



# Biodiversity Implementation Strategy

# Arctic LNG 2 Project

Arctic LNG 2 LLC is the operator of the **Project**

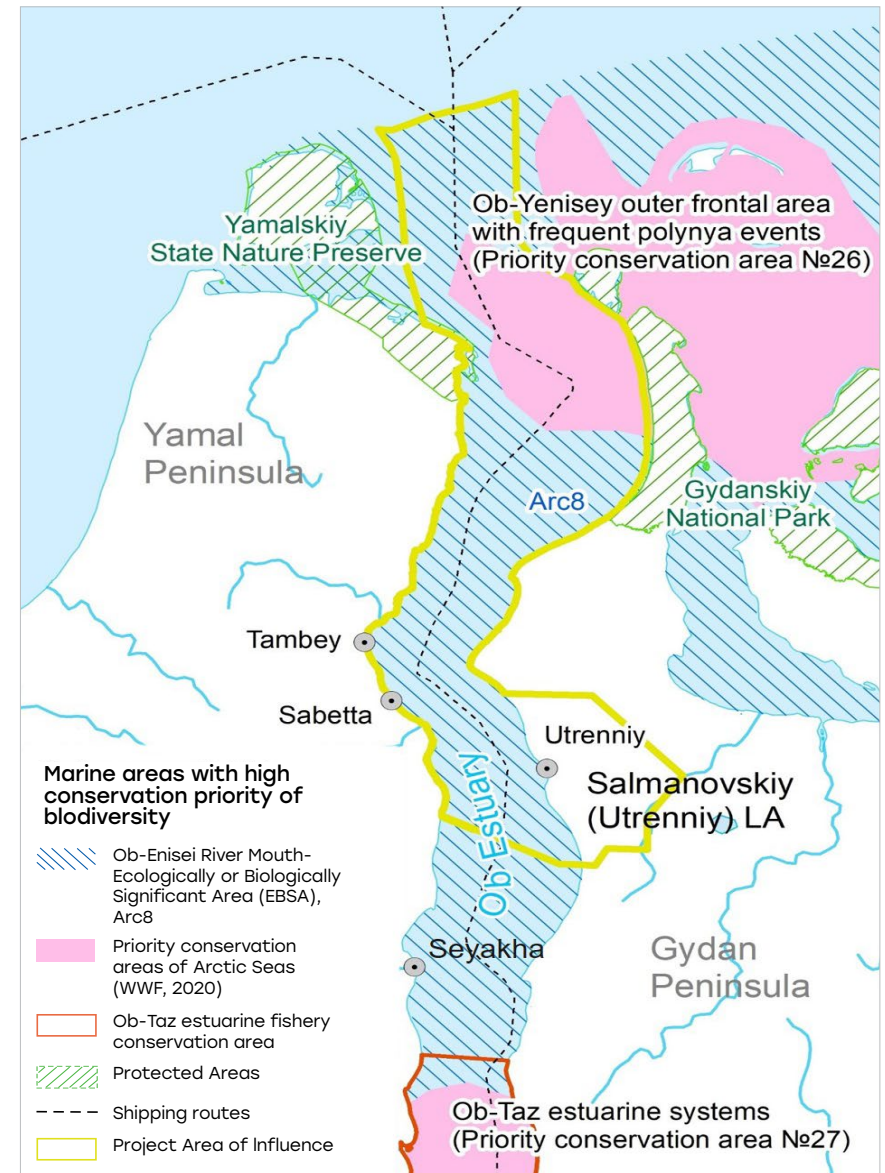
The Project is located on the western coast of the Gydan Peninsula within the boundaries of the Utrenneye field in the Tazovsky district of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

The Project comprises:

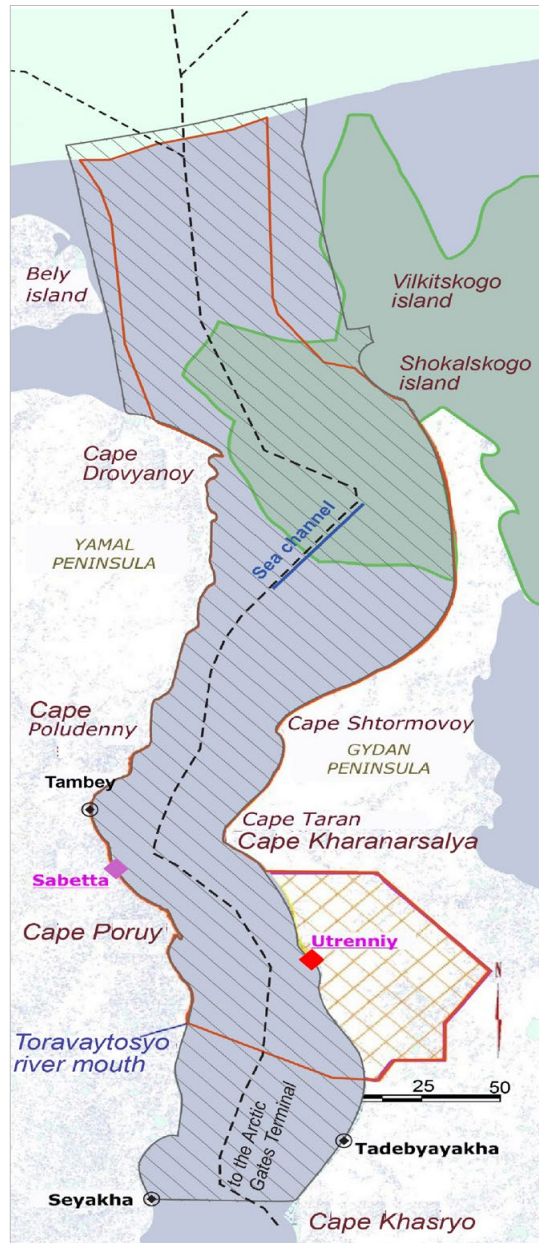
- Utrenneye Field Facilities - the resource base for the Project;
- Plant on Gravity-Based Structures for Liquefied Natural Gas and Stabilized Gas Condensate Production, Storage, and Offloading (hereinafter – GBS LNG & SGC Plant, Plant) – for liquefaction of natural gas and stabilization of gas condensate;
- Other linear, separate or area facilities that form part of the Arctic LNG 2 Project infrastructure.

Associated facilities\activities:




- Utrenniy Airport operated by 'Sabetta International Airport' LLC (a part of Yamal LNG Project);
- Port's facilities and activities operated by FSUE Hidrographicheskoye Predpriyatiye (ice barriers, navigation facilities, border guard station, etc.);
- Shipping activities within the Ob Estuary









# Arctic LNG 2 Area of Influence



## Arctic LNG 2 Project Area of Influence (Aoi)

-  Project Aoi
-  Salmanovskiy (Utrenniy) license area
-  GBS LNG & SGC Plant

## Third-party activities

-  Sea channel on the crossing with the Ob Bar
-  ALNG2 boundary of comprehensive monitoring of Ob Estuary
-  Shipping routes according to marine traffic data
-  Port Sabetta
-  Ob-Yenisey outer frontal area with frequent polynya events (Priority conservation area No. 26)
-  Ob-Yenisey River Mouth EBSA

# Applicable Environmental and Social Standards

## INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

- the Equator Principles 4 (July 2020);
- the IFC Performance Standards (January 2012) including IFC's Guidance Note 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources (June 2019);
- the JBIC Environmental and Social Guidelines (April 2015);
- the NEXI Environmental and Social Guidelines (April 2017);
- the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Revised Council Recommendations on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (June 2012);
- the World Bank/IFC Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (April 2007) including the General EHS guidelines and applicable Industry Sector Guidelines.

## INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992;
- Convention on the Protection of Migratory Species, 1979 (Bonn Convention);
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971 (the Ramsar Convention);
- Other applicable international conventions and agreements.

## NATIONAL LAW

- The Federal Law dated 10.01.2002 No. 7-FZ “On Environmental Protection”
- The Federal Law dated 24.04.1995 No. 52-FZ “On Wildlife”
- The Federal Law dated 20.12.2004 No. 166-FZ “On fishery and conservation of aquatic biological resources”
- The Federal Law dated 14.03.1995 No. 33-FZ “On specially protected natural areas”
- Other applicable national law.



# Main Goals of Arctic LNG 2 Biodiversity Strategy



Outline the Project's commitment to biodiversity and ecosystem management and conservation



Apply the mitigation Hierarchy in the Project activities to reduce adverse impact on biodiversity

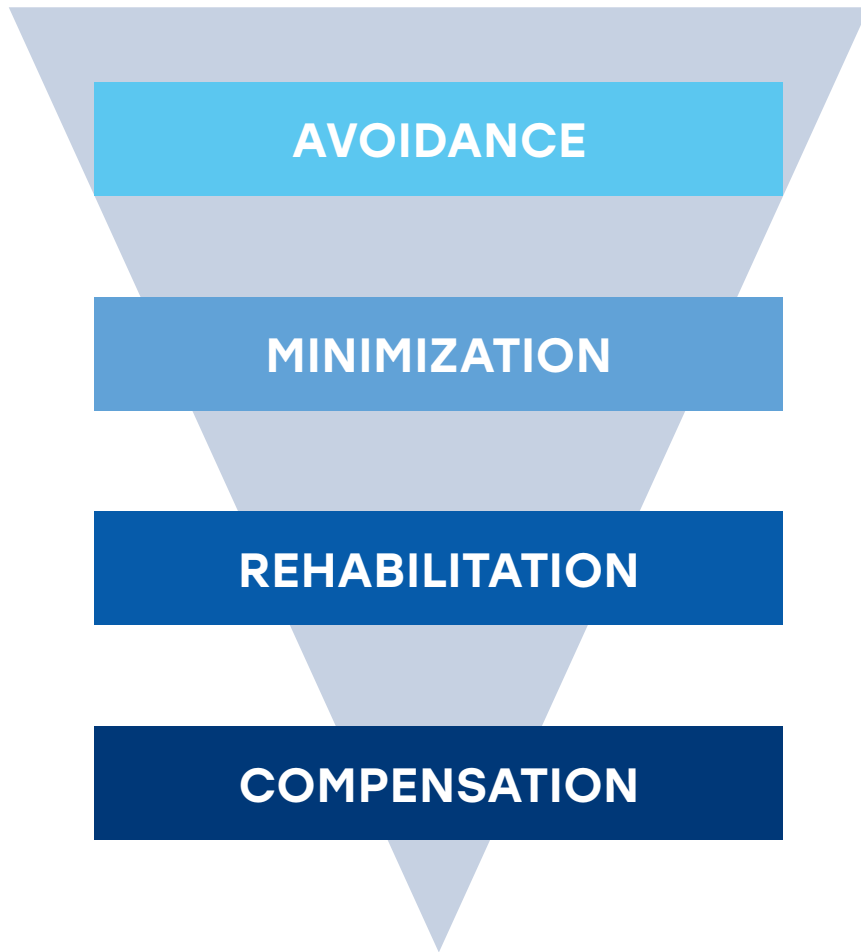


Engage relevant stakeholders in the management of biodiversity and natural resources



Evaluate opportunities to align with relevant third-party regional biodiversity initiatives

# Application of Mitigation Hierarchy



Arctic LNG 2 has followed the Mitigation Hierarchy in accordance with PS6 of IFC's Performance Standards. Arctic LNG 2 aims to avoid impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. When avoidance of impacts is not possible, the measures to minimize impacts and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services will be implemented. Biodiversity offsets will be considered only after appropriate avoidance, minimization, and restoration measures have been applied. A biodiversity offset will be designed and implemented to achieve measurable conservation outcomes in order to reasonably achieve No Net Loss for Natural Habitats and a Net Gain for Critical Habitats. Given the complexity in predicting the Project impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services over the long term, Arctic LNG 2 will adopt a practice of adaptive management.

# Key Stages of Biodiversity Management System

## 1 **Baseline data**

Baseline data collecting within the environmental and social surveys, monitoring, etc.

## 2 **Assessment**

Environmental and social impact assessment (including identification of natural and critical habitats, critical habitat assessment, important ecosystem services)

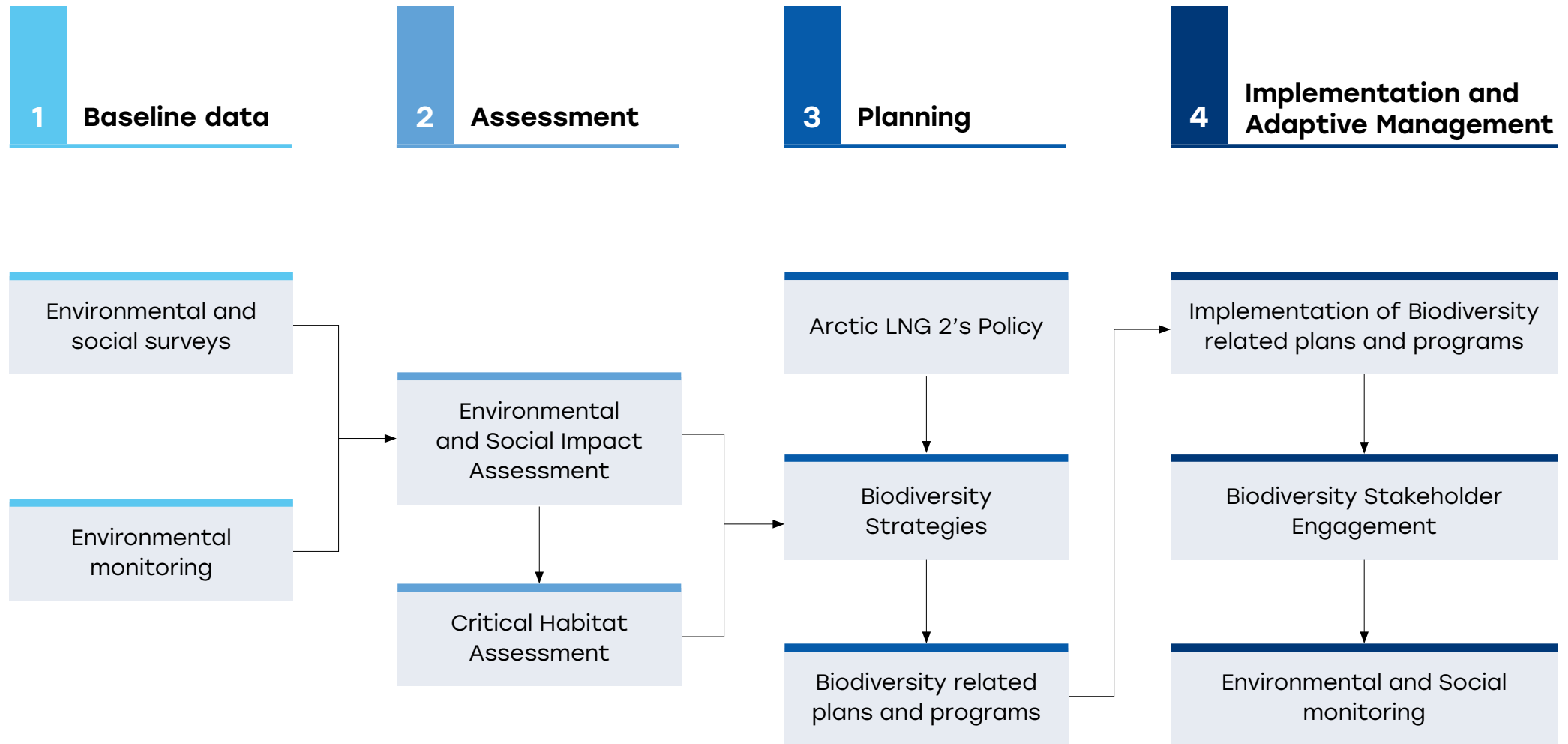
## 3 **Planning**

Biodiversity planning including biodiversity related plans and programs preparation, identification of actions to achieve No Net Loss for Natural Habitats and a Net Gain for Critical Habitats

## 4 **Implementation and Adaptive Management**

Implementation of the plans and program, monitoring and evaluation of the Project activities throughout the Project's life cycle

# Key Stages of Biodiversity Management System





# Biodiversity Related Plans and Program

Biodiversity Conservation documents	Content
<p>An over-arching <b>Biodiversity Conservation Management Program (BCMP)</b> in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the RF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Guidelines for Environmental Work Plans development</li><li>• Monitoring, reporting, record keeping procedures</li><li>• Competency and training requirements</li><li>• Plans for Emergency and Security response</li></ul>
<p>A <b>Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)</b> - set of the specific commitments and measures needed for the Project to comply with IFC PS 6 requirements for No Net Loss in Natural Habitats and a Net Gain for all features with Critical Habitats affected by the Project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monitoring and mitigation procedures for terrestrial vegetation and plant species</li><li>• Monitoring and mitigation procedures for terrestrial fauna</li><li>• Monitoring and mitigation procedures for marine biodiversity</li></ul>
<p>A <b>Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)</b> with an aim to set out the commitments identified in the EIA/ESHIA for management of Project footprint and activities to avoid and minimise impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p>Specific management plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vessel MP</li><li>• Pollution Prevention</li><li>• Emergency Action Plans</li><li>• Terrestrial and Marine Invasive Species MP</li><li>• Dredging MP</li><li>• Biodiversity Rehabilitation or Restoration Plan</li><li>• Artificial Lighting MP, etc</li></ul>
<p>A <b>Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Program (BMEP)</b> that is being developed for monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem services based on adaptive management indicators and action thresholds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Marine Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation</li><li>• Terrestrial and Fresh water Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation</li></ul>

# Biodiversity Stakeholder Engagement

**The Project has followed the proactive stakeholder engagement approach to biodiversity management:**

## Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Collaboration and communication with key stakeholders: local authorities, local and international NGOs, scientific institutes, administration of national parks, etc.

Participation in local and international biodiversity conservation initiatives

Interaction with local communities (including the indigenous peoples) throughout the survey

# Target Species and Habitats



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Based on the analysis of ecological data, the following species, habitats, and ecosystem components are in the focus of specific monitoring and mitigation measures in the framework of BAP:

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## **Main species:**

Beluga whale *Delphinapterus leucas*

Long-tailed duck *Clangula hyemalis*

Atlantic walrus *Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus* Linnaeus

Polar bear *Ursus maritimus*

Siberian Sturgeon *Acipenser baerii* Brandt

*etc.*

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## **Habitats and ecosystem components:**

Marine Ecosystems of the Ob Estuary

The Ob-Yenisei flaw polynya

The Ob-Yenisei outer frontal area

Tundra Ecosystems of the Gydan Peninsula

Reindeer pasture lands

Freshwater ecosystems of the Gydan Peninsula

Populations of species included in BAP with respect to ecological connectivity principle