

## Biodiversity Policy (Since 2020)



Nature is declining at an unprecedented rate, due to climate change, habitat degradation and the extraction of natural resources. As Singapore's leading green developer, CDL recognises the potential impact developments might have on habitat loss, degradation and wildlife, and the importance of mitigating this impact.

At the core of our sustainability-centric vision is our ethos of "Conserving as We Construct" established since 1995 and our Future Value 2030 sustainability blueprint launched in 2017. CDL has remained steadfast in upholding our longstanding commitment to minimising and mitigating the impacts of our developments on natural habitats and to protect wildlife biodiversity. CDL supports Singapore's "City in Nature" vision towards higher living standards while co-existing with flora and fauna. Our blueprint is also aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 15: Life on Land.

**Beyond the legislative compliance** concerning wildlife and biodiversity across all operations, we commit to:

- a. **Perform risk assessments** for new development projects to assess risks to biodiversity and wildlife, with a dedicated Biodiversity Impact Assessment (BIA) for projects on greenfield sites that are in or near to sensitive areas such as nature reserves, nature areas as well as areas of biodiversity, marine or riverine interest, taking reference from national frameworks such as BIA guidelines set by the Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) and the National Parks Board (NParks). A BIA determines if any species or habitat of national conservational importance exists at the intended development site, evaluates the developments' potential impacts due to design, construction and maintenance, and makes recommendations for environmental mitigation if necessary.
- b. **Mitigate impact to habitats and wildlife of conservation importance** during development by implementing environmental mitigation plans based on the risk assessments performed, where applicable. Examples of site management practices include shifting high-impact activities from ecologically sensitive localities, integrating native vegetation wherever possible, and establishing buffer zones near ecologically sensitive sites.
- c. **Incorporate/implement biophilic design** in new/existing buildings wherever possible, through integrating native vegetation, habitat connectivity and urban greenery solutions such as rooftop gardens and vertical gardens.
- d. **Promote responsible sourcing** for product/service options with reduced impact to biodiversity and wildlife, wherever possible.
- e. **Partner with stakeholders** such as government agencies, non-governmental organisations, builders, contractors, suppliers, and other institutions towards reducing impact to biodiversity and wildlife.