to in Articles 3 and 4, for at least six years from the date of the final conviction;</p> <p>(c) a penalty of imprisonment in the case of a criminal offence which is punishable by a maximum sanction of at least four years of imprisonment, imposed following a final conviction for a criminal offence referred to in Articles 3 and 4, for at least four years from the date of the final conviction.</p> <p>These periods may include extensions of the limitation period arising from interruption or suspension.</p>	
<p><i>Article 12</i> <i>Jurisdiction</i></p> <p>1. Each Member State shall take the necessary measures to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 where:</p> <p>(a) the offence was committed in whole or in part on its territory;</p> <p>(b) the offence was committed on board a ship or an aircraft registered in it or flying its flag;</p> <p>(c) the damage occurred on its territory;</p> <p>(d) the offender is one of its nationals or habitual residents.</p> <p>2. A Member State shall inform the Commission where it decides to extend its jurisdiction to offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 which have been committed outside its</p>	<p>(23) Given, in particular, the mobility of perpetrators of illegal conduct covered by this Directive, together with the cross-border nature of offences and the possibility of cross-border investigations, Member States should establish jurisdiction in order to counter such conduct effectively.</p>

<p>territory, where:</p> <p>(a) the offence is committed for the benefit of a legal person established on its territory;</p> <p>(b) the offence is committed against one of its nationals or its habitual residents;</p> <p>(c) the offence has created a severe risk for the environment on its territory.</p> <p>Where an offence referred to in Articles 3 and 4 falls within the jurisdiction of more than one Member State, these Member States shall cooperate to determine which Member State shall conduct criminal proceedings. The matter shall, where appropriate and in accordance with Article 12 of Council Framework Decision 2009/948/JHA, be referred to Eurojust.</p> <p>3. In cases referred to in paragraph 1, points (c) and (d), Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the exercise of their jurisdiction is not subject to the condition that a prosecution can be initiated only following a denunciation from the State of the place where the criminal offence was committed.</p>	
<p><i>Article 13</i> <i>Protection of persons who report environmental offences or assist the investigation</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that protection granted under Directive (EU) 2019/1937, is applicable to persons reporting criminal offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 of this Directive.</p> <p>2. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that persons reporting offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 of this Directive and providing evidence or otherwise cooperating with the investigation, prosecution or adjudication of such offences are provided the necessary support and assistance in the context of criminal proceedings.</p>	<p>(24) Environmental criminal offences harm nature and society. By reporting breaches of Union environmental law, people perform a service of public interest and play a key role in exposing and preventing such breaches, and thus safeguarding the welfare of society. Individuals in contact with an organisation in the context of their work-related activities are often the first to know about threats or harm to the public interest and the environment. Persons who report irregularities are known as whistleblowers. Potential whistleblowers are often discouraged from reporting their concerns or suspicions for fear of retaliation. Such persons should benefit from balanced and effective whistleblowers protection set out under Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>(25) Other persons may also possess valuable information concerning potential environmental criminal offences. They may be members of the community affected or members of society at large taking an active part in protecting the environment. Such persons who report environmental crimes as well as persons who cooperate with the</p>

	<p>enforcement of such offences should be provided the necessary support and assistance in the context of criminal proceedings, so that they are not disadvantaged for their cooperation but supported and assisted. These persons should also be protected from being harassed or unduly prosecuted for reporting such offences or their cooperation in the criminal proceedings.</p>
<p><i>Article 14</i> <i>Rights for the public concerned to participate in proceedings</i></p> <p>Member States shall ensure that, in accordance with their national legal system, members of the public concerned have appropriate rights to participate in proceedings concerning offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4, for instance as a civil party.</p>	<p>(26) Since nature cannot represent itself as a victim in criminal proceedings, for the purpose of effective enforcement members of the public concerned, as defined in this Directive taking into account Articles 2(5) and 9(3) of the Aarhus Convention, should have the possibility to act on behalf of the environment as a public good, within the scope of the Member States' legal framework and subject to the relevant procedural rules.</p>
<p><i>Article 15</i> <i>Prevention</i></p> <p>Member States shall take appropriate action, such as information and awareness-raising campaigns and research and education programmes, to reduce overall environmental criminal offences, raise public awareness and reduce the risk of population of becoming a victim of an environmental criminal offence. Where appropriate, Member States shall act in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders.</p>	
<p><i>Article 16</i> <i>Resources</i></p> <p>Member States shall ensure that national authorities which detect, investigate, prosecute or adjudicate environmental offences have a sufficient number of qualified staff and sufficient financial, technical and technological resources necessary for the effective performance of their functions related to the implementation of this Directive.</p>	<p>(27) Lack of resources and enforcement powers for national authorities which detect, investigate, prosecute or adjudicate environmental criminal offences creates obstacles for the effective prevention and punishment of environmental crimes. In particular, the shortage of resources is capable of preventing authorities from taking any action at all or limiting their enforcement actions, allowing offenders to escape liability or to receive punishment does not correspond to the gravity of the offence. Therefore, minimum criteria concerning resources and enforcement powers should be established.</p>

<p><i>Article 17</i> <i>Training</i></p> <p>Without prejudice to judicial independence and differences in the organisation of the judiciary across the Union, Member States shall request those responsible for the training of judges, prosecutors, police, judicial staff and competent authorities' staff involved in criminal proceedings and investigations to provide at regular intervals specialised training with respect to the objectives of this Directive and appropriate to the functions of the involved staff and authorities.</p>	<p>(28) The effective functioning of the enforcement chain depends on a range of specialist skills. As the complexity of the challenges posed by environmental offences and the technical nature of such crime require a multidisciplinary approach, a high level of legal knowledge, technical expertise as well as a high level of training and specialisation within all relevant competent authorities are necessary. Member States should provide training appropriate to the function of those who detect, investigate, prosecute or adjudicate environmental crime. To maximise the professionalism and effectiveness of enforcement chain, Member States should also consider assigning specialised investigation units, prosecutors and criminal judges to deal with environmental criminal cases. General criminal courts could provide for specialised chambers of judges. Technical expertise should be made available to all relevant enforcement authorities.</p>
<p><i>Article 18</i> <i>Investigative tools</i></p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that effective investigative tools, such as those which are used in organised crime or other serious crime cases, are also available for investigating or prosecuting offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4.</p>	<p>(29) To ensure successful enforcement, Member States should make available effective investigative tools for environmental offences such as those which exist in their national law for combating organised crime or other serious crimes. These tools should include among others the interception of communications, covert surveillance including electronic surveillance, controlled deliveries, the monitoring of bank accounts and other financial investigation tools. These tools should be applied in line with the principle of proportionality and in full respect of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. In accordance with national law, the nature and gravity of the offences under investigation should justify the use of these investigative tools. The right to the protection of personal data must be respected.</p>
<p><i>Article 19</i> <i>Coordination and cooperation between competent authorities within a Member State</i></p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to establish appropriate mechanisms for coordination and cooperation at strategic</p>	<p>(30) To ensure an effective, integrated and coherent enforcement system that includes administrative, civil and criminal law measures, Member States should organise internal cooperation and communication between all actors along the administrative and criminal enforcement chains and between</p>

<p>and operational levels among all their competent authorities involved in the prevention of and the fight against environmental criminal offences. Such mechanisms shall be aimed at least at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ensuring common priorities and understanding of the relationship between criminal and administrative enforcement; (b) exchange of information for strategic and operational purposes; (c) consultation in individual investigations; (d) the exchange of best practices; (e) assistance to European networks of practitioners working on matters relevant to combating environmental offences and related infringements, <p>and may take the form of specialised coordination bodies, memoranda of understanding between competent authorities, national enforcement networks and joint training activities.</p>	<p>punitive and remedial sanctioning actors. Following the applicable rules, Member States should also cooperate through EU agencies, in particular Eurojust and Europol, as well as with EU bodies, including the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), in their respective areas of competence.</p>
<p><i>Article 20</i> <i>National strategy</i></p> <p>1. By [<i>OP – please insert the date – within one year after the entry into force of this Directive</i>], Member States shall establish, publish and implement a national strategy on combating environmental criminal offences which as a minimum shall address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the objectives and priorities of national policy in this area of offence; (b) the roles and responsibilities of all the competent authorities involved in countering this type of offence; (c) the modes of coordination and cooperation between the competent authorities; (d) the use of administrative and civil law to address infringements related to the offences within the scope of this Directive; (e) the resources needed and how specialisation of enforcement professionals will be supported; (f) the procedures and mechanisms for regular monitoring and evaluation of the results achieved; (g) assistance of European networks working on matters directly relevant to combating environmental offences and related infringements. 	<p>(31) To ensure a coherent approach to combating environmental offences, Member States should adopt, publish and periodically review a national strategy on combating environmental crime, establishing objectives, priorities and corresponding measures and resources needed.</p>

<p>2. Member States shall ensure that the strategy is reviewed and updated at regular intervals no longer than 5 years, on a risk-analysis-based-approach, in order to take account of relevant developments and trends and related threats regarding environmental crime.</p>	
<p><i>Article 21</i> <i>Data collection and statistics</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall collect statistical data to monitor the effectiveness of their systems to combat environmental criminal offences.</p> <p>2. The statistical data referred to in paragraph 1 shall include at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the number of environmental crime cases reported; (b) the number of environmental crime cases investigated; (c) the average length of the criminal investigations of environmental crimes; (d) the number of convictions for environmental crime; (e) the number of natural persons convicted and sanctioned for environmental crime; (f) the number of legal persons sanctioned for environmental crime or equivalent offences; (g) the number of dismissed court cases for environmental crime; (h) the types and levels of sanctions imposed for environmental crime, including per categories of environmental offences according to Article 3. <p>3. Member States shall ensure that a consolidated review of their statistics is regularly published.</p> <p>4. Member States shall annually transmit to the Commission the statistical data referred to in paragraph 2 in a standard format established in accordance with Article 22.</p> <p>5. The Commission shall regularly publish a report based on the statistical data transmitted by the Member States. The report shall be published for the first time three years after the standard format referred to in Article 22 has been determined.</p>	<p>(32) To effectively tackle the criminal offences referred to in this Directive, it is necessary that competent authorities in the Member States collect accurate, consistent and comparable data on the scale of and trends in environmental offences and the efforts to combat them and their results. These data should be used for preparing statistics to serve the operational and strategic planning of enforcement activities as well as for providing information to citizens. Member States should collect and report to the Commission relevant statistical data on environmental offences. The Commission should regularly assess and publish the results based on the data transmitted by the Member States.</p>

<p><i>Article 22</i> <i>Implementing powers</i></p> <p>1. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing the standard format for data transmission referred to in Article 21(4). Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 23(2).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of the transmission of statistical data, the standard format shall contain the following elements:</p> <p>(a) a common classification of environmental crimes;</p> <p>(b) a common understanding of counting units;</p> <p>(c) a common understanding of procedural stages (investigation, prosecution, trial) in environmental crime proceedings;</p> <p>(d) a common reporting format.</p>	<p>(33) The statistical data collected under this Directive on environmental offences should be comparable between the Member States and collected on the basis of common minimum standards. In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Directive, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to define the standard format for statistical data transmission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p>
<p><i>Article 23</i> <i>Committee procedure</i></p> <p>1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</p> <p>2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</p> <p>3. Where the committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and Article 5(4), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</p>	
<p><i>Article 24</i> <i>Transposition</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by [<i>OP – please insert the date – within 18 months after entry into force of the Directive</i>]. They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof. The methods of making such reference shall be laid down by Member States.</p> <p>2. When Member States adopt those measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference on</p>	<p>(34) The obligations under this Directive are without prejudice to Union law on procedural rights in criminal proceedings. In implementing this Directive, Member States should ensure that the procedural rights of suspected or accused persons in criminal proceedings are fully respected.</p>

<p>the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main measures of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.</p>	
<p><i>Article 25</i> <i>Evaluation and reporting</i></p> <p>1. The Commission shall by <i>[OP – please insert the date - two years after the transposition period is over]</i>, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council assessing the extent to which the Member States have taken the necessary measures to comply with this Directive. Member States shall provide the Commission with the necessary information for the preparation of that report.</p> <p>2. <i>Every two years as of [OP – please insert the date one year after the transposition period is over]</i>, Member States shall send the Commission a report within three months which includes a summary about implementation of and actions taken in accordance with Articles 15 to 17, 19 and 20.</p> <p>3. By <i>[OP – please insert the date - five years after the transposition period is over]</i>, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the impact of this Directive and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. Member States shall provide the Commission with necessary information for the preparation of that report.</p>	
<p><i>Article 26</i> <i>Replacement of Directive 2008/99/EC</i></p> <p>Directive 2008/99/EC is replaced with regard to the Member States bound by this Directive, without prejudice to the obligations of those Member States with regard to the date for transposition of that Directive into national law. With regard to the Member States bound by this Directive, references to Directive 2008/99/EC shall be construed as references to this Directive. As regards Member States not bound by this Directive, they shall remain bound by Directive 2008/98/EC.</p>	<p>(35) Alternatives – please delete one option according to the IRL choice:</p> <p>(36) [non-participation:] In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 and Article 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Directive and is not bound by it or subject to its application. OR [participation:] In accordance with Article 3 and Article 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in</p>

	<p>respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Ireland has notified [, by letter of ...] its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Directive.</p> <p>(38) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Directive and is therefore not bound by it or subject to its application.</p>
<p><i>Article 27</i> <i>Application of Directive 2005/35/EC</i></p> <p>Directive 2009/123/EC shall cease to apply to the Member States participating in this Directive from the date of its transposition.</p>	<p>(35) Alternatives – please delete one option according to the IRL choice:</p> <p>(36) [non-participation:] In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 and Article 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Directive and is not bound by it or subject to its application. OR [participation:] In accordance with Article 3 and Article 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Ireland has notified [, by letter of ...] its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Directive.</p> <p>(37) Directive 2005/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council was supplemented by Directive 2009/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with provisions on criminal offences and penalties for ship-source discharges of polluting substances. Such offences and penalties should fall within the scope of this Directive. Therefore, for Member States participating in this Directive, Directive 2009/123/EC should be replaced accordingly.</p> <p>(38) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of</p>

	this Directive and is therefore not bound by it or subject to its application.
<p><i>Article 28</i> <i>Entry into force</i></p> <p>This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal the European Union</i>.</p>	
<p><i>Article 29</i> <i>Addressees</i></p> <p>This Directive is addressed to the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.</p>	
