GROUPE RENAULT

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RENAULT GROUP'S INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS IN act4nature

Through its environmental policy, the Renault group acts to preserve biodiversity.

The groupe Renault's contribution to preserving ecological capital is embedded in its environmental policies, which aim to reduce the environmental footprint of vehicles from generation to generation throughout their life cycles, from the extraction of mineral and fossil materials to their end-of-life.
The groupe Renault also subscribed to the 10 **act4nature** common commitments , since preserving biodiversity will require collaboration synergies between companies and all stakeholders.

Global warming and natural resource extraction impact Biodiversity. Therefore, preservation of biodiversity will benefit from global actions to decarbonise individual mobility and from our ambitious deployment of the principles of the circular economy.
This preservation is also built at the local level. Our industrial and tertiary sites manage and adapt their activities to control the risks of accidental discharges and limit impact on local ecosystems (wetlands, surface waters, etc.).
Finally, biodiversity is part of the deployment of commitments within the supplier chain and the own sales network.

1 Climate change & energy efficiency

Global warming impacts biodiversity and ecosystems. The consequences are increasingly understood by the scientific community (disruption of biological cycles, seasonal shifts, movements in the ranges of climate-sensitive species, etc.). They are already visible locally with migrations or adaptations of animal and plant species, or disappearance.
groupe Renault wants to help to limit global warming. The "Drive the future" plan aims to reduce the world's carbon footprint per vehicle by 25% between 2010 and 2022. This corporate indicator covers the life cycle of all vehicles sold worldwide, including the groupe Renault's logistics, tertiary and industrial activities, as well as business travel.
Renault is thus helping to meet COP21's commitments to limit the temperature to +2°C, especially with further expanding its 100% electric offer, including for developing markets and for freight transport.
Electric eco-system projects in cities or islands, new electric mobility systems associated with intelligent battery charging services are emerging and demonstrate the significant greenhouse gas reduction potential for the mobility and renewable power generation(1) sectors.

2 Resources & competitive circular economy

The extraction conditions of certain minerals or plant resource crops such as natural rubber, the finiteness of some natural resources and multiple local ecosystems destruction, fragmentation and alteration of habitats, air, soil and water pollution pressures on biodiversity.
groupe Renault wants to help to limit impact on natural resources. Renault is a pioneer and a leader in the automobile sector in integrating recycled materials into its new vehicles for many years.
The Renault circular economy program aims to extend the life of products or intensify their uses (re-use parts, remanufacturing of mechanical components, second battery life, shared and autonomous mobility) and gradually develop short material loops (steel, aluminium, copper, platinoids, plastic, textiles, etc.) so that waste materials from end-of-life vehicles are converted into new resources to produce new vehicles.
Renault is engaged in a dialogue with its suppliers to better understand the conditions for sustainable use of resources and forests and their ability to tell us the geography of their supplies, and in particular to assess the risks of deforestation of primary or secondary forests affecting animal species.

3 Health & Ecosystems

Ground-level ozone, noise and air pollution by particles impact not only humans but also animal and plant species. The various life cycle analyses conducted by Renault or external organisations show the contribution of the car to soil acidification and eutrophication phenomena.
Even if the automotive sector is a weak contributor to these two phenomena, actions are carried out: the short loop recycling of certain critical materials, the optimisation of the treatment of aqueous discharges from plants with some industrial "zero discharge". One of the priorities of the Environmental Plan is to reduce by 30%, between 2016 and 2020, the discharge of toxic metals (METOX) into the liquid effluents of the group's plants per vehicle produced.

(1) The report on "the electric vehicle in the energy transition in France" by the Fondation pour la Nature et l'Homme and the European Climate Foundation estimates that "Combined with the circular economy, the control of energy consumption and the development of storage capacities, electromobility could accelerate the energy transition and the development of renewable energies".

As part of the group's ISO 14001-certified industrial activities, Renault manages daily targets for reducing aqueous emissions.
When plants are built or extended, Renault assesses the impact of its activities on environmental ecosystems as part of its legal obligations and, where necessary, implements specific biodiversity protection measures.
At the Tangiers site, inaugurated in 2012, an impact study led to the planting of more than 5,000 trees between 2014 and 2015 in order to prevent soil erosion linked to rainwater runoff, on the site's non-waterproofed areas and the associated negative impacts on biodiversity.
In Brazil, Renault set up a biodiversity management and protection plan in 2008, in agreement with the local authorities, for part of the land acquired for its Curitiba industrial site. Of a total area of 2.5 million m², 60% is devoted to the protection of a primary forest area. This primary forest, largely composed of araucarias, an endangered pine species protected under Brazilian law, is home to more than 170 animal species..

4 Innovative mobility systems and services

Electric, connected and autonomous vehicles, used for mobility services, will provide cities with answers enabling them to reinvent urban space with a view to improving the quality of life of city dwellers (fluidity of traffic, reduction of congestion, opportunity to free spaces dedicated to cars for natural or living spaces in cities).

The development of on-demand mobility services will result in a more intensive daily use of the car and therefore of the committed material resource.

5 Environmental management & transparency and accountability in communication and dialogue with stakeholders

A dialogue with local stakeholders (Boulogne-Billancourt, Pitesti, Curitiba, Tangiers, etc.) has been implemented as part of the clean-up, extension or creation of industrial sites. Our dialogue with environmental NGOs alerts us to certain critical points in the supply chain.
The implementation of the dialogue with our suppliers and their commitments to more sustainable and ecosystem-protective sectors will be continued.