



Case studies: Embedding nature at corporate level

WE WILL COVER

Partner case studies:

- BHP – approach to nature-positive planning
- Fortescue – new biodiversity strategy
- Shell – NPI commitments and case examples
- TotalEnergies – approach to materiality

Time for Q&A after each presentation.





Fortescue Biodiversity Strategy

We are Fortescue

TODD EDWARDS, MANAGER ENVIRONMENT
GOVERNANCE

Forward Looking Statements Disclaimer



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About Fortescue



5 Mines

4 more in approvals phase

192

Million tonnes Iron Ore Shipped
(FY23)

10 million

Hectares under management
(Australia)

117 GL

Dewatered and 98 GL reinjected
(FY 23)

Pilbara operations



Pilbara Western Australia

- Iron ore operations
- Chichester Solar Gas
- Pilbara Energy Connect
- Rail operations
- Concentrate and return water pipeline
- Raw water pipeline
- ☀ Chichester solar project
- ☀ Pilbara Energy Connect solar farm

Key biodiversity statistics –

Pilbara operations



~1700 (123)

Flora Taxon (significant)

~570 (60)

Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna
Taxon (significant)

11

Vegetation Significant Types

70 & 50

Surveys & Monitoring Events (per
year)

Our approach



Our aim is to ensure that our impacts to biodiversity are outweighed by actions we take, with an outcome of overall biodiversity benefits from our presence.



Biodiversity in design and decision making

Embedding biodiversity throughout the full lifecycle of our operations and other activities to inform important planning, risk management and strategic decision making.



Protect, maintain and enhance ecosystems

Driving innovative techniques, First Nations knowledge, methods and plans to ensure species/habitat conservation, ecosystem functionality and ecosystem services.



Biodiversity knowledge generation

Building our biodiversity knowledge to address knowledge gaps, improving our understanding of biodiversity and forming partnerships with key biodiversity partners.



Rehabilitation and restoration excellence

Demonstrating Fortescue's commitment to land-use stewardship, reducing closure liabilities, and taking opportunities to develop First Nations business and capabilities.

Biodiversity in design and decision making



Biodiversity in design

We incorporate biodiversity into design and decision making

Best practice

We leverage international best practices in our designs and operations

Nature positive

We design our facilities to achieve net positive

Please complete the below information to submit an Environment Screen request. Should you encounter any issues or have any queries please email the [Environment team](#).

Requestor Name: *

Project Name: *

Primary Activity

Secondary Activity

Resource Type

Draw project areas

+ Draw areas

Upload project areas

Protect, maintain and enhance ecosystems



Landscape management

Feral and invasive
management at scale

Threatened species

Long term protection and
conservation plans

Education and training

Our people are competent
and know what is expected
of them



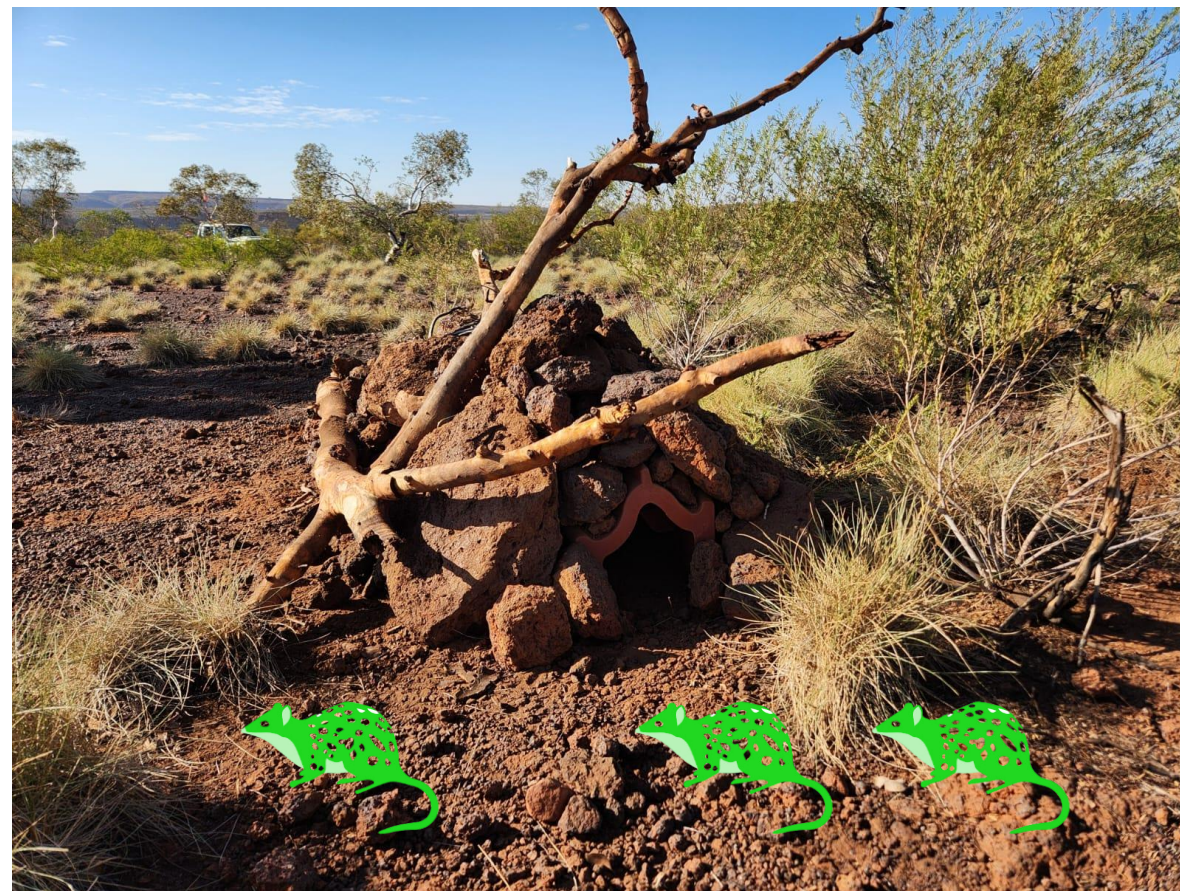
Biodiversity knowledge generation



Strategic partnerships
Partner with the right organisations to leverage business and biodiversity outcomes

Impact research
Focus on threatened species and scientific uncertainties

Regional monitoring
Regional monitoring to support rapid approvals



Rehabilitation and restoration excellence



Rehabilitation excellence

Biodiversity restoration in closure planning

Impact research

We know where we have been and where we are going

Regional monitoring

Indigenous participation and business opportunities in closure planning



Questions



Biodiversity
Strategy



Annual Report



Sustainability
Report



Climate
Change Report



Fortescue™

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RESPECTING NATURE

Biodiversity

Shell plc

July 2024



CAUTIONARY NOTE

Cautionary Note

The companies in which Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate legal entities. In this presentation “Shell”, “Shell Group” and “Group” are sometimes used for convenience where references are made to Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. Likewise, the words “we”, “us” and “our” are also used to refer to Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general or to those who work for them. These terms are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular entity or entities. “Subsidiaries”, “Shell subsidiaries” and “Shell companies” as used in this presentation refer to entities over which Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. The term “joint venture”, “joint operations”, “joint arrangements”, and “associates” may also be used to refer to a commercial arrangement in which Shell has a direct or indirect ownership interest with one or more parties. The term “Shell interest” is used for convenience to indicate the direct and/or indirect ownership interest held by Shell in an entity or unincorporated joint arrangement, after exclusion of all third-party interest.

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Shell’s net carbon intensity

Also, in this presentation we may refer to Shell’s “Net Carbon Intensity” (NCI), which includes Shell’s carbon emissions from the production of our energy products, our suppliers’ carbon emissions in supplying energy for that production and our customers’ carbon emissions associated with their use of the energy products we sell. Shell’s NCI also includes the emissions associated with the production and use of energy products produced by others which Shell purchases for resale. Shell only controls its own emissions. The use of the terms Shell’s “Net Carbon Intensity” or NCI are for convenience only and not intended to suggest these emissions are those of Shell plc or its subsidiaries.

Shell’s net-zero emissions target

Shell’s operating plan, outlook and budgets are forecasted for a ten-year period and are updated every year. They reflect the current economic environment and what we can reasonably expect to see over the next ten years. Accordingly, they reflect our Scope 1, Scope 2 and NCI targets over the next ten years. However, Shell’s operating plans cannot reflect our 2050 net-zero emissions target, as this target is currently outside our planning period. In the future, as society moves towards net-zero emissions, we expect Shell’s operating plans to reflect this movement. However, if society is not net zero in 2050, as of today, there would be significant risk that Shell may not meet this target.

Forward-looking non-GAAP measures

This presentation may contain certain forward-looking non-GAAP measures such as cash capital expenditure and divestments. We are unable to provide a reconciliation of these forward-looking non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures because certain information needed to reconcile those non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures is dependent on future events some of which are outside the control of Shell, such as oil and gas prices, interest rates and exchange rates. Moreover, estimating such GAAP measures with the required precision necessary to provide a meaningful reconciliation is extremely difficult and could not be accomplished without unreasonable effort. Non-GAAP measures in respect of future periods which cannot be reconciled to the most comparable GAAP financial measure are calculated in a manner which is consistent with the accounting policies applied in Shell plc’s consolidated financial statements.

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Powering Progress



Our Purpose

To power progress together by providing more and cleaner energy solutions

Respecting Nature

Protecting the environment, reducing waste and making a positive contribution to biodiversity

Underpinned by our **core values** of honesty, integrity, respect for people, and our focus on **safety**

Powering Progress

Generating Shareholder Value

Growing value through a dynamic portfolio and disciplined capital allocation

Powering Lives

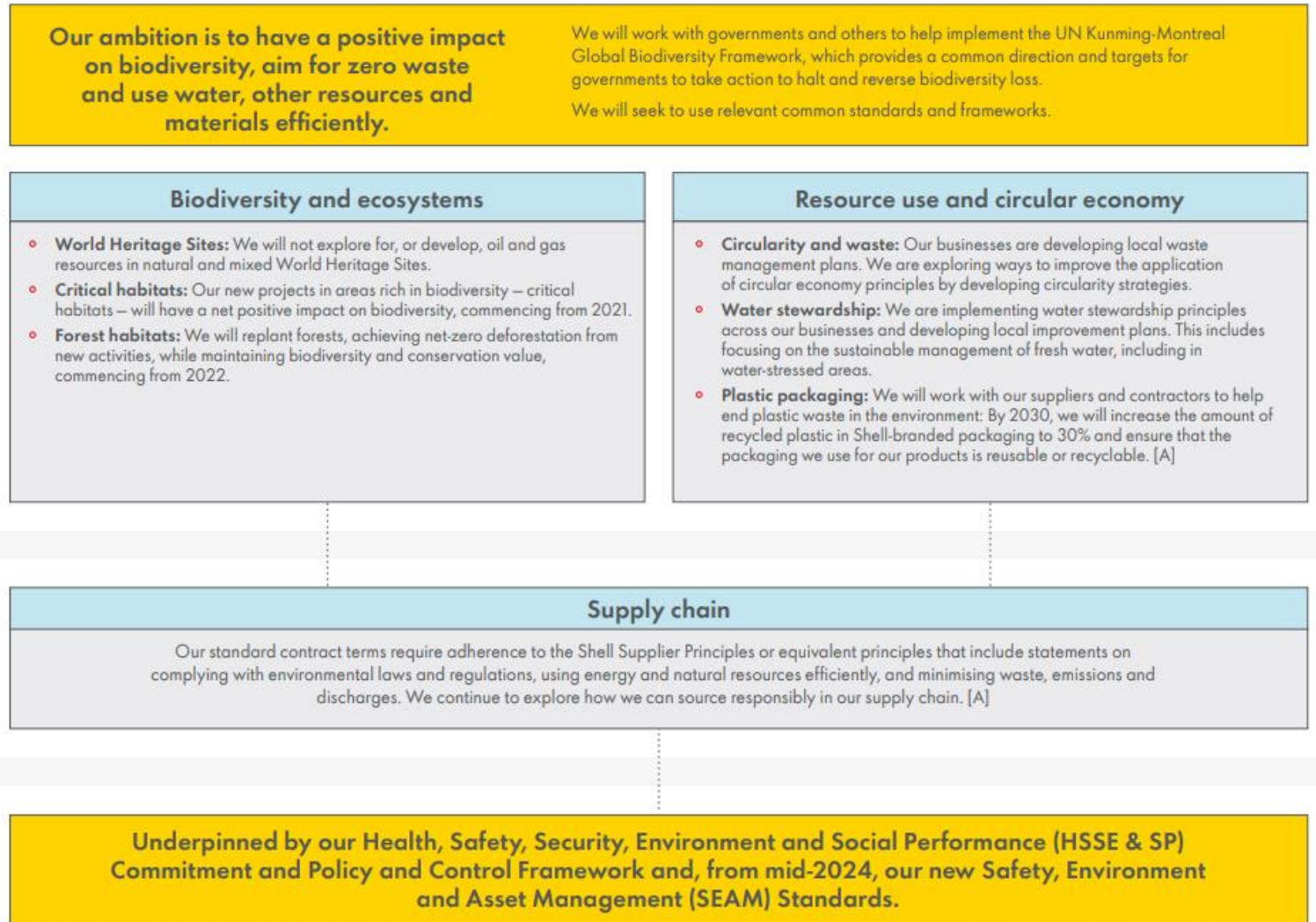
Powering lives through our products and activities, and supporting an inclusive society

Achieving Net-Zero Emissions

Working with our customers and sectors to accelerate the energy transition to net-zero emissions

RESPECTING NATURE OUR APPROACH, AMBITION & PRIORITIES

- Overall ambition: to have a positive impact on biodiversity, aim for zero waste and use water, other resources and materials efficiently
- Focus on Biodiversity and ecosystems & Resource use and circular economy + Supply chain
- Underpinned by Safety, Environment and Asset Management (SEAM) Standards



[A] These priorities are delivered through business objectives and processes outside of the SEAM Standards.

SAFETY ENVIRONMENT AND ASSET MANAGEMENT (SEAM) STANDARDS



Shell Commitment and Policy on Health, Security, Safety, the Environment, and Social Performance

Commitment

In Shell we are all committed to:

- Pursue the goal of no harm to people;
- Respect nature by protecting the environment, reducing waste, making a positive contribution to biodiversity, and reducing Greenhouse Gases;
- Use material and energy efficiently to provide our products and services;
- Respect our neighbours and contribute to the societies in which we operate;
- Develop energy resources, products and services consistent with these aims;
- Operate assets safely, efficiently and responsibly;
- Publicly report on our performance;
- Play a leading role in promoting best practice in our industries;
- Manage HSSE & SP matters as any other critical business activity; and
- Create a working environment which is psychologically safe and enables learning in support of this commitment.

In this way we aim to achieve a performance we can be proud of, to earn the confidence of customers, shareholders and society at large, to be a good neighbour and to contribute to sustainable development.

Policy

Every Shell Company:

- Has a systematic approach designed to ensure compliance with the law and achieve continuous performance improvement;
- Sets targets for improvement and measures, appraises and reports performance;
- Requires Contractors to manage HSSE & SP in line with this policy;
- Requires joint ventures under its operational control to apply this policy, and uses its influence to promote it in its other ventures;
- Engages effectively with neighbours and impacted communities; and
- Includes HSSE & SP performance in the appraisal of staff and rewards accordingly.

Originally published in March 1997 and updated January 2023.

Shell's Expectations

Shell's expectations on how the Shell Commitment and Policy on Health, Security, Safety, the Environment (HSSE) and Social Performance (SP) is to be achieved are set out in five (5) key Standards to manage Group Risk and performance through Group Requirements. These are:

1. HSSE & SP and Asset Management Foundations;
2. Workplace Health, Security and Safety;
3. Carbon, Environment, Social Performance and Products;
4. Transport Safety; and
5. Process Safety and Asset Management.

It is the responsibility of the relevant leader to operationalise this Commitment and Policy.

Shell Operated Ventures (SOV) meet these expectations by following relevant Group Standards and associated requirements to manage performance and Group Risk.

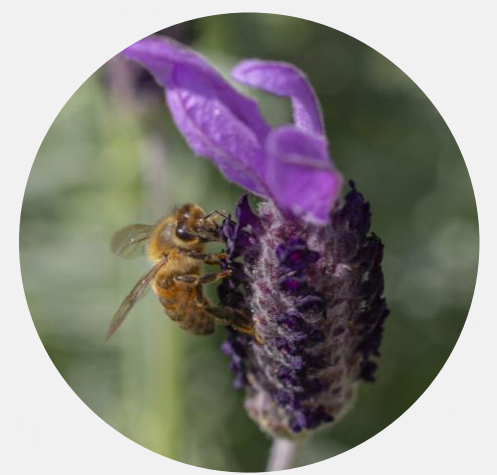
Shell Shareholder Representatives use these expectations to support their assessments of material equivalence and Standards acceptable to Shell for Non-Operated Ventures (NOV's).

The Standards and the key risk and performance areas they address are set forth below.



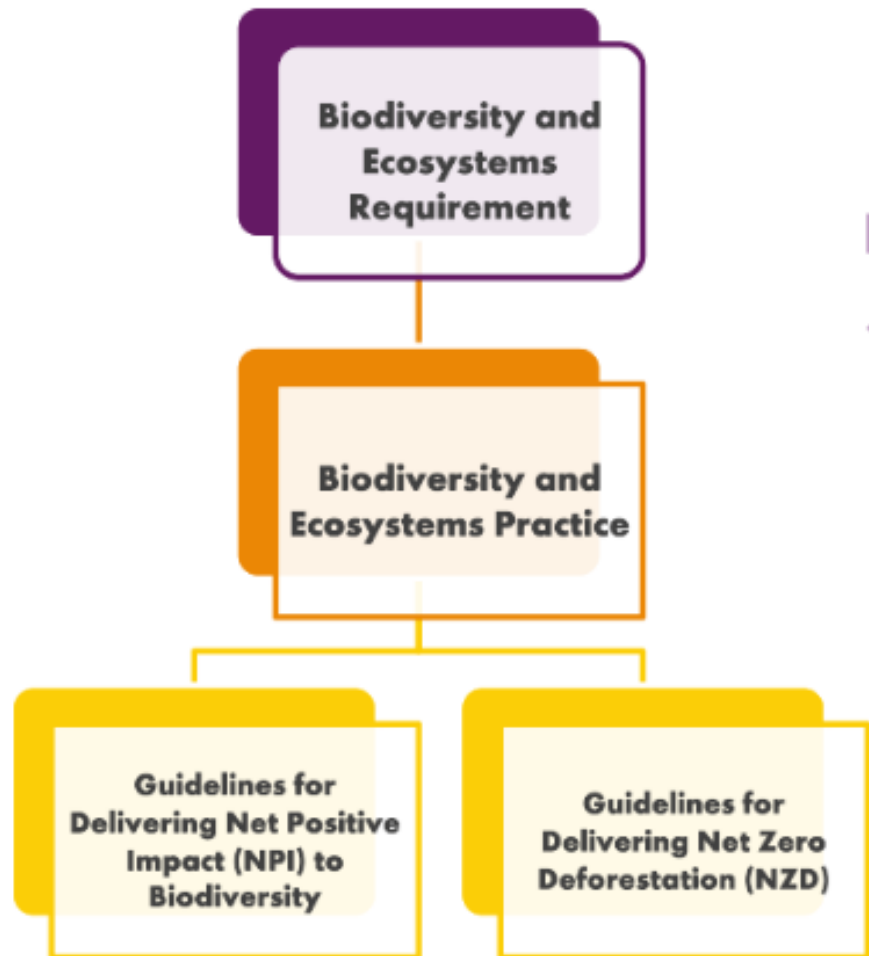
Biodiversity and Ecosystems
SEAM Standards Practice

SEAM STANDARDS: BIODIVERSITY REQUIREMENTS



1. Company shall **not explore for, or develop, oil and gas resources in Natural World Heritage Sites or Mixed World Heritage Sites**, enter into Joint Ventures unless they comply with this requirement.
2. Assets, Projects & Businesses shall avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity or ecosystem services, or both and where avoidance cannot be achieved, mitigate adverse impacts via the **Mitigation Hierarchy** with an **ambition to have a positive impact on biodiversity**.
3. Assets, Projects & Businesses shall:
 - Develop a **Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for Projects in Critical Habitat** which includes measures to **achieve a Net Positive Impact (NPI) on Biodiversity**;
 - Include a plan in the BAP to progress NPI that clearly identify the NPI objectives and include a detailed breakdown of tasks/activities, timelines and milestones;
 - **Verify the BAP from a Subject Matter Expert (SME)** before the final investment decision is made (or the activity is approved for execution); and
 - Implement the verified BAP until NPI milestones have been achieved.
4. Assets, Projects & Businesses shall **avoid deforestation** and where avoidance cannot be achieved, implement a **Reforestation Plan** that is **verified by a Subject Matter Expert (SME)** and includes measures to **achieve Net Zero Deforestation**, whilst maintaining biodiversity and conservation value. For new projects, a Reforestation Plan shall be developed and verified by a SME before the final investment decision is made (or the activity is approved for execution).
5. Carbon credit generating Nature-Based Solution (NBS) Projects that protect, transform or restore land shall achieve accreditation from a standard or regulation that delivers Net Positive Impact on Biodiversity.

BIODIVERSITY REQUIREMENTS, PRACTICE AND SUPPORTING GUIDELINES AND RELATIONSHIP TO KEY ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS



Other key SEAM Requirements

Impact Assessment

Water in the Environment

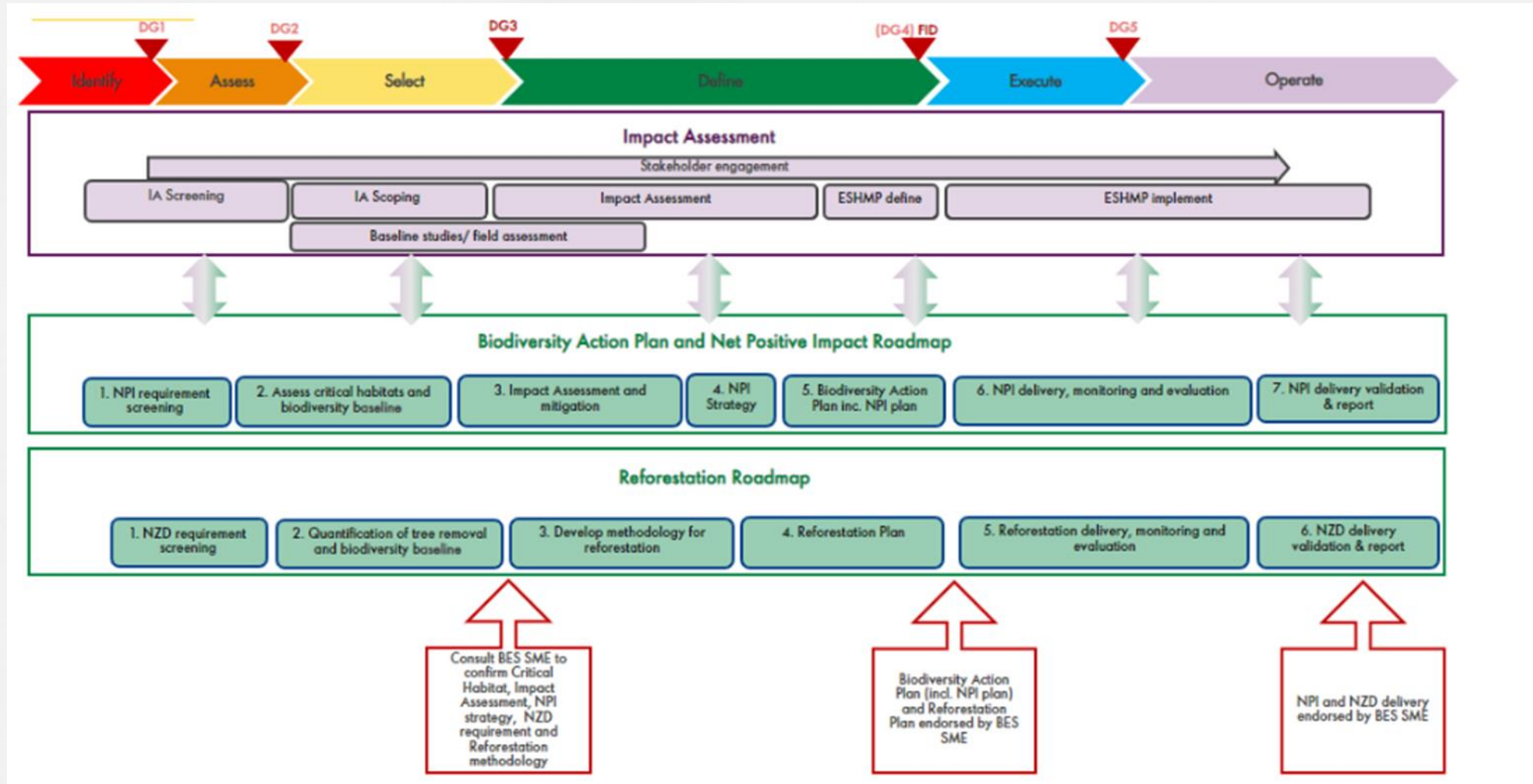
Social Performance

- BES integrated in Impact Assessment (IA).
- Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and Reforestation Plan developed in parallel with IA, supports or builds on IA steps.
- IA identifies whether a BAP or Reforestation Plan is required in addition to the Environment Social Health Management Plan.

- Where a BAP and Net Positive Impact actions includes actions relevant to water stewardship, Water Stewardship Plan may be included within the BAP.

- Stakeholder consultation and engagement, and the development of partnerships are central to inform and support the design and implementation of a BAP and NPI actions.

BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN AND REFORESTATION PLAN ROADMAP



RESPECTING NATURE HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity action plans: Australia, Mexico, Malaysia, Norway, Nigeria, Red Sea, Mauritania, Netherlands, Suriname , Brazil, Brunei, Sao Tome

- Regional BAPs for UK North Sea and US Gulf of Mexico

Reforestation plans: Australia, Canada, Nigeria, Trinidad & Tobago

Challenges in practice

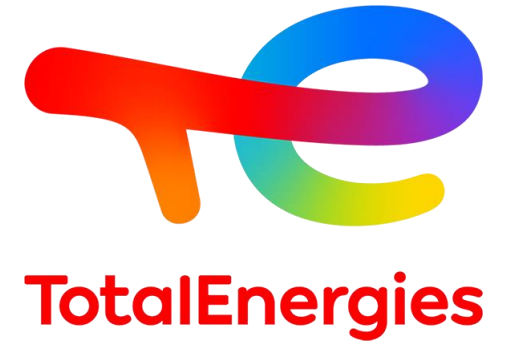


- Consistency of assessing / quantifying project impacts (esp. marine)
- Choosing NPI actions /reforestation which demonstrate ecological equivalence (esp. marine – offsets may not work for marine species and habitat)
- NPI action selection – magnitude/cost, especially for ACAs (where no impact on CH)
- Cost estimation – methods for quantifying cost early in project development and securing budget prior to FID, project/operations budgeting
- Complexity of process, people want it to be more simple/ difficult to explain
- Finding credible measures of success and proportionate spend on actions versus monitoring (cost of monitoring, how long to monitor for, long time to success)
- Timeframes to commencement of action (NPI or reforest) – expectation is that it will be faster, but in practice takes time to find right project, partners, C&P, stakeholder engagement, permitting, seasonal constraints, securing land, access to seeds etc)



Definitions are available on www.shell.com





Embedding Nature at Corporate Level

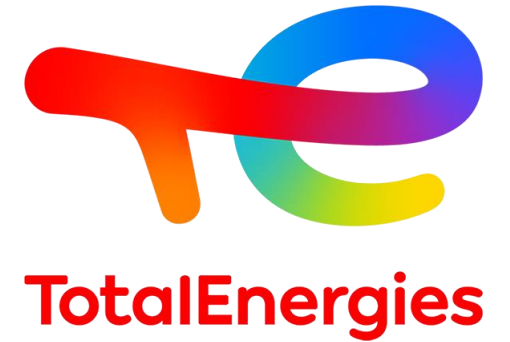
Proteus Annual Meeting

Astrid Delaporte-Sprengers – 03/07/2024



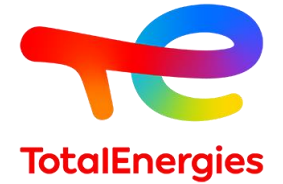
Summary

1. Business case for assessing Nature-related DIRO
2. Preliminary work on DIRO assessment
3. Method
4. Results
5. Key takeaways



Business case for assessing Nature-related DIRO

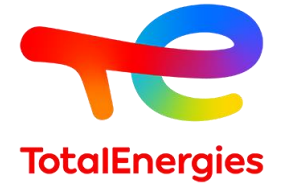
- *Several frameworks are emerging for nature-related disclosures*
- *EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*
 - *Entering into force on January 1st, 2024. Requests Companies to disclose their Dependencies, Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (DIRO) related to Nature and their integration in Business Planning*
- *The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)*
 - *a [voluntary reporting Framework on Nature](#) released in September 2023*
- *The Biodiversity Plan (also known as the Global Biodiversity Framework)*
 - *Target 15 is for CBD Parties to take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses to regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity*
- *Investors are enquiring about our approach to nature*
 - *S&P and other rating agencies “Our data shows that [85% of largest companies](#) (S&P Global 1200) have a significant dependency on nature across their direct operations.” “Critical importance of greater transparency for market”*
- *It has become necessary to identify the company’s **DIRO** : **D**ependencies, **I**mpacts and consequently **R**isks associated to Nature to determine how to embed them in our long-term Strategy – **O**pportunities are also a raising topic that needs to be considered*



Taskforce on Nature-related
Financial Disclosures



Preliminary DIRO assessment results (publicly disclosed in the 2023 Registration Document)



- DIRO assessment work started with our TNFD pilot (shared at COP15), and was also valuable for preparing the implementation of the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive)
 - **Workshops** were organized with **internal environmental experts** to generate a first DIRO matrix, using **qualitative and**, when available, **quantitative data** to assess Low to Very High impacts and dependencies across the value chain
 - The matrix was presented to the Company's main **Business Units** to **raise awareness** on Nature-related DIRO and **collect their input**
- The first elements of this analysis highlight the following points :
 - The **dependence** of our facilities on water resources (refineries, petrochemical sites, CCGT), on the availability of land (direct for solar farms and indirect for its feedstock of agricultural origin), and on weather conditions (renewable energy wind & solar farms);
 - The **impacts** linked to our greenhouse gas emissions, potential pollution, physical footprint, for example for the establishment of wind farms;
 - The **risks** associated with extreme climatic events, water stress and rising land prices;
 - The **opportunities** for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, CO2 capture and sequestration, reduction of plastic pollution, enhancement of biodiversity values, reduction in the use of chemical fertilizers (biogas leachates).

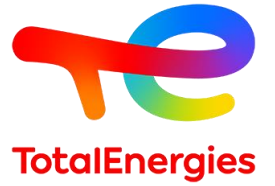
Method description



- Following the preliminary works, a more advanced study was launched with the support of an expert consultant, following a 3 step approach:
- **Step 1** : Impact and Dependency scores representing the **average impact/dependency of the sector** were assigned for all activities. Two databases were used: the SBTN database (built from ENCORE) for impacts and ENCORE for dependencies. Initial scores were subsequently **adjusted and refined according to the company's specific activities**, based on the scientific literature and interviews with project teams and business experts.
- **Step 2** : Impact and Dependency scores resulting from step 1 were then **weighted** to adjust materiality ratings according to the importance (quantitative) of the activity for the Company, in terms of **financial volume** and **strategic interest** of each business unit for TotalEnergies.
- **Step 3** : An analysis of the **maturity level** (i.e. impact and dependency management capacity assessment) of the Company on the issues identified as material in the previous 2 steps was carried out based on TotalEnergies **public reporting documents, internal documents provided and interviews with internal experts.**



Results Overview (finalisation pending)

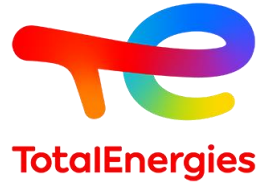


Les activités les plus matérielles par type de pression et par niveau de maturité

	IMPACTS	Dégradation des écosystèmes	Surexploitation de la ressource en eau	Changement climatique	Pollution de l'air, de l'eau et des sols	Perturbations/Altérations biologiques
Amont	MS/RC/GRP: Feedstock	●	●	●	●	●
	Toutes branches: Transport marin			●		●
	GRP: Extraction des métaux	●	●	●	●	
	Toutes branches: Construction des installations	●●	●	●●	●	
	Toutes branches: Transport routier	●●		●●	●●	
Moyen	RC: Raffinage & Pétrochimie	●●	●	●●	●●	
	EP: Oil & Gas Extraction	●●	●	●●	●●	

	DEPENDANCES	Contrôle de l'érosion et stabilisation du sol	Régulation du climat et des événements extrêmes (régulation des inondations, sécheresses, tempêtes...)	Régulation de la qualité de l'eau et du sol (dont gestion du transport sédimentaire, filtration et bio-remédiation)
Amont	Toutes branches : Construction des installations	▲	▲	▲
	Toutes branches: Transport marin		▲	
	Toutes branches: Transport routier		▲	
	MS/RC/GRP : Cultures	▲	▲	▲
	RC : Elevage			▲
	GRP: Extraction de métaux		▲	
	GRP: Micro-Hydropower	▲	▲	

Takeaways



- Key takeaways:

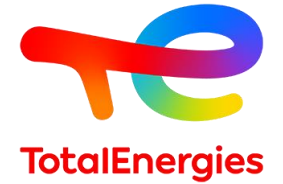
- Significant preparatory effort was conducted to inform/raise awareness of top management on DIRO assessment.
- Adopting a robust materiality assessment method which significantly involves internal stakeholders was key.
- Overall, the Company has a low dependence on biodiversity, but some dependencies remain important and their management can be improved.
- TotalEnergies publicly disclosed its first analysis of nature-related DIRO in its 2023 Registration Document.

- Next steps:

- TotalEnergies is currently assessing potential gaps.
- TotalEnergies is in the process of drafting its 2023 period blank CSRD report, for which the materiality assessment is critically important.



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