Biodiversity and Land Use Policy of CNGR

Stand 2024

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1 Preface

development projects and corporate activities. This will be accomplished through conservation, restoration, or ecological compensation measures, with a particular focus on high-priority sites and regions identified through the company’s impact and dependency analysis.

_____ its business activities will not involve illegal deforestation and will progressively reduce legal but unsustainable forest use practices. The company aims to achieve zero gross deforestation across its operations by 2030.

Furthermore, referencing environmental protection goals outlined in frameworks such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 6, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN).

_____ going beyond minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity. The company will continuously reduce resource consumption and pollution, optimize a sustainable supply chain, invest in projects for the restoration of degraded lands and habitats, and actively collaborate with governments, environmental organizations, local communities, and other stakeholders to implement conservation initiatives. CNGR's ultimate goal is to achieve a net positive impact (NPI) on biodiversity by 2050.

3 Scope of Application

This policy applies to all CNGR global operations and subsidiaries, as well as industrial facilities directly or indirectly controlled or operated by CNGR worldwide, including all employees, board members, and management personnel.

exerting influence on non-controlled joint ventures, suppliers, and partners,

We regard the protection of ecosystems and habitats for endangered species as a key objective of our operational management:

Protecting Critical Habitats: Identify and safeguard areas of high biodiversity value across global operations (e.g., IUCN Category I–IV protected areas, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas), and avoid construction or operations near nationally or globally recognized biodiversity priority areas.

We are committed to demonstrating the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation efforts through scientific, transparent, and regular monitoring and reporting:
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): Regularly monitor key indicators (e.g., biodiversity net gain/loss, restored land area, habitat recovery rate) to refine management practices.

Public Disclosure: Annually publish biodiversity and sustainability reports disclosing policy implementation progress, outcomes, and challenges to ensure stakeholder awareness.

Continuous Improvement: Continuously enhance conservation measures and policies through performance data analysis and the adoption of industry best practices.

4.6 Stakeholder Engagement

We firmly believe that biodiversity conservation requires multi-stakeholder collaboration and

conservation goals and implementation cases through internal and external channels.

5 Policy Implementation

To effectively protect biodiversity and restore land, CNGR integrates policy implementation with concrete actions under the TNFD LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) framework, ensuring full alignment between strategy and practice.

5.1 Locate

Objective: Identify potential areas of interaction between CNGR's operations and supply chain activities and biodiversity/natural systems.

5.1.1 Define Operational and Supply CiE(a)12.4p(e)17TT1 1 Tf0Tc 0Tw8.807 22 0Td()TjEMC P MCI6 4 BDC 2.232 Tw

Ecosystem Disruption: Mining and transport infrastructure may disrupt habitats of endangered species, e.g., near mines in Indonesia.

5.2.3 Data Sources

Use the ENCORE tool to analyze how CNGR's activities affect ecosystem services.

Reference the IUCN Red List to verify impacts on endangered species' habitats.

Validate findings using local ecological protection plans and reports.

5.3 Assess

Objective: Conduct in-depth analysis of the risks and opportunities arising from CNGR's interactions with natural systems.

5.3.1 Nature-Related Risk Analysis

Invest in biodiversity conservation programs and work with local communities to protect endangered species habitats.

5.4.3 Integration with Natural Capital Management

Incorporate biodiversity protection into CNGR's ESG strategy and regularly disclose nature-related risks and management outcomes.

5.4.4 Dynamic Monitoring and Adjustment

Establish an ecological monitoring system to track changes in mining and production areas in real time, and periodically update action plans.

5.4.5 Stakeholder Engagement

Collaborate with local governments and environmental organizations to participate in global and local natural capital conservation projects.

5.4.6 Disclosure and Communication

Report CNGR's nature-related risks, action outcomes, and future plans in line with TNFD disclosure guidelines.

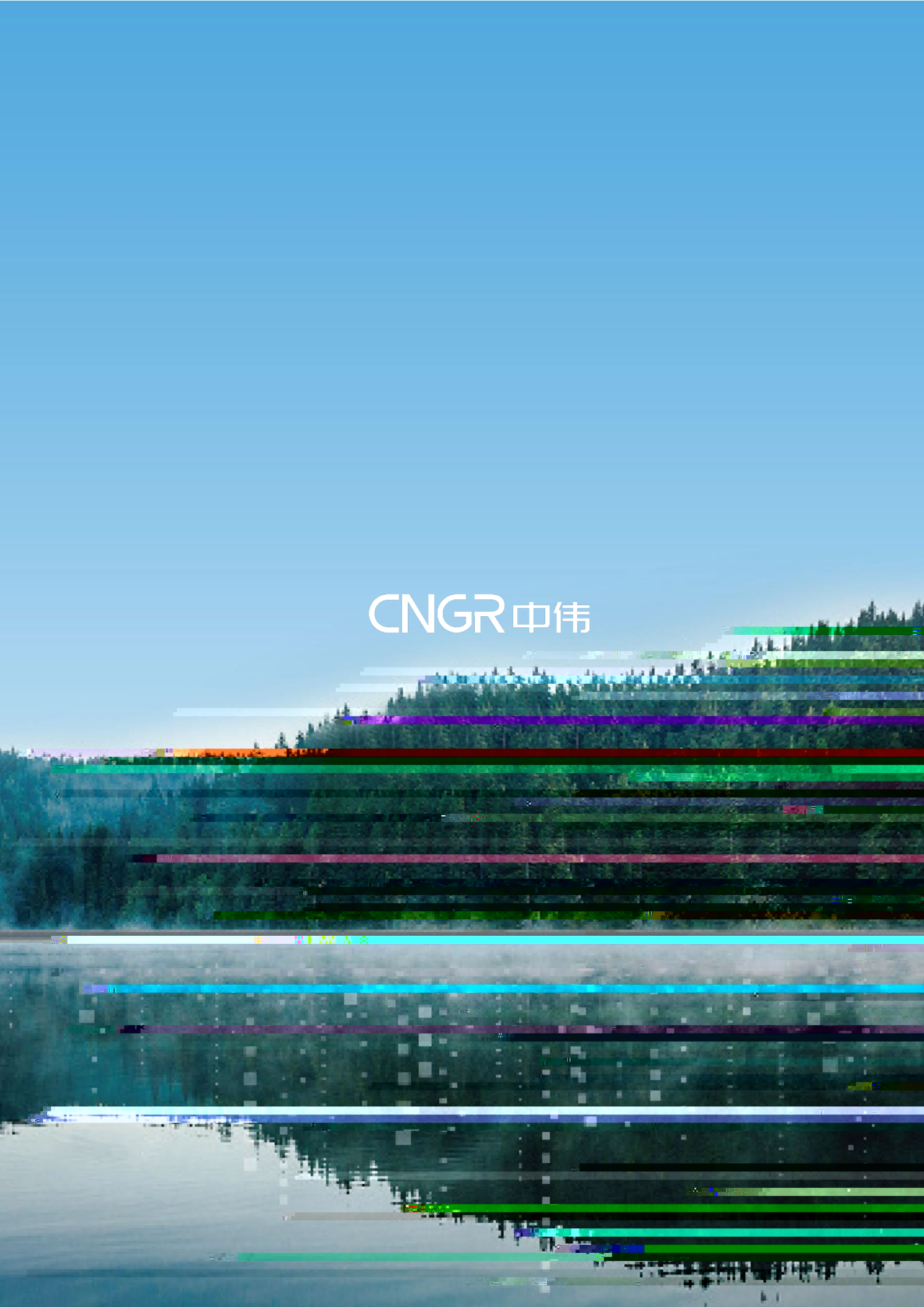
Highlight CNGR's biodiversity protection efforts and leverage sustainability stories to enhance corporate brand value.

6 Grievance Mechanism

Grievances or suggestions regarding CNGR 2 (nd pr)-4 (od8l)5 (p) 0 Td( )Trgre CNG

Referenced International Standards and Tools:

1. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
2. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
3. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
4. Mitigation Hierarchy for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
5. International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability
6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Goals 14 and 15
7. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) Framework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