

Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Mining and Metals Sector

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ICMM Members



ICMM brings together a third of the mining and metals sector to drive leadership, action, and innovation, Members set the standard for responsibly produced minerals and metals in a safe, just and sustainable world.





Our Mining Principles are the bedrock of our membership commitments



- ICMM's Mining Principles define good practice environmental, social and governance performance expectations for the mining and metals industry.
- Implementation is supported by robust site-level validation; transparent disclosure of outcomes; and credible assurance of corporate sustainability reports.
- Applying to more than 650 assets in over 50 countries, ICMM's Mining Principles seek to improve environmental, social and governance performance at scale.

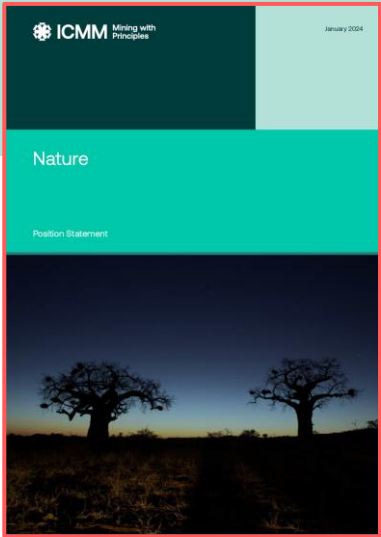
ICMM Nature commitments and guidance



ICMM members make world-first commitment not to mine or explore in World Heritage Sites

ICMM's Mining Principles include ambition of no net loss for new/expanded sites and protected areas commitment

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted by 188 countries



2003

2015

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

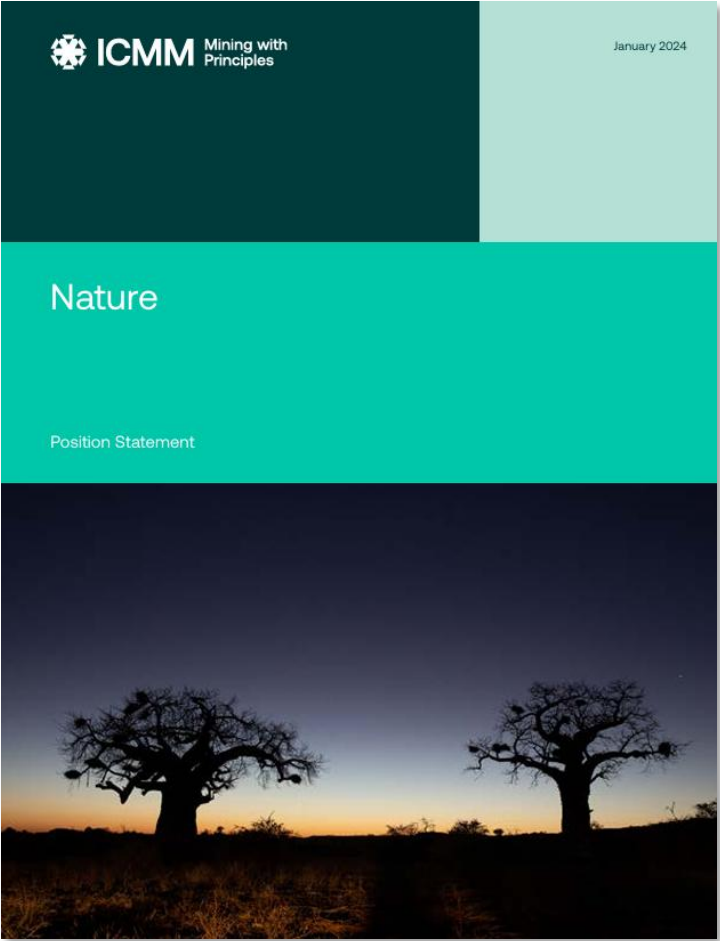


Publication of the Dasgupta Review, the Global Goal for Nature and the failure to meet the Aichi Targets put nature in the spotlight

Recommendations of the Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures published

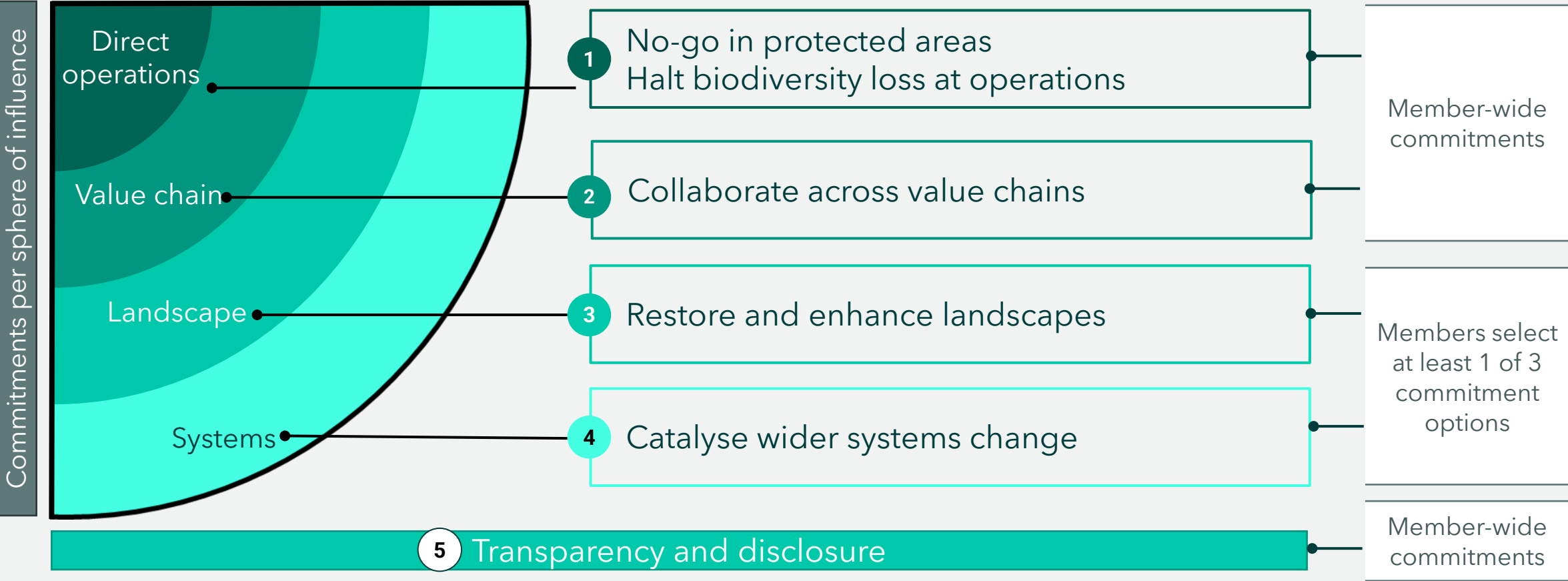
How is ICMM's work
contributing to an
enabling environment
for mining company
action on biodiversity?

ICMMs Nature Position Statement





We will contribute to a nature positive future through:



Nature Commitments Summary



Governance and transparency commitments **by 2026**
Value chain, landscape and systems **by 2030**



Scope	Commitments			Applicability
 Direct operations	Respect legally designated protected areas	Not explore or mine in World Heritage properties	Assess and address risks and impacts to biodiversity and ecosystem services to achieve no net loss or net gain of biodiversity	Membership-wide commitments
 Value chain	Identify and map high nature impact supplier sourcing areas and product distribution routes	Engage & partner with key suppliers & customers to reduce & reverse nature impacts	Require high risk suppliers to disclose nature related impacts , risks, dependencies and opportunities	
 Landscape	Contribute towards global 30x30 conservation / restoration targets	Collaborative landscape-scale action to halt and reverse nature loss	Repurpose and regenerate legacy mine sites and waste streams to regenerate nature.	Members select at least 1 of 3 commitment options
 Systems	Collaborative Research & Development initiative	Open data commitment (sharing nature-related data to support better conservation outcomes)	Sustainable finance initiative (increasing finance for N+ action)	
 Gov. & Transp.	Integrate nature into business decisions and processes	Disclose nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks assessments, and performance targets to address material nature issues	Develop consistent and robust metrics for reporting against nature-positive outcomes	Membership-wide commitments

Alignment with external frameworks



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Taskforce on Nature-related
Financial Disclosures



Commitments	GBF targets	TNFD LEAP framework	ACT-D framework	SDGs	Other
Direct operations	1, 2, 4, 7, 15	L, E, A, P	A, C, T, D	   	IFC PS6
Value chain	2, 3, 15, 16	L, E, A, P	A, C, D	    	High Seas Treaty
Landscapes	2, 3, 8, 11	P	A, C, T	    	Paris Agreement Climate Goals
Systems	19, 20, 21	P	A, C, T	   	GBIF Darwin Core standard
Disclosure	15	L, E, A, P	C, D	   	GRI; SBTN; CSRD

GBF - Global Biodiversity Framework

TNFD - Taskforce for Nature-related Financial Disclosures

IFC PS6 - International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 6

GBIF - Global Biodiversity Information Facility

SBTN - Science Based Targets Network

CSRD - Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (EU)



- Biodiversity performance expectations and guidance
- Good practice resources for mine planning and closure
- Nature-related risk and impact management
- Collaboration on restoration and conservation approaches
- Knowledge sharing across member companies



Direct operations: No net loss commitment



Achieve NNL or net gain of biodiversity by completion of closure



Commitment

Asses and address material risks and impacts to biodiversity and ecosystem services by implementing the mitigation hierarchy actions to achieve a minimum of no net loss or net gain of biodiversity by completion of closure.

Key components

- Avoidance-first focus
- Progressive rehabilitation
- Offsets commenced early
- Disclose methodology and progress: 2030, 2040, 2050

Applicability

New operations

Measured against a pre-operation or expansion baseline

Existing operations

Measured against a 2020 or earlier baseline

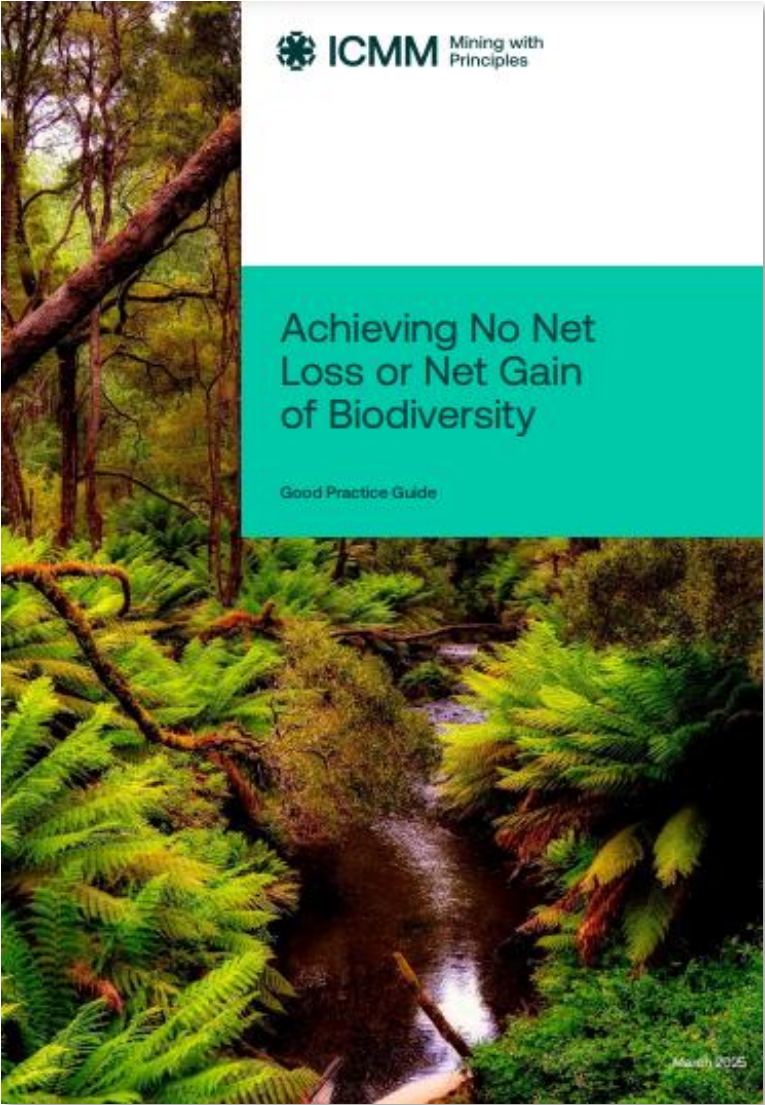
The Mitigation Hierarchy in Practice



No Net Loss Guidance: Why and how it was created



**Performance Standard 6
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living
Natural Resources**



How ICMM are members working towards No Net Loss?



Conservation and rehabilitation

Teck Resources

Aims to conserve or rehabilitate 3 ha for every 1 ha impacted by mining.

Focuses on:

- Nature-positive decision-making
- Rehabilitation excellence
- Expanding land conservation efforts

Achievements:

- Conserved 14,000 ha – equivalent to 40% of its mining footprint
- Key projects include:
 - Reclaiming a closed river mine
 - Creating a wetland ecosystem on a salt flat
 - Supporting caribou population recovery in British Columbia



Internal Expertise

Vale

- Applies internal standards based on the Mitigation Hierarchy to prevent and offset impacts in areas of high biodiversity value

At Carajás Mine (Brazil):

- Mine layout redesign prevented deforestation of 1,000 ha
- Helped connect isolated forest patches



Maximising Benefit

Hydro

- Implements time-bound rehabilitation targets at their Paragominas mine: Each available mined hectare is reforested within 2 years
- Reforestation techniques include:
 - Nucleation (using branches, roots, and organic soil)
 - Natural regeneration
 - Traditional planting
- In 2022:
 - Planted 75,449 seedlings
 - Including 131 species from 39 native plant families

