



bringing materials to *life*

BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS & TARGETS and the positive role industry can play

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A Pioneer in Rehabilitation and Partnerships



making more of life

THE KEY STAGES OF LAFARGE'S POLICY TO PROMOTE BIODIVERSITY

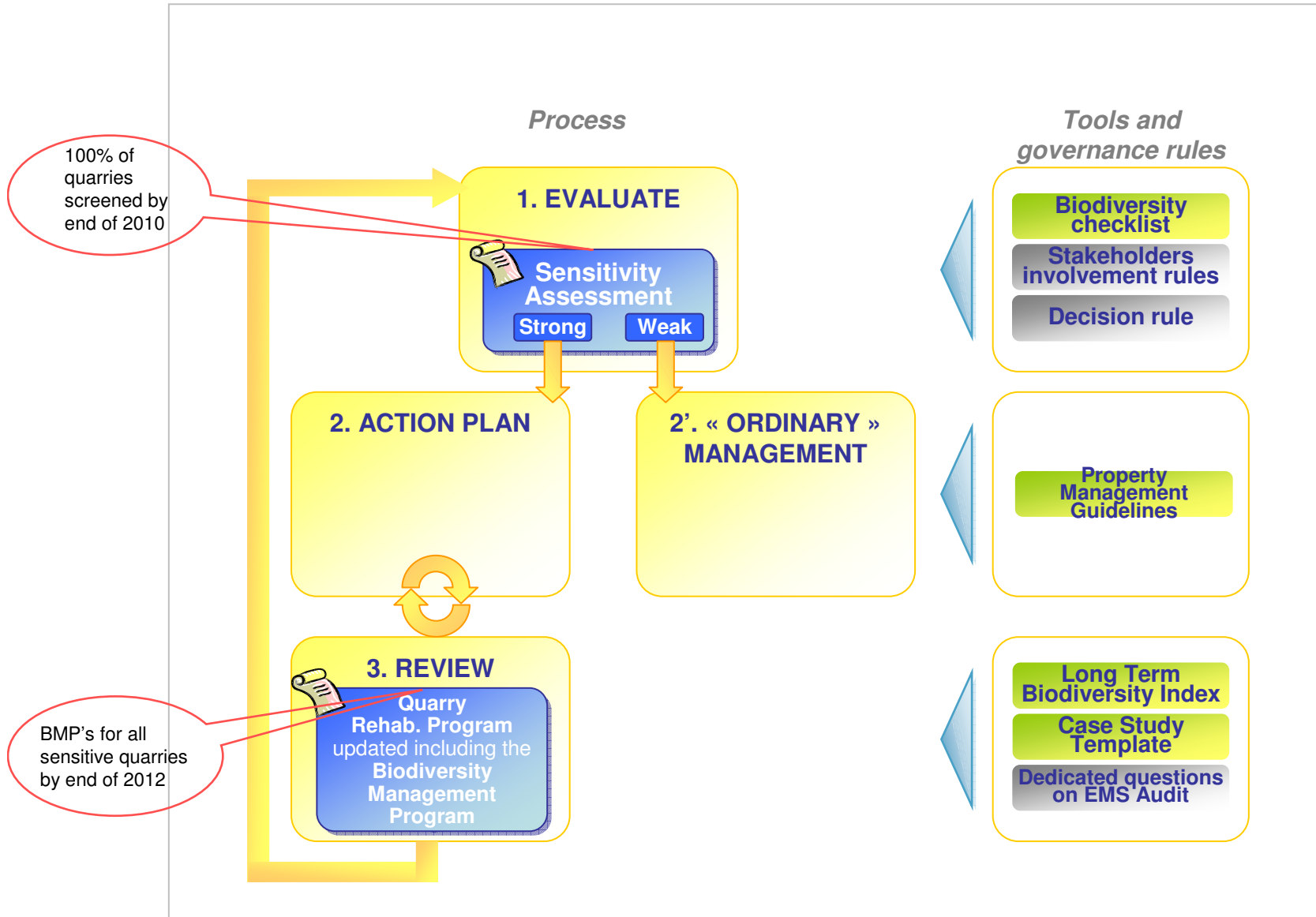
1970	1979	1980	1987	1992
<p>Since the early 1970's, Lafarge has taken environmental challenges into account at its sites, particularly quarries. The Group then adopted several measures anticipating regulations, including in France and Kenya.</p>	 <p>© DP. Institut Français de la Céramique</p> <p>The European Community adopted the Birds Directive to protect wild species. In the same year, the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats was signed by the European community and 44 other countries.</p>	<p>During the 1980's Lafarge forged many partnerships, both official and informal, with local naturalist groups to address specific objectives, e.g. an ornithologist coming to count birds at a quarry, a botanist listing species of interest at a site, etc.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report, from the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, created a new concept: "Sustainable development is a method of development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."</p>	<p>The first United Nations Environment Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). In particular, it resulted in the signing of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>
 <p>© CRF</p> <p>Lafarge signed its first partnership in France with the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (National History Museum). The studies carried out contributed to developing expert knowledge of life in quarries.</p>	<p>Members of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Lafarge and Holcim set up the Cement Sustainability Initiative. This innovative sectoral initiative now includes 23 cement manufacturers from around the world, who work together on reducing the ecological impacts of their activities.</p>	 <p>WWF and Lafarge signed a partnership. This completely new association between an industrial company and a non-governmental organization involved in protecting the environment set a precedent.</p>	<p>Lafarge's Sustainable Development Ambitions 2012 plan set specific targets for reducing the environmental footprint of the Group's activities.</p>	<p>At the Presque Isle quarry in the United States, Lafarge launched its first study to analyze and assess the value of services provided by ecosystems on one of its sites.</p>

Biodiversity Management and Targets

- Lafarge environmental policy sets targets in 2003
 - Environmental impact assessment
 - Landscape and biological diversity shall be preserved
 - Rehabilitation plan shall include wildlife and habitat conservation

- WWF partnership has progressively helped develop a structured management system on the topic
 - Checklist to assess the sensitivity of our environment
 - Biodiversity management program to guide future plans
 - Long term biodiversity index to begin a measurement process

- Sustainability Ambitions 2012 include 3 biodiversity targets :
 - Biodiversity checks to assess the local sensitivity – 100% by 2010 (2009 – 64% completed)
 - Biodiversity management programs to manage and monitor sensitive sites – 100% by 2012 (2009 - 35% completed)
 - Quarry rehabilitation plans on all active quarries – 85% by 2010 (2009 – 79% completed)



COP10 in Nagoya and Next Steps

- COP10 in Nagoya, Japan led to the adoption of targets to reduce biodiversity loss and restore degraded areas.
- Governments have 2 years to develop national strategies and action plans to meet these targets over the next 10 years.
- It is key that industry and other key stakeholders work with Governments in the development of these plans.
- Industry has and will continue to demonstrate that through rehabilitation programmes which incorporate biodiversity they are able to preserve and in many cases improve the biodiversity of a quarry.
- It is important not to put these programs at risk by introducing additional taxation for biodiversity loss during the mining phase.
- Going forward industry also has an important role in raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity.



