



Biodiversity Commitment

Charoen Pokphand Group

Definition

Alliance for Zero Extinction	The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) is a joint initiative of biodiversity conservation organizations from around the world working to prevent extinctions by promoting the identification and ensuring the safeguard and effective conservation of key sites that are the last remaining refuges of one or more Endangered or Critically Endangered species.
Critical habitats	Areas with high biodiversity value, including. (i) Habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered and/or Endangered species. (ii) Habitat of significant importance to endemic and/or restricted-range species. (iii) Habitat supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species. (iv) Highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems; and/or (v) Areas associated with key evolutionary processes
High Carbon Stock	HCS refers to high concentrations of carbon contained in the vegetation and soils of High Carbon Stock (HCS) forests.
High Conservation Value Area	HCVA are critical areas in a landscape that need to be appropriately managed to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values (HCVs).
IUCN Category I-IV protected area	IUCN protected area categories are categories used to classify protected areas in a system developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category Ia – strict nature reserve. • Category Ib – wilderness area. • Category II – national park. • Category III – natural monument or feature. • Category IV – habitat or species management area.
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA)	Key Biodiversity Areas are sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity, in terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems. This is based on criteria defined by the Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas.
Protected Area	A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated, and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values

Biodiversity Commitment

Charoen Pokphand Group is committed to responsible business practices, maintaining the balance of nature, and giving priority to ecosystem restoration and biodiversity protection in accordance with internationally accepted principles including The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and The Convention on Biological Diversity.

C.P. Group is aiming to achieve “Net Positive Impact” to halt and reverse the loss of nature by 2030 which is aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and UN SDG 14 and 15. The commitment is applied to C.P. Group’s own operation, operations of suppliers, and partners. The principles are listed as follows:

1	Incorporate ecosystem risks into the business risk management framework and assess potential risks and impact of deforestation/ biodiversity loss from business activities throughout the value chain.
2	Avoid businesses operating in critical habitat, legally protected forests, High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA), High Carbon Stock (HCS) Forest, Ramsar sites, UNESCO world heritage sites, and biosphere, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) and IUCN Category I-IV protected area to avoid the impact on biodiversity.
3	Apply mitigation hierarchy including avoidance, minimization, restoration, and offset shall be effectively implemented when the potential risk to biodiversity and deforestation is identified.
4	Protect and restore rare and endangered species by restricting the use of any harmful substance or technology throughout the value chain to protect soil health and prevent ecosystem destruction and degradation.
5.	Conduct a biodiversity risk assessment and integrate the outcome into the Enterprise Risk Management framework. The mitigation and management plan shall be developed to protect the biodiversity impact at site-specific level.
6.	Increase sustainable sourcing of key raw materials to avoid irreversible biodiversity loss.
7.	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources.
8.	Support a communication, education, and awareness-raising program for biodiversity importance, ecosystem protection, and restoration.
9.	Collaborate with suppliers, local communities, government, and external experts to conduct research, biodiversity protection, and restoration programs.
10.	Disclose performance and progress against deforestation and biodiversity protection targets through sustainability reports or other public disclosures annually.



No-Deforestation Commitment

Charoen Pokphand Group

Definition

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Critical habitats	Areas with high biodiversity value, including. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered and/or Endangered species. (ii) Habitat of significant importance to endemic and/or restricted-range species. (iii) Habitat supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species. (iv) Highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems; and/or (v) Areas associated with key evolutionary processes
Deforestation	Loss of natural forest as a result of: i) conversion to agriculture or other non-forest land use; ii) conversion to a tree plantation; or iii) severe and sustained degradation
High Carbon Stock	HCS refer to high concentrations of carbon contained in the vegetation and soils of High Carbon Stock (HCS) forests.
High Conservation Value Area	HCVA are critical areas in a landscape which need to be appropriately managed to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values (HCVs).
IUCN Category I-IV protected area	IUCN protected area categories are categories used to classify protected areas in a system developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Category Ia – strict nature reserve. ● Category Ib – wilderness area. ● Category II – national park. ● Category III – natural monument or feature. ● Category IV – habitat or species management area.
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA)	Key Biodiversity Areas are sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity, in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. This is based on criteria defined by the Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas.

No-Deforestation Commitment

Charoen Pokphand Group is aware that our operation and supply chain may have an impact on forests and eventually lead to the loss of natural ecosystems and biodiversity. Therefore, this commitment is developed for implementation in group-wide apart from laws, rules, regulations, policies and guidelines, and relevant standards enforced in our countries of operation.

C.P. Group is committed to protecting, restoring, and sustainably managing forest ecosystems in our own operation, and throughout the supply chain that promotes UN SDG 15. Consequently, we set the target of “No Gross Deforestation in our supply chain by 2030” and to achieve the pledge, we will implement the following actions:

1.	Assess and integrate potential risks from deforestation from operating activities and activities throughout the value chain into C.P. Group the risk management framework of the corporation. The risk management shall consider the management hierarchy including avoidance, reduction, restoration, and offset.
2.	Establish measures and action plans covering no-deforestation, conservation of forest ecosystem, and restoration of degraded forest landscapes and appropriate offset.
3.	Do not encourage the operating activity that leads to deforestation, burning, and conversion of legally protected forests, High Conservation Value Areas (HCVA), High Carbon Stock (HCS) Forest, UNESCO World Heritage sites and biosphere, Ramsar sites, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and IUCN protected area Category I-IV.
4.	Establish the biodiversity management plan to conserve rare and endangered species which includes controlling or minimising hazardous substances or technologies throughout the value chain.
5.	Business is operating with no impact on the community and local, at the same time protecting the ecosystem and forest according to the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).
6.	Encourage and promote raw materials sourced from sustainable sources and no-deforestation certification.
7.	Establish a no-deforestation monitoring system and report performance in accordance with international standards.
8.	Encourage and promote the selection process for suppliers who have ecosystem protection and species diversity protection.
9.	Implement a traceability system to monitor the origin of the products from no-deforestation areas and/ or prevent deforestation through suppliers' product certifications and standards.
10.	Monitor and audit suppliers' operations including traceability systems to detect deforestation or illegal forest exploitation.
11.	Encourage and promote collaborative action with government, NGOs, academic institutions, communities, and other stakeholders to conserve and restore the forest ecosystem.
12.	Communicate and raise awareness about deforestation, risk, and risk management to employees, suppliers, business partners, and stakeholders.
13.	Disclose the performance and progress against the no-deforestation target in the sustainability development report or other disclosures to stakeholders annually