



*"We exist to improve
life and transform
the future.
Together."*

For further information please visit
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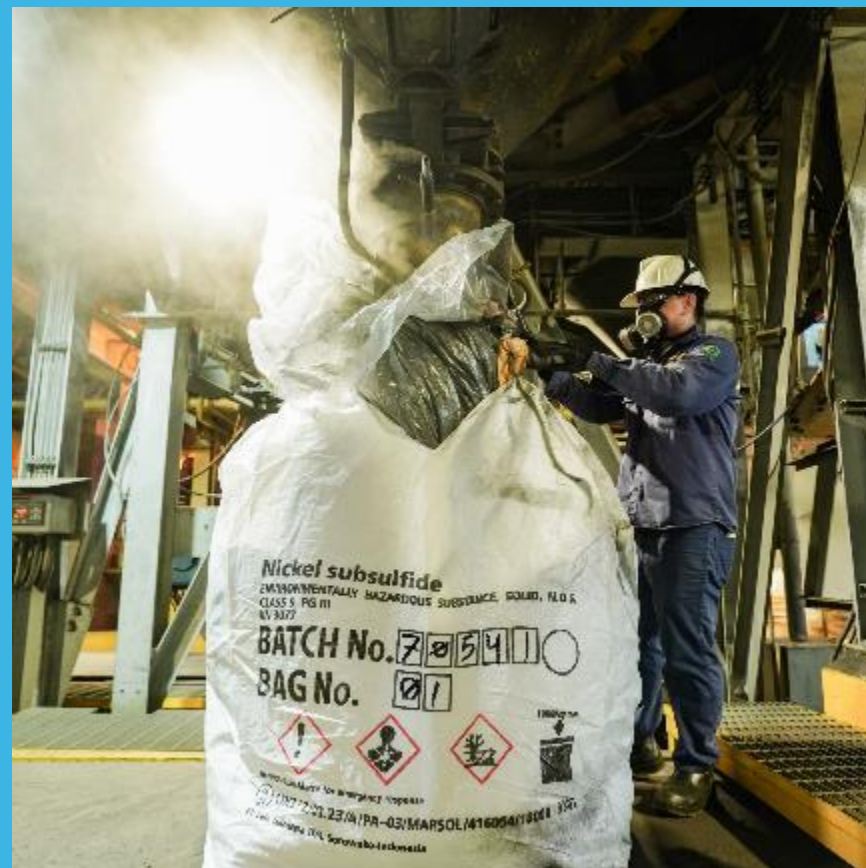
PT Vale Indonesia



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PT Vale Indonesia Tbk



PT Vale Indonesia Tbk **Briefing Book**





About

PT Vale Indonesia Tbk

Established:

July 25, 1968

Business Activities:

Nickel ore mining and nickel matte production

Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX):

May 16, 1990

Stock Code:

INCO

Operational Areas:

- **Sorowako Block**, East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi
- **IGP Morowali**, Sambalagi & Bahomoteffe Villages, Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi
- **IGP Pomalaa**, Kolaka Regency, Southeast Sulawesi

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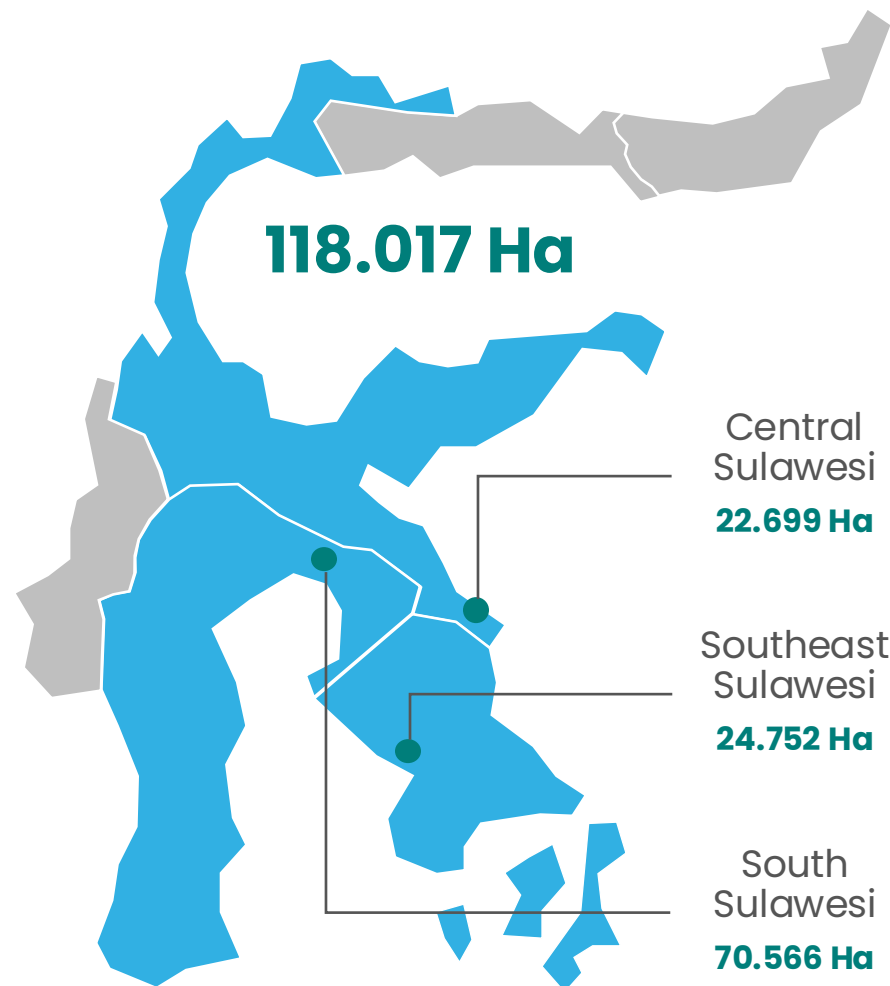
Fax : +62-21 524 9020

PTVI operates under the IUPK mandate, replacing the Contract of Work amended on May 13, 2024, valid until December 28, 2035, covering a concession area of 118,017 hectares.

Nickel matte is produced in the Sorowako Block using pyrometallurgical technology and exported exclusively to Vale Japan Ltd and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd under long-term contracts.

Concession Area

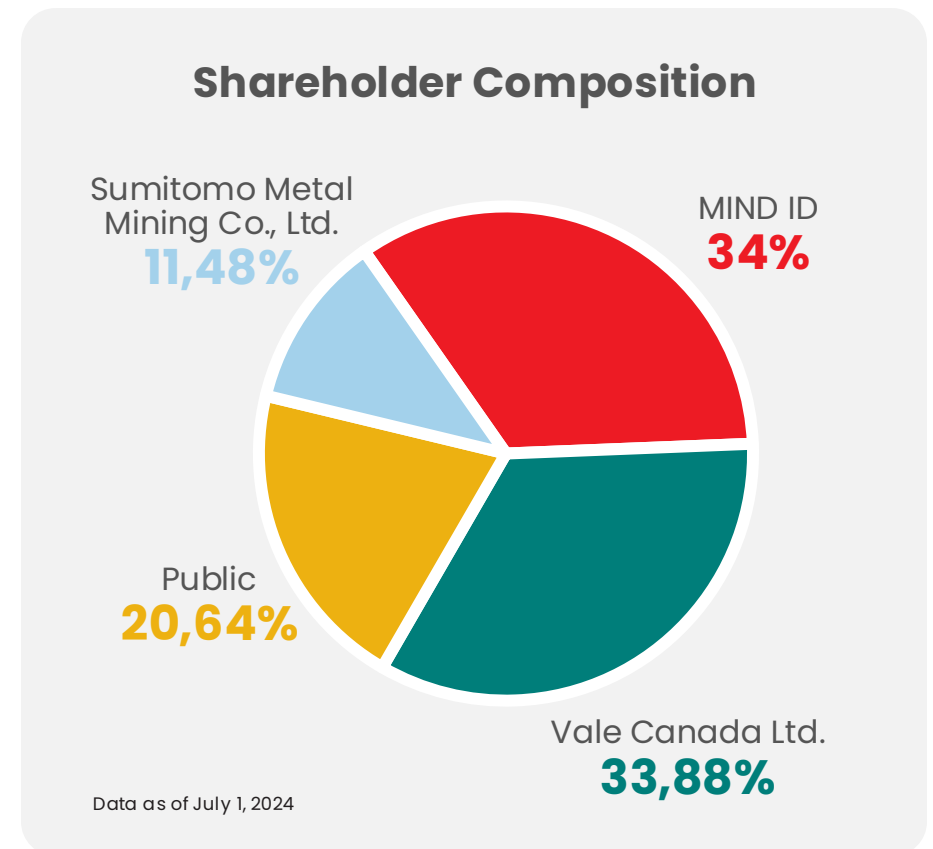
PTVI's concession land covers an area of 118,017 hectares spread across three provinces: South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and Southeast Sulawesi. This concession includes strategic locations such as the Sorowako Block in East Luwu, IGP Morowali in Morowali Regency, and IGP Pomalaa in Kolaka Regency.



Ownership

PTVI has a diverse ownership structure, including MIND ID, Vale Canada Ltd, Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd, and the public.

On June 30, 2024, the Indonesian government, through MIND ID, completed an additional share acquisition, increasing its total ownership to 34%, up from the previous 20%. This step further strengthens the state's involvement in the management and development of nickel resources in Indonesia.

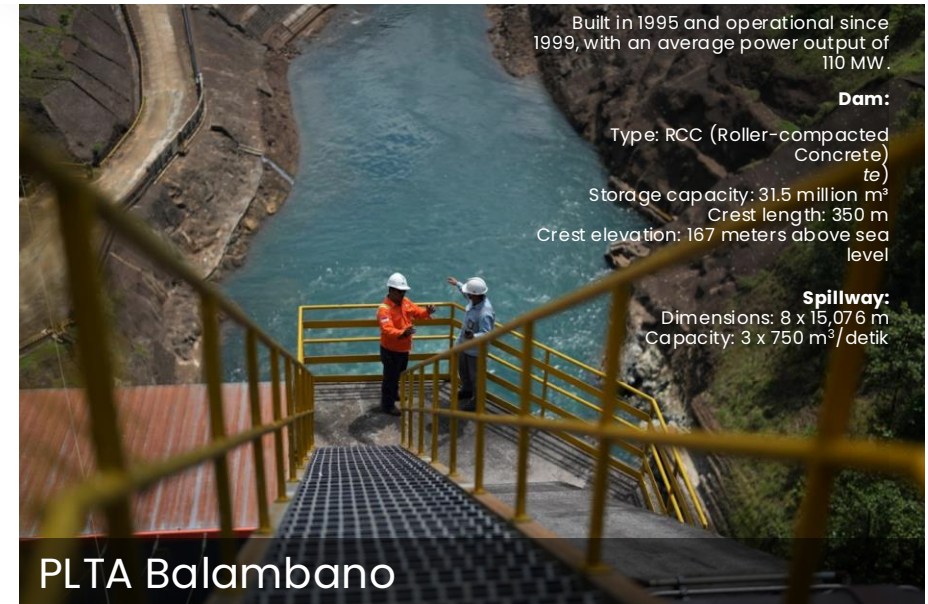


Clean Energy-Based Nickel Production

Since its establishment, PTVI has been committed to sustainability by building and operating three hydroelectric power plants (PLTA): Larona, Balambano, and Karebbe. These plants utilize the flow of the Larona River, which originates from major lakes: Matano, Mahalona, and Towuti.

With a total installed capacity of 365 megawatts (MW), these hydro plants not only support energy supply for nickel processing facilities but also play a significant role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, avoiding more than 1 million tons of CO₂eq per year compared to coal-fired power plants.

In addition to meeting the company's operational needs, 10.7 MW of the generated electricity is also distributed through the State Electricity Company (PLN), contributing to electricity supply for communities in East Luwu.



Land Reclamation & Rehabilitation

We integrate land clearing activities with reclamation (land restoration) and rehabilitation (replanting). As of Q1 2025, the number of trees planted has reached 5.10 million.



+5,10 million

trees have been planted in reclaimed areas.

+2,2 million

local tree seedlings.

+200 thousand

endemic tree seedlings.

+82 thousand

ebony trees planted, the largest ebony conservation effort in Indonesia.

As of Q1 2025, the total open land area is 5,969.96 hectares, and the reclaimed land area has reached 3,819.64 hectares. The remaining open land area is 2,150.32 hectares.

PTVI has completed reforestation outside the concession area, covering approximately three times the size of the mined area.



- **Cross-border watershed rehabilitation** is carried out in accordance with obligations from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), focusing on ecosystem restoration and environmental sustainability.
- With a total of more than 33,306 hectares rehabilitated, **17,746 hectares** have been planted across various regions, including: 17 regencies in South Sulawesi, 6 regencies in Southeast Sulawesi, 4 regencies in Central Sulawesi, 3 regencies in West Java, and 2 regencies in Bali.
- **The goal of this program is** to improve environmental and water management quality, prevent erosion, flooding, and natural damage, as well as protect forest ecosystems and the well-being of local communities.
- This program is implemented through **close collaboration** with local governments, communities, and partners for maximum results.
- **The planting method** uses local/endemic species and fruit trees that are environmentally friendly and suitable for soil conditions.
- **Sustainable maintenance** is carried out to ensure the long-term success of every tree planted

Solia Hill

In general, reclamation aims to restore former mining landscapes to their original condition or better by implementing proper land arrangement and planting native vegetation that supports the growth of natural ecosystems.

Solia Hill is located in Nuha District, East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi Province. It is a former mining site where reclamation activities were carried out in 2007, 2008, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2022, and 2023, covering a total area of approximately **88 hectares**. An area of about **29 hectares** at Solia Hill has been assessed with an average success rate of **98%**.

Solia Hill serves as a monitoring site that demonstrates two activities simultaneously: mining operations and PT Vale's reclamation efforts.

The Solia Hill area is gradually transforming into a natural forest ecosystem with various planted species, including pioneer plants, local species, and endemic species. The planting pattern applied is 3.5 m x 4 m, with approximately **62,800 trees** planted. The species planted include Sengon Albisia, Kayu Angin, Johar, Eucalyptus, Bitti, Betao, Agathis, Ebony, Nyatoh, Nato Merah, Mango, Uru, Banyan, Mangosteen, Rambutan, Breadfruit, Duku, Sugar Palm, Agarwood, Karsen, Durian, Guava varieties, Ketapang, Sago, Arogo, Ficus Rangkong, Hope, Kayu Tanduk, Lokomomo, Mahogany, Melada, Cajeput, Red Saga, Salam, Sengon Butoh, Malotus, Spathodea, Macaranga, Jelutung, Salam, Dengen, Monto, Tarra, Sakura Mini, Gintung, Buri, Hantap, Guava, Acacia, Forest Bitti, Bungur, Cempedak, and African Wood.



Himalaya Hill

Himalaya Hill, also known as Triple A Hill, is one of the former mining sites where reclamation activities were carried out in 2006, covering an area of approximately **31 hectares**. The planting pattern applied was **3.5 m x 4 m**, with around **22,130 trees** planted. In general, reclamation is carried out to restore previously cleared forest areas so they can function optimally again according to their intended ecological and socio-economic purposes. Himalaya Hill is located in Nuha District, East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi Province.



Himalaya Hill can now be categorized as having returned to a natural forest ecosystem, with tree strata ranging from the lower layer to the emergent layer. There are **74 local and endemic tree species** planted in the Himalaya area. This area serves as a source of parent trees for seedling production in the nursery. In addition, Himalaya Hill is also used as a research and education site to obtain biodiversity data.

ANOA

ANOA is one of the former mining sites located within a Protected Forest Area, where reclamation activities were carried out gradually from 2006 to 2019, covering approximately **204 hectares**. Anoa is situated in Nuha District, East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi Province. The planting pattern applied was **3.5 m x 4 m**, with around **145,600 trees** planted. The Anoa reclamation area was assessed in 2022 with an average success rate of **98%**.



The Anoa area is gradually transforming into a natural forest ecosystem with various planted species, including pioneer plants, local species, and endemic species. The species planted include Buri, Bitti, Dengen, Eucalyptus, Johar, Kayu Angin, Ketapang, Mahogany, Ficus Rangkong, Pon-Pon, Salam, Sengon Butoh, Tanduk, Lokomomo, Macaranga, Melada, Hope, Arogo, Cajeput, Suren, Monto, Forest Bitti, Jelutung, Tarra, Sakura Mini, Gintung, Hantap, Guava, Banyan, Red Saga, Jabon, Johar, Karsen, and Tonge.



Green Mining

Sawerigading Wallacea Biodiversity Park

inaugurated by President Jokowi on March 30, 2023, this integrated facility represents our commitment to achieving integrated mining while preserving biodiversity.



- Managed area: 15 hectares; development area: 60 hectares.
- Integrated with a **Nursery Center** with a capacity of 750,000 seedlings per year.
- Seedlings from this facility are crucial for revegetation.



- It is home to 30 deer, 10 of which have been released into the wild.
- A facility for breeding endemic butterflies will be built.
- It has a Wooden House and DOJO (training center) for environmental-related activities.



- It has an **Arboretum** with a collection of 74 species of local and endemic trees.
- Seedlings from the Arboretum have been donated to various regions through a number of reforestation activities organized by the company.
- The name **Sawerigading** is derived from the name of the grandson of the god Batara Guru in local mythology. Meanwhile, Wallacea refers to the line indicating biodiversity in Indonesia.

Nursery Center

Collaboration with KLHK for Nursery Centers in two provinces.

In support of our two development projects in Morowali, Central Sulawesi, and Pomalaa, Southeast Sulawesi, we are also constructing **Nursery Centers**.

Specifically, we are collaborating with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) to build these facilities.

Not only do they support revegetation as part of post-mining activities, but large-scale nurseries also play a role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The IGP Pomalaa Nursery Center was inaugurated on September 19, 2023.

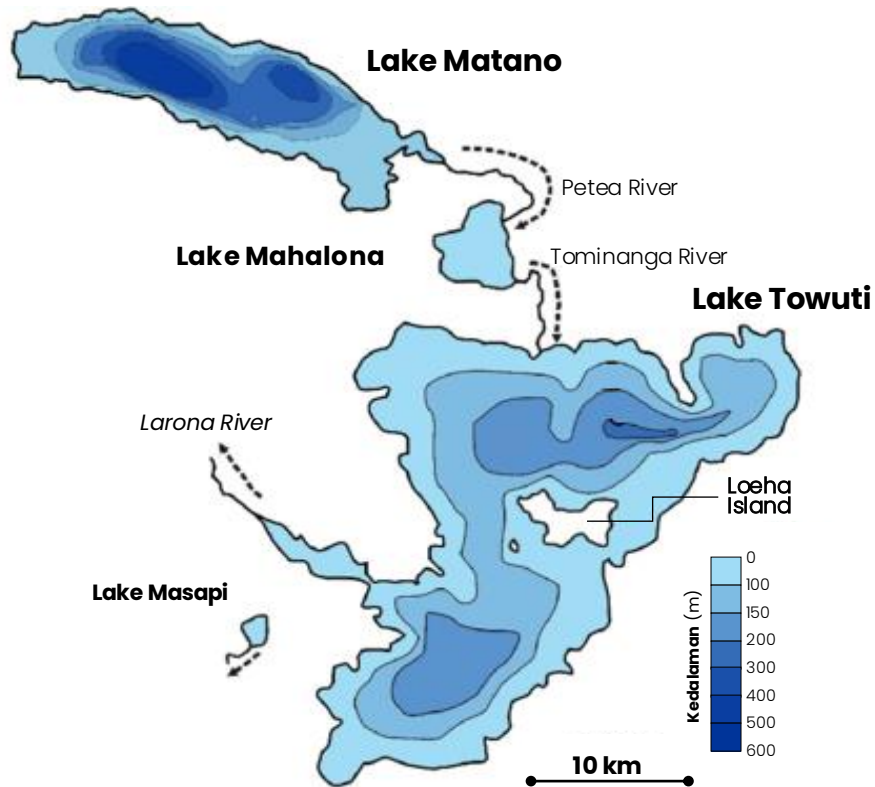


IGP Morowali
Nursery capacity:
700,000 seedlings per year

IGP Pomalaa
Nursery capacity:
1 million seedlings per year

Biodiversity

Sorowako Block is surrounded by the Malili lake ecosystem, which consists of 3 La Galigo lakes: Lake Matano, Lake Towuti, and Lake Mahalona



PT Vale submitted a proposal for a Water Utilization Business Permit (IUPA) in the Matano Lake Nature Tourism Park area to the Minister of Environment and Forestry through letter No. 694/SPF-S/VIII/2017 dated August 2, 2017.

The calculation of potential Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) from PT Vale:

Water Utilization Business Permit (IUPA)
= Rp1.25 billion over 10 years.

Water Utilization Charges
= $8\% \times \text{Rp}12,000 \text{ per month} \times 2,581 \text{ million m}^3$
= Rp2.47 billion per month.

Lake Matano

- The deepest in Southeast Asia (+-590 meters).
- Many potential spots for tourism.
- Used as a crossing route. Ide Beach is a favorite tourist spot for the local community.
- The Matano Lake Festival is held every year.

Lake Towuti

- The second largest after Lake Toba.
- Loeha Island is the largest island in the TWA area.
- Loeha Island is a safe habitat for various bird species.
- Many potential spots for tourism.
- Used as a crossing route. Its water flows into the Larona River, which is utilized for the hydroelectric power plant.

The Three Lakes:

- Representations of tectonic lake ecosystems.
- Connected by the Petea River and Tominanga River.
- Natural habitat for 27 species of mollusks and 13 species of endemic freshwater fish from Sulawesi (Whitten et al, 2002)
- The Tominanga River, in particular, is a natural habitat for the estuarine crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*).

LEGAL STATUS OF THE LAKE MATANO, MAHALONA, AND TOWUTI NATURE TOURISM PARKS

Designation

Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 274/Kpts/Um/4/1979 dated April 24, 1979.

Establishment

Minister of Forestry Decree No. SK/6590/Menhut-VII/KUH/2014 dated October 28, 2014.

- Lake Matano TWA: 23.219,30 Ha
- Lake Mahalona TWA: 2.289,30 Ha
- Lake Towuti TWA: 62.133,52 Ha

Block Arrangement

Lake Matano TWA

Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Directorate General Decree No. 141/IV-SET/2015 dated May 25, 2015

- Protection Block: 7,247 Ha
- Tourism Block: 14,813 Ha
- Rehabilitation Block: 1,490 Ha
- Special Block: 1,450 Ha

Lake Mahalona TWA

KSDAE Directorate General Decree No. SK.206/KSDAE/SET/KSA.0/5/2017 dated May 31, 2017

Lake Towuti TWA

Document revision.

Community Development and Empowerment Program

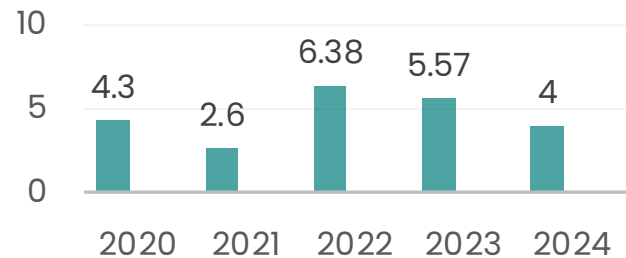
PT Vale implements social investment through the Community Development & Empowerment Program (PPM). For the period 2018–2022, PPM synergizes with government regulations to stimulate village development, especially around the company's mining operation areas. The community development program emphasizes the partnership of three pillars: the Government, the Community, and the Company.

In the empowerment areas, PT Vale has been training farmers to practice environmentally friendly organic rice cultivation since 2015. In 2017, the company began fostering and mentoring micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the empowerment areas. By the end of 2023, approximately 61,598 people in the company's empowerment areas have benefited from the implementation of PPM.

Impactful Social Investment.

PPM Fund

(in million US\$, as of December 2024)



Data Sustainability Report PTVI

By the end of 2024, PT Vale’s Community Development and Empowerment Program (PPM) was implemented in **51 villages** across three operational areas.



Organic SRI Rice Supported by IGP Morowali



Introduction to Plants and Environmental Love at Primary School, IGP Pomalaa



Organic Chicken Farming in Matompi Village



Organic Garden in Matompi Village

PPM Pillars

Human Resource Development



Skills Training: 300+ participants attended training such as heavy equipment operation, graphic design, and occupational health and safety (OHS).



Scholarships: 450+ scholarships awarded to students from elementary level up to doctoral programs.



Stunting Prevention: 167 infants and toddlers, 42 pregnant women, and 4,473 individuals gained access to clean water facilities in 2024.

Sustainable Livelihood Development



Sustainable Agriculture: Since 2015, PTVI has initiated an organic rice farming program and developed organic gardens in Matompi Village.



Organic Poultry Farming: This program was developed in Matompi Village to boost the local economy.



MSME Support: Since 2017, PTVI has assisted micro and small enterprises in improving their capacity and marketing.

Strengthening Social-Ecological Resilience



Environmental Conservation: 327 people participated in various conservation programs initiated by PTVI.



Waste Bank: Through community-based management, by the end of 2024, a total of 24,278 kilograms of waste was collected.



Ecosystem Restoration: PTVI has planted 40 coral spiders and more than 3,000 mangrove trees to restore coastal ecosystems.



Environmental Education: This program introduces plants and raises environmental awareness in schools around the operational areas.



Heavy Equipment Training in Pasi-Pasi Village



Free-Range Organic Chicken Farming



Environmental Conservation Campaign