

LANDSCAPE LEVEL

NATURE RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

MINING RELATED ACTIVITIES ON
OBI ISLAND, NORTH MALUKU,
INDONESIA

FEATURING UPDATED
COMMENTARY FROM
INDUSTRY EXPERTS

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“The wide scope and sound methodology of the LNRA, conducted by an independent agency and aligned with international as well as national standards, provides not only a strong foundation for further planning and action in Obi but also a model for the Indonesian mining community.”

- **Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia**

INTRODUCTION



Conservation monitoring helps the company protect forest ecosystems.

In 2023, TBP commissioned a Landscape-Level Nature Risk Assessment (LNRA) as part of its Sustainability Policy commitments, reinforcing its dedication to responsible mining. The study aimed to better understand the broader landscape beyond the company's operational boundaries.

Using satellite imagery, historical land-use data, spatial modelling, and local stakeholder input, the LNRA examined the landscape from five interconnected perspectives: natural, physical, community, commercial, and administrative. This provided a broad view of environmental and social risks, as well as key dependencies that support sustainable development.

This overview highlights the LNRA's main findings while withholding specific details linked to risks involving third-party landholders and other stakeholders. It lays the foundation for long-term landscape stewardship that balances development with ecosystem protection and community well-being.

"Net Conservation Gain is a science-based approach that goes beyond offsetting impacts—ensuring biodiversity is improved beyond its original condition through ecosystem restoration, habitat protection, and measurable long-term conservation outcomes."

- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

LANDSCAPE STEWARDSHIP: A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY



Nature's classroom—where community and conservation connect.

For TBP, landscape stewardship is the careful management of natural and social systems to protect ecosystems, respect human rights, and ensure communities have a voice in shaping the future of Obi Island. This approach is grounded in science, transparency, and shared accountability, recognizing that a healthy landscape supports both nature and people.

Achieving this vision requires close collaboration with a wide network of stakeholders, including joint venture partners, suppliers, government agencies, local communities, NGOs, investors, and downstream customers. Their insights guide practical decisions on the ground and support long-term planning that balances development with ecological integrity.

By turning stakeholder input and scientific evidence into action through projects like the Landscape-Level Nature Risk Assessment (LNRA), TBP can ensure landscape stewardship is not just an ambition, but a measurable, adaptive practice that safeguards the natural and social systems of Obi Island for the long term.



THE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT TEAM

PT Inovasi Digital (PTID), the private arm of the **Earthqualizer Foundation**, specializes in spatial risk modelling, land-use analysis, and sustainability planning across Indonesia. With over 25 years of experience, the team combines cutting-edge technology with deep local knowledge to support projects that balance industrial development with environmental protection and community well-being.

For the Landscape-Level Nature Risk Assessment (LNRA) on Obi Island, PTID provided a detailed, landscape-scale understanding of environmental and social dynamics. The team integrated high-resolution satellite imagery, thematic mapping, historical land-use data, and stakeholder insights, supported by field verification where necessary. This approach went beyond site-level assessments, capturing cumulative pressures on ecosystems, communities, and land users.

By layering data on mining concessions, vegetation cover, community land uses, Key Biodiversity Areas, and marine ecosystems, PTID identified areas of ecological, cultural, historical, and social importance. These insights guided the mapping of nature and social risk areas and informed actionable recommendations to avoid sensitive zones, strengthen biodiversity planning, and support TBP's goal of achieving Net Conservation Gain by 2043.

The assessment methodology was aligned with global best practices such as the TNFD's LEAP approach and the SBTN AR3T mitigation hierarchy in order to deliver a credible, science-based input to guide responsible nickel mining on Obi Island.



“By combining cutting-edge spatial technology with local expertise, Inovasi Digital delivered science-based insights to guide responsible nickel mining and protect Obi Island’s unique ecosystems and communities.”

INDEPENDENT REVIEW PROCESS

To ensure transparency and credibility, TBP invited two independent experts in responsible mining and sustainable landscape management to review the LNRA. Their insights provided technical rigor and external validation, ensuring it meets high scientific and stakeholder standards.

Landscape Indonesia (L.ID) reviewed the full LNRA with a focus on landscape-scale risk management and long-term biodiversity planning. L.ID provides strategic advisory and ecosystem asset management services, working at the intersection of sustainable landscape management, production-protection harmonization, and environmental finance. With extensive experience advising government ministries and major corporations, L.ID brings expertise in nature conservation, forest management, climate change mitigation, carbon markets, and net-zero strategies, ensuring the LNRA aligns with national priorities and evolving policies on sustainable landscapes.

Steven Brown, an independent mining observer and author of the Nickel Powerhouse report, reviewed the LNRA summary with a focus on responsible mining practices and their socio-environmental impacts. Steven Brown has previously documented Indonesia's rapid rise as the world's largest nickel producer, highlighting both opportunities and risks such as regulatory strain, environmental pressures, and social impacts. With this deep knowledge of the global nickel industry, he brings a critical perspective on the challenges of nickel laterite mining in Indonesia.

Their constructive and affirmative reflections appear as pull quotes throughout this summary, with the full review statements included in the appendix for transparency. These independent reviews verify that the LNRA has only identified risks but can also guide credible actions for responsible mining and sustainable land use, reinforcing TBP's commitment to open dialogue, continuous improvement, and nature-positive outcomes.



"The nature risk assessment was island wide, assessing the gross impact of mining and logging on the territory. This shone a light on the potential cost of operating in a natural landscape, ultimately supporting the company to avoid mining in areas of primary forest, mitigate potential damage with responsible land use, and if necessary compensate for any loss of biodiversity."

-Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia

ABOUT THE STUDY



A moment of stillness in the forest.

A landscape assessment looks beyond individual project sites to understand how ecosystems, communities, and land uses are connected. By revealing cumulative pressures, dependencies, and sustainability risks not visible in site-level studies, it helps determine where development can proceed responsibly while protecting areas of high ecological and social value.

On Obi Island, the Landscape-Level Nature Risk Assessment (LNRA) was conducted by scientists, geospatial analysts, and biodiversity specialists with expertise in conservation planning and sustainability governance.

The study identified 16 key nature-related risks, from habitat fragmentation to culturally significant landscapes, and modeled two scenarios—a “responsible mining” pathway and a “worst-practice” case—showing how different land-use choices could either minimize impacts or result in much greater biodiversity loss and carbon emissions.

These findings now guide land use, biodiversity planning, and long-term management decisions that balance development with ecosystem protection and community well-being.

LANDSCAPE HISTORY



Sketch of Obi Island of the Late 17th Century

Source: Atlas of Mutual Heritage

Obi Island, part of the Halmahera archipelago in North Maluku, is a biodiverse and resource-rich landscape shaped by a history of forestry, agriculture, and, more recently, mining. Between 2009 and 2023, only a minor area of natural forest was cleared for mining-related land disturbance—around 400 hectares out of a total disturbed area of about 4,136 hectares. Much of this loss was linked to the devastating land fires of 2002–03, which had already reduced forest cover before mining began.

A review of TBP's activities shows the company has respected the boundaries of other land users, including forestry companies and local communities. Over 15 years, mining-related natural forest loss has remained minimal—about 1.4% of the island—reflecting a cautious approach aligned with Responsible Mining commitments.

While industry concession allocations could theoretically allow mining on up to 19% of Obi Island, development progresses in phases, leaving many areas untouched. This figure is used as a baseline for robust risk assessment, impact mitigation, and carbon modelling, but should not be interpreted as an absolute measure of potential or avoided forest loss.



“This is the first island-wide comprehensive nature study undertaken by any Indonesian nickel producer. It has been undertaken at the company’s own initiative, demonstrating a commitment to go well beyond regulatory requirements.”

- **Steven Brown, Responsible mining and metals expert**

ASSESSMENT SCOPE



A sweeping view of Obi's forests and coastal waters, rich in life and history.

Given that TBP's mining operations have already undergone multiple detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) within their concession boundaries, the LNRA was designed to expand the scope outward. This nature risk assessment focuses on the wider terrestrial and marine landscape—particularly in areas where mining activities have not yet commenced, and where the intersection of nature and society requires careful, proactive management. By looking beyond the concession, the assessment captures cumulative pressures and better informs long-term land use, conservation, and risk mitigation strategies across Obi Island.

"The LNRA considered natural ecosystems such as land and sea, but also human settlements, land use, and land-use change particularly as it has affected forest cover over the past few decades. This rich array of data and sound analysis provides a firm foundation for conservation planning integrated with regional economic and social development."

- Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia

SOURCE MATERIAL



Satellite imagery of Obi Island, the focus of the LNRA study

The Landscape-Level Nature Risk Assessment (LNRA) combined thematic maps, high-resolution satellite imagery dating back to 1984, and historical land-use records with focus group interviews and targeted field verification in priority areas.

In addition to terrestrial impacts, the LNRA reviewed Obi Island's freshwater and marine systems. Key watersheds feeding Lake Karo and surrounding river networks were mapped to understand their role in sustaining communities and industrial needs, as well as their vulnerability to erosion and runoff. Offshore, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves within the Coral Triangle were assessed for sensitivity to siltation and shipping activities.

Mapping layers integrated mining and logging concessions, vegetation cover, community land uses, administrative boundaries, Key Biodiversity Areas, and coastal habitats. Data came from government agencies, academic studies, NGOs, and other trusted sources, with ecologically sensitive zones flagged for further verification. While full data remains confidential, this approach provided a comprehensive view of interconnected land and sea ecosystems relevant to mining activities.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT METHODOLOGY



Sustaining livelihoods from the sea.

To strengthen both the environmental and human rights dimensions of the assessment, PTID conducted a series of focus group discussions aimed at complementing document-based evidence with the tacit knowledge of key stakeholders. These discussions brought together representatives from TBP, government agencies, local communities, and third parties such as NGOs.

Topics included mining permitting and operational practices, community histories, and both aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity. While the LNRA focused specifically on risks present within Obi Island, it did not assess nature-related risks linked to goods and commodities procured from outside the island. These external supply chain risks will be addressed in a follow-up program planned for 2025, expanding the scope of TBP's nature risk assessment to reflect a more comprehensive value chain perspective.

“Both before and during the LNRA, TBP has engaged with numerous stakeholders, including not only its joint venture partners, suppliers, investors, and customers but also government agencies, local communities, and NGOs.” - Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia



“Landscape-scale approaches are crucial for effectively accounting for cumulative impacts because they consider the interconnectedness of ecosystems and the combined effects of multiple activities across a broader area. With this study, PT TBP acknowledges that impacts do not stop at arbitrary borders. The company knows that ecosystems are complex webs of interactions that can be subject to multiple stressors simultaneously.”

- **Steven Brown, Responsible mining and metals expert**

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS AND DEFINITIONS



Aerial view of TBP's operations, where land, sea, and communities are deeply connected.

Consistent with TNFD's LEAP guidance, the LNRA reviewed nature and climate impacts beyond TBP's operational areas, assessing how external risks—whether linked to the company or other activities—affect the wider landscape.

By focusing on the broader terrestrial and marine environment of Obi Island, particularly areas not yet disturbed by mining, the LNRA and follow-up studies identified zones of high biodiversity value, sites with potential for collaborative social development, and areas where additional protection measures are needed. These findings will guide land-use planning and support the company's commitment to maintaining 30% green space within its industrial zone.

The LNRA identified five interconnected landscape categories: physical, commercial, administrative, natural, and community. Each plays a distinct role in supporting biodiversity and ecosystem services while involving different stakeholder groups.

"PT TBP cannot mitigate landscape-scale risks alone. The company must work in partnership with other local stakeholders, including other mining companies, forestry companies, community groups and local government agencies."

- Steven Brown, Responsible mining and metals expert



“The nature risk assessment was island wide, assessing the gross impact of mining and logging on the territory. This shone a light on the potential cost of operating in a natural landscape, ultimately supporting the company to avoid mining in areas of primary forest, mitigate potential damage with responsible land use, and if necessary compensate for any loss of biodiversity.”

-Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia

THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE



Surveying reef health as part of marine ecosystem monitoring.

The natural landscape assessment identified Obi Island's endemic and protected species, forest types, indicative carbon stocks, inland water bodies, and marine ecosystems. It also mapped protected areas and Key Biodiversity Areas to highlight zones of ecological importance.

These freshwater catchments and coastal ecosystems—including Lake Karo, coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass—are essential for maintaining biodiversity while supporting water needs for both surrounding communities and industrial processes.

The LNRA also drew on biodiversity monitoring data, academic species records, and NGO mapping of ecological corridors. It highlighted risks from forest loss, invasive species, and pressures on sensitive habitats such as mangrove and coral reef ecosystems.

Natural Landscape: Key Stakeholders

- Conservation NGOs (e.g., Burung Indonesia)
- Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP)
- Research institutions
- Community forest managers

“Obi Island lies within the Wallacea bioregion, an area extending from Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara in the west to Maluku in the east, a region of high global importance for biodiversity. The region contains a high level of endemic species—that is, plants and animals found nowhere else on Earth—and in the east still has a good proportion of intact natural forests and other ecosystems.”

-Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia



THE PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE



Reclamation efforts in progress: restoring vegetation post mining.

Obi Island's physical landscape includes its topography, geology, hydrology, and climate. These factors shape its natural systems and inform how they should be monitored. Steep slopes, variable rainfall, and its location within a seismically active zone highlight the importance of tracking erosion, sedimentation, landslides, and earthquake-prone areas, particularly where land use may change.

The assessment also mapped watershed boundaries and landslide-prone slopes, while noting how soil composition, dominated by ultramafic rock formations rich in nickel laterite, affects vegetation and fire susceptibility.

These physical characteristics highlight the need for ongoing observation to support infrastructure design and risk preparedness. The LNRA's detailed physical landscape mapping enables TBP to ensure its water management systems and rehabilitation efforts are aligned with international best practice.

Physical Landscape: Key Stakeholders

- National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)
- Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)
- Provincial Spatial Planning Office

THE COMMUNITY LANDSCAPE



Community members showcase sustainably grown vegetables at Salam Kawasi Agricultural Centre.

The community landscape assessment examined the history of human habitation, ethnic groups, cultural heritage, and archaeological sites. It also mapped community land uses such as agroforests, village lands, and farmland, including detailed types of community plantations.

Potential risk areas were identified around village lands, cultural and heritage sites, and areas critical for local livelihoods. The LNRA also reviewed traditional ecological knowledge, local land tenure, and customary zones of influence that may not be formally mapped.

Understanding these dynamics supports stronger FPIC processes and helps prevent social conflict, with interviews and participatory mapping sessions revealing how land, heritage, and identity are closely linked on Obi Island.

Community Landscape: Key Stakeholders

- Adat leaders and traditional authorities
- Village councils and farmer cooperatives
- Local education and cultural heritage institutions
- Provincial archaeological agencies
- Women-led livelihood groups and youth association



“The three most important groups of stakeholders will be local government, local communities, and private sector actors in Obi. It will be important to engage [them] to ensure as far as possible their support and commitment based on a shared understanding of the benefits to them of biodiversity conservation.”

-Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia

THE COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPE



Aerial view of industrial mining operations on Obi Island.

The commercial landscape analysis reviewed mining and logging concessions, their impacts on vegetation and topography, and the sustainability policies of other concession holders or land owners on Obi Island.

Key risks were linked to governance and land-use planning, particularly related to the 30% green space TBP has committed to preserving within its planned industrial park to reduce fragmentation and maintain ecological corridors in a high-use economic zone.

The LNRA also assessed proposed expansion areas, inactive permits, and overlaps between commercial land use and sensitive ecosystems. It noted that industrial growth on Obi has outpaced integrated land-use planning, emphasizing the need for more collaborative spatial management.

Commercial Landscape: Key Stakeholders

- Directorate General of Mineral and Coal (Minerba) – for mining concession regulation
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) – for forest utilization licensing
- Forestry and mining concession holders (private sector)
- Industrial park developers
- State-owned utilities and infrastructure companies (e.g., PLN, port authorities)

“Aligning the LNRA with the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)'s LEAP approach demonstrates a commitment to following international best practices. This approach prioritizes identifying and assessing risks and also supports the mitigation of transition and systemic risks.”

- **Steven Brown, Responsible mining and metals expert**



THE ADMINISTRATIVE LANDSCAPE



Identifying key tree species during a forest assessment.

The administrative landscape evaluation identified the jurisdictional responsibilities of government bodies at local, regional, and national levels, along with administrative boundaries, land status and use designations, and current concession allocation practices.

Focus was placed on the role and agency of local communities in land-use decision making, and on related risks. Relevant land types for community livelihoods, such as social forestry concessions, were also identified.

Risk indicators include protected areas, moratorium zones, and social or production forest allocations. The LNRA further reviewed the alignment of provincial and district spatial plans (RTRW), highlighting overlaps or gaps in land classification and actual use, as well as the legal pathways communities use to assert land rights and resolve disputes.

Administrative Landscape: Key Stakeholders

- Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (ATR/BPN)
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)
- Provincial and District Planning Agencies (Bappeda)
- Village-level governance (desa and adat institutions)
- Social forestry groups (Kelompok Tani Hutan)



“The LNRA is a work in progress. Planning for future mining-related activities will be guided by additional risk assessment. Of course, not all risks can be entirely avoided. Where environmental damage does occur, TBP will undertake regenerative and restoration activities. These will also contribute to reaching the target of net biodiversity gain by 2043.”

- Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia

PARTICIPATORY RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK



Community voices shaping human rights discussions.

The LNRA aligns with TNFD’s LEAP approach—Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare—a structured method for understanding nature-related issues. The study reviewed the [Guidance on the Identification and Assessment of Nature-related Issues](#) and considered all four realms of nature: land, ocean, freshwater, and atmosphere, along with social dimensions, including local communities.

PT Inovasi Digital untuk Transformasi (PTID) applied this approach through spatial analysis, stakeholder interviews, and field verification, moving beyond site-level impacts to capture broader connections between ecosystems, land users, and long-term sustainability risks on Obi Island.

The LNRA also assessed environmental human rights risks, using PTID’s proprietary framework developed from years of experience in community rights solutions. It evaluated current and historic land uses and identified critical areas for local livelihoods, including secondary risks such as runoff from potential mining uphill of communities.

Priority was given to identifying acute and chronic physical risks, helping anticipate and mitigate future transition and systemic risks. Spatial layers were combined to pinpoint high-risk areas for targeted mitigation.

ECOSYSTEM DEPENDENCIES



Managing water wisely to balance operational needs and environmental care.

In addition to identifying risks, the LNRA examined the dependencies of mining activities on ecosystems and social systems. These include the natural resources, ecosystem services, and community structures that mining relies on to operate. When disrupted, they can create new risks for both the environment and the business.

Examples include access to water, soil stability, and vegetation cover, as well as social dependencies like community stability, skilled labor, and the integrity of cultural and social structures.

The LNRA highlighted the importance of maintaining forest cover in key water catchments, particularly those feeding Lake Karo, a vital freshwater source for operations and surrounding communities. Offshore, Obi's coral reefs and mangroves—part of the globally significant Coral Triangle—were noted for their sensitivity to sedimentation and shipping, underscoring the need for careful marine management.

By analyzing both risks and dependencies, the LNRA built a clear picture of how mining interacts with the broader environment and society, resulting in a map of high-risk areas on Obi Island that should be avoided to minimize long-term impacts.

IDENTIFIED NATURE RISKS

Nature Risks	Recommended Mitigation Strategy
Unintentional conversion of archaeological or historical sites.	Avoid and protect sites; partner with expert organizations to identify relevant sites then engage government agencies to enable protection.
Potential for degradation of karst landscapes	Avoid Class 1 karst to minimize limestone mining on Obi Island; continue sourcing from third parties with responsible practices on other islands. Conduct additional studies into karst classification. Engage government agencies to formalize protection of Class 1 karst.
Risk of land fire outbreaks	Monitor fire outbreak risk; have firefighting capacity in place.

The table above highlights three of the 16 nature-related risks identified during the LNRA, alongside PT Inovasi Digital untuk Transformasi (PTID)'s recommended mitigation strategies. These range from preventing unintentional damage to archaeological and cultural heritage sites, to avoiding the degradation of sensitive karst landscapes, and managing the threat of land fires during dry seasons. Each risk is paired with targeted actions to prevent or minimize impacts before they occur.

This table does not reflect the full scope of LNRA findings. Much of the data comes from external stakeholders, including government agencies, communities, and external concession holders, and requires additional permissions for full disclosure. The examples provided are intended to show the type of risks assessed and the structured approach to addressing them. A more detailed set of recommendations, covering both ecological and social dimensions, will be shared with relevant stakeholders through future biodiversity and land-use planning initiatives.

"The LNRA has provided the company with a number of recommendations that will shape its future plans on Obi Island. This will enable an evidence-based and risk-based approach to responsible operations."

-Steven Brown, Responsible mining and metals expert

RESPONSIBLE MINING SCENARIO

High-risk areas identified through the LNRA now guide Harita Nickel's "responsible mining" scenario. The recommendations show how material risks can be reduced while improving nature-related disclosures, helping stakeholders better understand our actions and progress.

For residual risks that cannot be avoided, regenerative and restoration measures are planned to support Harita Nickel's goal of net conservation gain by 2043, leaving the environment in better condition than before mining.

The LNRA also included a scenario analysis comparing a Responsible Mining pathway with a modeled worst-case scenario. While indicative rather than definitive, it provides a robust estimate of potential impacts, showing that the worst-case approach would result in far greater biodiversity loss and significantly higher greenhouse gas emissions. This comparison helps identify key risk zones and supports action plans for responsible expansion and biodiversity planning.

Several compensation options have already been evaluated, with implementation starting in 2025 to ensure mitigation, restoration, and compensation measures progress alongside operational growth.

Aligned with national regulations and international sustainability frameworks, these efforts are refined through ongoing dialogue with communities, government agencies, and independent reviewers. Through transparent disclosure, scenario analysis, and proactive planning, TPB is building stakeholder confidence and strengthening its leadership in responsible mining and landscape stewardship.

"The results of the LNRA, particularly its action-oriented recommendations, will provide significant support and guidance for island-wide planning to protect and enhance natural ecosystems and landscapes. However, TBP must continue to play a leading role by engaging the island's other stakeholders to contribute to the long-term conservation of Obi's rich natural landscapes, especially in areas of high conservation value."

-Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia

The LNRA's rich array of data and sound analysis provides a firm foundation for conservation planning so it can be well integrated with regional economic and social development".
- Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia



INTEGRATION AND PLANNING



A traditional jukung on calm coastal waters.

TBP's management has taken note of the nature risks identified by the study and, in line with its Sustainability Policy, reaffirms its commitment to the Responsible Mining scenario. Relevant departments are incorporating LNRA findings into updates of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for land acquisition, surveys, and community relations to ensure recommendations are properly addressed.

The LNRA is viewed as an ongoing process rather than a one-off exercise. Decisions on mining-related activities in sensitive areas will be supported by additional risk assessments, such as field verification of primary forest, slope stability studies, limestone classification, and analysis of shipping routes that could affect coral reefs. Results of these studies will be regularly incorporated into LNRA updates.

In 2025, PT TBP will begin disclosing how it addresses key nature risks in its annual Sustainability Report and commission regular remote monitoring of land-use changes on Obi Island to ensure compliance and track third-party deforestation alerts. The company will also launch a third-party supplier engagement program with baseline nature risk assessments and, beyond meeting Indonesian land rehabilitation requirements, develop a biodiversity compensation program, including a Biodiversity Management Plan.

A FOUNDATION FOR OPERATIONAL CHANGE

TBP integrates science-based biodiversity insights directly into its operational framework to ensure that sustainability is not a parallel process, but a foundation for decision-making. Drawing from multiple biodiversity studies—including Critical Habitat Assessments, Ecosystem Services Evaluations, and species inventories—the company now applies a structured, landscape-based approach to environmental risk management. These studies align with leading global standards such as IFC Performance Standard 6, IRMA, and the TNFD framework, reinforcing a strong commitment to international best practices.

The Landscape-Level Natural Risk Assessment (LNRA) plays a central role in informing conservation priorities and guiding operational decisions. Together with these assessments, it supports TBP's ambition to achieve Net Conservation Gain, by identifying high-value ecosystems, restoring degraded areas, and applying compensation strategies such as ecological restoration and protected zone designations.

This knowledge is being actively translated into site-level protocols, including biodiversity-sensitive standard operating procedures, targeted restoration planning, and watershed rehabilitation programs.

As of 2024, TBP has rehabilitated over 7,000 hectares of watershed land, often exceeding regulatory ratios, with progress verified through geotagged monitoring and third-party assessments. These efforts show how data, policy, and practice are being tightly integrated to achieve tangible, measurable outcomes in sustainable land use and biodiversity protection.

“The LNRA is a pioneering initiative, not required by regulation or even by most stakeholder expectations, but one which the company has identified as crucial for the advancement of its sustainability vision.”

-Steven Brown, Responsible mining and metals expert

“PT TBP understands that traditional, project-by-project assessments of nature-related risks are no longer sufficient. This is particularly critical in Indonesia, which has become the world's leading nickel producer, accounting for around 60% of global output in 2024. The concentration of this production within a region of high biodiversity necessitates a new approach to nature-related risk management, one that considers the cumulative impacts of multiple mining and industrial projects.”

- **Steven Brown, Responsible mining and metals expert**



BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT



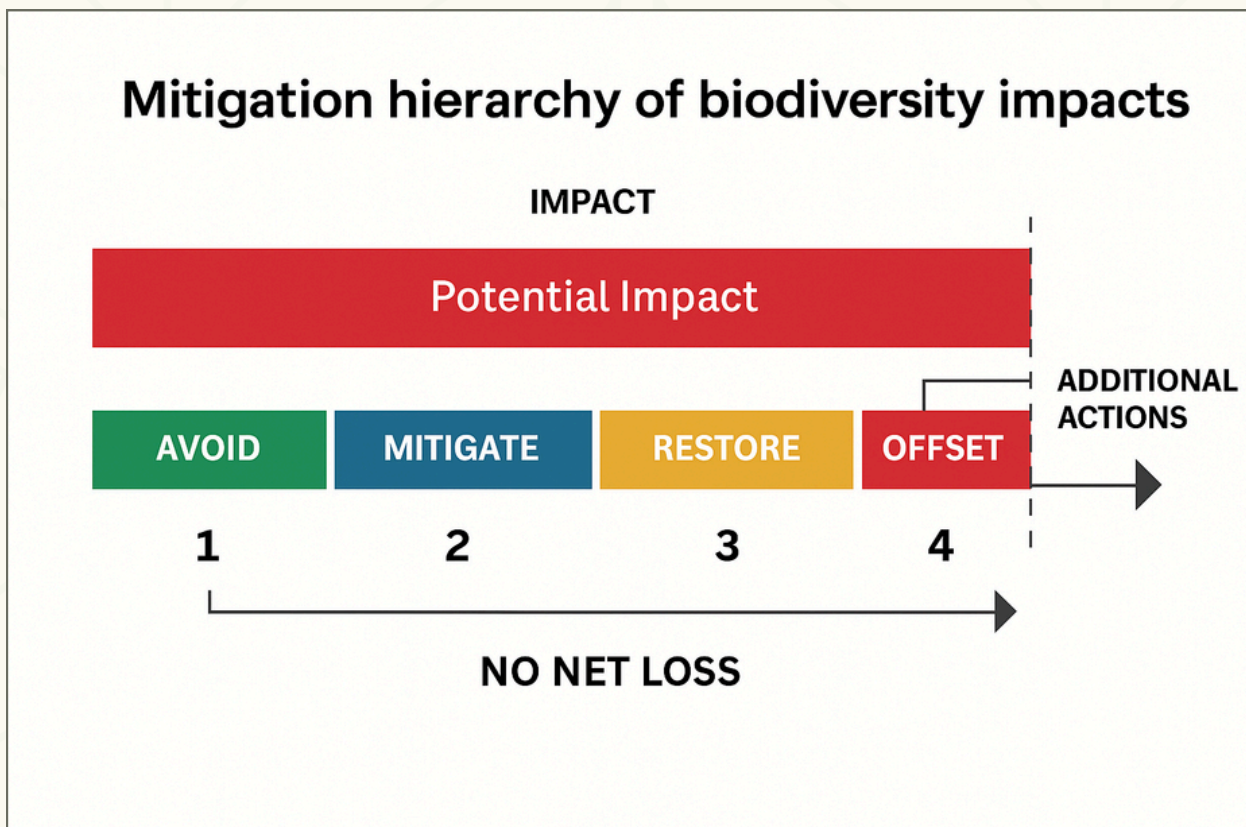
Healthy forests are essential for the birds of Obi Island.

Since the LNRA was conducted, TBP has reaffirmed its commitment to responsible mining and biodiversity conservation through the release of its 2024 Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP), which translates the LNRA's insights into action. It outlines clear, measurable steps that TBP will take to avoid, reduce, and manage its nature-related risks. Together, the LNRA, BMP, and external reviews form a coherent framework for adaptive management—ensuring that environmental stewardship evolves alongside emerging science, local feedback, and changing landscape conditions.

The BMP addresses impacts from nickel mining, processing, and the Obi Island Industrial Park, using Critical Habitat Assessments to protect key biodiversity areas and Ecosystem Services Assessments to safeguard freshwater, carbon storage, and erosion control. It aligns with national laws and international frameworks through expert input, spatial analysis, and both quantitative and qualitative methods. The Ecological Area of Analysis (EAA) applies a 5 km buffer for land and 10 km for marine areas, with independent organizations, academics, and local communities contributing to ensure scientific validity and local relevance.

MITIGATION HIERARCHY

TBP is fully committed to the efforts to minimize and avoid impacts on biodiversity through a mitigation hierarchy approach in accordance with International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6 (IFC PS6). As the company prepares to integrate the Global Biodiversity Framework's 2030 and 2050 targets, the BMP will continue to evolve, reflecting the company's commitment to restoring ecosystems, safeguarding ecological functions, and leading biodiversity-focused mining in Indonesia.



The International Finance Corporation Standard 6 Mitigation Hierarchy

The impact mitigation hierarchy is a key component of the BMP for identifying and managing risks and impacts on biodiversity, as well as guiding a targeted biodiversity management approach.

It emphasizes a stepwise approach: first, **Avoid** impacts where possible, then **Mitigate** to reduce unavoidable harm, followed by efforts to **Restore** affected ecosystems. Where residual impacts persist, **Offset** measures may be applied as a last resort—aiming first for No Net Loss and ultimately for a Net Gain in biodiversity.

This model reinforces the LNRA's risk management strategy and ensures that biodiversity considerations remain central to all phases of project development and landscape planning.



“The Biodiversity Management Plan will be strengthened by taking an integrated conservation and development approach to achieve biodiversity management objectives together with affected stakeholders, including local communities.

The plan can communicate a vision for Obi and convey how something materially significant will be given back to nature, in terms of knowledge, research, upgrades in protection status, new rules, and shared responsibilities.”

-Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia

NEXT STEPS



Map 2. Nickel Ore Mining Concessions in Eastern Indonesia
Source: MODI

The BMP will continue to evolve, reflecting the company's commitment to restoring ecosystems, safeguarding ecological functions, and leading biodiversity-focused mining in Indonesia.

In 2025, PT TBP will furthermore commission regular remote monitoring of land use changes on Obi Island. This is done to assure that company management instructions are complied with and that deforestation alerts detected by third parties are known to the company.

In line with its Sustainability Policy, the company will furthermore commence a third-party supplier engagement program in 2025, which includes a baseline nature risk assessment. In addition to meeting Indonesian binding requirements for land rehabilitation and in line with its Sustainability Policy, the company will proceed to develop a viable, materially relevant biodiversity compensation program.

COMPANY COMMITMENTS



A team of divers gather to raise awareness for ocean conservation.

TBP is committed to achieving measurable biodiversity net gain and responsible land use across its operations. Guided by its Sustainability Policy and this Landscape-Level Nature Risk Assessment (LNRA), the company aims to restore more ecological value than it impacts, prioritizing high conservation value areas and avoiding mining in primary forests. Its approach includes science-based land rehabilitation, green space with nature corridors, ecosystem monitoring, and partnerships with marine and terrestrial conservation experts.

The company aligns with international frameworks such as IRMA, TNFD, and the Equator Principles, while meeting national regulations like AMDAL and PROPER. By 2043, Harita Nickel targets Net Conservation Gain through actions such as forest preservation, restoration of degraded land and biodiversity programs. In parallel, watershed and marine initiatives like mangrove planting and artificial reef programs contribute to broader biodiversity enhancement beyond terrestrial commitments.

“The LNRA is a significant and tangible demonstration of PT TBP’s ambitious commitments. It sends a strong signal to stakeholders of the company’s sincerity. It shows how corporate-level leadership is translated to better outcomes on the ground for nature and society.”

- Steven Brown, Responsible mining and metals expert



The assessment compares a "responsible mining" scenario with a "worst practice" scenario, which demonstrates the potential benefits of adopting more sustainable practices. This is a powerful tool to gather stakeholder support for a more responsible approach.

- **Steven Brown, Responsible mining and metals expert**

LANDSCAPE INDONESIA REVIEW

Trimegah Bangun Persada (TBP) is one of the largest integrated nickel mining and processing companies in Indonesia. **Their operation may risk affecting the natural landscape on Obi Island, a 254,000 hectare island in North Maluku, impacting not only within their current operational area, but potentially the entire island.**

TBP belongs to a group of companies that uphold high sustainability standards. **Its most recent request to be voluntarily audited by the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA) shows their commitment to sustainability and demonstrates their leadership in a contentious sector.** Another instance of their commitment is the Landscape-level Nature Risk Assessment undertaken to better understand and anticipate the potential negative impacts of mining operations on biodiversity in Obi Island.

Obi Island lies within the Wallacea bioregion, an area extending from Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara in the west to Maluku in the east, a region of high global importance for biodiversity. The region contains a high level of endemic species—that is, plants and animals found nowhere else on Earth—and in the east still has a good proportion of intact natural forests and other ecosystems.

Obi itself contains significant areas of primary natural forest as well as mangrove forests, coral reefs, inland freshwater ecosystems, limestone casts and unusual geological features. The island is also home to a rich but largely unexplored human history dating back some 18,000 years.

The Landscape-level Nature Risk Assessment (LNRA) was undertaken by PT Trimegah Bangun Persada (TBP) to better understand and anticipate the potential negative impacts of mining operations on biodiversity in Obi Island. **The risks identified are those posing the greatest threats to biodiversity or critical ecosystem services on which Obi's communities depend. The LNRA also identified risks related to environmental and human rights.**

The company's permitted land areas are frequently assessed to determine biodiversity bench lines and guide post mining reclamation so the primary focus of the landscape nature risk assessment was to properly understand mining related landscape impacts outside of TBP's operational area including those posed by other mining or logging companies on Obi Island.

The scope of the nature risk assessment was island wide, assessing the gross impact of mining and logging activity on the territory. **This shone a light on the potential cost of operating in a natural landscape, ultimately supporting the company to avoid mining in areas of primary forest, mitigate potential damage with responsible land use, and if necessary, compensate for the loss of biodiversity.**

The results of the LNRA, particularly its action-oriented recommendations, will provide significant support and guidance for island-wide planning to protect and enhance natural ecosystems and landscapes. However, TBP must continue to play a leading role by engaging the island's other stakeholders to deliver a Biodiversity Management Plan, with benefits beyond company targets for conservation net gain and truly contributes to the long-term conservation of Obi's rich natural landscapes, especially in areas of high conservation value.

Comprehensive scope and methodology

The LNRA took a comprehensive landscape approach. An ecological landscape is a large area (typically on the order of tens or hundreds of thousands of hectares) characterized by diverse interacting ecosystems, populations of plants and animals, and human activities.

The LNRA covered a comprehensive range of landscape characteristics, including not only natural ecosystems, on both land and sea, but also human settlements, land use, and land-use change particularly as it has affected forest cover over the past few decades. **This rich array of data and sound analysis provides a firm foundation for conservation planning integrated with regional economic and social development.**

The LNRA risk assessment follows the approach of the Taskforce for Nature-related Disclosures (TNFD)'s "Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare" (LEAP).

The LNRA looked beyond TBP's operational boundaries, as detailed environmental and social impact assessments (some mandatory and others voluntary) have already been carried out within those areas. **The LNRA cast a wider net to capture a picture of the broader terrestrial and marine landscapes on Obi Island.**

Particular attention was paid to concession areas and other sites where mining-related activities have not yet taken place but which will need to be carefully managed to avoid the negative impacts of mining or other, unsustainable land use.

The LRNA is a work-in-progress. Planning for future mining-related activities will be guided by additional risk assessment. **Of course, not all risks can be entirely avoided. Where environmental damage does occur, TBP will undertake regenerative and restoration activities.** These will also contribute to reaching the target of net biodiversity gain by 2043.

Active Stakeholder Engagement

Both before and during the LNRA, TBP has engaged with numerous stakeholders, including not only its joint venture partners, suppliers, investors, and customers but also government agencies, local communities, and NGOs. **TBP's commitment to incorporate the landscape assessment process into its plans and operations is still at an early stage, and the process will take time.** The company will continue to engage and communicate with stakeholders during this process.

Island-wide Biodiversity Management

Beyond compliance with Indonesian requirements for land rehabilitation, in line with TBP's own Sustainability Policy the company will develop a practical and effective biodiversity compensation program to offset its own impacts as well as broader and more comprehensive Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for Obi Island.

The scope of this plan will extend beyond TBP's operational boundaries to include other locations in Obi, especially in key biodiversity areas and where the risks to areas of importance for biodiversity are high. **The goal is to contribute to the long-term conservation of biodiversity across the island and to achieve biodiversity net gain by 2043.** The BMP will build on and be guided by the recommendations of the Landscape-level Nature Risk Assessment (LNRA).

The BMP represents a significant and ambitious commitment by TBP, in addition to the company's primary commitments to sustainability, such as mitigation of direct impacts of TBP's operations.

“TBP is to be commended for going ‘above and beyond’ what is required and thus offering an exemplary model of corporate social and environmental responsibility. It is hoped that this will spur similar efforts by others in Indonesia’s mining community.”

REVIEWER RECOMMENDATIONS

Our recommendations focus on the level of ambition of the BMP, the benefits of a landscape approach, the importance of stakeholder engagement, and building a 'platform' for coordinated action by a consortium of partners.

- **TBP will need to consider carefully the scope of the BMP and its level of ambition. Will the plan cover the whole of Obi Island or, rather, focus on selected areas and targets?** And, how large of a role will TBP play in implementing the actions laid out in the BMP, either on its own or as part of a consortium of partners? We recommend framing these actions in three tiers, or levels of ambition.
- **1. Action is required to mitigate, offset, or compensate for TBP's direct impacts on biodiversity, mainly inside or close to its area of operations.** These are already required under TBP's existing sustainability commitments and so do not signify an increased level of ambition to protect biodiversity.
- **2. Additional commitments can be made by TBP to conserve some specific conservation targets and areas in Obi not directly impacted by the company's operations.** These actions would go beyond existing commitments and thus represent a significantly higher level of ambition. In practice, these may form the priorities for direct investment by TBP in biodiversity management. The biodiversity targets and actions may include protecting priority landscapes within Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), mitigating risks in other areas of high conservation value (HCV), mitigating threats to endemic species, and protecting culturally important areas including archaeological sites
- **3. TBP must build support for a long-term, shared vision of an island-wide biodiversity management strategy** for Obi Island together with a consortium of partners and a broad group of stakeholders.
- This represents an important, if highly ambitious, overarching framework for conserving and managing biodiversity across the whole island. It goes beyond what TBP is likely to undertake on its own, but **the company can play a key role in developing the vision and strengthening the capacity of partners and other stakeholders to participate.**

- **We commend the use of a landscape approach in the LNRA and recommend that Harita Nickel continues to follow such an approach in its future planning and management decision-making.** The landscape approach is a well-established framework for natural resource management. By considering ecological, social, and economic interconnections and interactions across large, heterogeneous areas, it not only takes account of large-scale biophysical processes but also helps to find common ground among various, often conflicting, interests among stakeholders.
- **A consensual, collective decision-making process is needed to reach mutually acceptable and sustainable outcomes.** Before planning is concluded, free and prior informed consent (FPIC) needs to be obtained from local communities that will be significantly affected by the plan. In addition to ensuring participation by local communities, engagement with local government is imperative to incorporate results into official plans, such as the district-level regional development plan and management planning for nature conservation.
- **The Biodiversity Management Plan will be strengthened by taking an integrated conservation and development approach** to achieve biodiversity management objectives together with affected stakeholders, including local communities, based on inclusive and participatory planning of the relevant activities.” From an early stage of development, the plan can communicate a vision for Obi and convey how something materially significant will be given back to nature, in terms of knowledge, research, upgrades in protection status, new rules, and shared responsibilities.
- **We expect the three most important groups of stakeholders will be local government, local communities, and private sector actors in Obi.** It will be important to engage them in making the BMP as well as in implementing its actions. This will require efforts to ensure as far as possible their support and commitment based on a shared understanding of the benefits to them of biodiversity conservation.
- **We recommend setting up a so-called multi-partner or multi-stakeholder platform to support collaboration and joint action on biodiversity management.** The platform can also provide a mechanism to help ensure partners comply with and contribute to TBP’s sustainability commitments. Government agencies, local communities, private sector actors, and academic or technical experts should all play a role.

REVIEWER CONCLUSION

In conclusion, TBP continues to demonstrate leadership as a champion of sustainability in the Indonesian mining sector. The wide scope and sound methodology of the LNRA, conducted by an independent agency and aligned with international as well as national standards, provides not only a strong foundation for further planning and action in Obi but also a model for the Indonesian mining community. This should strengthen TBP's reputation and help give the company a sound footing in the international market.

“Looking beyond its own ‘backyard,’ TBP’s commitment to biodiversity management extends well to key biodiversity areas and landscapes well outside its own area of operations and recognizes the importance of stakeholder engagement and participation.”

ABOUT THE REVIEWER

Agus Sari is a highly respected leader in sustainable landscape management and climate governance in Indonesia. As CEO of Landscape Indonesia, he brings decades of expertise in ecosystem asset management, nature conservation, and climate change mitigation. His work bridges the gap between environmental protection and economic development, advising government ministries, corporations, and international organizations on sustainable land-use planning, forest management, and carbon market strategies. Known for his pragmatic, science-based approach, Agus Sari is recognized for advancing policies and frameworks that balance biodiversity conservation, community livelihoods, and climate resilience.

Landscape Indonesia provides strategic advisory and ecosystem asset management services to governments and corporations. L.ID works at the nexus of sustainable landscape management, production and protection harmonization, and other environmental protection activities with sustainable financial structuring. It has a long track record in advising ministries and agencies in the Government of Indonesia and major Indonesian companies on the planning and implementation of sustainable landscape approach that includes issues such as nature conservation, forest management, climate change mitigation and finance, the carbon market, and net-zero policies.





TBP's commitment to incorporate the landscape assessment process into its plans and operations is still at an early stage, and the process will take time. The company will continue to engage and communicate with stakeholders during this process.

-Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia

STEVEN BROWN COMMENTARY

PT Trimegah Bangun Persada also known as Harita Nickel has taken a pioneering approach to sustainability, showing genuine leadership by pushing the boundaries of what it means to be a responsible producer of lateritic nickel. The LNRA sets the company apart from its peers, including some of the more established large Indonesian producers.

This is the first island-wide comprehensive nature study undertaken by any Indonesian nickel producer. It has been undertaken at the company's own initiative, demonstrating a commitment to go well beyond regulatory requirements.

The company's public disclosures include some ambitious goals and commitments, including the Group's 10-year sustainability vision of being a leader in responsible mining and the company's goal of conservation net gain by 2043.

The LNRA is a significant and tangible demonstration of these commitments. It sends a strong signal to stakeholders of the company's sincerity. It shows how corporate-level leadership is translated to better outcomes on the ground for nature and society.

PT TBP has a strong history of innovation in Indonesia's mining and metals sector. The company was an early adopter of the government's value-adding policy, developing one of the country's first modern smelters. PT TBP also pioneered the development of a high-pressure acid leach (HPAL) plant, becoming the first Indonesian producer of mixed-sulfide precipitate and later, the first to produce nickel sulfate for the electric vehicle battery sector. Continuing this tradition of innovation, PT TBP's LNRA is the first of its kind in Indonesia, addressing the nature-related risks associated with nickel production at a landscape level.

Landscape-scale approaches are crucial for effectively accounting for cumulative impacts because they consider the interconnectedness of ecosystems and the combined effects of multiple activities across a broader area. PT TBP acknowledges that impacts do not stop at arbitrary borders. The company knows that ecosystems are complex webs of interactions that can be subject to multiple stressors simultaneously.

Landscape-scale approaches also better enable the management of nature-related risks. They facilitate integrated planning and management by bringing together different stakeholders and sectors, leading to more holistic and sustainable solutions.

REVIEWER NOTES AND INSIGHTS

Proactive risk management: The LNRA identifies 16 distinct nature risks, which is a key step in managing cumulative environmental impact. This identification of specific risks is the bridge between the company's corporate-level commitments and on-the-ground action to protect and enhance nature.

Commitment to biodiversity net gain: PT TBP's goal to achieve biodiversity net gain by 2043 is ambitious and praiseworthy. This commitment indicates a long-term vision that extends beyond immediate operational needs.

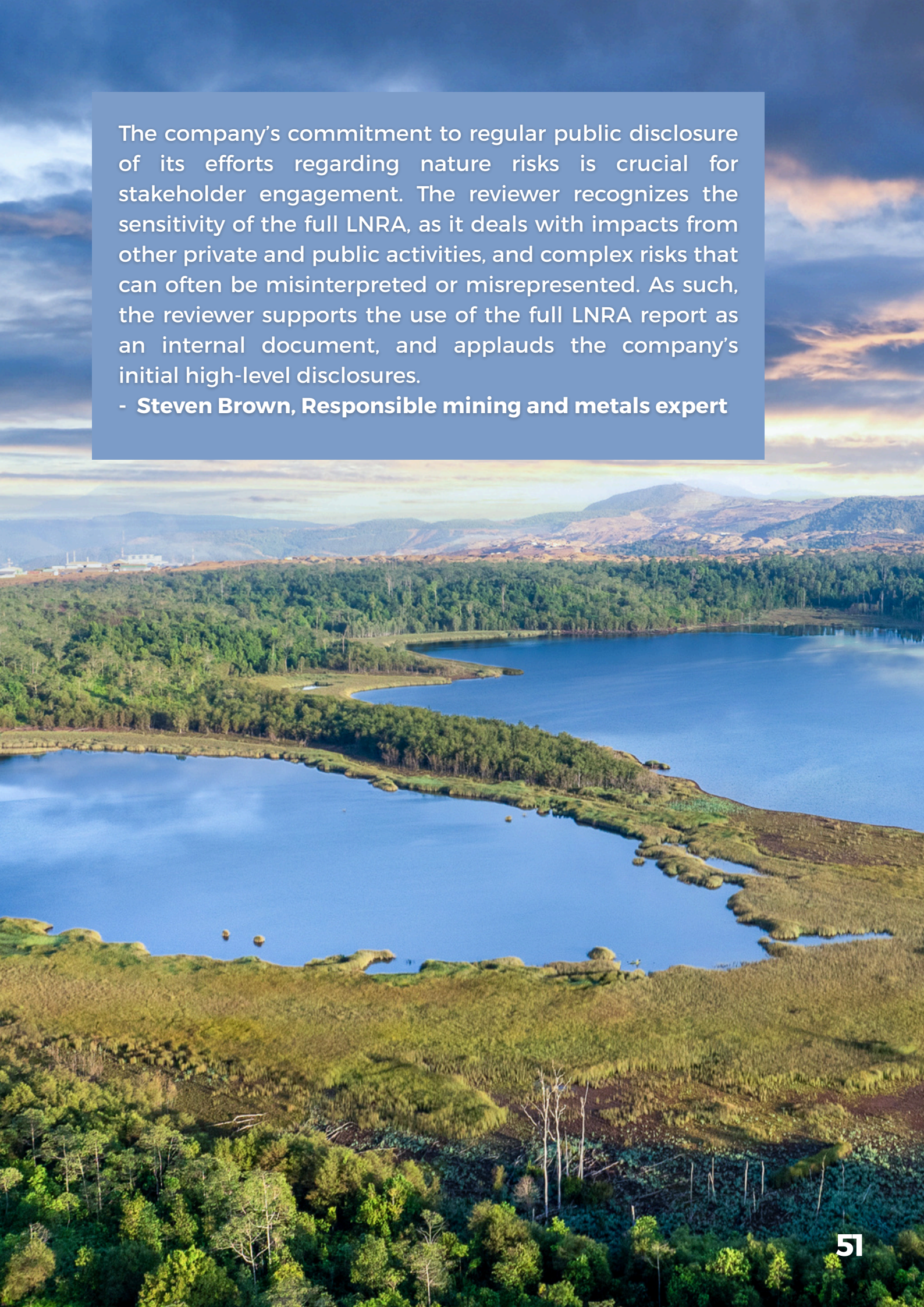
Island-wide evaluation: The scope of the LNRA extends beyond PT TBP's operational boundaries to offer an 'island-wide evaluation' of the landscape, including the surrounding marine environment and the island's interactions with the atmosphere. This broader perspective considers the interconnectedness of the ecosystem and the potential impact of mining on the wider environment.

Use of TNFD framework: Aligning the LNRA with the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)'s LEAP approach demonstrates a commitment to following international best practices. This approach prioritizes identifying and assessing risks and also supports the mitigation of transition and systemic risks.

Comprehensive methodology: The study uses a variety of data sources, including thematic maps, satellite imagery, and focus group interviews. Field-based studies were also conducted where appropriate. The scale of this undertaking is significant, going well beyond a business-as-usual approach.

Stakeholder engagement: PT TBP has shown a commitment to engaging with multiple stakeholders, including joint venture partners, suppliers, government agencies, local communities, NGOs, investors and downstream customers. The inclusion of focus groups with diverse representation is a positive step.

Prioritization of avoidance and minimization: The LNRA adheres to mitigation hierarchy principles based on the SBTN AR3T framework, which prioritizes avoiding and minimizing negative impacts over compensation measures. Biodiversity offsets are also used where appropriate, in keeping with the company's commitment to conservation net gain.



The company's commitment to regular public disclosure of its efforts regarding nature risks is crucial for stakeholder engagement. The reviewer recognizes the sensitivity of the full LNRA, as it deals with impacts from other private and public activities, and complex risks that can often be misinterpreted or misrepresented. As such, the reviewer supports the use of the full LNRA report as an internal document, and applauds the company's initial high-level disclosures.

- **Steven Brown, Responsible mining and metals expert**

REVIEWER RECOMMENDATIONS

Expanded scope: the LNRA rightly focused on land-based risks. This is a logical area of focus for an initial study. The reviewer recommends that future studies could go into greater depth with respect to cumulative water risks, and cumulative air quality impacts across the island, particularly from particulate and sulfur dioxide emissions.

Local stakeholder engagement: PT TBP cannot mitigate landscape-scale risks alone. The company must work in partnership with other local stakeholders, including other mining companies, forestry companies, community groups and local government agencies. To this end, PT TBP has a stakeholder engagement plan, which will incorporate key issues from the LNRA.

Disclosure of nature-related risk: As a public company, PT TBP understands the importance of transparency, including with respect to nature-related risk. For this reason, the LNRA aligns with the TNFD methodology. Going forward, the company will make appropriate disclosures to ensure all stakeholders understand the key risks and how these are being addressed. The reviewer recommends that the company works towards full TNFD-aligned disclosures in future years.

Incorporate findings into standard operating procedures (SOPs): PT TBP is using the LNRA to inform its strategy, including its mine plan. As more information becomes available, the reviewer recommends that the company reviews and updates its SOPs, particularly those related to land acquisition, surveys, community relations, land clearing and rehabilitation, to ensure that the LNRA findings and recommendations are properly considered.

Long-term monitoring: The company plans to implement regular remote monitoring of land-use changes on Obi Island. It is the reviewer's opinion that this continued monitoring will assist the company in ensuring compliance and addressing any detected deforestation alerts.

Transparency: The company's commitment to regular public disclosure of its efforts regarding nature risks is crucial for stakeholder engagement. The reviewer recognizes the sensitivity of the full LNRA, as it deals with impacts from other private and public activities, and complex risks that can often be misinterpreted or misrepresented. As such, the reviewer supports the use of the full LNRA report as an internal document, and applauds the company's initial high-level disclosures.

REVIEWER CONCLUSION

The LNRA represents a significant step forward for PT TBP in its approach to responsible mining. The study shows a clear commitment to understanding and addressing the environmental impacts of mining on Obi Island and represents the type of effort needed for a company to achieve net positive environmental outcomes.

The reviewer encourages PT TBP to continue its sustainability journey and to maintain its ambitious targets. Building on existing and new partnerships, PT TBP should use its pioneering leadership to set a platform for sustainable growth of the company but also to be an example for others to follow.

The reviewer is pleased to see that PT TBP continues to respond to comments raised during the review process. The reviewer encourages PT TBP to lead and to use its operations and influence to contribute to a nature-positive Obi Island and to a better world.

TRANSPARENCY STATEMENT

PT TBP is committed to stakeholder engagement to challenge and inform strategy and review material issues and reports. As part of this commitment, the company sought stakeholder input on its recently completed inaugural landscape-scale nature risk assessment ('LNRA').

This included seeking an independent international expert, Steven Brown, to review a summary report of the LNRA ('LNRA summary'). The review is designed to provide PT TBP with an external forum for discussion on landscape-scale approaches to nature risk management, provide material feedback on progress being made, identify ways to help achieve its ambitions, and to prepare a review statement to inform other stakeholders.

The reviewer, Steven Brown, was selected based on his level of knowledge and skills relevant to PT TBP. The statement herein represents the personal views of the reviewer. The review did not include assurance or verification of performance data underlying the LNRA. The reviewer had access to the LNRA summary, but did not review the entire LNRA.

“TBP is to be commended for going ‘above and beyond’ what is required and thus offering an exemplary model of corporate social and environmental responsibility. It is hoped that this will spur similar efforts by others in Indonesia’s mining community.”

- **Agus Sari, CEO Landscape Indonesia**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



A view across the waters toward Halmahera's small islands.

Harita Nickel acknowledges the importance of preserving and responsibly managing Obi Island's unique landscapes. We express our sincere gratitude to the teams at PTID and Earthqualizer Foundation for their invaluable expertise and contributions. We also recognize the dozens of research studies that informed this work, as well as the advancements in satellite technology and spatial analysis, which have enabled us to conduct such a detailed and comprehensive assessment.

This LNRA marks a significant step in our commitment to responsible mining and biodiversity conservation. As we move forward, Harita Nickel will continue to collaborate with stakeholders, refine our strategies, and prioritize the protection of Obi Island's natural and social landscapes for future generations.

Sustainability is built on an understanding of the past and a commitment to the future. To us, responsible mining means managing resources with care, minimizing environmental impact, and ensuring that economic development supports long-term ecological resilience and community well-being.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

"Business-as-Usual" (scenario)	Mining-related operations based on the absolute legal minimum, with minimal external monitoring and law enforcement.
"Go-with-Care"	Spatial area where activities by extractive industries are less likely to result in undue environmental damage and/or social resistance, but proactive verification and management of nature risk is still recommended.
Company group	A group of corporate entities consisting of a collection of parent and subsidiary companies that function as a single economic entity through a common source of control.
High Risk	Spatial area where activities by extractive industries are likely to result in undue environmental damage and/or social resistance, unless verified nature risk is explicitly managed to avoid negative impacts.
Primary forest	Forest that has not been previously selectively logged for commercial purposes and/or temporarily converted to other land use since the most practical year that allows remote assessment (1984).
PT PTID	Innovasi Digital untuk Transformasi, the digital arm of the Earthqualizer Foundation
PT TBP	Trimegah Bangun Persada also known as PT TBP.
Regenerating forest	Forest that has been previously selectively logged for commercial purposes and/or temporarily converted to other land use and /or subject to land fires since the most practical year that allows remote assessment (1984).
Responsible Mining (scenario)	Mining-related operations based on the absolute legal minimum and a comprehensive corporate sustainability policy, combined with external monitoring and proactive law enforcement.
TNFD	The Taskforce for Natura Related Financial Disclosure

