AN IN-DEPTH DOCUMENTARY INVESTIGATION BY NATIZDAT

INVESTING IN THOSE YET TO BE BORN

What owners of vast fortunes do for the land — and why conserving nature has proved easier than bringing it back

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Natalia Zubkova.

FROM THE AUTHOR

"Forest Lovers"

For many years, I watched nature disappear around me.

First, the forest beyond the town disappeared. Then the open-pit mines grew — spreading wider, moving ever closer, taking over land where, not long before, there had been life. I saw coal being mined and, with it, everything around me changing: the terrain, the forest, the water, the land itself.

It always hurt me. Not only because the landscape was becoming ugly. I understood that life itself was disappearing — trees, grass, water, animals, insects, the whole intricate living world that had existed here before us.

At the same time, I was reading about the people who owned the mining companies. About the growth of their businesses, their profits and fortunes, their places on lists of the world's richest people.

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These two pictures were always there, side by side. On one side was land from which natural resources were being extracted, changing before my eyes, sometimes beyond recognition. On the other were the immense fortunes of people whose capital was tied to that extraction.

And one day I began to wonder: **what, if anything, goes back the other way?**

Do people whose immense fortunes are connected to the extraction of natural resources voluntarily give anything back to nature? Not their companies, as part of mandatory reclamation, environmental standards or government requirements. The people themselves — as private individuals.

Do they buy forests in order to conserve them? Do they bring damaged land back to life? Do they fund the restoration of rivers, wetlands, animals and entire ecosystems? Do they spend their own money on it?

Perhaps this question was also connected to a dream of my own.

I would like to work with land like this. To be entrusted with places that people have already profoundly altered or destroyed, and to try to bring them back to life. Not merely to fill in a pit, level the surface and report that reclamation has been completed. I want to know whether it is possible to restore a real ecosystem there — one that might one day sustain itself again without constant human intervention.

And I am surely not the first person to have had this thought.

Gradually, then, the question became very simple:

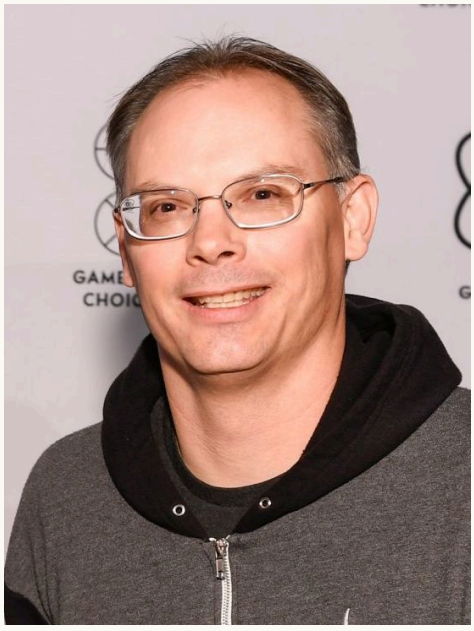
are there "Forest Lovers" among the owners of extractive capital?

That was where our investigation began.

A forest bought not for development

The first person I thought of was Tim Sweeney, the founder of Epic Games. I had once read that he buys land not to build on it, but to conserve the forest. His story was what first made me speak about wanting a taiga of my own.

But an appealing story is not enough for an investigation. So we counted only what we could confirm with documents: which land Sweeney bought with his own money, to whom and when he transferred it, and what protection was put in place after the transfer.



Tim Sweeney, 2017. Photo: Official GDC / Wikimedia Commons. Licence: CC BY 2.0; image cropped.

Without double-counting, we found at least 15,368 acres in completed direct transfers. In 2024, the Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy received 7,500 acres from Sweeney and created the permanently protected South Yellow Mountain Preserve.[1] A further 7,369 acres at Falkland were transferred to the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.[2]

What happened to this land? It did not first have to be destroyed and then rescued. Existing forest and other natural areas were protected from development and other uses. This is conservation.

There is also work that already resembles restoration. More than 70,000 hybrid American chestnut trees were planted at South Yellow Mountain. At Belview Mountain, former sites used by mining equipment are gradually regenerating on their own.[3] But we could not establish who paid for the chestnut planting. And the conservation organisation did not buy Belview solely with Sweeney's money.

The honest formulation, then, is this: we proved Sweeney's personal purchase and transfer of the land. What we could not prove was that the entire subsequent conservation outcome was his.

Even so, this story brought me back to my dream. Only now I was no longer thinking simply about owning a forest. I wanted to take on land that people had destroyed and begin bringing back its soil, water, native plants, fungi, microorganisms, animals and the connections between

them. Not to plant a few trees for a beautiful photograph, but to set in motion a process that might last longer than a human life.

Alnoba: the forest I walked through

I have walked through the forest at Alnoba myself.

In 2025, the Alnoba Leadership Awards honoured me, and Anfisa and I travelled to New Hampshire. I walked among the trees and saw the ponds and the land that the Lewis family has cared for over many years. For me, this visit was not someone else's beautiful story from the internet. I was standing inside it.

> Alnoba, New Hampshire, 2025. Still from a video by Natalia Zubkova.
>
> The Alnoba image documents the author's presence at the site. The image by itself does not establish the full history of the land or prove ecological restoration.

My archive contains the correspondence, invitation, programme, official Alnoba Leadership Awards 2025 booklet and travel documents.[4] They prove that I was there. But they do not prove the full history of the land. We therefore examined Alnoba as we would any other case.

A 2020 municipal property record lists 524.53 acres belonging to the Alnoba Lewis Family Foundation and its predecessor. Today Alnoba describes the property as approximately 600 acres.[5] Independently, we were able to confirm a conservation restriction covering at least 33.97 acres. The organisation itself reports that more than 200 acres are protected.[6]

There is one further concrete result. The family transferred land to the town for Sawyer Park and paid approximately US$3.2 million to create the park.[7]

Where did the money come from? Tax filings confirm family capital in the foundation. An amended return for 2022 records a contribution of US$5.964 million from Alan Lewis.[8] In the 2024 grants list, we found US$1.607 million for seven conservation recipients. But the figures cannot simply be added together and called spending on nature. The purposes of the grants are described in the filing with the single word `GENERAL`. A further US$1.604 million in expenditure related to the foundation's own work, but without a detailed conservation breakdown.[9]

Alnoba itself tells the story of a former dump, the clean-up of the land, the ponds, the forest and the planting. But we have not yet assembled an independent chain of documents for every stage. I therefore cannot describe all 600 acres as a restored ecosystem.

What can be said with confidence? This is family land. It has been managed over a long period. Part of the property has a confirmed conservation restriction. The foundation makes conservation grants. The word "restored", however, requires greater caution here.

Alnoba matters to me not because it should win some competition among philanthropists. There is no such competition. It matters because this is where my own experience met a question that can be tested: what can one family do with land if it thinks not only about itself, and not only within the span of its own life?

How we looked for an answer

Two stories were not enough. Even ten were not enough. So we assembled thirty.

First, we took ten of the world's largest owners of fortunes connected to the extraction of natural resources. Then ten from Russia: five from the coal business and five from other extractive industries. The third group consisted of ten people and families whose conservation work was already documented.

There is an important limitation here. We cannot compare these groups and triumphantly announce that people in the third group do more for nature. We selected that group precisely on this basis. Its purpose is not to create a competition, but to show what people actually do, the scale of their work and how well the outcome is documented.

We asked the same questions about every participant.

Who paid? What happened to the land? What area is actually confirmed? Did the person act voluntarily, or was the company complying with the law? Was an existing forest conserved, was a damaged site technically reclaimed, or did ecological restoration genuinely begin? Has the outcome already been measured — or does only a promise exist so far?

The question of money proved the most difficult.

An individual's personal funds are one thing. Family capital is another. A foundation may bear its founder's name while also having its own funds, outside donors and partners. A company pays separately, even if it is controlled by one person. And the clean-up of pollution,

reclamation and compensation for damage are often not voluntary choices at all. They are obligations imposed by law, a licence, a court ruling or a regulator.

Why separate all of this? Not to diminish useful work, but to avoid calling company expenditure personal generosity, and to avoid crediting one person with an outcome that many others helped to fund.

For example, at Grupo México, which is linked to the family of Germán Larrea, we found substantial work: the clean-up of old tailings areas at Ite and obligations following the Río Sonora spill. A new wetland habitat developed at Ite, although residual contamination remained. At Río Sonora, the company committed 1.5 billion pesos; the first payment of 500 million is confirmed.

The money is real. The work is real. But this is corporate and legally required expenditure, not Larrea's personal philanthropy.

"Forest Lovers" among owners of extractive capital

The answer was not what one might have expected after what I had seen in Kuzbass.

Yes, among people and families whose fortunes are connected to the extraction of natural resources, we did find "Forest Lovers". They voluntarily invest personal or family money in forests, protected areas, scientific research and restoration projects. These stories are not all the same. And much of what a connected company or foundation has done cannot be described as their personal contribution. But it would be untrue to say that such people do not exist.

The Luksic family

The Luksic family foundation manages Parque Pirinel in Chile. The foundation reports 12,000 hectares of existing Valdivian temperate rainforest. Chile's state forestry service confirms that it monitors animals there together with the park team.[10]

Is the entire stated area confirmed by documents? No. We were able to trace the history of 3,785 hectares. We did not obtain a complete cadastral list for all 12,000 hectares. Nor did we find a document establishing a permanent special protection regime for the whole property.

Pirinel is not a restored mine. It is an existing forest that is being conserved. We did not establish a personal payment by Iris Fontbona. Tax and corporate documents do, however, confirm the involvement of the family foundation.[11]

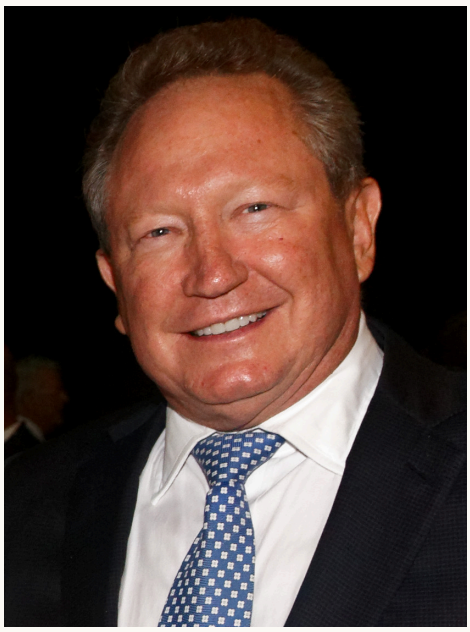
Andrew and Nicola Forrest

Andrew and Nicola Forrest transferred 220 million Fortescue shares to Minderoo. At the time, they were valued at approximately A$4.928 billion.[12] This is an immense and documented family contribution. But the full amount was not spent on nature: Minderoo works across several fields.

The foundation has announced a total of A$170 million for ocean initiatives. One specific project is in the Swan–Canning Estuary. The work covered six hectares. The original plan to create self-sustaining mussel reefs was not achieved. Other native shellfish did, however, colonise the structures, and fish above them were more numerous and diverse than over nearby bare seabed.[13]

This is a good example of an outcome that did not match the original promise, yet was still real.

Several participants paid for the project. We can therefore say that the family invests its own funds, but does not fund the entire project alone.



Andrew Forrest, 2017. Photo: Trevor Collens / Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia / Wikimedia Commons. Licence: CC BY 4.0; image cropped.

What happens at Fortescue's mines? There, closure and reclamation are tied to permits, plans and the company's own financial obligations. In 2025, Fortescue reported that habitats had not yet been restored.[14] That does not make Minderoo's work less important. But neither can its results be treated as evidence of what is happening at Fortescue's mine sites.

Andrey and Alexandra Melnichenko

A foundation connected to Andrey and Alexandra Melnichenko entered into a ten-year agreement to support Pleistocene Park. The foundation helped to purchase and transport animals.[15] This is voluntary support for an ecological experiment.

Here, however, it is especially important not to confuse what has already been done with what remains an aim. The park's working territory is approximately 20 square kilometres. The figure of 150 square kilometres is a plan. Scientists have recorded local changes in vegetation, thaw depth and carbon exchange. These findings do not mean that the entire ecosystem has been restored.[16]

The precise amount of family support has not been disclosed. Nor do we know the source of every payment. The park has other donors, and the family does not own the land. But it would also be dishonest to deny a documented private contribution simply because we do not know the full amount.

Pleistocene Park, Siberia, 2011. Photo: Enryū6473 / Wikimedia Commons. Licence: CC BY-SA 3.0.

Vladimir Potanin

At the Vladimir Potanin Foundation, we found a separate contribution of 10 million roubles to an endowment for conservation programmes, as well as practical projects in specially protected natural areas. During the 2025 season, work was carried out at 26 natural sites.[17]

The foundation's entire capital cannot be treated as a conservation budget, and not all of its work concerns nature. But here there is both a specific private contribution and specific work on the ground. This is documented.

Dang Yanbao

The Dang Yanbao family allocated 100 million yuan to climate research. This is a substantial voluntary contribution. But it is not a land purchase or ecosystem restoration.

Restoration work is under way on disturbed land at Baofeng company sites. At the Maliantai mine, the project covers 64.04 hectares. But the mine remains in operation, and this expenditure forms part of the company's obligations. Without further evidence, the stated 160,000 mu Ecological Ranch cannot be described as a restored natural system either.

One story can contain both a genuine private grant and mandatory corporate reclamation. Combining them would produce a more attractive picture. But it would be the wrong one.

To conserve is not to restore. But it is not "less"

When we began this work, it seemed to me that restoration was almost always a stronger act than conservation. Restoring what has been destroyed is so difficult. But I came to understand that comparing them in this way is wrong.

If a forest still exists and someone prevents it from being cut down or developed, that is an outcome in its own right. Perhaps that is precisely why it will never have to be brought back.

Restoration is needed where nature has already been damaged: on former farmland, in a tree plantation, on a drained peatland, along a straightened river, on contaminated industrial land, in a quarry, an open-pit mine or an underground mine.

But “restoration” turned out to be a very convenient word. It can be applied to almost anything that has turned green.

A reshaped landform is not yet an ecosystem.

Planted trees are not yet a mature forest.

A green slope is not yet a steppe.

A closed mine site is not yet nature restored.

Reclamation is necessary. It can stabilise the surface, reduce erosion, isolate hazardous materials, restore vegetation cover and make land suitable for further use. But a green surface alone is not enough to call an ecosystem restored. We need to know what has happened to the soil and water, whether native plants and animals have returned, and whether the result persists without constant human assistance.

This can be seen clearly on land in the Komi Republic where LUKOIL operated. The company reported more than 1,250–1,300 hectares of reclaimed land and total expenditure exceeding 4.6 billion roubles. This sum included different kinds of environmental work, so it cannot be divided by the number of hectares to produce a “restoration price”.[18]

Scientists observed the sites for twelve years. Oil in the soil declined by 55–90 per cent, and vegetation cover appeared. That is an important result. But the plant communities differed markedly from the original tundra, while the grasses that had been sown impeded the return of native vegetation.[19]

Does that mean the work was useless? No. Contamination decreased and the land became greener. But that does not make it the tundra it once was. There is one more boundary: the money was corporate, and some of the pollution had been left by previous extractive operators. We did not find a personal payment by Vagit Alekperov.

When can we ask about a former mine?

At this point we nearly reached a conclusion that would have been both too simple and unfair.

If we find no voluntary restoration by the owner of an extractive business, it is easy to write: they did not want to give back the land from which they had profited. But what exactly are they supposed to restore if the mine or quarry is still operating?

An ecosystem cannot be restored on land where extraction continues. Nor can one find an old mine near a modern company and immediately make its current owner responsible. First, it is necessary to establish who owned the site while it was operating, who was responsible for closure, what work was mandatory, whether it has been completed, and whether the current owner retains any connection to the land.

We therefore looked not only at abandoned sites. We reconstructed the history of every relevant site.

For many participants, the principal operations are still active: the Elga project, the Uvalnaya mine, Stoilensky GOK, Dang Yanbao's coal mines and most Fortescue sites. It is simply too early to ask why nature was not restored there after closure.

At other sites, mandatory work is continuing. The Baumansky quarry, connected to Severstal, ceased extraction in 2010. Closure and reclamation of 205.7 hectares are planned for 2025–2027.[20] Until this stage is complete, we cannot test whether a voluntary family initiative by the Mordashovs will follow.

The Polysayevskaya mine is no longer extracting coal and has been in care and maintenance since 2019. But in 2025 it was still listed as a hazardous production facility belonging to SUEK-Kuzbass JSC.[21] We did not find a certificate confirming completion of the preservation process. It would therefore be premature to write that "the Melnichenko family did not restore a closed mine".

Sometimes a site changes owners. In Gina Rinehart's case, we found four closed Atlas sites — Pardoo, Mt Dove, Abydos and Wodgina. The main work on disturbed land was carried out in 2013–2017. Hancock acquired Atlas in 2018. The company later continued monitoring. The family cannot be credited with all of the earlier work. Nor can we claim that no work was done.

Extraction at the Udarnovskaya mine on Sakhalin stopped in 2017. The workings were sealed, a substantial part was flooded, and methane is monitored. An entity linked to Oleg Misevra held 45.98 per cent, but there were also private and state co-owners. We confirmed safe closure measures. We did not confirm the return of soil, water, native vegetation and animals. Nor did we confirm a personal payment by Misevra.

Kuzbass: what remains after closure

Kuzbass brought me back to the place where the whole question began.

Not in order to make a present-day billionaire responsible for the fate of every old mine, but to show how long a closed operation can remain part of both people's lives and the land — and how difficult it can be even to understand who pays for what.

In 2014, Rosnedra bundled two related matters into a single auction. Sibenergougol LLC received the right to mine coal at the Bungursky Yuzhny-2 and 8 Marta-2 sites — together with an obligation to carry out closure work at the former Kiselevskaya mine. The one-off payment

for the subsoil-use right was 215.6 million roubles.[22]

This was not a gift to nature or the owner's personal philanthropy. It was a condition attached to the new licensee's receipt of new extraction rights. Taking on that obligation did not make the new licensee the former owner of the old mine.

Krasnokamenskaya has a different history. A 2025 first-instance court judgment states that the legal entity ceased operating on 11 July 2012. The preserved copy is marked as not having entered into legal force, so we do not treat it as a final judicial outcome. But it contains an important documentary chain: a 2020 VNIMI assessment found a residential building unfit for habitation and subject to demolition because of the effects of mining by the already closed mine. Resettlement is financed through a state restructuring programme.[23]

> This is not ecological restoration. It is an attempt to protect a person from the consequences of former mining operations. But this case shows especially clearly that **the date on which an enterprise is legally liquidated is not the date on which its impact disappears.**

The case we looked for and did not find

There was, however, one very specific case that we pursued to the end:

> **voluntary personal or family funds → land disturbed by the owner's own extraction → mandatory work completed → genuine ecological restoration beyond legal requirements.**

Among the twenty owners of extractive capital and the closed or transitional sites that we were able to examine, we did not find a case in which this entire chain was fully documented.

Can we therefore write: "Owners of extractive capital do not restore their own land"? No.

We examined only our sample and the documents available to us. Some operations are still active. At others, mandatory work has not been completed. Some owners acquired a site only after the principal reclamation work. In certain cases, the ownership history was too complex to honestly link the land to one particular person.

Not finding it does not mean that it has never happened anywhere. It means only this: within the bounds of our work, we did not find a case in which the entire chain was proven.

Bringing land back

Then we looked at people selected according to a different criterion. This time, the criterion was not the origin of their wealth, but the fact that their work with nature was known and supported by documents.

Here, the land told a very different set of stories.

Hansjörg Wyss used his personal capital to create a major foundation. Tax records for 2012 show two contributions from him totalling US$1.235 billion. In 2024, the foundation made US$222.645 million in grants. It classified approximately 41 per cent of them under conservation/environment.[24]

But the foundation does not work alone. Conservation organisations, governments and local residents participate in its projects. There is, however, a very clear example of Wyss acting personally. He bought a property that was subsequently transferred to Saguaro National Park through the Trust for Public Land. A total of 282 acres came under protection.[25]

For many years, Douglas and Kristine Tompkins bought land, managed it, restored particular areas and transferred land to governments. Chile received 407,625 hectares of private land. But another figure often appears alongside this one — 4.520 million hectares. That is the entire network of parks created. It also included 949,368 hectares of new state land and 2.663 million hectares of areas that were already protected.[26] The full 4.520 million hectares therefore cannot be described as the family's gift.

Pumalín National Park, Chile, 2013. Photo: Almonroth / Wikimedia Commons. Licence: CC BY-SA 3.0.

Anders and Anne Holch Povlsen manage extensive private land through WildLand. At Glenfeshie, scientists observed the area for thirty years. After deer numbers were kept down over a long period, sustained woodland regeneration began across 1,151 hectares of previously

treeless land in the study area.[27]

A separate peatland project covered 175 hectares and received public support. Not all of the family's land has been restored. But the outcome on the specific study area has been measured, and that cannot be left out either.

Glen Feshie, Scotland, 2005. Photo: Angus / Geograph / Wikimedia Commons. Licence: CC BY-SA 2.0.

Ted Turner combines private land, foundations, companies, conservation restrictions and partnerships. A permanent conservation easement covers 315,000 acres of Armendaris — a legal restriction protecting the land from development and other incompatible uses. The US Department of Defense paid for part of the project.[28] At Cherry Creek, work covered approximately 100 kilometres of aquatic habitat, and more than 50,000 native trout were released.[29]

Does this mean that all of Turner's roughly two million acres were restored solely with his personal funds? No. But specific land is protected, and specific work has been carried out.

M. C. Davis spent approximately US$90 million to buy roughly 54,000 acres for Nokuse. This is one of the clearest examples of personal wealth making the first, enormous step possible. The project later received foundation and public funding, partner contributions and compensatory funding.

More than eight million seedlings were planted across approximately 24,000 acres. Between 2006 and 2022, more than 6,000 gopher tortoises were released there.[30] These figures do not allow us to declare all 55,000 acres fully restored. They show something else: where work was actually done, and on what scale.

Jack and Laura Dangermond paid US$165 million for 24,364 acres and transferred the land to The Nature Conservancy.[31] Here, the personal contribution, purchase price and conserved area all align in the documents.

Restoration work is now under way on particular areas: 150 acres of oak communities, removal of invasive ice plant across 1,000–1,200 acres, and the opening of 12–13 miles of stream habitat to fish.[32] But part of the oak work was an obligation of the previous owner, and ongoing management is not funded solely by the Dangermond family.

Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin work through Arcadia Philanthropic Trust. Its open database contains approximately US$614 million in conservation grants.[33] The organisations that received this money report 204,955 hectares under restoration, more than one hundred river barriers removed and approximately 1,490 kilometres of river connectivity restored.[34]

The land does not belong personally to the family. The programmes and their participants produced the results themselves. The foundation's money helped them do so — that is what the documents support.

The Oppenheimer family expanded Tswalu from approximately 93,000 to 114,000 hectares. A court decision links this purchase to approximately R120 million in family funds.[35] Today the project describes approximately 118,000 hectares of former livestock farms where wildlife is being returned — a process of rewilding.

But nature does not move in a straight line from worse to better. Research and audits at Tswalu find both improvement and degradation, as well as a need for continuing management.[36] The foundation receives donations, tourism generates commercial income, and the project sells carbon credits. The family genuinely gave it a powerful start. But everything that happens to this land thereafter cannot be reduced to one person and one sum.

Common warthogs in Tswalu Kalahari Reserve, South Africa, 2014. Photo: Charles J. Sharp / Wikimedia Commons. Licence: CC BY-SA 4.0.

The same pattern recurred in several stories. Personal funds helped buy land, protect it from development, create a foundation or begin the work. Other participants then joined the project.

> That does not erase the initial contribution. Nor does it give us the right to attribute everything that happened afterwards to one person. The more accurate formulation is: **the person invests personal funds, but the project is not financed solely from that person's money.**

What the thirty stories showed

Are there, then, "Forest Lovers" among the owners of extractive capital?

Yes. Among owners of fortunes connected to extraction, we found people and families who voluntarily invest their own money in nature. That is the direct answer to my first question.

But that is where the simple answer ends.

Personal funds, money from a family foundation and expenditure by an extractive company are not the same thing. At extraction sites belonging to participants in our sample, we more often found corporate and legally required expenditure.

We found more cases of conserving existing nature, and they were easier to document. Here is the purchase agreement. Here is the land that was transferred. Here is the conservation restriction. Restoration is more difficult: it is not enough to show planted trees or a green slope. Evidence is needed that the soil and water, native plants and animals, and the connections between them are returning.

This does not make conservation less important. It answers a different question: not how to bring back what has already been lost, but how to prevent what is still alive from disappearing.

Large projects rarely have only one payer. Personal funds may buy the land and start the work. A foundation, conservation organisation, government, grant programme or other donors may then join. The first contribution does not disappear. But the entire subsequent outcome can no longer be credited to one person.

And one more thing. The area owned, the area protected and the area where restoration work is actually taking place are three different figures. A promised area is not yet an outcome. A planted tree is not yet a mature forest. Transferred land is not yet restored land.

All thirty stories are assembled in the table after the article. It shows the source of each fortune, what was done for nature, where the money came from and the documented scale.

Investing in those yet to be born

This investigation has no winner.

I was not looking for the most environmentally minded billionaire, and I did not intend to award anyone the title of “Forest Lover”. I wanted to understand what people with immense fortunes actually do for nature — themselves, voluntarily and with their own money.

It turned out that some owners of extractive capital invest in forests, protected areas, research and restoration projects. That must be said plainly.

But I can now see the boundaries too. Between an individual’s voluntary action and a duty imposed on their company. Between a conserved forest and a reclaimed waste dump. Between a green surface and a living ecosystem. Between a promise and what has already happened on the ground.

My question began in Kuzbass. I saw nature disappearing and wanted to understand whether a person who had derived a fortune from the land gave anything back to it. But the article turned out not to be about whom to blame. It is about what can still be conserved, what must now be brought back, and why this work is sometimes begun for people who do not yet exist.

> **To conserve nature is to prevent what still exists from disappearing.**
>
> **To restore is to work with what has already been damaged, and to accept that the result may not appear within our lifetime.**

Perhaps the most honest investments in nature are investments in those yet to be born. They will not see someone buy the land, sign the documents or pay for the first project. They will simply inherit — or fail to inherit — a forest, water, soil and a living system capable of existing after us.

I do not need to live long enough to see the forest I dream of beginning to restore grow to maturity.

But I now understand more clearly what must be restored — and what evidence would be needed before I could one day write honestly: this is not merely green land. Here, life comes first again.

Chacabuco Valley, Patagonia National Park, Chile, 2018. Photo: Gonzalo Lastra / Wikimedia Commons. Licence: CC BY-SA 4.0.

NOTES

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EVIDENTIARY APPENDIX

Evidence-based answers to the original questions

Version finalised on 24 September 2026.

1. Did we find owners of extractive capital who voluntarily invest personal or family resources in conservation and restoration?

Yes. The original picture was not black and white.

The clearest cases we found were:

- the Luksic family — a family foundation and the conservation of Parque Pirinel;
- Andrew and Nicola Forrest — family capital transferred to Minderoo, and conservation programmes including the genuine, though mixed-funded, Swan–Canning restoration project;
- Andrey and Alexandra Melnichenko — support for Pleistocene Park through a foundation connected to the family;
- Vladimir Potanin — a private foundation, a separate conservation endowment and practical programmes in protected areas;
- Dang Yanbao — a major family grant for climate research, but no documented case of conserving or restoring a natural area.

These cases involve different kinds of money and different actions. They cannot be added together as one sum or described as the same kind of “restoration”.

2. Which positive examples are best documented?

Among the mining owners:

- **Luksic / Parque Pirinel:** the family foundation, management of the land and the reported extent of the existing forest are well documented; the title history for the full 12,000 hectares, the budget and an independent long-term ecological record are less firmly established.
- **Forrest / Minderoo:** the transfer of family assets to the trust is very well documented. At Swan–Canning, specific work and biological outcomes are documented, but the project has mixed funding and has not achieved its entire original objective.

- **Melnichenko / Pleistocene Park:** the foundation agreement and specific support are documented; the exact amount and origin of each payment are not disclosed, and the entire project cannot be attributed to one donor.
- **Potanin / protected areas:** the private foundation, a separate conservation contribution and practical field programmes are documented; no long-term ecosystem effect has yet been measured.

In Group III, the strongest chains of evidence for personal start-up capital concern Tim Sweeney, Hansjörg Wyss, the Tompkins family, M. C. Davis / Nokuse, and Jack and Laura Dangermond. The Povlsens have a particularly strong independent scientific record for natural regeneration at Glenfeshie. For the Lewis family / Alnoba, the family foundation, land ownership and protection status over part of the property are well established, but the history of ecological restoration on the property itself is less firmly documented.

3. How do personal funds differ from corporate environmental expenditure?

Personal funds are capital that a person or family chooses to commit voluntarily. Corporate expenditure is money spent by a legal entity, even when that entity is controlled by one person.

In mining, corporate expenses are often caused by:

- subsoil legislation;
- licence conditions and closure plans;
- an order by a regulator or court;
- a duty to remedy pollution;
- compensation for authorised impacts;
- reclamation and safety requirements.

Such expenditure can produce real environmental benefits. But it does not become the owner's personal philanthropy. Conversely, a personal contribution is not diminished when a foundation, government or NGO subsequently joins the project; it simply means that the entire outcome cannot be attributed to one person.

4. How common are family foundations and other structures?

They are common. A family or private foundation appears in most of the strongest positive cases, but performs different functions:

- owns or controls land;
- issues grants to other organisations;

- funds research;
- provides a lasting institutional structure after the initial purchase;
- combines family money with third-party donations and partnership funds.

For that reason, “the founder’s foundation spent” does not necessarily mean “the founder personally paid the entire amount”. For this investigation, it is sufficient to identify the documented category of money; the detailed economics of mixed funding remains a separate subject for future work.

5. What predominates in the positive cases: conservation or restoration?

Conservation of existing nature is more common and can be documented with greater confidence. Land purchases, transfers to a government or NGO, conservation easements and statutory protection regimes usually come with clear documents, dates and areas.

Restoration also occurs, but it is harder to document:

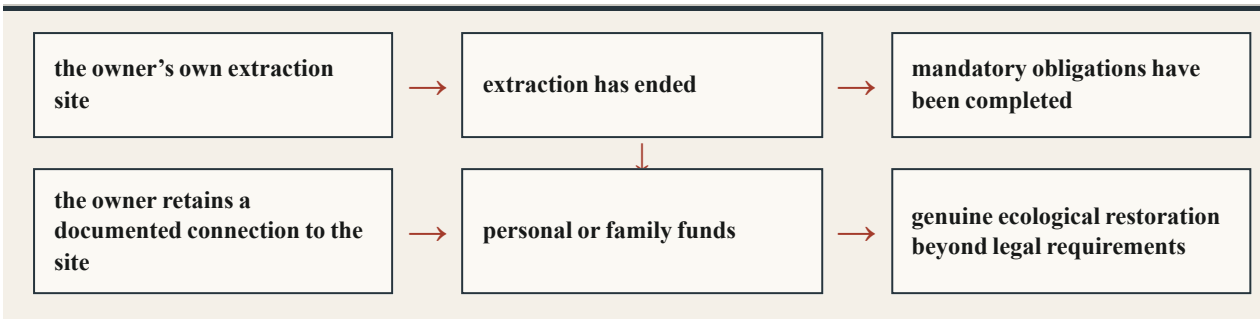
- a baseline is required;
- completed actions must be distinguished from promises;
- the outcome must be measured over time;
- planting or vegetation cover does not equal a restored ecosystem;
- the area owned is not the same as the area undergoing ecological restoration.

Strong restoration examples in the sample include Glenfeshie, particular Tompkins projects, Nokuse, Dangermond Preserve, Cherry Creek and programmes supported by Arcadia. Many have more than one source of funding.

6. Was there a documented case of voluntary restoration of an owner’s own closed extraction site, using personal or family funds beyond mandatory reclamation?

Within the current sample — no.

The complete formula tested was:



None of the cases examined completed every link in this chain at the same time.

This does not negate:

- real private environmental investments of owners of mining capital in other territories;
- useful corporate pollution-remediation projects;
- mandatory reclamation;
- the possibility of the existence of a case that we did not find outside the sample.

7. How confidently can the negative result be stated?

With confidence only in this narrow form:

> Among the 20 owners of extractive capital in this sample, and across the associated closed or transitional sites examined, we did not find a documented case in which personal or family funds financed the ecological restoration of the owner's own former extraction site after completion of mandatory work.

You cannot write:

- that owners of extractive capital "never" do this;
- that every participant declined to restore their own mine;
- that the absence of a project has been proven for sites where production continues;
- that an old closed site belongs to a present-day owner without a documented chain of ownership and responsibility.

For many participants, a strong negative test was not possible:

- assets continue to operate;
- the site is still undergoing closure or conservation measures;
- the site was sold before closure;
- the main work was carried out by the previous owner;

- mandatory and voluntary components of expenditure are not separated;
- the final instruments confirming closure and relinquishment have not been found.

Brief summary

The investigation did not confirm a simple picture of two opposing worlds — extractive-industry owners on one side and “Forest Lovers” on the other. Documented private conservation investment does exist among owners of extractive capital. At the extraction sites connected to the sample, however, the evidence is dominated by corporate and legally required expenditure, not by voluntary personal restoration of former extraction sites.

This distinction concerns **the origin of the money, the place where it was spent and the stage in the site’s life cycle**. It is not a moral ranking of people.

EVIDENTIARY APPENDIX

Comparative table of 30 cases

Owners of global extractive capital

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Germán Larrea and family	Grupo México; copper and other metals	Clean-up of former tailings areas at Ite; obligations following the Río Sonora spill	Reclamation and pollution clean-up; local restoration outcome	Company; legally required expenditure	1.5bn pesos in commitments for Río Sonora, of which 500m is confirmed	That this was Larrea's personal philanthropy; that all residual contamination at Ite was removed
Iris Fontbona / Luksic family	Antofagasta; copper	The family foundation manages Parque Pirinel and monitors existing forest	Conservation	Family foundation; no personal payment by Fontbona was established	The foundation reports 12,000 ha; 3,785 ha historically confirmed	That the family restored 12,000 ha; that the entire area has a documented permanent protection regime
Savitri Jindal and family	Steel, iron ore, coal	WADI agroforestry programmes; mangrove work at Dolvi	Other; mandatory reclamation	Company and legally required expenditure	At least 15 ha of mangroves under an order	That personal or family conservation payments were found; that a long-term ecosystem outcome was established

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Zheng Shuliang and family	Hongqiao / SMB; bauxite	Work on the Dabiss Plateau	Reclamation; possible restoration elements	Consortium; legally required expenditure	Stated project: 400 ha and 10,000 plants	That 400 ha have already been restored; that the family paid personally
Lakshmi Mittal and family	ArcelorMittal; ore and steel	Climate research and site-based projects	Research; reclamation	Foundation funds of unallocated origin; corporate funds	Site obligations of approximately US$1.309bn	That this sum is a personal contribution; that voluntary restoration of the family's own closed extraction site has been completed
Gina Rinehart and family	Hancock / Roy Hill / Atlas; iron ore	Reclamation and monitoring at four closed Atlas sites	Reclamation	Company and legally required expenditure	No comparable total area established	That the main work in 2013–2017 was attributable to Hancock, which acquired Atlas in 2018; that a personal family payment was found

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Yu Yong	CMOC; copper and cobalt	Corporate reclamation and flora projects	Reclamation	Company; legally required/unallocated expenditure	121 ha of corporate reclamation	That an independent, multi-component ecosystem outcome or personal owner funding was documented
Dang Yanbao	Baofeng; coal	Family grant for climate research; corporate reclamation at Maliantai	Research; reclamation	Family capital — 100m yuan for research; mine work — company funds	64.04 ha in a specific mine project	That the climate grant restored land; that the 160,000-mu Ecological Ranch is a documented restored ecosystem

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Andrew and Nicola Forrest	Fortescue; iron ore	Capitalisation of Minderoo; ocean programmes; Swan–Canning	Conservation, science, local restoration	Family foundation; projects also include government and partners; mine expenditure — company funds	220m shares worth about A$4.928bn transferred to the foundation; Swan–Canning — 6 ha	That all foundation capital was spent on nature; that the family personally restored Fortescue mines; that the original mussel-reef objective was fully achieved
Low Tuck Kwong	Bayan; coal	Corporate reclamation	Reclamation	Company; legally required expenditure	Approximately US$10m in corporate expenditure	That 7,000 ha of exploration areas were disturbed or restored; that a personal conservation payment was found

Russian owners of extractive capital

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Andrey and Alexandra Melnichenko	Coal and fertilisers	A foundation connected to the family supported Pleistocene Park, including animals and transport	Experimental rewilding	Foundation connected to the family; other donors also participate	About 20 km² of working territory; 150 km² is a plan	That the whole planned area has been restored; that the precise personal sum is disclosed; that SUEK reclamation is the family's personal contribution
Albert Avdolyan	Elga Coal Project	Environmental measures at active sites	Reclamation	Company; legally required expenditure	No personally funded area or amount established	That a personal conservation project was found; that post-closure restoration can be assessed before the active asset closes
Alexander Isaev	Elga Coal Project	Environmental measures at active sites	Reclamation	Company; legally required expenditure	Not established	That the shared asset with Avdolyan creates a second independent outcome; that a personal payment was found

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Oleg Misevra	East Mining Company; coal	Corporate work at Solntsevsky; safe closure measures at Udarnovskaya	Reclamation; industrial safety	Company; legally required expenditure	No comparable area established	That sealing and flooding the mine constitute ecosystem restoration; that Misevra was solely responsible or paid personally
Anatoly Skurov	Uvalnaya mine; coal	Corporate support for a nature reserve and work on a waste dump	Conservation; reclamation	Company; legally required/corporate expenditure	Not established	That a personal payment or completed ecosystem outcome was found; the mine remains active
Alexey Mordashov and family	Severstal / Nordgold; ore and gold	Closure and reclamation of the Baumansky quarry	Reclamation	Company; legally required expenditure	205.7 ha; work planned for 2025–2027	That the work is complete; that it is voluntary or paid for personally by the family; that the company’s total environmental budget equals the quarry budget

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Vladimir Potanin	Nornickel; metals	A private foundation funds a conservation endowment and practical programmes in protected natural areas	Conservation and practical conservation work	Private foundation; a separate contribution of RUB 10m	26 natural sites in the 2025 season	That the entire foundation endowment is a conservation budget; that a long-term ecosystem effect has been measured; that Nornickel's corporate clean-up is personal philanthropy
Vagit Alekperov	LUKOIL; oil and gas	Programme to address oil pollution and reclaim land in Komi	Pollution clean-up; partial restoration outcome	Company; legally required and mixed expenditure	More than 1,250–1,300 ha; over RUB 4.6bn for the entire programme	That the sum is the restoration cost per hectare or a personal payment by Alekperov; that the original tundra has fully returned

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Leonid Mikhelson	NOVATEK / SIBUR; oil and gas	“Healthy Tundra”, reclamation and reforestation	Reclamation; local restoration actions	Company; legally required/mixed expenditure	174 ha reclaimed, 293 ha reforested; RUB 4.1bn in obligations	That personal funds or an independent long-term ecosystem outcome were found; the main assets remain active
Vladimir Lisin	NLMK / Stoilensky GOK; iron ore	Local reclamation	Reclamation	Company; legally required expenditure	21 ha; RUB 150m	That a personal contribution or ecological restoration was documented; the sites remain active

Documented conservation models

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Tim Sweeney	Epic Games	Purchased land and transferred it to the state and conservation organisations	Conservation; local restoration actions	Personal funds for the land chain; later funding partly mixed	At least 15,368 acres in direct transfers	That Sweeney paid for all planting and subsequent work; that all transferred land was degraded and restored
Hansjörg Wyss	Synthes	Land transfers, Wyss Foundation, Campaign for Nature, Carpathia	Conservation and restoration	Personal contributions and foundation funds; projects also have partners	US$1.235bn in personal contributions to the foundation in 2012; 282 acres at Saguaro; 6,700 ha at Carpathia	That all foundation funds are personal expenditure in the current year, or that one donor produced the entire outcome of the campaigns
Douglas and Kristine Tompkins	The North Face / Esprit	Land purchase, protection and transfer; restoration and species reintroductions	Conservation and restoration	Personal/family and foundation funds, donors and government	Chile accepted 407,625 ha of private land	That the entire 4.520m-ha network was donated by the family; that all restoration outcomes were paid for by the family alone

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Anders and Anne Holch Povlsen	Bestseller	WildLand and Glenfeshie; reduced deer pressure; peatland restoration	Conservation and restoration	Family and family-company funds; public grants	1,151 ha of natural regeneration; a separate 175-ha peatland project	That all 88,406 ha owned have been restored or that all expenditure was personal
Lewis family / Alnoba	Family investment capital	Family land, conservation restrictions on part of it, Sawyer Park, conservation grants	Conservation; reported restoration	Family foundation; the exact breakdown of its own work is incomplete	524.53 acres in municipal records; at least 33.97 acres under restriction; US$1.607m to seven conservation recipients	That the entire property has been restored; that the reported 200+ protected acres are independently confirmed; that all of the foundation's own work is conservation work
Ted Turner	Media and ranching	Easements, land transfers, species and river projects	Conservation and restoration	Personal, foundation, corporate and public/partner funds	315,000 acres at Armendaris under easement; about 100 km of Cherry Creek; more than 50,000 trout	That all roughly 2m acres owned have been restored, or that Turner personally funded the entire outcome

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
M. C. Davis / Nokuse	Land, mineral rights and personal capital	Purchased former timber plantations; longleaf pine restoration; prescribed fire, hydrology, tortoises	Conservation and restoration	About US$90m in personal start-up funding; later foundation, government, partner and compensatory funding	About 54,000–55,000 acres; over 8m seedlings on roughly 24,000 acres; more than 6,000 tortoises released	That all 55,000 acres are fully restored; that all later spending was personal; that releases equal a self-sustaining population
Jack and Laura Dangermond	Esri	Funded a land purchase for TNC; restoration work is under way on particular areas	Conservation and local restoration	US$165m personal gift; subsequent funding mixed; some clean-up work mandatory	24,364 acres; 150 acres of oak work; invasive plant removal on 1,000–1,200 acres; 12–13 miles of stream	That the entire property has been restored or that the couple paid for all work

Person / family	Source of wealth	What was done for nature	Conservation / restoration / other	Whose money is documented	Scale	What cannot be claimed
Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin	Tetra Pak / Tetra Laval	Arcadia makes grants to conservation and restoration programmes	Conservation and restoration by recipients	Family foundation; projects have co-funding	About US$614m in conservation grants; 204,955 ha under work by recipients; about 1,490 km of river connectivity	That the family owns the land; that grants awarded equal actual expenditure or a completed outcome
Oppenheimer family / Tswalu	De Beers; diamond wealth	Expanded a private reserve on former livestock farms; rewilding and research	Conservation and continuing restoration	Family capital; also tourism, foundation, donors and carbon payments	About R120m to expand from 93,000 to 114,000 ha; current stated area about 118,000 ha	That all 118,000 ha have been restored; that all expenditure was personal; that this is restoration of a former diamond mine; that the land was transferred to the state

EVIDENTIARY APPENDIX

What can be seen without a ranking

1. In the extractive groups, private or family conservation actions are documented at least for the Luksic, Forrest and Melnichenko families, as well as Vladimir Potanin. A major family grant for climate research is documented for Dang Yanbao, but not a land project.
2. At extraction sites, almost all the expenditure we found was corporate or legally required.
3. Personal capital often initiates a land purchase or work, after which funding becomes mixed.
4. Conservation of existing nature occurs more often and is documented more clearly than full restoration of a degraded ecosystem.
5. No fully documented case was found in this sample of voluntary restoration of an owner’s own closed extraction site, using personal or family money beyond mandatory requirements.

FULL CASE FILES

Full case files. Group I

I-01. Germán Larrea and family

Participant: Germán Larrea Mota Velasco and family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Controlling family connection to Grupo México/Southern Copper; copper and other metals.

Personal funds: No significant personal conservation payment has been established.

Family funds: No separate family-funded land-conservation or ecological-restoration project has been established.

Family/private foundation: Fundación Grupo México is part of the corporate structure; its expenditure cannot be treated as the family's personal money.

Corporate expenditure: Ite remediation, corporate planting and Río Sonora spill remediation plan.

Public or third-party funding: In the key projects studied, the separation of all sources is not fully established.

Legally required expenditure: Ite's PAMA programme, mine closures and Río Sonora commitments are legally required expenditure by the companies responsible for those sites.

Voluntary expenditure: No separable voluntary corporate component has been established; no personal payment was found.

Conservation of existing nature: No significant personally or family-funded case has been established.

Ecological restoration: New wetland habitat emerged at Ite but residual contamination persisted; this is a corporate cleanup of pollution, not a proven return to the original ecosystem.

Area, where documented: No personally funded area has been established.

Amount, where documented: Grupo México's liability for Río Sonora is 1.5 billion pesos; the first payment of 500 million pesos is confirmed. This is not Larrea's personal expenditure.

Measurable ecological outcome: A partial outcome at Ite; for Río Sonora, complete remediation of the damage has not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Yes at corporate level for Ite and Río Sonora; no personal payment has been established.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Strong corporate and regulatory documentation; the personal payer and the transfer of the remaining 1 billion pesos have not been confirmed.

I-02. Iris Fontbona and the Luksic family

Participant: Iris Fontbona and the Luksic family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Copper; Antofagasta and other assets of the family group.

Personal funds: No direct personal payment by Fontbona has been established.

Family funds: The Parque Pirinel family conservation project is documented.

Family/private foundation: The family foundation manages Pirinel; the foundation's connection to family capital has been established.

Corporate expenditure: Antofagasta's mining expenditure is accounted for separately.

Public or third-party funding: Not established in sufficient detail to separate the sources within Pirinel's budget.

Legally required expenditure: Antofagasta's mine-closure and environmental expenditure is not treated as family philanthropy.

Voluntary expenditure: The family's Pirinel project is voluntary; the exact budget has not been disclosed.

Conservation of existing nature: Yes. The foundation reports 12,000 hectares of temperate rainforest under management and monitoring.

Ecological restoration: Not established. The principal purpose is to conserve the existing forest.

Area, where documented: 12,000 hectares are reported; 3,785 hectares are documented historically, but no cadastral summary for the entire 12,000 hectares was obtained.

Amount, where documented: Not established.

Measurable ecological outcome: Management and monitoring are documented; no independent long-term ecological dataset was obtained.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Pirinel is not a post-extraction site.

Quality of evidence / limitations: A positive family conservation case; gaps remain regarding title, price, budget and formal protection status.

I-03. Savitri Jindal and family

Participant: Savitri Jindal and various business branches of the family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Steel, iron ore, coal and other industrial assets.

Personal funds: No significant personal conservation payment has been established.

Family funds: A separate family land-conservation project has not been established.

Family/private foundation: The funds identified are connected to companies and corporate social responsibility; they are not recognised as personal family funds for the purposes of this study.

Corporate expenditure: WADI and other corporate programmes.

Public or third-party funding: Some corporate programmes may have partners; a complete breakdown is not required to conclude that no personal payment has been established.

Legally required expenditure: Expenditure required by Indian law for corporate social responsibility, together with the work ordered by the NGT at Dolvi; mine reclamation is a legally required expense for the site.

Voluntary expenditure: No separable voluntary personal or family component has been established.

Conservation of existing nature: No significant family land-conservation case has been established.

Ecological restoration: WADI is productive agroforestry, not a documented return to a natural ecosystem; at Dolvi, work on at least 15 hectares of mangroves and hydrology was ordered by the NGT.

Area, where documented: At least 15 hectares in the Dolvi order.

Amount, where documented: No personal or family amount has been established.

Measurable ecological outcome: The independent long-term outcome of the entire declared mangrove area has not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Mine reclamation is corporate and mandatory; Dolvi is an industrial site.

Quality of evidence / limitations: The evidence is sufficient to differentiate money but not sufficient to draw a strong negative conclusion about post-closure activities.

I-04. Zheng Shuliang and family

Participant: Zheng Shuliang and family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Aluminium and bauxite; China Hongqiao / SMB.

Personal funds: Not established.

Family funds: No family funding has been established for the land-conservation project.

Family/private foundation: The foundation is described as a family foundation but was funded largely by the company; its funds are therefore not counted as having a documented family origin.

Corporate expenditure: Shandong Hongqiao and SMB fund environmental measures.

Public or third-party funding: SMB is a consortium; the participants' contributions to Dabiss are not disclosed separately.

Legally required expenditure: Under Guinea's Mining Code, rehabilitation of the disturbed land is a legally required corporate expense for the site.

Voluntary expenditure: No personal or family component has been established.

Conservation of existing nature: Not established.

Ecological restoration: Planting of 10,000 plants began across a reported 400 hectares of the exhausted Dabiss plateau; a completed outcome has not been established.

Area, where documented: 400 ha of the declared project, not 400 ha of proven restored ecosystem.

Amount, where documented: Not established.

Measurable ecological outcome: The baseline condition, plant survival and long-term outcome have not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Yes; this is corporate rehabilitation of an SMB post-mining site.

Quality of evidence / limitations: A good site-specific documentary trail, but the expenditure is legally required and corporate; there is no personal payer.

I-05. Lakshmi Mittal and family

Participant: Lakshmi Mittal and family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Steel and iron ore; ArcelorMittal; a coal business was sold previously.

Personal funds: No significant personal payment for land conservation has been established.

Family funds: Family support for climate research is stated, but the amount and origin of funds are not fully established.

Family/private foundation: No major conservation land project owned by the foundation has been documented.

Corporate expenditure: ArcelorMittal reef projects, fish passages and environmental pilot projects.

Public or third-party funding: Individual projects have partners and may include in-kind compensation.

Legally required expenditure: The company's obligations to restore sites and work with tailings ponds are mandatory expenses for the facilities.

Voluntary expenditure: Some corporate pilot projects may be voluntary, but they do not constitute family expenditure.

Conservation of existing nature: No personal or family land-conservation case has been established.

Ecological restoration: Individual corporate projects exist; no completed family-funded project following mine closure was found.

Area, where documented: No area funded with personal or family money has been established.

Amount, where documented: The company has disclosed approximately US$1.309 billion in site-restoration obligations; these are corporate obligations, not personal or family expenditure.

Measurable ecological outcome: Limited outcomes for individual pilots; no overall multi-component outcome has been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Thabazimbi is undergoing closure and transfer; for Sherman, the complete chain of ownership and responsibility still needs to be established.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Sufficient to exclude personal attribution, but insufficient for a general negative conclusion.

I-06. Gina Rinehart and family

Participant: Gina Rinehart and family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Iron ore; Hancock Prospecting / Roy Hill / Atlas.

Personal funds: No direct personal payment for a land-conservation project has been established.

Family funds: A foundation exists, but no major documented conservation project has been established.

Family/private foundation: The foundation exists, but the origin of its funds and its environmental impact have not been fully established.

Corporate expenditure: Roy Hill and Atlas will pay for site remediation and monitoring.

Public or third-party funding: No significant public or third-party component has been established for the personal-funding case.

Legally required expenditure: Phased rehabilitation of disturbed land and closure of Atlas / Roy Hill sites are legally required corporate expenditure.

Voluntary expenditure: The offer to exchange land for access to water remained conditional; no voluntary family step after fulfilment of the obligations was found.

Conservation of existing nature: No completed family-funded conservation case has been established.

Ecological restoration: Rehabilitation work has been documented at the closed Pardoo, Mt Dove, Abydos and Wodgina sites.

Area, where documented: A final area measured according to comparable criteria has not been established.

Amount, where documented: No personal amount has been established.

Measurable ecological outcome: Work and monitoring are documented, but the final termination of rights and the complete condition of all sites have not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Yes at corporate level; Atlas carried out the principal work in 2013–2017, before Hancock acquired it in 2018.

Quality of evidence / limitations: The site life cycle is well documented; any negative conclusion about the family is limited by the change of ownership and the mandatory nature of the work.

I-07. Yu Yong

Participant: Yu Yong.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Copper, cobalt and other metals; CMOC.

Personal funds: Not established.

Family funds: Not established.

Family/private foundation: No significant conservation foundation has been established.

Corporate expenditure: CMOC funds restoration and biodiversity conservation efforts.

Public or third-party funding: Not separately identified for every project.

Legally required expenditure: The principal reclamation work is carried out at operating sites at the companies' expense; a complete breakdown of the funding sources has not been established.

Voluntary expenditure: No separable personal component has been established; any voluntary corporate component does not alter the conclusion concerning personal funds.

Conservation of existing nature: No personally or family-funded case has been established.

Ecological restoration: The evidence documents 121 hectares of corporate rehabilitation, work with plants adapted to copper-rich soils, and the Shangfanggou project; complete restoration of the original ecosystem has not been established.

Area, where documented: 121 hectares of corporate reclamation.

Amount, where documented: No personal amount has been established.

Measurable ecological outcome: No independent multi-component outcome has been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Yes for operating corporate sites; Northparkes was sold before closure.

Quality of evidence / limitations: The principal sites are operating; no closed site with completed mandatory work followed by voluntary restoration was found.

I-08. Dang Yanbao

Participant: Dang Yanbao.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Baofeng coal and related industrial businesses.

Personal funds: No direct personal payment for a land-conservation project has been established.

Family funds: A 100 million yuan family grant for climate research.

Family/private foundation: A large research grant is documented; the foundation's involvement in land conservation or ecological restoration has not been established.

Corporate expenditure: The Ecological Ranch and mine operations are funded through corporate expenditure.

Public or third-party funding: Sources of blended ranch financing are not segregated.

Legally required expenditure: Maliantai, Red Four and Siguquan are operating sites where the work is a corporate obligation; 96.318 million yuan is a reserve, not a completed outcome.

Voluntary expenditure: The family climate grant is voluntary; the corporate ranch combines environmental and commercial functions.

Conservation of existing nature: Not established.

Ecological restoration: The 960.55-mu Maliantai project is mandatory rehabilitation at an operating mine; the 160,000-mu ranch cannot be treated as a restored ecosystem.

Area, where documented: 960.55 mu (64.04 hectares) for one mandatory project; 160,000 mu is the ranch area, not a documented area of ecological restoration.

Amount, where documented: A 100 million yuan family grant; a 96.318 million yuan corporate reserve.

Measurable ecological outcome: An independent long-term outcome has not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Yes at corporate level, but the sites remain in operation.

Quality of evidence / limitations: The current regulatory footprint is well documented; the test for voluntary post-closure action is not applicable.

I-09. Andrew and Nicola Forrest

Participant: Andrew and Nicola Forrest.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Iron ore; Fortescue.

Personal funds: The transfer of family assets to Minderoo is documented; direct personal expenditure on each project is not always separated.

Family funds: 220 million shares, valued upon transfer at approximately A$4.928 billion, were transferred into the family's philanthropic structure.

Family/private foundation: The family origins of the Minderoo Foundation's capital are well documented; the fund also uses partner financing.

Corporate expenditure: Site closure, phased rehabilitation of disturbed land and Fortescue decarbonisation are accounted for separately.

Public or third-party funding: Minderoo conservation projects often use mixed funding; Swan–Canning was not funded solely by the foundation.

Legally required expenditure: Land rehabilitation at Fortescue sites is a legal obligation of the company.

Voluntary expenditure: The reported A$170 million in investment in ocean initiatives forms a voluntary mixed-finance portfolio rather than a single green restoration budget.

Conservation of existing nature: No large personally funded land reserve has been established; marine conservation and scientific programmes are documented.

Ecological restoration: At Swan–Canning, the project covers 6 hectares; the original mussel target has not been fully achieved, but other living habitat has developed.

Area, where documented: 6 hectares at Swan–Canning.

Amount, where documented: A$170 million for a portfolio of ocean initiatives; the share attributable to a specific ecological-restoration project has not been separated.

Measurable ecological outcome: Structural living habitat has been created, but the project has not achieved all of the original biological objectives.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No. For Nullagine, the evidence does not permit a complete assessment of post-closure action.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Strong evidence of family capital and a real project; not all outcomes of a mixed-funded project can be attributed to the family.

I-10. Low Tuck Kwong

Participant: Low Tuck Kwong.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Coal; Bayan Resources.

Personal funds: No significant personal payment for land conservation has been established.

Family funds: No direct family conservation expenditure has been established.

Family/private foundation: A large private foundation exists, but a significant land conservation or ecological restoration project has not been identified.

Corporate expenditure: Bayan's environmental expenditure.

Public or third-party funding: No public or third-party funding identified establishes personal attribution.

Legally required expenditure: Bayan's ongoing reclamation is legally required corporate expenditure; a complete breakdown has not been established.

Voluntary expenditure: No personal or family conservation project was identified.

Conservation of existing nature: No significant personally funded case has been established.

Ecological restoration: Operations at Mamahak ceased long ago, but permanent closure of the site has not been established; BKL, MEL and MBE were exploration rights, not closed mines.

Area, where documented: The 7,000-hectare BKL area cannot be treated as land disturbed or restored by mining.

Amount, where documented: US$10 million in the corporate-funding category cannot be considered personal money.

Measurable ecological outcome: An independent outcome has not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: There is a corporate connection, but no suitable site at which closure has been completed.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Mamahak's closure status and final relinquishment have not been established; a negative conclusion about post-closure action would not be justified.

FULL CASE FILES

Full case files. Group II

II-01. Andrey and Alexandra Melnichenko

Participant: Andrey and Alexandra Melnichenko / family group.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Coal and fertilisers; family assets, historically including SUEK.

Personal funds: Direct personal payments to the conservation project are not separately disclosed.

Family funds: Support for Pleistocene Park is channelled through a foundation connected to the family; the source of each payment is not disclosed.

Family/private foundation: A family-related foundation entered into a ten-year agreement and financed the purchase and transportation of the animals; the origin of each payment is not disclosed.

Corporate expenditure: The mining companies' environmental programmes and reclamation expenditure are accounted for separately.

Public or third-party funding: The park land is state-owned; the project has other donors.

Legally required expenditure: Mothballing and reclamation at SUEK sites are legally required corporate expenditure.

Voluntary expenditure: Support for the park is voluntary, but the exact amount is not established.

Conservation of existing nature: Not the principal documented outcome.

Ecological restoration: A long-term experiment to reintroduce large herbivores and restore ecological relationships; local changes are documented, but complete ecosystem restoration has not been established.

Area, where documented: The currently managed area is about 20 km²; 150 km² is a plan, not an achieved result.

Amount, where documented: Not established.

Measurable ecological outcome: Changes in vegetation and soils are reported in selected scientific studies; attribution and scale require caution.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No. Polysayevskaya is undergoing mothballing and mandatory works; no certificate confirming their completion was found.

Quality of evidence / limitations: A positive off-site conservation case; continued support after 2024 and the exact amount paid have not been established.

II-02. Albert Avdolyan

Participant: Albert Avdolyan.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Coal; the Elga project.

Personal funds: No significant personal conservation payment has been established.

Family funds: No conservation project has been established.

Family/private foundation: There is a large private foundation, but its documented activities are social and educational.

Corporate expenditure: Elgaugol's environmental expenditure.

Public or third-party funding: Not examined separately beyond the limits required for this case.

Legally required expenditure: Measures at Elga sites primarily constitute legally required corporate expenditure.

Voluntary expenditure: No personal conservation expenditure found.

Conservation of existing nature: Not established.

Ecological restoration: No personally funded ecological restoration has been established.

Area, where documented: No personally funded area has been established.

Amount, where documented: No personal amount has been established.

Measurable ecological outcome: No outcome has been established for a personally funded project.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Elga is operating and expanding; no closed site has been established.

Quality of evidence / limitations: A negative finding about post-closure action is not applicable; sold assets would require separate chains of ownership and responsibility to be established.

II-03. Alexander Isaev

Participant: Alexander Isaev.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Coal; the Elga project.

Personal funds: No conservation payment has been established.

Family funds: Not established.

Family/private foundation: Membership on the board of trustees does not demonstrate personal payment.

Corporate expenditure: The Elga case overlaps with Avdolyan's and is not counted twice in the matrix.

Public or third-party funding: Not established as a personal contribution.

Legally required expenditure: Environmental measures at the operating project are treated as legally required corporate expenditure for the site.

Voluntary expenditure: Not established.

Conservation of existing nature: Not established.

Ecological restoration: No personally funded ecological restoration has been established.

Area, where documented: Not established.

Amount, where documented: Not established.

Measurable ecological outcome: Not established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Elga is operating; the site has not reached the post-closure stage.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Evidence is insufficient for personal attribution or negative conclusion.

II-04. Oleg Misevra

Participant: Oleg Misevra.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Coal; East Mining Company / Sakhalin assets.

Personal funds: Not established.

Family funds: Not established.

Family/private foundation: No significant conservation foundation has been established.

Corporate expenditure: WMC measures at the existing Solntsevsky open-pit mine and the Yellow River.

Public or third-party funding: Udarnovskaya had mixed ownership, including a regional government share.

Legally required expenditure: Mothballing, flooding, sealing and methane monitoring at Udarnovskaya are treated as mandatory site-safety work.

Voluntary expenditure: No voluntary personal step after completion of the mandatory work was found.

Conservation of existing nature: Not established.

Ecological restoration: Not established; mine mothballing is not the same as ecological restoration.

Area, where documented: Not established.

Amount, where documented: No personal amount has been established.

Measurable ecological outcome: Safety indicators are available; restoration of soil, water and ecological communities has not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: The associated entity held 45.98% of Udarnovskaya, but did not have sole control; the operator was later liquidated.

Quality of evidence / limitations: This is a well-documented closed site, but the chain of responsibility is incomplete and no personal payment has been established.

II-05. Anatoly Skurov

Participant: Anatoly Skurov.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Coal; the Uvalnaya mine and historically related assets.

Personal funds: Not established.

Family funds: Not established.

Family/private foundation: No significant conservation foundation has been established.

Corporate expenditure: Support for the reserve and work at the site are funded through the company.

Public or third-party funding: No personally funded component has been established.

Legally required expenditure: Reclamation of the dump of an active mine is a mandatory expense of the enterprise.

Voluntary expenditure: Corporate support is documented; personal support is not.

Conservation of existing nature: Corporate support for the reserve; no personal attribution has been established.

Ecological restoration: The waste-dump plan is not a documented completed outcome.

Area, where documented: No personally funded area has been established.

Amount, where documented: No personal amount has been established.

Measurable ecological outcome: Not established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Uvalnaya is operating; the test for voluntary post-closure action is not applicable.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Among Sibuglemet's historical assets, no suitable site with clearly documented current responsibility was identified.

II-06. Alexey Mordashov and family

Participant: Alexey Mordashov and family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Steel, iron ore and gold; Severstal / Nordgold.

Personal funds: Direct conservation funding has not been established.

Family funds: Not established.

Family/private foundation: Participation in the management of a foundation does not establish that a personal donation was made.

Corporate expenditure: Environmental expenditure by Severstal and Nordgold.

Public or third-party funding: Sources are not separated for individual sites, but no personal payer is identified in any case.

Legally required expenditure: Closure and reclamation of the Baumansky quarry are among the company's obligations for the site.

Voluntary expenditure: No personal or family component was found.

Conservation of existing nature: No personally funded conservation case has been established.

Ecological restoration: At the Baumansky quarry, technical work and a future biological stage are planned; the outcome has not yet been achieved.

Area, where documented: 205.7 hectares in the corporate plan.

Amount, where documented: 9.4 billion roubles in Severstal environmental expenditure; it cannot be treated as personal money.

Measurable ecological outcome: The final outcome of the Bauman site has not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Yes at corporate level; production ended in 2010, and mandatory work is planned for 2025–2027. Zun-Kholba and Irokinda were sold before closure.

Quality of evidence / limitations: The closure sequence at the Baumansky site is well documented, but mandatory work is still in progress; a voluntary phase after completion of that work cannot yet be verified.

II-07. Vladimir Potanin

Participant: Vladimir Potanin.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Nickel, copper and other metals; Nornickel.

Personal funds: Private capital was contributed to the foundation; a separate contribution of 10 million roubles to the environmental endowment has been documented.

Family funds: Not separated from personal capital.

Family/private foundation: The private origins of the Potanin Foundation's capital are well documented.

Corporate expenditure: Nornickel’s clean-up, compensation and environmental programmes are considered separately.

Public or third-party funding: Volunteer and partnership programmes in protected areas use mixed funding.

Legally required expenditure: Spill clean-up and work at company sites are not personal philanthropy.

Voluntary expenditure: The fund supports protected natural areas and infrastructure.

Conservation of existing nature: Yes. The 2025 season involved 26 protected natural areas.

Ecological restoration: Major ecosystem restoration through the fund has not been established.

Area, where documented: No single area attributable to the foundation has been established.

Amount, where documented: 10 million roubles for the environmental endowment; the foundation’s total endowment of about 100 billion roubles cannot be treated as a conservation budget.

Measurable ecological outcome: Specific infrastructure and volunteer projects have been completed; the long-term ecosystem effect has not been measured.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No; no suitable mine at which closure was fully completed has been established.

Quality of evidence / limitations: A positive privately funded case is well documented, but its scale cannot be conflated with Nornickel’s corporate expenditure.

II-08. Vagit Alekperov

Participant: Vagit Alekperov.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Oil and gas; LUKOIL.

Personal funds: No conservation payment has been established.

Family funds: Not established.

Family/private foundation: Private philanthropy is documented in other fields; no significant conservation project was found.

Corporate expenditure: LUKOIL’s multi-year programme in Komi.

Public or third-party funding: Some of the pollution was inherited from previous subsoil users; the full funding structure has not been established.

Legally required expenditure: Elimination of pollution, liquidation of hazardous facilities and reclamation are classified as corporate mandatory expenses; a complete breakdown of the sources of funds has not been established.

Voluntary expenditure: A separable voluntary corporate component is not fully established; no personal payment was found.

Conservation of existing nature: No personally funded case has been established.

Ecological restoration: Oil pollution has decreased and vegetation has formed; the original tundra vegetation has not returned.

Area, where documented: More than 1,250–1,300 hectares of corporate reclamation, according to different final reports.

Amount, where documented: More than 4.6 billion roubles for the overall corporate programme; this is neither the cost of ecological restoration at one site nor personal money.

Measurable ecological outcome: Independent 12-year monitoring showed a 55–90% decrease in oil contamination and differences between the resulting communities and the background tundra.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Some areas are connected to LUKOIL, while others were inherited from previous operators; no closed site has been identified where mandatory work was completed and followed by voluntary restoration.

Quality of evidence / limitations: This is one of the best documented corporate examples of pollution remediation, but is not a personal environmental investment.

II-09. Leonid Mikhelson and family

Participant: Leonid Mikhelson and family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Gas and petrochemicals; NOVATEK / SIBUR.

Personal funds: No significant conservation payment has been established.

Family funds: Not established.

Family/private foundation: Private funding has been documented for culture, but not for nature conservation.

Corporate expenditure: “Healthy Tundra”, reclamation and reforestation of companies.

Public or third-party funding: Other organisations may participate; this does not establish personal attribution.

Legally required expenditure: At the end of 2025, asset-retirement obligations amounted to 4.1 billion roubles; reforestation addresses impacts on forest land.

Voluntary expenditure: "Healthy Tundra" includes elements of corporate environmental restoration, but is not a personal project.

Conservation of existing nature: No personally funded case has been established.

Ecological restoration: Work with native plants in selected tundra areas; the cumulative area and long-term outcome have not been disclosed.

Area, where documented: In 2024, the company reported 174 hectares of reclamation and 293 hectares of reforestation.

Amount, where documented: 4.1 billion roubles in corporate liabilities, not personal expenditure.

Measurable ecological outcome: The independent long-term Healthy Tundra outcome has not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Yes at corporate level, but the principal assets remain operational; Yamal LNG has not been decommissioned.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Strong corporate financial reporting; there is no closed site and no personal payer.

II-10. Vladimir Lisin

Participant: Vladimir Lisin.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Steel, iron ore and limestone; NLMK / Stoilensky GOK / Stagdok.

Personal funds: No significant conservation payment has been established.

Family funds: Not established.

Family/private foundation: Mercy is funded primarily by corporate entities and is not counted as personal funding.

Corporate expenditure: Reclamation of NLMK and Stagdok sites.

Public or third-party funding: No public or third-party funding identified establishes personal attribution.

Legally required expenditure: Local reclamation of waste areas within operating sites is legally required corporate expenditure.

Voluntary expenditure: No voluntary personal project was found.

Conservation of existing nature: No personally funded conservation case has been established.

Ecological restoration: A 21-hectare clay quarry and other areas were reclaimed with corporate funds; restoration of the original ecosystem has not been established.

Area, where documented: 21 hectares at one specific corporate site; other areas are not automatically added to this figure.

Amount, where documented: 150 million roubles for a corporate project; this cannot be treated as a personal contribution.

Measurable ecological outcome: An independent multi-component outcome has not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: Yes at corporate level, but Stoilensky GOK is operating and has a long reserve horizon.

Quality of evidence / limitations: The test for voluntary post-closure action is not applicable; current ownership interests and personal expenditure have not been established.

FULL CASE FILES

Full case files. Group III

This group was intentionally selected on the basis of documented conservation activity. It illustrates types of action and evidence; it cannot be compared statistically with Groups I and II as a measure of how frequently wealthy people engage in conservation.

III-01. Tim Sweeney

Participant: Tim Sweeney.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Epic Games; no connection between the source of wealth and resource extraction has been established.

Personal funds: Personal purchases, donations and below-market land sales are documented.

Family funds: No separate family-funding category has been established.

Family/private foundation: Not the primary mechanism for the transactions examined.

Corporate expenditure: Epic Games expenses were not used as evidence of Sweeney's land activities.

Public or third-party funding: The conservancy's subsequent purchase of Belview Mountain used mixed funding.

Legally required expenditure: Not established as the basis for the completed transfers.

Voluntary expenditure: Purchases and transfers are voluntary.

Conservation of existing nature: Yes; South Yellow Mountain and Falkland have been placed under permanent protection.

Ecological restoration: More than 70,000 hybrid American chestnuts have been planted on South Yellow Mountain, but the payer has not been identified; about 20 acres formerly used for mining equipment at Belview are regenerating naturally.

Area, where documented: The conservative minimum for completed direct transfers is 15,368 acres.

Amount, where documented: The full total of personal expenses has not been established; the prices of individual transactions are known.

Measurable ecological outcome: Permanent conservation of 7,500 acres at South Yellow Mountain and 7,369 acres at Falkland; the results of American chestnut planting and restoration work require separate attribution.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No; the source of wealth is not extractive.

Quality of evidence / limitations: The land-transaction chain is well documented; the record of purchases, prices and long-term management arrangements is incomplete.

III-02. Hansjörg Wyss

Participant: Hansjörg Wyss.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Synthes / medical technology; no connection to mining has been established.

Personal funds: Two personal contributions to the foundation totalling US$1.235 billion in 2012 are documented, as is the personal land-transaction chain at Saguaro.

Family funds: Not separated from personal funds.

Family/private foundation: The Wyss Foundation is a large private foundation, but projects may have partners and other money.

Corporate expenditure: Not the main mechanism in the conservation cases examined.

Public or third-party funding: Significant in the Campaign for Nature and land projects; the entire outcome cannot be attributed to Wyss.

Legally required expenditure: Not established for the principal positive cases.

Voluntary expenditure: Yes, large personal contributions and foundation grants.

Conservation of existing nature: 282 acres personally purchased and donated to Saguaro National Park; 6,700 hectares transferred by the Carpathia Foundation.

Ecological restoration: Carpathia documents planting, management of monocultures, erosion control and stream restoration; Wyss's specific share of those costs has not been identified.

Area, where documented: 282 acres in the personal transaction chain; a 6,700-hectare transfer by the Carpathia Foundation; wider partnership areas are not attributed to a single donor.

Amount, where documented: Personal contributions of US$1.235 billion; in 2024 the foundation paid US$222.645 million in grants, about 41% of which it classified as environmental or conservation-related.

Measurable ecological outcome: Land transfers and specific works are documented; there is no single independent measure of the campaign's overall outcome.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Tax documents support amounts well; promised funds must be distinguished from those actually paid, and Wyss money must be distinguished from partners' money.

III-03. Douglas and Kristine Tompkins

Participant: Douglas and Kristine Tompkins.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: The North Face / Esprit; no connection to mining has been established.

Personal funds: Substantial initial personal contributions are documented; an external valuation of more than US$250 million requires cautious attribution.

Family funds: Family funding is documented.

Family/private foundation: Conservación Patagónica and Tompkins Conservation also used third-party donors.

Corporate expenditure: Not a primary source.

Public or third-party funding: States added land and adopted long-term management; the non-profits had other donors.

Legally required expenditure: Not the basis of the principal projects.

Voluntary expenditure: Yes, purchase, management, restoration and transfer of land.

Conservation of existing nature: Yes; large areas in Chile and Argentina.

Ecological restoration: Chacabuco is a former ranch undergoing restoration; in Iberá, the return and reproduction of species have been documented.

Area, where documented: Chile accepted 407,625 hectares of private land; Pumalín accounts for 293,338 hectares. The resulting 4.52-million-hectare network cannot be treated as a gift from the family because it also included state and previously protected land.

Amount, where documented: No single reliable personal amount has been established; more than US$250 million is an external estimate.

Measurable ecological outcome: Reproducing populations of selected reintroduced species; full ecosystem restoration has not been established.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Very strong transfer documents; money from family and outside donors is not always divided among projects.

III-04. Anders and Anne Holch Povlsen

Participant: Anders and Anne Holch Povlsen.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Bestseller and investments; no connection to mining has been established.

Personal funds: The exact direct personal amount has not been established.

Family funds: Family control of the land and WildLand is documented.

Family/private foundation: The principal mechanism is family-controlled WildLand, which combines land ownership, business and conservation.

Corporate expenditure: WildLand's expenses cannot automatically be considered personal, although the company is family controlled.

Public or third-party funding: Public grants, including Peatland ACTION, are documented.

Legally required expenditure: For the main Glenfeshie restoration project, these are not identified as a qualifying source.

Voluntary expenditure: Yes. This is a long-term family conservation effort, but the project is not financed solely from personal funds.

Conservation of existing nature: Yes, large private lands are managed for conservation purposes.

Ecological restoration: Natural forest regeneration following reduced deer pressure; peatland restoration work.

Area, where documented: Across 1,151 hectares of previously treeless surveyed land, a transition to regenerating woodland was recorded; work on 175 hectares of peatland was supported by the Peatland ACTION programme. The 88,406 hectares of property are not equivalent to the area under ecological restoration.

Amount, where documented: Not established separately for personal, corporate and public funds.

Measurable ecological outcome: Peer-reviewed evidence of natural regeneration at Glenfeshie.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Strong environmental outcome; financial categories and the permanent legal regime of the entire land are not fully established.

III-05. Lewis family / Alnoba

Participant: Alan and Harriet Lewis, Lewis/Alnoba family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Family investment capital; no connection to mining has been established.

Personal funds: Individual personal payments have not been fully disclosed.

Family funds: The family's capitalisation of the foundation is confirmed by tax documents.

Family/private foundation: The family origins of the Alnoba Lewis Family Foundation's capital are documented; the foundation also receives other income, so each dollar cannot automatically be attributed to one family member.

Corporate expenditure: Not the main mechanism of the case.

Public or third-party funding: Grantees may use mixed funding; Sawyer Park was transferred to the city.

Legally required expenditure: Not established as the basis for Alnoba’s environmental management.

Voluntary expenditure: Yes, family ownership, management and grants; in the tax form for 2024, all grants are classified under the general-purpose category `GENERAL`.

Conservation of existing nature: A conservation restriction covering at least 33.97 acres is independently documented; more than 200 acres are claimed.

Ecological restoration: The account of the former dump, ponds, forest and planting is supported in part by the organisation’s own description; the independent chain of evidence is incomplete.

Area, where documented: A 2020 municipal record lists 524.53 acres held by the foundation or its predecessor; about 600 acres are now claimed.

Amount, where documented: The public list records US$1.607 million for seven environmental recipients; in 2024, recipients with a broad environmental or climate profile received US$485,000. These amounts are not the cost of restoring the Alnoba land.

Measurable ecological outcome: Protection of part of the land and long-term management are documented; no independent comparison of ecosystem condition before and after the work was obtained.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Tax and municipal records provide a strong basis; gaps remain in information about all environmental restrictions, the history of the landfill and the purpose of grants. Natalia's personal presence is a separate primary author's line, and not a replacement for independent verification.

III-06. Ted Turner and family

Participant: Ted Turner and family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Media, private ranches and companies; mining was not the source of the wealth examined.

Personal funds: Land purchases involved personal funds, but the total personal amount has not been established.

Family funds: Family ownership of the ranch is documented.

Family/private foundation: The family nature of the Turner Foundation is confirmed.

Corporate expenditure: Turner Enterprises, Livestock and Tourism fund part of the management.

Public or third-party funding: Projects involve the REPI government programme, USFWS and other partners.

Legally required expenditure: Not established as the basis for the principal species-recovery and restoration projects.

Voluntary expenditure: Yes. Turner invests his own funds, but the projects are not financed solely from his personal funds.

Conservation of existing nature: Approximately 2 million acres are owned, but a permanent conservation easement is documented for 315,000 acres at Armendaris; 79,292 acres at McGinley were donated to a non-profit institute.

Ecological restoration: Cherry Creek, desert bighorn and Bolson tortoise; the latter remains a long experiment.

Area, where documented: Legally protected or transferred areas are specified above; the entire 2 million acres cannot be treated as restored.

Amount, where documented: The total personal amount has not been established.

Measurable ecological outcome: Approximately 100 kilometres of Cherry Creek and more than 50,000 native trout; outcomes are documented for individual species.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Strong site-specific outcomes; mixed funding and different legal regimes apply across the land.

III-07. M. C. Davis / Nokuse

Participant: M. C. Davis / Nokuse.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Gambling, followed by land and mineral-rights transactions; participation in extraction has not been established.

Personal funds: About US$90 million for the purchase of approximately 54,000 acres, according to an independent source.

Family funds: Not established separately.

Family/private foundation: Nokuse's later structure uses a foundation and partnerships.

Corporate expenditure: Not the primary source of starting a project.

Public or third-party funding: Public and foundation money, as well as a compensatory funding model, entered the project later.

Legally required expenditure: Compensatory projects are separate from the original personal purchase.

Voluntary expenditure: The initial personal contribution is documented; subsequent financing is not limited to personal funds.

Conservation of existing nature: Surviving ecosystems, a wildlife corridor and conservation easements.

Ecological restoration: Controlled fire, land cover and hydrological restoration are applied to former agricultural lands and forest plantations.

Area, where documented: About 48,000 acres in 2011 and about 55,000 acres now; more than 8 million seedlings planted across approximately 24,000 acres. These figures describe different measures and must not be added together.

Amount, where documented: About US$90 million in initial personal capital.

Measurable ecological outcome: More than 6,000 tortoises relocated; reforestation is documented, but complete restoration of all 55,000 acres is not.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No extraction of the participant's own has been established.

Quality of evidence / limitations: One of the strongest cases of personal start-up capital; the later financial and landholding structure is mixed.

III-08. Jack and Laura Dangermond

Participant: Jack and Laura Dangermond.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Esri; no connection to mining has been established.

Personal funds: US$165 million fully paid for the purchase of the ranch.

Family funds: The purchase was paid for by the family; the subsequent foundation also has family origins.

Family/private foundation: The family fund supports the work, but TNC's budget is mixed.

Corporate expenditure: Esri is not automatically treated as the payer.

Public or third-party funding: TNC and partners fund management and restoration work; 36 acres transferred to county parkland.

Legally required expenditure: Some oak-habitat restoration work was required by regulation.

Voluntary expenditure: The purchase for TNC was a substantial voluntary personal contribution; subsequent work uses mixed funding.

Conservation of existing nature: TNC acquired full ownership of 24,364 acres.

Ecological restoration: Work on 150 acres of oak habitat, removal of invasive plants across 1,000–1,200 acres, and restoration of 12–13 miles of open channel.

Area, where documented: 24,364 acres conserved; areas under restoration are reported separately and are not added to the total property area.

Amount, where documented: US$165 million personal purchase.

Measurable ecological outcome: Early black abalone survival and stream improvement; sustainable recovery of populations has not yet been proven.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No.

Quality of evidence / limitations: The chain of payment and title is very strong; subsequent expenditure must be separated from the legally required component.

III-09. Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin / Arcadia

Participant: Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin / Arcadia.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Tetra Pak/Tetra Laval family wealth; no mining connection has been established.

Personal funds: Direct personal expenditure has not been calculated separately.

Family funds: Family trusts are a source of philanthropic capital.

Family/private foundation: The family origins of the Arcadia Philanthropic Trust are well documented.

Corporate expenditure: Not a primary source.

Public or third-party funding: Recipient co-funding is significant; the land belongs to the recipients or to governments.

Legally required expenditure: Not established as the basis for Arcadia's portfolio.

Voluntary expenditure: Large voluntary grants; the work is funded through multiple recipient organisations.

Conservation of existing nature: Through grants, endowments and legal mechanisms.

Ecological restoration: Through recipient programmes including ELSP and Open Rivers.

Area, where documented: 204,955 hectares are under restoration in the ELSP programme; this is the recipients' programme area, not family property.

Amount, where documented: About US$614 million in environmental grants in the compiled register; grants awarded must be distinguished from amounts actually paid.

Measurable ecological outcome: More than 100 river barriers removed and approximately 1,490 kilometres of river connectivity restored through the Open Rivers Programme.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: No.

Quality of evidence / limitations: Strong grant portfolio; trust reporting, double counting and independent totals of the entire portfolio require caution.

III-10. Oppenheimer family / Tswalu

Participant: Oppenheimer/Tswalu family.

Source of wealth / connection to extractive business: Historic family wealth from De Beers and diamonds.

Personal funds: Substantial family capital used to acquire and expand the property is documented.

Family funds: Family capital is documented; subsequent expenditure combines business and foundation funding.

Family/private foundation: Tswalu Foundation supports research and accepts donations.

Corporate expenditure: Tourism and reserve management create a separate operating source of funding.

Public or third-party funding: Third-party donations and partners are involved.

Legally required expenditure: Not identified as the primary source of restoration of former cattle-ranch land.

Voluntary expenditure: The family's acquisition and management of the land are voluntary; the project is not financed solely from documented personal funds.

Conservation of existing nature: The land has official private nature-reserve status.

Ecological restoration: Restoration of natural processes continues on former livestock farms: fences are removed, water regimes are changed, species are managed.

Area, where documented: Expansion from approximately 93,000 to 114,000 hectares; the current reported area is about 118,000 hectares.

Amount, where documented: Approximately R120 million for one expansion phase; current family, tourism and operating expenditure is not separated.

Measurable ecological outcome: Studies document both improvement and degradation, as well as the need for intensive management; carbon credits create a commercial revenue stream.

Connection to the participant's own extraction site: The capital is historically connected to mining, but Tswalu is former cattle-ranch land, not a De Beers extraction site.

Quality of evidence / limitations: A strong family conservation case; title records, dates of protection status and the current funding structure have not been fully established.

EVIDENTIARY APPENDIX

Post-mining audit

Question tested

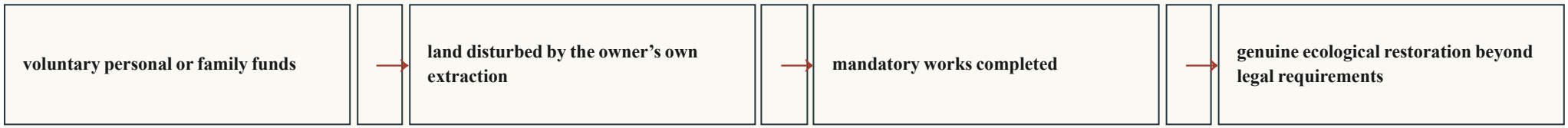
Is there a documented case in the assembled sample in which an owner of extractive capital voluntarily used **personal or family funds**, beyond legal requirements, for genuine ecological restoration of land disturbed by **that owner's own extraction**?

Threshold for inclusion in a negative test

The absence of voluntary restoration is taken into account only when the following are simultaneously established:

1. industrial production at a specific site has been discontinued;
2. a connection between the participant and the operator can be established for the relevant period;
3. mandatory clean-up, reclamation or remediation has been completed, or can be documented separately from a later voluntary action;
4. thereafter there was a separate opportunity to fund ecological restoration;
5. a search was conducted for a personal or family payment and for an ecological outcome.

If at least one link is not established, the case is not considered negative evidence against the participant.



Group I — global owners of extractive capital

Participant	Site examined and stage	Ownership/responsibility	Mandatory framework and actual condition	Voluntary personal/family action beyond requirements	Evidential conclusion
Germán Larrea and family	Ite, Peru: old mine tailings and remediation work. Río Sonora concerns the consequences of an accidental spill, not a closed mine	Grupo México / Southern Copper; the corporate connection is established	The company carried out the PAMA programme and pollution remediation; new wetland habitat was created, but residual contamination remained. The Río Sonora response is a corporate obligation	Not found	Corporate remediation and a partial ecological outcome are documented, but neither Larrea's personal funds nor a separate voluntary restoration step after completion of the obligations has been established
Iris Fontbona / Luksic family	Parque Pirinel conserves existing forest; it is not a post-mining site. No relevant closed site with a separable voluntary step was identified within the extractive-business connection examined	The family's connection to Antofagasta and the family foundation is established	Antofagasta's corporate mine-closure expenditure is not attributed automatically to the family	Not found on the family's own former extraction site	The family provides a positive example of conservation through a foundation, but Pirinel is not restoration of land disturbed by the family's own extraction

Participant	Site examined and stage	Ownership/responsibility	Mandatory framework and actual condition	Voluntary personal/family action beyond requirements	Evidential conclusion
Savitri Jindal and family	Operating extraction sites; Dolvi is an industrial site where work on mangroves and hydrology was ordered by the NGT	Several corporate branches of the family; no personal payment has been established	Companies pay for the corporate social programmes and site work; some measures are mandatory	Not found	There is no relevant completed site on which to base a strong negative conclusion; the work identified cannot be treated as personal expenditure by the family
Zheng Shuliang and family	Rehabilitation has begun on the exhausted Dabiss plateau in Guinea; the outcome has not been established	SMB and the family's corporate connection	The 400-hectare project and planting of 10,000 plants fall within the operator's responsibilities under Guinea's Mining Code; no long-term outcome has been established	Not found	Specific post-mining rehabilitation is under way, but it is legally required corporate expenditure, not personal restoration funded by the family

Participant	Site examined and stage	Ownership/responsibility	Mandatory framework and actual condition	Voluntary personal/family action beyond requirements	Evidential conclusion
Lakshmi Mittal and family	Thabazimbi is undergoing closure and transfer; for Sherman, the complete chain of ownership and closure has not been established	ArcelorMittal is connected to the family; responsibility changed for particular assets	The company disclosed substantial site-restoration obligations; neither completion of the obligations nor a later voluntary stage has been established	Not found	The sites do not permit a clean test: corporate obligations cannot be attributed to the family, and the evidence does not show that the family declined to restore a site after mandatory work was completed
Gina Rinehart and family	Pardoo, Mt Dove, Abydos and Wodgina; production has ended	Atlas carried out the principal rehabilitation work in 2013–2017; Hancock acquired Atlas in 2018	Corporate monitoring and additional remedial work followed the acquisition; final relinquishment and the final condition of every site have not been established	Not found	This is the closest case to a set of closed sites, but the principal work predates Hancock's acquisition and no voluntary personal or family step has been established

Participant	Site examined and stage	Ownership/responsibility	Mandatory framework and actual condition	Voluntary personal/family action beyond requirements	Evidential conclusion
Yu Yong	CMOC's principal assets are operating; Northparkes was sold before closure	The connection to CMOC is established, but there is no relevant post-closure responsibility	Phased corporate reclamation is taking place at operating sites; a complete breakdown of the sources of funds has not been established	Not found	The voluntary post-closure test is not applicable: no relevant closed site was established within the connection examined
Dang Yanbao	Maliantai, Red Four and Siguquan are active; Dingjialiang was under construction	The connection to Baofeng is established	Rehabilitation of particular disturbed areas is taking place within the current mandatory framework	Not found	An absence of post-closure restoration cannot be treated as a negative result: no closed site suitable for that test was found

Participant	Site examined and stage	Ownership/responsibility	Mandatory framework and actual condition	Voluntary personal/family action beyond requirements	Evidential conclusion
Andrew and Nicola Forrest	Nullagine is not operating, but final closure, relinquishment and the end of responsibility have not been established; Fortescue's principal mines are operating	The family's connection to Fortescue is established	Nullagine remained available for possible future use; corporate closure and rehabilitation work has not been separated from the company's obligations	Not found	Through Minderoo, the family provides a strong positive conservation example, but those projects do not restore the family's own former mine
Low Tuck Kwong	Operations at Mamahak have ceased or are suspended; BKL, MEL and MBE concern terminated exploration rights, not closed commercial mines	The connection to Bayan is established; ultimate responsibility for Mamahak is uncertain	Mamahak's final closure status, relinquishment and ecological outcome have not been established	Not found	No relevant closed site with completed mandatory works and voluntary restoration was identified; terminated exploration rights cannot be presented as restored mines

Group II — Russian owners of extractive capital

Participant	Site examined and stage	Ownership/responsibility	Mandatory framework and actual condition	Voluntary personal/family action beyond requirements	Evidential conclusion
Andrey and Alexandra Melnichenko	Polysayevskaya mine: production has stopped and mothballing measures have been under way since 2019; the disclosed licence term ran until 2033	In 2025, a Class I hazardous facility remained registered to JSC SUEK-Kuzbass	No certificate confirming completion of the mothballing measures was found; the site remains at the stage of mandatory industrial-safety work	Not found	Support for Pleistocene Park is a genuine separate conservation example, but it is not restoration of SUEK land. Polysayevskaya does not yet permit a valid negative test
Albert Avdolyan	The Elga project is operating and expanding	The connection to the operator is established	The environmental measures concern current operations and associated obligations	Not found	The voluntary post-closure test is not applicable; no closed site with completed obligations was established within the connection examined

Participant	Site examined and stage	Ownership/responsibility	Mandatory framework and actual condition	Voluntary personal/family action beyond requirements	Evidential conclusion
Alexander Isaev	The same Elga project; it is not treated as a second independent site	His connection to the project during the relevant period is established	The site is active	Not found	One corporate asset cannot be counted twice, and no negative conclusion about post-closure action can be drawn while it remains active
Oleg Misevra	Udarnovskaya: extraction ceased in 2017; the mine is mothballed, the workings are sealed and largely flooded	The structure connected to Misevra held 45.98%; there were other private and public co-owners; the operator was later liquidated	Conservation measures, methane monitoring and safety work are documented; completed ecological restoration of the land is not	Not found	This is a documented closed site, but responsibility was shared and the actions identified concern mandatory safety, not restoration personally funded by Misevra

Participant	Site examined and stage	Ownership/responsibility	Mandatory framework and actual condition	Voluntary personal/family action beyond requirements	Evidential conclusion
Anatoly Skurov	Uvalnaya is operating	The connection to the operator is established	Reclamation of the waste dump concerns an active mine and mandatory site work	Not found	The voluntary post-closure test is not applicable
Alexey Mordashov and family	Baumansky quarry: production ended in 2010; closure and reclamation of 205.7 hectares are planned for 2025–2027. Zun-Kholba and Irokinda were sold before closure	Baumansky quarry remains within Severstal's corporate structure; the gold mines passed to new owners	Baumansky is at the stage of mandatory closure and reclamation; the outcome has not yet been achieved	Not found	The site cannot be described as remaining unrestored after completion of the obligations, because the mandatory stage is still in progress. The mines sold before closure do not justify attributing post-sale responsibility to the family

Participant	Site examined and stage	Ownership/responsibility	Mandatory framework and actual condition	Voluntary personal/family action beyond requirements	Evidential conclusion
Vladimir Potanin	Norilsk industrial land and the consequences of the spill; no relevant mine with fully completed closure was established	The corporate connection to Nornickel is established	Clean-up and compensatory measures are corporate and/or mandatory	Not found on his own closed extraction site	Personal or foundation support for protected areas is documented, but it belongs to a different chain and cannot be presented as restoration of a former mine
Vagit Alekperov	Contaminated land in Komi, largely inherited from former subsoil users; no relevant fully closed site of the required kind was established	LUKOIL carried out the work; the relationship between particular contamination and Alekperov's period of involvement varies by site	The corporate programme produced measurable reductions in oil pollution and the formation of vegetation cover, but scientific monitoring did not show the return of the original tundra; mandatory and voluntary components are not fully separated	Not found	This is a well-documented corporate pollution-remediation example, but not a documented personal payment and not a clean example of restoring one's own closed extraction site

Participant	Site examined and stage	Ownership/responsibility	Mandatory framework and actual condition	Voluntary personal/family action beyond requirements	Evidential conclusion
Leonid Mikhelson	NOVATEK's principal assets are operating; individual wells are decommissioned within existing licence areas	The connection to NOVATEK is established	Decommissioning, reclamation and monitoring are disclosed as the company's obligations under its licences	Not found	No closed site with completed mandatory work followed by voluntary restoration was identified; Healthy Tundra is a corporate project, not a personal payment
Vladimir Lisin	Stoilensky GOK and other major production assets are operating; local waste areas are reclaimed within the industrial system	The connection to NLMK is established	The phased work is legally required corporate expenditure; there are no plans to close Stoilensky GOK	Not found	The voluntary post-closure test does not apply to an operating mine; local reclamation cannot be treated as personal restoration

Kuzbass — closed control sites

The Kuzbass control set is not used to transfer responsibility to participants in the sample. It shows which consequences and forms of funding can continue after an enterprise has been formally liquidated.

Site	Chain of ownership and closure	Post-closure condition	Payers/nature of the actions	Relevance to the main question
Kiselevskaya mine	In 2014, Rosnedra combined rights to the new Bungursky Yuzhny-2 and 8 Marta-2 plots with an obligation on LLC Sibenergougol to carry out closure work at the old mine; the new licence is not evidence that the licensee previously owned the old mine	The closure project and contractual record were found, but complete certificates of completion and ecological outcomes were not obtained	An obligation imposed on the licensee in exchange for new extraction rights; the state also financed social and other measures. This is not the owner's personal philanthropy	No documented personal or family restoration beyond the obligations was found; the site also shows why the former operator, new licensee and state must be distinguished
Voroshilov mine	A similar arrangement: the new Ananyinsky Vostochny-2 site was linked to closure work at the old mine	A complete final closure certificate and an independent ecological outcome were not obtained	Mandatory licensing mechanism; no voluntary personal funding	Not a positive personal case; the evidential chain is incomplete
LLC Krasnokamenskaya Mine	The legal entity ceased operating on 11 July 2012; the site is not attributed in this investigation to a present-day billionaire	The 2025 first-instance judgment relies on a 2020 VNIMI assessment: a house was found unfit for habitation because of the effects of extraction by the liquidated mine and was recommended for demolition. The preserved copy of the judgment is marked as not having entered into legal force	Resettlement and social support are funded through a public restructuring programme; this is social remediation, not ecological restoration	Formal liquidation does not mean that the consequences have disappeared. No voluntary ecosystem restoration funded personally by an owner has been established, but the site is not used to assess a particular participant in the sample

Site	Chain of ownership and closure	Post-closure condition	Payers/nature of the actions	Relevance to the main question
Polysayevskaya	Connected to SUEK; production stopped and conservation measures began in 2019	A hazardous production facility remained registered in 2025; no certificate establishing completion of the conservation measures was found	Legally required expenditure by the subsoil user	A transitional site at the mandatory-work stage; it is neither a negative example nor a documented case of ecological restoration
Udarnovskaya	Mixed ownership; the structure connected to Misevra held a substantial minority interest but was not the sole owner	Sealed and flooded workings; methane monitoring	Mandatory corporate safety measures, not a personal payment	No voluntary restoration funded personally was found; responsibility cannot be attributed to one participant

The answer to the main question

Across the 20 principal extractive-industry participants and the verified set of relevant closed or transitional sites, no case was found in which the complete chain was documented:

`voluntary personal or family funds → land disturbed by the owner's own extraction → mandatory works completed → genuine ecological restoration beyond legal requirements.`

This **does not** mean that no owner of mining capital anywhere has ever done this. Acceptable wording is limited to sampling and searching:

> Among the participants in this sample, the investigation did not find a documented case in which an owner of extractive capital, after completion of the mandatory stage, used personal or family funds for the ecological restoration of land disturbed by that owner's own extraction. For many participants, this test is not yet applicable: their principal assets remain in operation, are undergoing mandatory closure work, or were sold before closure.

What did we actually find?

1. Owners of extractive capital do have genuine personal and family conservation projects, particularly the Luksic, Forrest and Melnichenko families and Vladimir Potanin. Those results should not be discounted.
2. In the documented positive cases, these projects are located away from the participants' own closed extraction sites.
3. At extraction sites, corporate and legally required expenditure predominates: phased rehabilitation of disturbed land, pollution remediation, site closure, safety work and compensation for damage.
4. Particular corporate projects produce measurable outcomes. On sites in Komi, for example, oil contamination decreased and vegetation cover developed. This does not turn corporate money into personal funds or prove that the original ecosystem has returned.
5. The Kuzbass sites show that social, geotechnical and ecological consequences can persist for years after formal liquidation; addressing them later is often financed by companies and the state, not personally by former owners.

Source basis and limitations

- For the participants: the second evidentiary pass and entries `G1-128` – `G1-136` and `G2-170` – `G2-196` in the main registry, together with earlier individual entries concerning Larrea, Luksic, Jindal, Zheng, Mittal, Rinehart, Yu Yong and Forrest.
- For Kuzbass: Rosnedra Order No. 526 of 18.09.2014; Sibnedra notice No. 266 of 20.06.2014; the Kiselevsk City Court judgment of 30.10.2025 in case No. 2-1648/2025; and materials concerning Polysayevskaya (`G2-177` – `G2-179`) and Udarnovskaya (`G2-173` – `G2-176`).
- For several sites, we did not obtain final closure and relinquishment instruments, complete licence agreements, a separation of mandatory and voluntary expenditure, independent long-term monitoring of every ecosystem component, or documents identifying a personal payer.

The absence of such documents limits the negative conclusion and is directly reflected in the formulation of the result.

METHOD

Research methodology

Version finalised on 24 September 2026.

Version 0.4 retains the rules of version 0.3 and adds checks on the life cycle of an extraction site, its ownership history and any voluntary action taken after mandatory obligations have been fulfilled. Version 0.3 has not been altered retrospectively.

1. Funding categories

- `A` — direct personal funds from a specific individual;
- `B` — a family or private foundation whose source of capital has been established;
- `C` — voluntary corporate expenditure;
- `D-SITE` — expenditure required in relation to a specific site or impact;
- `D-CSR` — a general corporate CSR budget required by law;
- `P` — government and other public funding;
- `U` — the origin of the money, or the respective shares paid by different funders, has not been established.

Money from different categories is not combined and described as a “personal contribution” unless a separate breakdown supports that conclusion.

2. Ecological categories

`CONSERVATION`, `RECLAMATION`, `REHABILITATION`, `ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION` and `REWILDING` are not interchangeable.

Mandatory reclamation paid for by a company is not attributed to its owner personally. Tree planting, technical stabilisation, landscaping or productive use of land do not prove that an ecosystem has been restored in the absence of evidence about composition, functions, resilience and a reference condition.

3. Stage in a site’s life cycle

Each material extraction site is assigned one of the following statuses:

- `L1 – ACTIVE`: extraction continues;

- `L2 — CLOSING / MANDATORY WORKS`: extraction has ceased, while closure, remediation or mandatory reclamation is still in progress;
- `L3 — POST-OBLIGATION + VOLUNTARY RESTORATION`: mandatory works have been, or could have been, completed and additional voluntary restoration actions are documented thereafter;
- `L4 — CLOSED / DEGRADED / NO PROVEN VOLUNTARY RESTORATION`: extraction has ceased, the site remains degraded and no documented voluntary restoration has been found;
- `LX — NOT ESTABLISHED`: the stage, or the connection between the site and the participant, has not been established.

The absence of restoration at an `L1` site is not treated as a negative finding.

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4. Chain of ownership and responsibility

For a closed site, the investigation seeks to establish, wherever possible:

1. the operator and owner during extraction;
2. the beneficial owner during the relevant period;
3. the date on which extraction ceased;
4. the owner and operator at the time of closure;
5. the legally responsible entity;
6. the mandatory works and their legal basis;
7. documented completion of those obligations;
8. the condition of the land after the mandatory works;
9. voluntary actions beyond legal requirements;
10. the actual payer for those voluntary actions.

A present-day owner is not linked to an old disturbed site solely on the basis of geographical proximity or participation in the same industry.

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5. Negative search

The formulation “we could not find evidence of voluntary restoration” is permissible only after checking:

- whether the participant had relevant closed sites;
- whether the participant remained connected to the site after closure;
- whether the mandatory works had been completed;
- whether there was a temporal and legal opportunity for a voluntary additional step;
- whether direct personal or family payments beyond legal obligations had been sought.

If these conditions cannot be established, the result is recorded as `NOT APPLICABLE` or `INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE`, not as an absence of voluntary activity.

6. Additional mandatory fields for an extractive-industry participant's case file

- site;
- resource;
- country/region;
- operating dates;
- current stage, `L1–L4/LX`;
- owner/operator during extraction;
- owner/operator at closure;
- the participant's connection to the site and the period of that connection;
- the legal basis for closure and reclamation;
- mandatory works;
- condition after the mandatory works;
- voluntary works beyond the obligations;
- payer for the voluntary works;
- measurable ecological outcome;
- gaps in the evidence.

7. Kuzbass

Several closed sites in Kuzbass are examined as independent control cases. Responsibility is not transferred automatically to present-day owners. Each site requires its own chronology of ownership, closure, obligations, condition and funding for subsequent work.

8. Relationship to the study of restoration costs

Cases classified as `L3`, and well-documented restoration projects outside the extractive sector, may be carried forward into the separate investigation *How Much Does It Cost to Bring Nature Back?* What is carried forward is the evidence base, not a ready-made conclusion. That investigation will separately examine the financial chronology, components of cost, duration and cost per hectare where such a calculation is methodologically defensible.

RESEARCH GLOSSARY

Glossary

The same terms may carry different legal meanings in primary documents from different countries. In this investigation they are used as follows.

Conservation

Protection of an existing natural area from destruction or incompatible use. This may involve buying a forest in order to conserve it, transferring land to a government or conservation organisation, establishing a protected area or placing a legal restriction on development.

Conservation does not imply that the site was first destroyed and subsequently restored.

Reclamation

Work that makes disturbed land stable, safe or suitable for a subsequent use. It may include reshaping the terrain, containing waste, stabilising slopes, adding a soil layer, sowing grass and planting trees.

Reclamation may be a necessary stage, but it does not by itself prove that the former ecosystem has returned.

Remediation

Removal of contamination, or reduction of the risk created by contaminated soil, water, waste or industrial facilities. The result may be a lower concentration of a pollutant or isolation of the source of a hazard. This does not necessarily amount to restoration of the original natural system.

Rehabilitation

Improvement in the condition and functions of disturbed land without a necessary objective of returning it to its original ecosystem. Extractive companies often use the term for site-specific work during operation or closure.

Ecological restoration

The long-term process of recovering the structure, functions and resilience of a disturbed ecosystem. A photograph of a green surface is not sufficient evidence. A conclusion of ecological restoration requires evidence concerning soil, water, native plants and animals, the relationships among them and the persistence of the outcome over time.

Rewilding

An approach intended to restore natural processes, provide space for wild species and allow a place to develop with less continuing human intervention. Rewilding projects vary in their objectives and methods; a project's name does not in itself prove an achieved outcome.

Conservation easement

A legal restriction on the use of privately owned land intended to conserve its natural characteristics. The land may remain in private ownership, while development, subdivision or other activities are restricted by agreement. The precise extent of protection depends on the governing document.

Endowment

Capital held and invested by a foundation or organisation, with investment income normally used to fund programmes. The size of an endowment is not the same as the amount already spent on nature.

Family or private foundation

A separate legal entity. Even where it was created by one person or family, a foundation may have its own assets, third-party donors and joint projects. Its expenditure is therefore recorded separately from a direct personal payment.

Corporate expenditure

Money spent by a company. An individual's control over a company does not turn the corporate budget into that individual's personal funds. Corporate programmes may be voluntary or legally required.

Legally required expenditure

Money spent on work required by legislation, a licence, permit, closure plan, court judgment or regulatory order. Such expenditure may produce a genuine ecological benefit, but it is not treated as the owner's personal philanthropy.

Site closure

The cessation of extraction does not necessarily mean that closure is complete. Conservation measures, decommissioning, clean-up, reclamation, monitoring and fulfilment of legal obligations may continue for years after operations stop.

Relinquishment

The formal post-closure stage at which a regulator accepts that the requirements have been fulfilled and releases the operator from further obligations, or at which rights to the site are surrendered. Without such a document, the mandatory stage cannot automatically be treated as complete.

Area owned, area protected and area undergoing restoration

These are three different quantities.

- The area owned is the amount of land belonging to a person, family, company or foundation.
- The area protected is land covered by a documented conservation regime.
- The area undergoing restoration is land on which specific restoration work or a measurable outcome has been documented.

These figures cannot be added together or substituted for one another without a separate evidentiary basis.

"Not established"

This means that the investigation did not obtain sufficient evidence. It does not mean that the action definitely did not occur.

EVIDENTIARY REGISTRY

Registry of sources

Unless otherwise stated, sources were last accessed on 23 September 2026.

The registry contains individual records of the documents, pages and datasets used. The number of records is not the number of independent pieces of evidence: one source may support several claims, while several records may refer to the same organisation, the same project or different parts of one document.

Where a source has no official English title, the original title is retained in the Source column; the English text in the remaining columns is an editorial description, not a claim that an official English edition exists.

Lewis family / Alnoba

L-001 **Alnoba — About Us**

official participant source

Reports the 1977 purchase of a house on a 27-acre plot, the subsequent purchase of the nearby town dump for $1, and clean-up, reforestation, pond creation and the planting of hundreds of trees. The same page gives **two different present-day areas: more than 400 acres and 600 acres**; the discrepancy requires independent resolution.

L-002 **Alnoba — Our Property**

official participant source

Reports a 600-acre property, 10 miles of trails, more than 200 acres under conservation restrictions, and management of forests, wetlands, water bodies and habitats. It does not replace land-registry records or the restriction instruments.

L-003 **Alnoba — Strategic Partners**

official participant source

Statement: Since 1981, the Alnoba Lewis Family Foundation, along with other family charities, have donated $260 million to more than 500 projects in 70 countries. The amount aggregates several organisations and fields of work, so it cannot be treated as the conservation giving of a single foundation.

L-004 **Alnoba Lewis Family Foundation — ProPublica Nonprofit Explorer**

IRS primary tax reporting aggregator

EIN 26-1536108, Forms 990-PF and financial series. For 2022: contributions of $5.964 million, charitable disbursements of $4.764 million and assets of $39.505 million. The original XML/PDF filings and grant schedules still require verification.

L-005 **Alnoba — NHPR, 8 April 2020**

independent journalistic source

Describes the area as 400 acres of woodland and fields with Winkley Brook and limited opening to the public. It does not resolve the later discrepancy between the reported areas of 400 and 600 acres.

L-006 **Town of Kensington — Natural Resources Inventory**

official municipal document

Table 15 records private land associated with Alan Lewis / KLC, RCCD as easement holder, 33.97 acres, a record dated 30 June 1999, and cadastral maps and parcels 5-22, 24, 25, 26 and 6-73. This is the confirmed minimum, not the whole of the more than 200 acres claimed by Alnoba.

L-007 **Town of Kensington — Expanded Owner Index, 6 April 2020**

official municipal property register

20 rows at the Pinnacle Leadership Foundation and Alnoba Lewis Family Foundation total 524.53 acres. Snapshot as of 6 April 2020; does not demonstrate current 600 acres and is not equal to the area under environmental restrictions. A copy is stored in the research archive.

L-008 **IRS Form 990-PF / Schedule B for Alnoba, 2022 amended return**

IRS primary tax reporting via ProPublica

Name `Alnoba Lewis Family Foundation FKA Pinnacle Leadership Foundation`, EIN 26-1536108. Schedule B: $5,964,000 from Alan E. Lewis. The amended declaration replaces the original figure $6,309,000.

L-009 **IRS Form 990-PF / Schedule B for Alnoba, 2023**

IRS primary tax reporting via ProPublica

Schedule B: $5,000 from Charlotte Lewis; the foundation's total assets and expenditure must be distinguished from its environmental expenditure.

L-010 **IRS Form 990-PF for Alnoba, 2024**

IRS primary tax reporting via ProPublica

Assets $38,546,385; expenses $5,425,144; qualifying distributions $3,912,353 = $2,308,149 grants + $1,604,204 direct activities. 44 grant lines are checked arithmetically; every entry uses the purpose `GENERAL`. Eight payments to five broad environmental/climate recipients yield $485,000, but this is not the restoration amount. The line for land, buildings and equipment reports $21,544,997 without separating the components. New contributions are not reflected in line 1; Charlotte R. Lewis is listed as a substantial contributor.

L-011 **Kensington Investment Company — team and family office**

official family-company source

KIC describes itself as the Lewis Family Investment Vehicle and lists LF-VC alongside KIC and accounts belonging to family members. This supports the family connection to LF-VC but does not establish its precise legal form or ownership.

L-012 **Sawyer Park — history and agreement**

agreement between the town, the trust and the Kensington Leadership Center Trust

The preamble states that the KLC Trust / Alan Lewis transferred the land to the town and paid approximately US$3.2 million to create the park; the Sawyer/Kensington Trust had previously spent about US$360,000 on maintenance and operation. This documents a public park and open space, not ecological restoration at Alnoba.

L-013 **New Hampshire Estuaries Project — A Technical Characterization of Estuarine and Coastal New Hampshire, 2000**

independent scientific-government report, table according to NHDES data

The table 2.5 for Kensington shows `NO MSW LANDFILL`. This does not rule out a historic local landfill, but it does require caution: without additional records, it cannot be described as a registered municipal solid waste landfill.

L-014 **Town of Kensington — Status of Kensington Roads**

official municipal document

Records `Town Dump` on Beaver Dam Road: The section of road from Town Dump to Muddy Pond Road was closed and abandoned in 1987. Confirms the existence of a local site/place name, but not its exact boundaries, the composition of the waste, or the relationship of the entire site to the current Alnoba.

L-015 **Alnoba — Where We Give**

official list of family and related organizations

Lists recipients and amounts. The seven apparently environmental organisations on the list total $1,607,000, but the page does not specify the period, legal payer or purpose of each grant; these are funds from a family or private foundation with an incomplete breakdown of origin, rather than a verified amount of land restoration.

Tim Sweeney

S-001 **NC Coastal Land Trust — Hutaff Island**

official conservation-organisation source

About 1,000 acres of island; purchase by a land trust with the participation and support of Tim Sweeney; Permanent protection and management with Audubon NC. The page does not disclose Sweeney's exact amount.

S-002 **North Carolina legislative acquisition document**

government document

A government acquisition of 174.79 acres and the associated public-funding breakdown. Sweeney's role or status as seller requires verification, and the public funds must not be attributed to him as a donation.

S-003 **Foothills Conservancy — Wilson Creek property donated**

official conservation-organisation source

In 2021 Tim Sweeney directly deeded the 322 acre parcel to Foothills Conservancy. The cost has not been published.

S-004 **Foothills Conservancy — transfer of Wilson Creek property to USFS**

official conservation-organisation source

The federal transfer took place 11 October 2023; the site is included in the Pisgah National Forest. On this page the area is 332 acres, which is 10 acres more than the earlier post. NFWF paid for a significant portion of the due diligence and processing of the transaction.

S-005 **Virginia DCR — Falkland State Conservation Area**

official government source

Transfer rounded 7,400 acres; 3,470 acres are conservation area, the remainder is Southside Savanna Natural Area Preserve. Management and restoration plans are described, but not Sweeney's personal funding for these efforts.

S-006 **Virginia DCR — Falkland area map**

official cartographic document

The exact area of the state territory is 7,369 acres: 3,470 + 3,899. Explains the discrepancy with rounded figures in publications.

S-007 **WTOP/AP — Falkland donation**

independent publication citing a statement from the Governor of Virginia

Names Tim Sweeney as the donor, purchase price US$11.5 million and transfer to the state of approximately 7,300 acres. WTOP attributes the purchase to 2020; another business chronology places it near the end of 2019. The price and date require confirmation from the land record.

S-008 **Foothills Conservancy — Hickorynut Mountain**

official source of the project coordinator

About 12,000 acres; the project is divided into three stages, completion of the first was scheduled for autumn 2026. Lists mixed public and private sources; does not identify Sweeney's personal contribution.

S-009 **Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy — South Yellow Mountain Preserve**

official source of the land recipient

Confirms that in 2024 the organisation accepted 7,500 acres from Tim Sweeney and established a permanently protected area and research forest. Reports more than 70,000 hybrid American chestnut trees planted since 2016, but does not disclose the land value, the endowment amount or who paid for the planting.

S-010 **News & Observer — Tim Sweeney's land strategy, 5 May 2025**

independent analysis of land records

Based on an analysis of records, the source reported that Sweeney then controlled approximately 54,000 acres in 15 counties through five companies; `130 of Chatham` had 11 conservation agreements with the NC Natural Heritage Program. This is an estimate of landholdings connected to conservation, not the area donated or restored.

S-011 **Appalachian Places — The Gamer and the Great Outdoors**

independent journalistic publication

2021 reported that the gift to South Yellow Mountain would include an endowment for management and maintenance. The presence and size of the endowment actually transferred after the closing of the transaction in 2024 requires a financial document.

S-012 **Southern Appalachian Highlands Conservancy — Belview Mountain**

official source of the land recipient

Sweeney bought 155 acres in 2020 to prevent development; SAHC then purchased the site with mixed financing. About 20 acres cleared for mining equipment are naturally overgrown. This is revegetation after preparatory mining work, not Sweeney's proven personal ecological restoration budget.

S-013 **Foothills Conservancy — South Mountains Headwaters**

official conservation-organisation source

As part of the project, Sweeney donated two parcels totalling 100 acres; the remaining 2,107 acres were purchased with a mixture of public and private funds. For the conservative minimum direct transfers, only 100 acres are counted.

S-014 **Foothills Conservancy — Overstreet Property**

official conservation-organisation source

Sweeney gave 77 acres and a separate fee to manage the area. Other transaction costs were paid by another fund; the exact cost of personal contribution has not been published.

Hansjörg Wyss

W-001 **Wyss Foundation — $1 billion Campaign for Nature**

official foundation source

The fund's obligation is $1 billion for ten years from 2018. These are funds from a family or private foundation, and not automatically the entire amount of personal payments.

W-002 **Wyss Foundation — additional $500 million commitment**

official foundation source

Wyss formulates a total personal commitment of at least $1.5 billion until the end of the decade. Tax reporting and actual payments are required.

W-003 **ProPublica Nonprofit Explorer — Wyss Foundation**

IRS primary reporting aggregator

For 2024: charitable disbursements $236,203,417, assets $1,709,284,425; for 2020–2024 total disbursements $836,012,244. These are all fields of the foundation's work, not solely nature-related work.

W-004 **Wyss Foundation — Grants**

official grant register of the fund

The 121 publicly listed entries for 2024 give a total of US$222,642,829. Together with three IRS transit partner lines at US$2,396, the register converges with Form 990-PF: US$222,645,225. An archived copy of the page has been stored in the research archive.

W-005 **Wyss Foundation — Philanthropy / 2024 giving**

official foundation source

The foundation classifies about 41% of its 2024 grants as conservation/environment and claims that the campaign committed and disbursed more than $1 billion. The formula does not separate obligations and cash payments.

W-006 **Trust for Public Land — Saguaro National Park**

official source of the land recipient

Wyss personally purchased the site in 2004, transferred it to TPL in 2014; TPL donated 282 acres to the national park in 2016. Direct personal funding for conservation is proven; cost and ecological restoration have not been established.

W-007 **Wyss Foundation — donation to Foundation Conservation Carpathia**

official foundation source

Transfer of more than 16,000 acres / 6,700 hectares of forests and meadows worth more than US$16 million; further support for acquisition, restoration and management is stated but not broken down by amount.

W-008 **Foundation Conservation Carpathia, Annual Report 2018**

recipient's official report

€4.382 million from the Wyss Foundation at `Securing land for full protection & General support`; not all of it was allocated to restoration. Separately shows mixed funding for LIFE+ and other restoration programmes. Official PDF saved locally.

W-009 **Foundation Conservation Carpathia, Annual Report 2020**

recipient's official report

Specific restoration works: 92 ha of native tree plantings, initial survey 621 ha, 4 km of erosion roads, 53 ha of monoculture interventions, plans for 224 ha of pastures. Income and expenses are mixed between foundations, public and corporate sources; Wyss's contribution specifically to restoration is not highlighted. The official PDF is stored in the research archive.

W-010 **The Conservation Fund — Tule River / Hershey and Carothers Ranches**

official source of the coordinator / recipient

In 2025, two parcels of 14,673 and 2,357 acres were returned to the Tule River Tribe; the project was financed through a mixture of public and private partners. The return of tule deer and beaver are future goals.

Douglas and Kristine Tompkins

T-001 **Rewilding Chile — Patagonia National Park**

official source of the project's successor

206,983 acres of land transferred; former cattle ranch; restoration and rewilding; transfer to the State of Chile in 2018.

T-002 **Tompkins Conservation — transfer of Pumalín and Patagonia**

official participant source

Reports the transfer of more than 1 million acres to Chile and completion of the 2017 agreement, together with claimed restoration outcomes. State decrees and independent monitoring are required for verification.

T-003 **Rewilding Chile — Our Work**

official organisation source

1.3 million acres transferred to the state; describes the creation and expansion of parks, as well as the connection with 8.8 million acres of public land. Do not consider the entire public total as a private area.

T-004 **Rewilding Argentina — Annual Report 2020**

organisation reporting

Documents land transfers and donors; the funding sources require page-by-page analysis.

T-005 **Министерство окружающей среды Чили — соглашение о Red de Parques, 15 March 2017**

government primary source

407,625 hectares of private transfer, 949,368 hectares of added state land, 2,662,886 hectares of reclassified reserves and 4,519,713 hectares of the entire planned network. Corrects the error `11.5 million hectares` : This is an approximate conversion from an area expressed in acres.

T-006 **CONAF — Parque Nacional Pumalín Douglas Tompkins**

state park operator

Reports a total area of 402,392 hectares: 293,338 hectares transferred by Tompkins Conservation and a 109,054-hectare state component. The original 17,000-hectare Reñihué property was acquired to protect native forest from deforestation.

T-007 **CONAF — Parque Nacional Patagonia**

state park operator

Total area 304,527.75 ha; the park includes the former state reserves Lago Jeinimeni and Lago Cochrane/Tamango and the privately transferred Valle Chacabuco.

T-008 **Правительство Аргентины — будущая передача CLT в Iberá, 22 December 2015**

official government source

Gives an early rounded figure of 150,000 hectares for the private transfer and describes a future protected-area complex of about 700,000 hectares when combined with the provincial park. The total complex is not the same as the private gift.

T-009 **Administración de Parques Nacionales — ficha Parque Nacional Iberá**

government register of protected areas

The current official area of the national park is 195,094 ha; it is located inside the Reserva Natural Iberá, which covers 1.3 million hectares.

T-010 **Правительство Аргентины — принятие 23 700 га Cambyretá**

state act of phased transfer

Confirms the specific first stage of land transfer; does not justify treating the early 150,000 hectares, the organisation's 158,000 hectares and final 195,094 hectares of the park.

T-011 **Rewilding Chile — Parque Nacional Patagonia**

official project source

83,733.41 hectares of transferred land; removal of more than 25,000 heads of livestock and 600 km of fencing, control of invasive species, reseeding coirón and monitoring. Actions are documented; the full ecosystem outcome requires independent assessment.

T-012 **Wittmer, Elbroch & Marshall, 2013, Oryx**

independent peer-reviewed article

After the abrupt removal of sheep and the end of predator control, Huemul deer mortality from predators increased; this shows the risk of unintended consequences of regenerative management.

T-013 **Zamboni et al. — review of the Iberá Rewilding Program**

peer-reviewed article

Documents early stable populations of giant anteater and pampas deer, initial populations of other species, and mixed CLT funding with third-party donors.

T-014 **Правительство Аргентины — выпуск jaguar в Iberá, 17 April 2021**

official government source

Confirms that the release took place after approximately 70 years of the species' local absence; this documents an actual reintroduction, not merely a plan.

T-015 **Rewilding Argentina — Annual Report 2024**

project operator report

Reports growth of the jaguar population from 21 to 33 animals, 12 births and five self-sustaining giant anteater populations. Requires attribution to the project operator and long-term independent monitoring.

T-016 **Tompkins Conservation — Form 990 via ProPublica**

IRS tax filing via ProPublica

For 2019–2025, the filings report total contributions of US$39,519,120 and total expenditure of US$103,729,815; these are organisation-wide amounts, not automatically personal funds or a line-by-line restoration budget.

T-017 **Lincoln Institute of Land Policy — workshop report, 2016**

external industry source

Estimates Douglas and Kristine's investments in the reserves of Chile and Argentina at more than $250 million. Use only with attribution, not as an audit result.

Anders Holch Povlsen

P-001 **Who Owns Scotland 2024**

independent land survey

Wildland Ltd: growth of holdings from 64.457 ha in 2012 to 88.406 ha in 2024. Land registers and current company structures still require verification.

P-002 **UK Companies House — Wildland Nature Ltd**

state corporate register

Corporate history, including the termination of Povlsen's status as a PSC in 2025. Does not automatically mean loss of economic connection; the subsequent structure still needs to be established.

P-003 **UK Companies House — Wildland Limited SC419245**

state corporate register

Operating private limited company, registered 12 March 2012; the registered activity is that of a holding company.

P-004 **UK Companies House — Persons with significant control, Wildland Limited**

state corporate register

Anders Povlsen is the only active PSC; ownership of 75% shares or more. The registry cautions that Companies House does not verify the accuracy of the information submitted.

P-005 **UK Companies House — Wildland Limited filing history**

government register / financial statements

Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2025: ultimate controller A. H. Povlsen; £304.97 million of tangible fixed assets; £5.70 million in revenue; £31.45 million loss; £69.46 million new shares; £1.646 million government grants. The amounts do not constitute a separate nature restoration budget. An archival copy of the report is stored in the research archive.

P-006 **Gullett et al. (2023), Journal of Applied Ecology, DOI 10.1111/1365-2664.14501**

peer-reviewed scientific article and open dataset

At Glenfeshie, declines in deer densities were accompanied by large-scale natural reforestation; 1,151 ha of previously treeless survey area crossed the threshold of 100 trees/ha in 2007–2020. Authors include employees of Wildland and partners; the findings apply to the surveyed area, not to all properties.

P-007 **WildLand — FSC & Forestry Information**

owner report / forest plan

FMU 4,623.19 ha; selected areas of existing and new woodland, including 369 ha Coire Fhearnasdail, 438 ha Allt Bhran and 109.29 ha montane woodland. Forestry Grant Scheme numbers are given; amounts of public support have not been disclosed.

P-008 **WildLand — Earth Day 2025**

project operator report

500,000 native trees on 140 ha Linkwood; 175 hectares of Flow Country peatland, 35 km of blocked drains and 12 km of repurposed peat workings. Expressly indicates support for the Scottish Government Peatland ACTION Fund.

P-009 **NatureScot — Peatland ACTION Fund**

government programme

Confirms that Peatland ACTION is a Scottish Government funded grant programme for land users.

P-010 **NatureScot FOI/EIR SIR178972/A5110626, 1 May 2025**

official response to request for information

Confirms a large number of Wildland Limited/Glenfeshie Limited grant documents; some amounts and commercial data are hidden, applications are available only upon request.

P-011 **WildLand — Land Management**

project operator's own account

Claims over 4 million trees planted and natural expansion of Caledonian pine forest; use with attribution and compare with P-006.

P-012 **Scottish Land Commission — Research Review: Concentrated ownership**

government commissioned research review

The context of Scotland's high concentration of private land and Povlsen holdings; does not evaluate the effectiveness of specific WildLand works.

P-013 **Community Land Scotland, 20 September 2026**

NGO position statement

Acknowledges reports of environmental improvements on the land while criticising the concentration of ownership and power. It is used as an attributed position, not as a neutral source of fact.

Jack and Laura Dangermond

DG-001 **The Nature Conservancy — Jack and Laura Dangermond Preserve**

official source of the gift recipient

24,364 acres, purchased by TNC in December 2017 thanks to the couple's largest gift to date; near-wild state and limited access.

DG-002 **City of Santa Maria public appraisal attachment — Cojo Jalama comparable sale**

municipal document / transaction data

Date 21 December 2017, buyer TNC, seller Baupost, 24,364 acres, price US$165 million, full title and payment in cash; existing development restrictions are indicated.

DG-003 **Santa Barbara Independent, 22 December 2017**

independent contemporary source

Documents the closing of the deal, its exact price and area, and the direct attribution of $165 million to Jack and Laura Dangermond; it also reports the settlement reached by the previous owner.

DG-004 **Dangermond Preserve — FAQ**

official source of the project operator

TNC owns and operates the property; the couple provided the purchase funds; in 2021, 36 acres were transferred to Jalama Beach County Park. The source also describes the controlled, limited-access regime.

DG-005 **Dangermond Preserve — Restoration**

project operator report

150 acres of oak woodland and savannah, 1,000–1,200 acres of invasive plant removal work, two fish barriers, 12–13 miles of open channel, parking and seasonal stream. The areas belong to different projects and are not summarised as a unique restored area without geoinformation verification.

DG-006 **TNC — Dangermond Preserve Annual Report 2024**

project operator report

Early results of black abalone, Jalama Creek, oak woodland and roads. Critical limitation: oak remediation partially fulfills the California Coastal Commission requirement; steelhead have not yet been observed.

DG-007 **TNC — Integrated Resources Management Plan**

management plan

Baseline, threats, goals, methods and five-year monitoring. This is a plan, not proof of completion of all activities.

DG-008 **California Coastal Commission — Cojo Jalama enforcement settlement, 2017**

state regulatory document

Records unauthorized works of the previous owner and obligations for remediation/transfer of land/payment; separates mandatory damage control from a voluntary project.

DG-009 **IRS Form 990-PF via ProPublica — EIN 82-2788431**

IRS tax reporting / aggregator

Family foundation: in the 2025 financial year, US$3.1 million in contributions, US$3.135 million in charitable disbursements and US$6.332 million in assets; Jack and Laura are listed as officers. Schedule I is required to establish the purposes of specific grants; total expenditure is not a restoration budget.

DG-010 **Dangermond Preserve — Point Conception Institute**

project operator's scientific and project portal

Current research, public data and monitoring of oak restoration, watershed, black abalone and other areas. Many results are early or project-based; not every result is an independent measure of success.

Possible additional cases

C-001 **Turner Enterprises — About**

Ted Turner / family

The private company manages approximately 2 million acres and more than 45,000 bison; There are commercial and environmental interests at the same time.

C-002 **Turner Foundation — priorities**

Ted Turner / family

The foundation supports conservation and restoration by matching grants to stewardship of family lands. We need finance and separation of the fund/company.

C-003 **Arcadia**

Lisbet Rausing / Peter Baldwin

Arcadia explicitly describes itself as a family-owned charity and funds conservation and restoration of nature. We need amounts, payments and project data.

C-004 **WCS — Protecting Our Planet Challenge**

several candidates

A joint US$5 billion commitment by several funders; the total cannot be attributed to a single donor.

C-005 **Foundation Conservation Carpathia — About**

founding team

Purchase of forests and hunting rights with private and public money; the collective nature makes the personal case difficult.

Group I - owners of mining capital

G1-001 **Ningxia Baofeng Energy — Annual Report 2025**

Dang Yanbao

Primary exchange reporting: Dang Yanbao is named as the actual controlling person; he directly owns 7.53% shares, and also 35.65% and 27.27% belong to the controlling company and the company controlled by him, respectively. The report identifies Maliantai and Dingjialiang as the group's mines and states that three mines passed the intellectualization test in 2025. This confirms not only coal-chemical operations but also the group's own extraction. The exact indirect economic interests require analysis of the control structure.

G1-002 **Ningxia Baofeng Energy — Annual Report 2025, accounting policy and provisions**

Dang Yanbao / funding classification

On pages 131 and 181, the report describes reclamation, closure and environmental clean-up arising from coal mining as current group obligations; as at 31 December 2025, a provision of 96.318 million yuan was recognised. This is corporate expenditure in Category D, not Dang Yanbao's personal money or conservation philanthropy. Recognition of the provision does not itself prove ecological restoration of the land.

G1-003 **Ningxia Baofeng Energy — disclosure on related-party transactions, 12 March 2025**

Dang Yanbao / Ecological Ranch

Ningxia Baofeng Ecological Ranch is a commercial company effectively controlled by Dang; its capital, assets, revenue and loss are disclosed. This validates the corporate payer/operator rather than personal charity.

G1-004 **Tsinghua University — Baofeng Carbon Neutrality Chair Fund**

Dang Yanbao / Bian Haiyan

The university reports: in 2018, the Yanbao Charity Foundation supported the global climate change and green development fund; in 2021, a separate professorship fund was created by Baofeng Energy. Distinguishes the family foundation's money from the company's money, but does not disclose the amount of the fund 2021.

G1-005 **Tsinghua alumni magazine, 2018 donation report**

Dang Yanbao / Bian Haiyan

Reports the amount of 100 million yuan for the Global Climate Change and Green Development Fund. The page must be archived and its exact wording about the payer verified; Tsinghua later names the Yanbao Charity Foundation as the payer.

G1-006 **Ministry of Ecology and Environment — EIA approval for Red Four Mine**

Baofeng/mandatory restoration

The mine may cause subsidence, erosion, vegetation degradation and impacts on groundwater. The document calls for restoration and compensation and special oversight of Ecological Ranch's work. This is a `D` category and not a personal donation.

G1-007 **People.cn — Baofeng project on 160,000 mu**

Dang Yanbao / Ecological Ranch

Describes an agricultural photovoltaic project and explicitly states that all economic investments are borne by the enterprise. It is not independent environmental monitoring and does not prove the restoration of the entire ecosystem.

G1-008 **Bolsa Mexicana de Valores — Grupo México Annual Report 2025**

Germán Larrea / Grupo Mexico

The Larrea family controls the majority of the capital; Germán Larrea directly owns 19.37%. The mining segment generated 80.1% revenue. $590.5 million environmental and asset-retirement provisions and legal basis for part of mine-closure costs are disclosed.

G1-009 **Fundación Grupo México — Medio Ambiente**

Germán Larrea / corporate fund

Declares 19 million trees transferred and 23 thousand hectares for 2009–2024. Does not disclose Larrea's personal funding on the page and does not prove the survival of all trees or the restoration of the entire ecosystem.

G1-010 **Southern Copper / Grupo México — Sustainable Development Report 2008**

Ite

The company describes 785 million tonnes of tailings, approximately 1,600 hectares, wetland cover technology and PAMA implementation. Confirms corporate remediation of category `D`, but requires independent verification of the result.

G1-011 **Diaby et al. — wetland construction on Bahía de Ite tailings**

Ite

A scientific study of the biogeochemical processes in wetland cover over oxidising tailings. It documents the formation of a new ecological complex, not a return to the original condition.

G1-012 **Vela-Cobos et al. — Ite Wetlands, Buildings 2025**

Ite

An independent publication describes the historical degradation, heavy metal contamination and contemporary value of the wetland complex. It does not establish that the pollution has been completely eliminated.

G1-013 **Antofagasta plc — Annual Report 2025**

Iris Fontbona / Luksic family

Confirms mining activities and family control structures: approximately 60.66% common shares through the E. Abaroa Foundation and another approximately 4.26% through the Jean-Paul Luksic structure. Does not distribute these shares personally among all family members.

G1-014 **Fundación Luksic — «Quiénes somos»**

Luksic family/foundation

The foundation calls itself the first and oldest family structure and says it pools donations from the family. In 2025, a separate Conservación programme appeared in its work.

G1-015 **Fundación Luksic — Memoria 2020**

Luksic family / origin of money

Discloses equity capital contributed by the founder, investment income, and family donations as sources of fund performance. Confirms family or private foundation, but does not disclose Pirinel's budget.

G1-016 **Fundación Luksic — Parque Pirinel**

Parque Pirinel

Officially reports 12,000 hectares, conservation features, trails, observation platforms, and scientific and educational purposes. This is an official foundation source and requires independent verification.

G1-017 **Fundación Luksic — открытие Parque Pirinel**

Parque Pirinel / legal status

Opening date, management of Outlife and words of the regional head of SBAP: inclusion in the national system of private protected areas is still possible at the request of the owners, that is, it has not already been formalized.

G1-018 **CONAF — совместный фотомониторинг Mocho Choshuenco и Pirinel**

Parque Pirinel / result

A government source confirms the existence of a private territory, its proximity to the reserve, a team on site and the actual use of camera traps according to an agreed upon methodology.

G1-019 **DF MAS — «Un día en el legado verde de los Luksic»**

history of Parque Pirinel

An independent report dates the beginning of the family history to the beginning of the 1980's, describes the previous lack of industrial purpose and the transition from informal guarding to a foundation project. A significant part of the story is told from statements by representatives of the family and the foundation.

G1-020 **Diario Austral de Los Ríos — «Parque Pirinel: Un nuevo espacio de conservación»**

Parque Pirinel

An independent report writes that the park belongs to Fundación Luksic, and confirms the area, infrastructure, public access and non-profit orientation. Does not replace a land extract.

G1-021 **INAPI — регистрация обозначения Parque Pirinel**

Fundación Andronico Luksic A. / Parque Pirinel

The public registry confirms the registration of the Parque Pirinel designation on Fundación Andrónico Luksic A. This confirms the operator/brand, but not the ownership of all plots of land.

G1-022 **Forbes — Savitri Jindal & family**

Jindal family/unit of analysis

Forbes reports that after the death of O. P. Jindal, the companies were divided among his four sons and are now run independently by them. It does not permit expenditure by one branch to be attributed to the entire family or to Savitri personally.

G1-023 **Forbes Australia — The richest women in the world 2026**

Savitri Jindal & family / status

Records the valuation of $39.1 billion for a single Forbes slice 2026 and names the source of the Jindal Group's wealth.

G1-024 **Fortune India — Savitri Jindal**

Jindal family / four branches

Relates Prithviraj, Sajjan, Ratan and Naveen Jindal to Jindal Saw, JSW Group, Jindal Stainless and Jindal Steel.

G1-025 **JSW Steel — Integrated Report 2024–25**

JSW / production filter

Confirms access to 23 iron ore mines, three coking coal assets in Jharkhand and an economic interest in Illawarra Metallurgical Coal.

G1-026 **Jindal Steel — Integrated Report 2024–25**

Jindal Steel / mining filter

Reveals production of Kasia and Tensa iron ore and Gare Palma IV/6 and Utkal C coal in the financial year 2024/25.

G1-027 **JSW Foundation — официальный обзор**

JSW Foundation / payer

Calls the social development fund the arm of JSW Group and links its work with the group's sites. This is a corporate outline and not proof of personal payment to Savitri Jindal.

G1-028 **JSW — biodiversity and mangrove programme**

JSW/mangroves

A corporate source states 2.65 million plantings on 450 hectares in Dolvi for 2016/17–2023/24. Does not independently confirm full ecosystem recovery.

G1-029 **Kantar Public / JSW Foundation — impact assessment of mangrove initiatives**

JSW / result check

The assessment covers 240 ha and cautions that carbon calculations are based on secondary information and require field verification; the work was commissioned by the foundation.

G1-030 **JSW Steel — Annual CSR Report 2024–25**

JSW / Origin of Corporate Social Responsibility Funds

Discloses the liability established under Article 135 for ₹297.42 crores, expenditure of ₹189.27 crores and transfer of ₹108.15 crores to the account of unutilized corporate social responsibility funds. Confirms the mandatory corporate budget, not the owner's personal money.

G1-031 **Ministry of Corporate Affairs — FAQ on CSR, General Circular 14/2021**

India / CSR legal framework

Officially clarifies Section 135 criteria and the obligation of qualifying companies to spend at least 2% average profit on CSR.

G1-032 **Jindal Foundation — официальный профиль**

Jindal Steel/payer

The fund is directly named as the social arm of Jindal Steel and the executor of corporate CSR programmes near operating areas.

G1-033 **Jindal Foundation — Annual CSR Report 2023–24**

WADI / initial state and actions

Describes 500 acres of productive agroforestry and agriculture in partnership with NABARD. Does not prove the return of the previous ecosystem.

G1-034 **Jindal Foundation — Annual CSR Report 2024–25**

WADI / result

Reports implementation across 335 acres, farmers' income, and a further 70 acres established by farmers without external funding; the principal outcome is described in terms of productivity and income.

G1-035 **Jindal Stainless — Integrated Report 2024–25**

Jindal Stainless/CSR

Reveals total CSR spend ₹63.6 crore and more than 92,000 recipients; corporate rather than personal source of money.

G1-036 **Jindal Stainless Foundation — impact assessment of O.P. Jindal Memorial Park**

Hisar/city park

Describes a roughly 24-acre public park and explicitly identifies JSL's support as CSR expenditure in 2018–2023. This is not Savitri Jindal's private protected area.

G1-037 **China Hongqiao Group — Annual Report 2025**

Zheng Shuliang / family control and mining

Confirms 61.49% through the family trust, the roles of the Zheng children and China Hongqiao's 22.5% interest in SMB in Guinea. It does not permit the entire holding to be treated as Zheng's personal share.

G1-038 **Forbes España — Los 10 multimillonarios chinos más ricos de 2026**

Zheng Shuliang & family / status

Records the estimate of $33.2 billion on a single Forbes section 2026.

G1-039 **China Hongqiao Group — ESG Report 2024**

industrial ecology

Discloses corporate responses to red mud, contamination and other operational impacts. Does not constitute evidence of personal family financing.

G1-040 **Hongqiao Holdings — финансовое раскрытие за 2025 год**

Binzhou Shipping Charity Foundation / source of money

Shows corporate donations to the fund 93.734 million yuan in 2025 and 292.679 million yuan the year before. Zheng's chairmanship does not make these funds personal.

G1-041 **Раскрытие эмитента — сведения о Binzhou Shiping Charity Foundation**

foundation/registration and financing

Date of establishment, capital 2 million yuan, educational and scientific purposes; sources can be individuals and legal entities, the state and investment income. The purely family origin of all capital has not been established.

G1-042 **Harvard Ash Center, China Philanthropy Project — Shandong Hongqiao**

fund / independent donor verification

Records Shandong Hongqiao New Material's donation to the fund at 90.5 million yuan in 2021.

G1-043 **China Children and Teenagers' Fund — «为爱筑桥»**

fund / area of work

Confirms the current educational project and 12 million yuan of cumulative funding since 2023; is not an environmental programme.

G1-044 **Agence Guinéenne de Presse — реабилитация Dabiss**

SMB/post-mining land

Announces the start of planting 10 thousand plants on 400 hectares of the already developed plateau in July 2025. Does not prove completed restoration and does not disclose the exact legal basis for the expense.

G1-045 **Human Rights Watch — `What Do We Get Out of It?`**

SMB / historical independent control

Documents the consequences of mining, the shortcomings of early environmental management and doubts about the quality of the initiated rehabilitation in 2016–2018. Does not automatically describe the status of 2026.

G1-046 **SMB-Winning — история и производственная инфраструктура**

SMB/mining scale

An official source confirms permits, the start of exports and two terminals with an export capacity of up to 50 million tonnes of bauxite per year.

G1-047 **ArcelorMittal — shareholding structure**

Lakshmi and Usha Mittal / control

As at 31 August 2026, the trust, whose beneficiaries are named Lakshmi and Usha Mittal, held 43.27% shares and 44.55% votes. This does not make corporate expenses personal.

G1-048 **ArcelorMittal — Annual Report 2025**

ArcelorMittal / production, obligations and life cycle

Confirms the geography, shares and volumes of operations; Serra Azul as an operating expandable mine with a separate dam outlet; Thabazimbi as an exploration-stage site after the cessation of open-pit mining; $444 million mining ARO and $1.309 billion undiscounted site-restoration obligations. These are corporate legal obligations, not the family's personal money. An archival copy is stored in the research archive.

G1-049 **SEC — ArcelorMittal Form 20-F 2025**

ArcelorMittal / regulatory copy

Primary disclosure of the issuer about the materiality of production, shares and operations.

G1-050 **Charity Commission — The Lakshmi N Mittal Family Foundation**

family fund / money and land

For 2024: income £11.56 million, expenses £9.27 million, charitable expenses £7.44 million; the foundation does not own or lease land. The main directions are not a land conservation project.

G1-051 **Harvard Mittal Institute — Faculty Climate Research Grants 2026**

Mittal Family Fund / climate

Acknowledges support for three climate research projects; the amount and full financial chain are not disclosed, and the research does not amount to conservation or restoration of the area.

G1-052 **ArcelorMittal — `From reefs to rivers`**

AMMC / corporate projects

Describes 225 reef structures, pilot 1.5 ha with 27 thousand willows and fishway. Some of the measures are directly called compensation for the impact of dredging and expansion of the tailings pond.

G1-053 **ArcelorMittal — Sustainability Report 2024**

corporate biodiversity assessment

Reveals 29 priority sites, LEAP and IRMA self-assessment. This is risk management and preparation, not proof that all sites have recovered.

G1-054 **Forbes España — World's Billionaires 2026**

Lakshmi Mittal / condition

Records the estimate of $31.0 billion and the metals & mining category for a single comparative series.

G1-055 **Forbes — Gina Rinehart**

Gina Rinehart / net worth and source of capital

The fortune is associated primarily with iron ore and Roy Hill. Real-time rating varies; for the comparative series, the recorded 2026 list estimate is used.

G1-056 **Hancock Prospecting — About us**

Gina Rinehart / control and production

Confirms the role of executive chairman, 70% Roy Hill, joint venture Hope Downs 50/50 with Rio Tinto and operating mining assets. Does not turn corporate expenses into personal ones.

G1-057 **Hancock Prospecting — FY2025 results**

Hancock/production scale

Confirms an existing private mining business; Atlas has shipped 10 million WMT, Roy Hill supports production in excess of 60 million tonnes per year.

G1-058 **Australian Business Register — Georgina Hope Foundation Inc**

family named structure

Confirms an active ABN with 14 November 2012 and the absence of DGR status. Does not disclose donors or environmental expenditures.

G1-059 **WA Consumer Protection — licensed charities F–O**

Georgina Hope Foundation / registration

Includes the foundation on the Western Australian register of licensed charities; does not provide a financial breakdown.

G1-060 **Parliament of Western Australia — Hansard, 17 September 2019**

Fossil Downs/National Park

The Government's response records the proposal to include land in Fitzroy National Park **in exchange for** access to water. This is a conditional corporate transaction, not an unconditional personal gift.

G1-061 **The West Australian — Fitzroy Valley land swap**

offer parameters

Reports tens of thousands of hectares, 325 GL water request, feed crops and herd expansion. Does not confirm a completed transfer.

G1-062 **Environs Kimberley — Fitzroy River, 2025**

NGO position statement

In 2025, the organisation reported that the relevant part of the proposed park system was still awaiting completion. This is the position of an NGO, not an official land act.

G1-063 **EPA Western Australia — Roy Hill Mine Closure Plan**

Roy Hill / obligation

The plan explicitly lists the licence conditions and ministerial decisions under which the company must plan for rehabilitation and closure. This is legally required expenditure for the site.

G1-064 **WA EARS — Roy Hill annual environmental report**

Roy Hill/actual stage

For 2023, it reports 226.92 ha Stage 1; earthworks have been completed, but DEMIRS has not verified completed rehabilitation at the mine.

G1-065 **EPA Western Australia — Roy Hill Rehabilitation Success Report**

Roy Hill / corporate monitoring

Shows individual areas, seedlings and monitoring of progressive rehabilitation. The corporate report does not prove the restoration of the entire mine ecosystem.

G1-066 **HKEX — CMOC Annual Report 2025**

Yu Yong / ownership and production

Yu Yong owns 99% CFC and is considered to have an interest in 5,030,220,000 CMOC A-shares, or 28.81% of that class. Expenses of a public company are not his personal money.

G1-067 **CMOC — ESG Report 2025**

CMOC/reclamation and biodiversity

513 million yuan environmental investment; 121 hectares of reclaimed land; all mines have reclamation plans and strive to comply with local requirements with financial guarantees. Confirms statutory and corporate expenses with incomplete breakdown of sources rather than direct personal money.

G1-068 **CMOC — TFM's Green Commitment**

TFM/copper flora and disturbed lands

For 2024, the source reports 90,000 m² of PRDOS work, nurseries and research on copper flora. This is a corporate programme in the area of influence; no long-term ecosystem outcome has been established.

G1-069 **CMOC — history**

CMOC / geography and deals

Confirms acquisitions of TFM, KFM, Brazil and Odin and sale of 80% to Northparkes in 2023. Prevents the sold asset from being included in the current geography.

G1-070 **CMOC — DRC copper and cobalt**

CMOC / shares in mines

Confirms 80% TFM and 71.25% KFM in DR Congo.

G1-071 **CMOC — Brazil niobium and phosphate**

CMOC/Brazil

Confirms 100% in niobium and phosphate operations and the current production scale of 2025.

G1-072 **Forbes — Yu Yong**

Yu Yong / source of capital

Attributes the wealth primarily to CMOC. Real-time rating varies; A fixed 2026 Forbes snapshot was retained for the sample.

G1-073 **Forbes España — World's Billionaires 2026**

Yu Yong / status

Records the estimate of $25.4 billion for a single comparative series.

G1-074 **ASX — Fortescue Annual Report 2025**

Andrew Forrest / ownership

Reveals Andrew Forrest's relevant interest in 1,131,365,000 shares and principal activity Fortescue. Corporate expenses are not his personal money.

G1-075 **Fortescue Investor Centre — FY26 results**

Fortescue / production scale

FY26 indicates 201.3 million tonnes of iron ore shipped.

G1-076 **Minderoo Foundation — Our leaders**

family/foundation

Andrew and Nicola founded the fund in 2001; the fund is backed by family-owned private investment group Tattarang.

G1-077 **Minderoo — donation of 220m Fortescue shares**

origin of fund capital

220 million Fortescue shares worth almost A$5 billion were transferred by Andrew and Nicola to Minderoo. Confirms the family fund, but not the environmental purpose of the entire capital.

G1-078 **Minderoo Foundation — Financial Report FY24/25**

fund/finance

Capital A$7.0 billion, including 245.7 million Fortescue shares; A$317.6 million in expenses for socially significant activities and A$258.7 million in grants and donations in all areas. There is no complete environmental breakdown.

G1-079 **ACNC — Australian Charities Report, 11th edition**

independent regulatory review

Records A$4.9286 billion in donations and bequests to the Minderoo Foundation Group for 2023.

G1-080 **Minderoo — Flourishing Oceans research invitation**

ocean / original commitment

Reports A$100 million and additional assets allocated at the launch of Flourishing Oceans; this is a commitment, not necessarily the amount actually spent on restoration.

G1-081 **Minderoo Impact Report 2025 — Advocate**

ocean / total investment

Reports an additional liability of A$25 million and a total ocean investment of A$170 million; the portfolio includes conservation, science, advocacy and monitoring.

G1-082 **Minderoo — Marine 30x30 Finance Program**

ocean conservation

US$10 million for the development of sustainable financing models for MPA in three countries. The announcement does not confirm the area that has already been created.

G1-083 **Minderoo — high-seas MPA pledge**

ocean conservation

A$10 million for scientific analysis and consultation before the possible creation of a high seas protected area.

G1-084 **Minderoo — Swan–Canning mussel reef**

estuary restoration

24 reef structures across four areas with a total area of 6 hectares; the fund is a partner, not the only payer.

G1-085 **The Nature Conservancy Australia — Swan–Canning monitoring**

project operator control source

24 reef structures across 6 hectares and mixed financing; the planted mussels did not form a self-sustaining reef, but by 2024–2025 the structures were populated by native scallops and oysters, and fish abundance and diversity exceeded the adjacent bare bottom. TNC is an operator and not an independent environmental auditor.

G1-086 **ABC — Exmouth marine research facility**

personal/family funding of science

Reports A$10 million in private funding for Andrew and Nicola. This is research infrastructure, not a restored area.

G1-087 **Minderoo — ReOcean Fund**

impact investment

€5 million / A$8.9 million invested in the Ocean Solutions Investment Fund. This is repayable impact capital, not a non-repayable grant.

G1-088 **Fortescue — FY25 Mine Planning**

mandatory reclamation

Fortescue links closure and rehabilitation to regulatory obligations, closure plans and corporate provisions. This is legally required corporate expenditure for the site; the precise division between mandatory and voluntary components has not been established. It is not Forrest's personal money.

G1-089 **Fortescue — FY25 Biodiversity**

result of rehabilitation

The company explicitly states that the habitat has not yet been restored; progressive work is still limited to small areas, research and testing.

G1-090 **ABC — Minderoo Station irrigation appeal**

family land/restriction

The grazing company planned dams and the expansion of cattle ranching; the tribunal found the benefit to be predominantly private. Minderoo Station is not automatically considered a nature reserve or ecological restoration project.

G1-091 **Bayan Resources — Controlling and Primary Shareholders**

Low Tuck Kwong / control

At 31 March 2026 Low directly owned 40.22% voting shares; the company calls him the main and controlling shareholder.

G1-092 **Bayan Resources — Annual Report 2025**

Low / production filter

Five CCoW and thirteen IUP on 107,087 ha; 68.0 million tonnes of production and 70.8 million tonnes of coal sales in 2025; 15,529 ha outstanding disturbed areas.

G1-093 **Bayan Resources — Annual Report 2025, reclamation guarantees**

mandatory reclamation

The Group provided guarantees through bank guarantees and deposits; the state can claim them if the approved plans are not fulfilled. These are legally required expenditure of the enterprise for the site, and not Low's personal expenditure.

G1-094 **Bayan Resources — Sustainability Report 2025**

corporate environmental spending

US$10 million of the group's environmental expenses in 2025; the aggregate includes mandatory and possible voluntary measures; there is no breakdown by source of obligation.

G1-095 **Bayan Resources — Sustainability Report 2025, reclamation**

reclamation / result

486.19 ha reclamation, 415.32 ha revegetation and 259,575 trees. The company connects the work with the law and approved plans. The indicators do not prove complete ecological restoration.

G1-096 **Bayan Resources — Sustainability Report 2025, watershed rehabilitation**

catchments/mangroves

The total area reached 6,732 hectares and 4,207,500 trees; IPPKH creates an obligation to perform the work. The 75% planting threshold is not equivalent to ecosystem restoration.

G1-097 **Indonesia Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources — Government Regulation No. 78/2010**

legal basis

Official text of rules on reclamation and post-mining for mining permit holders. Supports the classification of site activities as operator responsibilities.

G1-098 **Low Tuck Kwong Foundation — официальный сайт**

private foundation

Focus areas: education, health, social welfare and disaster relief. A significant land conservation or restoration project has not been publicly disclosed.

G1-099 **Community Foundation of Singapore — philanthropic donations**

fund/scale

Reports S$127.6 million in fund donations in 2023 for education and health care, including S$101 million LKYSPP. This is not an environmental amount.

G1-100 **SUTD — Low Tuck Kwong Foundation Sustainability Scholarship**

foundation/education

Scholarships of up to S$70,000–135,000 per student fund education and sustainability-related travel and research; this is an educational programme, not a restoration project.

G1-101 **Bayan Peduli — About Us**

corporate CSR platform

Self-definition as a corporate philanthropic / CSR initiative with an environmental focus. Expenses cannot automatically be considered Low's personal money.

G1-102 **Mukhlisi et al. — wildlife in PT Perkasa Inakakerta habitat, IPB Press 2026**

biodiversity / corporate scientific material

Describes forest fragments, restoration plantings and species observations. Created with the participation of the company and is not an independent audit of the full recovery.

G1-103 **AEER — The Threat of Coal Mine Expansion Towards Biodiversity in Kalimantan**

independent context

Designates the PT Perkasa Inakakerta concession as a high biodiversity risk area and records the vulnerable, endangered, protected and endemic species around it.

G1-104 **Forbes España — Las mujeres más ricas del mundo 2026**

Iris Fontbona and family/net worth

Forbes annual profile: $52.6 billion to 10 March 2026, source of wealth - mining / Antofagasta. This is a family estimate and not an audited value of Fontbona's personal assets.

G1-105 **SBAP — Áreas Protegidas Privadas**

Chile / legal regime

Private property becomes part of SNAP upon official recognition by the service; the owner retains control and undertakes to preserve natural values in accordance with the management plan. The general rule does not prove recognition of Pirinel.

G1-106 **SBAP — первая частная территория нового SNAP, Quebrada de La Plata**

Chile / status control

4 March 2026 SBAP named Quebrada de La Plata the first private territory to complete inclusion in the new system. Pirinel is not included in the published list; this does not exclude a later decision, but such an act was not found during verification.

G1-107 **Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional de Chile — Ley 20.930, derecho real de conservación**

Chile / real property environmental law

The law creates a voluntary property right to preserve nature, formalized by a public contract and registration. No Pirinel-specific agreement or registration found in public materials.

G1-108 **«Bosques, comunidades y monocultivos: Transformaciones de la industria forestal desde el Sur de Chile (1974–2010)»**

historical and academic research / Fundo Chan Chan

Reports that Andrónico Luksic, through Sociedad Agrícola El Peñol, acquired from CORFO 3,785 hectares of Fundo Chan Chan in 1983; with reference to *El Austral de Valdivia* from 06.04.1983 cites the intended livestock purpose. Does not prove the actual implementation of the goal and does not identify these 3,785 ha with all modern 12,000 ha Pirinel. The PDF is archived.

G1-109 **La Tercera — Luksic, del Río y von Appen se unen para defender el lago Panguipulli**

independent press/family owned

2010 described Fundo Chan Chan and the wider complex of family land at Panguipulli. The publication is not a cadastral extract and its areas cannot be automatically transferred to the boundaries of Parque Pirinel.

G1-110 **Fundación Luksic — исследователи Ghent University в Parque Pirinel**

official foundation source / science

Confirms the visit of researchers in June 2026 and the intention to develop scientific cooperation. This is an initial stage of scientific work, not a measured conservation outcome.

G1-111 **Ley del Lobby — встреча о проекте Parque Pirinel**

government register of meetings

Records the presentation of the planned park to municipal authorities in August 2025. Confirms the development of the project, but not the ownership or special conservation status of the land.

G1-112 **Forbes España — 200 крупнейших состояний мира 2026**

Andrew Forrest and family/net worth

Forbes annual summary for 1 March 2026: $20.3 billion, source of wealth - metals and mining / Fortescue. This is an external valuation of the family, not the audited value of Andrew or Nicola's personal assets.

G1-113 **Presidencia de México — конференция 29 December 2025**

Grupo Mexico/Rio Sonora

Announces the agreement and contribution of Grupo México 1,500 million pesos to the plan for water, health and soil remediation after pollution. This is a company obligation, not a personal payment to Larrea.

G1-114 **SEGOB — репозиторий Plan de Justicia para Cananea**

Río Sonora / primary state archive

Summarizes the official documents of the plan: the total amount of 2,222.6 million pesos, 1,500 million Grupo México and the connection of the work with the elimination of the consequences of pollution.

G1-115 **Presidencia de México — конференция 13 February 2026**

Río Sonora / payment execution

The President reported that Grupo México contributed the first 500 million pesos; the remaining 1 billion pesos in this transcript is also called the company's liability.

G1-116 **Presidencia de México — конференция 31 March 2026**

Río Sonora / work structure

Lists hospital, toxicology monitoring, drinking water treatment, contaminated site diagnostics, soil remediation, sediment management and environmental monitoring. Does not confirm Larrea's personal funding.

G1-117 **SEMARNAT — Plan de Justicia para resarcir daños en el Río Sonora, 23 December 2025**

Río Sonora / environmental responsibility

Directly connects the plan with the remediation of harm to the population and the environment after the 2014 spill; the federal government administers the fund. These are mandatory facility expenses and public funds, not personal charity.

G1-118 **National Foundation for India — Resources / Emerging Philanthropy in India**

Savitri Jindal / historical overview of philanthropy

In the report from the NFI catalog, the comparison table classifies the O. P. Jindal Charitable Trust as education and does not note environmental grantmaking. This is a historical snapshot of 2014, not evidence of the absence of later activity.

G1-119 **National Green Tribunal e-Journal 2025 — Samita Rajendra Patil v. Jindal Steel Works Ltd., OA 122/2015**

JSW Dolvi / mandatory remediation

Decision from 17 April 2025: ₹1.60 crores of compensation for environmental damage, minimum 15 hectares of mangroves and restoration of hydrology and drainage. This is a required facility expense and not a personal donation by the family.

G1-120 **MoEFCC / EAC — Environment Clearance appraisal, JSW Steel Dolvi 10→15 MTPA**

JSW Dolvi/enforcement of NGT decision

The assessment materials contain the company's report of work on 40 hectares of mangroves, creek restoration for ₹2.6 crore and waste project for ₹7.3 crore; the document directly links the measures to the NGT decision.

G1-121 **Centre de Promotion et de Développement Miniers de Guinée — Code minier 2011 amendé**

Guinea / legal framework for rehabilitation

Articles 82, 131 and 144 preserve the title owner's environmental responsibilities, require a closure plan and a title-funded remediation trust account. Rehabilitation of the waste plateau is a mandatory expense for the site, and not the personal philanthropy of the shareholder.

G1-122 **HKEX disclosure — China Hongqiao family trust interests**

Zheng Shuliang / limit of personal share

Following the transfer of the structure to the trust, Zheng Shuliang was no longer considered to have a relevant interest in the shares as the spouse of the deceased founder. Family control cannot be turned into her personal share.

G1-123 **Thabazimbi Iron Ore Mine — Environmental Audit Report**

Thabazimbi / closure and legal status

Mining ceased in September 2016; the site was transferred to AMSA; the closure application was withdrawn, and in 2019 the site was still treated as productive while future uses were examined. The audit was conducted under NEMA/MPRDA and is not evidence of voluntary family restoration.

G1-124 **Kumba и ArcelorMittal South Africa — transfer of Thabazimbi Mine**

Thabazimbi / property and obligations

From 1 November 2018 employees, assets, liabilities, mining rights and assumed liabilities were transferred to a subsidiary of AMSA for a nominal price R1. Confirms the chain of responsibility, but not the completion of rehabilitation or personal payment to Mittal.

G1-125 **Gregory et al., 2022 — Applying monitoring data to measure and improve rehabilitation performance at four mine sites**

Atlas Iron / four closed facilities

Pardoo, Mt Dove, Abydos and Wodgina rehabilitated in 2013–2017; completion criteria are consistent with regulators and based on analogue sites. The results are generally favourable, but uneven; some areas require drainage repair, erosion control, reseeding, weed management and fencing. An archival copy is stored in the research archive.

G1-126 **Government of Western Australia — Rehabilitation Showcase**

Pardoo / measurable result

After completion of the work, annual monitoring since 2016 showed plant cover and species richness of waste-rock landforms in the range of natural analogues, and drainage controls functioning as designed. This is closure rehabilitation, not proof of personal payment or restoration of the entire original ecosystem.

G1-127 **Hancock Prospecting — announcement regarding control of Atlas Iron**

Atlas/property boundary

Records Hancock's offer to acquire Atlas in August 2018. Major rehabilitation works of the four closed facilities completed in 2013–2017 cannot be attributed to Hancock or Gina Rinehart.

Group II - Russian owners of mining capital

G2-001 **Forbes España — The World's Billionaires 2026**

wealth estimate / 2026 snapshot

Valuation of the Andrey family group / Alexandra Melnichenko - $20.4 billion. This is a valuation of wealth, not the amount of available personal money.

G2-002 **Общий суд ЕС — T-271/22**

court document/property

Describes FirstLine Trust, the previous position of Andrey Melnichenko and the transfer of beneficial status to Alexandra Melnichenko in March 2022.

G2-003 **High Court of Justice — judgment CL-2022-000456, 2025**

court document/control

Shows that the control of SUEK and EuroChem after the sanctions restructuring requires a separate analysis; the grounds for sanctions in themselves do not replace the judicial determination of property.

G2-004 **Фонд Андрея Мельниченко — «О фонде»**

primary fund source

The foundation was founded by Andrey Melnichenko; Climate and environmental initiatives are named among the areas. Does not disclose the source of each payment.

G2-005 **Фонд Андрея Мельниченко — отчёт за 2024–2025 годы**

fund report

Total expenses 10.489 billion roubles in all directions; partner companies are SUEK, EuroChem and SGK. The entire amount cannot be considered personal or environmental.

G2-006 **Фонд Мельниченко, отчёт за 2024–2025 годы**

primary report; archival copy

The environmental block includes “Save the Forest”, VOOP and a youth forum; “Pleistocene Park” was not found in the report. Lack of mention does not indicate discontinuation of support. No public URL for the archived copy has been established.

G2-007 **РБК — интервью Никиты Зимова**

project manager interview

The land is provided by the state; early funding from the Zimov family, then crowdfunding and sponsors; the Melnichenko Foundation is named the largest participant; about 20 km² of active territory and an expansion plan to 150 km².

G2-008 **РБК Тренды — «Плейстоценовый парк»**

independent publication/project

In the fall of 2023, the foundation and the park entered into a ten-year agreement; the foundation acted as the curator of the project.

G2-009 **SakhaNews — доставка бизонов и овцебыков**

regional publication / specific expense

According to Nikita Zimov, the foundation was to finance the purchase and transportation of animals. The exact amount has not been disclosed.

G2-010 **Arcticpost — экспедиция по перевозке бизонов**

independent report on the completed operation

Describes the actual transportation of bison supported by the foundation. Does not disclose the full budget or source of specific funds.

G2-011 **Beer et al., Scientific Reports, 2020**

peer-reviewed scientific article

Snow field data and model: with high herbivore densities, the estimated permafrost temperature by the end of the century is approximately 2.1 °C lower. This is a model scenario, not an already achieved Arctic effect.

G2-012 **Windirsch et al., Frontiers in Environmental Science, 2022**

peer-reviewed pilot study

In intensively grazed areas, the upper carbon stock is higher and the thawing depth is lower; five sites, one core each, without direct pre-treatment comparison.

G2-013 **Fischer et al., Biogeosciences, 2022**

peer-reviewed scientific article

Changes in vegetation and carbon metabolism; some of the flux differences may have existed prior to the experimental intervention.

G2-014 **Schulze et al., 2021**

peer-reviewed scientific article

Bison locally opened the shrub canopy, with limited impact on the grass cover. Does not prove a completed ecosystem transition.

G2-015 **Научный обзор о trophic rewilding и megafaunal ecological engineering**

scientific review

Shows a conceptual boundary: the term restoration depends on the chosen historical standard; the project can also be correctly described as ecological engineering.

G2-016 **ОВОС — проект рекультивации СУЭК-Кузбасс**

corporate facility project

The reclamation project for the area 17.696 ha is related to the activities of the enterprise. This is a mandatory expense for the site and not a personal environmental investment for the family.

G2-017 **Президентский фонд природы — заявка Ассоциации «Плейстоценовый парк»**

public grant application

Application 2026 for steppe bison: 15.3 million roubles, requested 12.1 million, co-financing 3.2 million; no grant was awarded. Confirms a separate public funding channel, not an expense of the Melnichenko fund.

G2-018 **ARKA — данные годового списка Forbes 2026 об Альберте Авдоляне**

secondary retelling of the rating

$7.1 billion and 557th place in Forbes 2026; the source of capital is linked to coal and energy assets. Prior to obtaining a direct Forbes profile, it must be identified as a secondary account.

G2-019 **Forbes — Alexander Isaev profile**

co-owner profile / asset structure

Forbes connects the fortunes of Isaev and Avdolyan with one Elga project and calls Avdolyan’s share the predominant one. The same asset cannot be counted twice as two independent production holdings.

G2-020 **«Интерфакс» — структура Эльгинского проекта, 2022**

corporate structure

As of the date of the material, 80% of the project belonged to Avdolyan's structures, 20% - to Isaev's structure; Elga reserves are about 2.2 billion tonnes JORC.

G2-021 **«Интерфакс» — продажа сибирского дивизиона, 2023**

corporate structure

After the sale of Sibanthracite's assets, the group focused on Elga; structure 80/20 as of the date of publication.

G2-022 **РБК — разрешение на приобретение до 40% «Эльгаугля», 2026**

current corporate structure

A possible transaction with Nova Capital has been approved; the authorisation does not prove that the transaction was completed. Reports production of approximately 36 million tonnes in 2025.

G2-023 **Благотворительный фонд «Новый дом» — официальный сайт**

primary fund source

Avdolyan - founder; activities are focused on educational complexes "Future Point" and social support for children and families.

G2-024 **Фонд «Новый дом» — устав**

founding document

The legal goals of the fund relate to helping children, orphans and the seriously ill; the document does not confirm the environmental land project.

G2-025 **Фонд «Новый дом» — «Точка будущего» в Якутске**

primary project source

Plot 37.9 ha is used for the construction of a social and educational complex. It must not be treated as 37.9 hectares of protected nature.

G2-026 **Росприроднадзор — ГЭЭ полигона отходов Эльгинского комплекса**

official registry / corporate entity

Positive conclusion of the environmental assessment of the first stage of the waste site. This is a project responsibility of the enterprise, not personal philanthropy.

G2-027 **ОВОС Эльгинского комплекса — сезонная обогатительная установка**

environmental design documentation

Describes production waste, cleaning and plant activities. Supports classification of these costs as corporate facility expenses; the exact division of the mandatory and voluntary parts has not been established.

G2-028 **База ОВОС — отработка запасов Эльгинского месторождения, вторая очередь**

register of project documentation

Confirms the availability of environmental documentation to expand production to 45 million tonnes per year; does not constitute evidence of a personal environmental payment.

G2-029 **Научная статья об эколого-экономическом ущербе наземным ресурсам Эльгинского комплекса**

scientific publication / impact context

Describes disturbance of lands, soils, forest resources and small streams. Use as context of impact, not as evidence of personal guilt or personal financing.

G2-030 **«Арктида» — «Пыль и шум»**

independent public report

Describes risks to ecosystems from mining, railroad, and port expansion. Requires verification of specific statements with attached primary data.

G2-031 **РБК — Александр Исаев возглавил Эльгинский проект, 2020**

independent business publication

Confirms Isaev's appointment as general director of the management company and connection with the largest coal project.

G2-032 **«Коммерсантъ» — «Александр Исаев займётся Эльгой»**

independent business publication

Confirms Isaev's management role and the structure of the project at the time of acquisition in 2020.

G2-033 **РБК — интервью Александра Исаева, 2026**

participant interview

Isaev is presented as the general director and co-owner of the Elga group; reported a planned capacity of 45 million tonnes and a target of 50 million tonnes in 2027. These are participant statements, not an independent audit.

G2-034 **Monocle — корпоративные экологические и социальные программы ЭЛСИ, 2022**

affiliate/corporate based material

Describes the company's treatment facilities and social programmes. These expenses relate to the enterprise and do not prove Isaev's personal financing.

G2-035 **РБК — новые миллиардеры Forbes 2025**

Oleg Misevra / status and control

Records the valuation of $1.1 billion, VGK and dividends as assets and names Misevra as the controlling shareholder as of April 2025.

G2-036 **АК&М — изменение структуры владения ВГК**

VGK / current structure

In July, 2025 Altraso Ventures transferred 49% to Grand LLC with beneficiaries undisclosed in the publication. The exact current effective share of Misevra cannot be deduced from the previous structure.

G2-037 **ВГК — о компании**

extraction filter

Confirms coal specialization, more than 300 million tonnes of confirmed reserves in Sakhalin and more than 100 million tonnes of proven reserves in the Magadan region.

G2-038 **ВГК — Солнцевский угольный разрез**

operating asset

Confirms the open development of the Yuzhny-1 and Yuzhny-2 sites in the Uglegorsk region.

G2-039 **ВГК — новое русло реки Жёлтой и экологические программы**

corporate primary source

Reports a new channel, 400 thousand trees, voluntary release of more than 400 thousand fry and other measures. In itself, it does not separate mandatory expenses from voluntary ones and does not confirm Misevra's personal money.

G2-040 **АС Сахалинской области — решение от 25 August 2023, А59-6217/2022**

Yellow River / first trial stage

Initial refusal to collect 98.7 million roubles. The decision and the appellate ruling were later set aside, so this act cannot be presented as final.

G2-041 **АС Дальневосточного округа — постановление от 26 March 2024, А59-6217/2022**

Yellow River / cancellation and reconsideration

The cassation demanded to establish whether the work was only clearing or sufficient restoration of the disturbed state of the water body.

G2-042 **АС Сахалинской области — решение 2025 года, А59-6217/2022**

Yellow River / expertise and expenses

Records expenditure of 254,839,208 roubles of SUR LLC, design measures, forensic examination and repeated refusal of monetary recovery due to compensation for damage in kind. This is a mandatory expense for the site, not personal philanthropy.

G2-043 **АС Дальневосточного округа — постановление от 12 September 2025 № Ф03-2907/25**

Yellow River / final known stage

The refusal remains in force after a new review: the experts recognised the presence of not only clearing, but also sufficient restoration measures.

G2-044 **АС Дальневосточного округа — постановление от 25 July 2024 № Ф03-3210/24**

compensatory reforestation

Confirms the agreement of SUR LLC for mandatory compensatory reforestation of 18.2 hectares.

G2-045 **АС Сахалинской области — решение от 23 March 2025, А59-4779/2023**

planting result / 10.5 ha

The forestry authority did not accept the work due to failure to achieve the design indicators; the court ordered the contractor to repeat the planting. Planting seedlings does not by itself establish that restoration has been achieved.

G2-046 **ВГК — экологический круглый стол, 20 April 2023**

corporate forestry and fisheries programmes

Reports 200 hectares of planned plantings, 400 thousand fry and wastewater treatment facilities; the legal regime of all hectares and the independent outcome are not disclosed.

G2-047 **ВГК — планы лесовосстановления на 2024 год**

corporate tree-planting programme

Describes more than 230 hectares of planned planting and its geographical scope. Does not prove survival and does not divide the overall programme into voluntary corporate and mandatory facility expenses.

G2-048 **EastRussia — премия «Благотворитель года», 5 November 2020**

charity / source of money

Links the award to VGK contributions and corporate expenses. Does not confirm Misevra's personal environmental payment.

G2-049 **Forbes — Gennady Kozovoy**

independent wealth estimate / source of capital

$1.0 billion by 1 April 2025; source - coal; about 6% EVRAZ received after the sale of control over Raspadskaya.

G2-050 **«Интерфакс» — доли EVRAZ и «Распадская», 2021**

corporate structure

Records a 5.74% interest Kozovoy in EVRAZ and EVRAZ's control over 90.9% Raspadskaya as of the date of the material. The connection is indirect and minority.

G2-051 **«Интерфакс» — приостановка выделения «Распадской», 2022**

corporate structure

Confirms that the planned spin-off of the coal business was suspended and Kozovoy remained a shareholder of EVRAZ with 5.74%.

G2-052 **«Распадская» — бизнес-модель**

extraction filter

1.8 billion tonnes of JORC reserves, eight mines, two open pit mines, three processing plants; geography: Kuzbass and Tyva.

G2-053 **«Распадская» — результаты 2025 года**

production scale

Raw coal production 18.5 million tonnes and sales 13.8 million tonnes. These are company-reported data.

G2-054 **«Распадская» — отчёт об устойчивом развитии 2024**

corporate environmental spending

787.037 million roubles total environmental costs, 29.905 million roubles for land, 2.017 million roubles on biodiversity; 3.97 hectares of biological reclamation and 7,200 seedlings. The company's money, not Kozovoy's.

G2-055 **Журнал «Уголь» — мониторинг экополигона «Распадского»**

early research and production result

After one year, most plots had increased plant cover and species diversity, but one plot maintained less than 1% cover. This is an early-stage result; one of the authors is the company's environmental director.

G2-056 **СибГИУ — эксперимент по рекультивации на экополигоне**

scientific partnership

Confirms the joint project of the university and Raspadskaya and the continuation of monitoring. Does not prove restoration of the entire ecosystem.

G2-057 **«Распадская» — экологическая стратегия**

corporate goals

Lists water, air, waste and biodiversity as the company's focus areas. The goals and activities are not a personal project of the minority shareholder.

G2-058 **ИРНИТУ — меценаты университета**

personal charity outside of nature

The university calls Kozovoy a patron of the arts and an honorary graduate. Does not disclose environmental expenditure or land project.

G2-059 **«Распадская» — результаты первого полугодия 2026 года**

current stage of production

The group's production continued, but at the Raspadsky open-pit mine it was suspended until conditions improved. Prevents all assets from being described as running without change.

G2-060 **Forbes — Anatoly Skurov**

independent wealth estimate / source of capital / project

$1.1 billion by 17 September 2026; the source of wealth is coal and fertilizers; Forbes associates Skurov with the launch of the Uvalnaya project, which produces more than 6 million tonnes annually.

G2-061 **АО «УК Сибирская» — официальный сайт**

mining/corporate environmental statements

Mine and PF "Uvalnaya", more than 6 million tonnes, production plan 6.3 million tonnes for 2026; reforestation, monitoring and support for the Kuznetsk Alatau eco-centre are announced. Does not disclose Skurov's personal money.

G2-062 **Global Energy Monitor — Uvalnaya Coal Mine**

independent industry register

Operating mine, capacity 6.5 million tonnes, plan 5.7 million tonnes in 2025; the source cautiously identifies Anatoly Skurov as the ultimate owner.

G2-063 **«Коммерсантъ» — запуск шахты «Увальная», 2017**

historical structure/launch

As of the launch date, it names Skurov as the owner of the Sibirskaya Management Company, describes licenses, reserves and design capacity. This historical source does not replace the current register of shareholders.

G2-064 **Финансовая отчётность АО «УК Сибирская» за 2025 год**

financial statements / operating entity

Confirms the current JSC and the availability of complete reporting for 2025. The public record does not disclose shareholders.

G2-065 **Архив ОВОС — отвал № 3 ОФ «Увальная»**

environmental design documentation

Publishes documentation on the facility for storing enrichment and reclamation waste. This is a company's legally required expenditure for the site, and not personal philanthropy.

G2-066 **ОВОС отвала № 3 — книга 1**

primary design documentation

Contains technical and biological stages, monitoring and regulatory criteria for reforestation. The project is not a certificate of completion or proof of a complete ecosystem.

G2-067 **Администрация Беловского округа — результаты прокурорской проверки АО «УК Сибирская», 2024**

state control

Records violations of industrial and fire safety. Not used as evidence of environmental impact; shows the need for external verification of corporate statements.

G2-068 **«Коммерсантъ» — выход семьи Гуцериевых из «Русского угля» и КТК**

candidate screening / current ownership

According to reporting for 2022, the family ceased to be a beneficiary of two coal companies; previous ownership cannot be passed off as current.

G2-069 **Forbes — Igor Zyuzin**

reserve candidate/assessment limitation

The profile records $1.8 billion only on 26 March 2013; does not provide a current comparable estimate for the section 2026.

G2-070 **Meduza со ссылкой на Forbes Russia — Михаил Федяев**

reserve candidate / wealth estimate

Reports the estimate of $550 million for 2020 and the absence of Fedyaev in the top 200 Forbes Russia for 2021. There is not enough data for the year slice 2026.

G2-071 **Forbes — Alexey Mordashov & family**

wealth / capital structure

About $37 billion in 2026; 77% Severstal; after sanctions, key assets, including Nordgold, were transferred within the family structure.

G2-072 **Правительство Карелии — «Карельский окатыш», итоги 2024 года**

scale of production asset

Almost 11 million tonnes of iron ore pellets for 2024; the company is part of Severstal.

G2-073 **«Северсталь» — интегрированный отчёт за 2025 год**

corporate reporting / ecology

9.4 billion roubles environmental costs; Biodiversity strategy and corporate metrics. The expenses belong to the company, not to the shareholder personally.

G2-074 **«Северсталь» — центр раскрытия годовых отчётов**

official corporate disclosure

Confirms the publication of the annual report for 2025 21 April 2026 and stores a number of official reports of the issuer.

G2-075 **«Бизнес и общество» — Мордашов в попечительском совете Президентского фонда природы**

environmental management / corporate partnership

Confirms membership with 2026 and the foundation's partnership with "Severstal". It does not identify a personal contribution by Mordashov.

G2-076 **БФ «Дорога к дому» — о фонде**

charity circuit

Created on the initiative of Mordashov; donor company - PJSC "Severstal"; the direction is social, not the restoration of nature.

G2-077 **БФ «Доброта Севера» — о фонде**

independent fund identification

The fund was founded by Elena Topoleva-Soldunova and Igor Kostolevsky, and also works with "Severstal". It cannot be called Mordashov's personal fund.

G2-078 **Nordgold — выход Мордашова из совета директоров, 1 March 2022**

corporate structure / geography

Confirms resignation from the council; as of the date of publication - more than 1 million ounces, nine enterprises in Russia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso and Guinea.

G2-079 **Суд ЕС — Marina Mordashova v Council**

court document/family asset transfer

Describes the transfer of shares in Nordgold and TUI to Marina Mordashova through structures controlled by her. Do not simplify to the current personal ownership of Alexey Mordashov.

G2-080 **Nordgold — Reports & Policies**

corporate archive

Public series of environmental and sustainable reporting; the last comprehensive reporting found on the page dates from 2020.

G2-081 **Nordgold — Sustainable Development Report 2020**

corporate environmental reporting

Mine rehabilitation, 75 hectares of annual afforestation and support for snow leopard research. Does not prove personal funding or restoration of a full ecosystem.

G2-082 **Nordgold — соглашение со Snow Leopard Foundation**

corporate volunteer programme

Agreement 2017 on research and protection of the snow leopard in the Eastern Sayan; the amount and personal source of the money have not been disclosed.

G2-083 **Forbes — Vladimir Potanin**

wealth / source of capital

$29.7 billion real-time on 10 September 2026; the main asset is just over a third of Norilsk Nickel.

G2-084 **«Норникель» — Share Capital**

primary ownership structure

On 13 March 2026, Interros, EN+ and the Vladimir Potanin Charitable Foundation are listed among the major holders. Use the chart in conjunction with the Reuters numerical breakdown.

G2-085 **Reuters / Kitco — доли Потанина и фонда в «Норникеле»**

current share of ownership

33.51% from Potanin after the transfer of 3.49% to a charitable foundation; the stock package should not be considered a personal share.

G2-086 **«Норникель» — Operational Performance 2024**

resources / production geography

The Norilsk and Kola sites mine copper-nickel ores; Trans-Baikal division - gold-iron-copper ores in the open pit.

G2-087 **Фонд Потанина — о фонде**

private foundation / directions

Created by Potanin in 1999; main areas - culture, higher education, social sports and charity; the budget comes primarily from endowment income.

G2-088 **Фонд Потанина — история эндаумента**

origin of private capital

The stated endowment target is 100 billion roubles; the source documents Potanin's personal contributions. An endowment is not the same as expenditure on nature.

G2-089 **Фонд Потанина — первое пожертвование 10 млрд руб.**

private capital / endowment

In March 2022 Potanin contributed 10 billion roubles; at 11 May 2022 the endowment amounted to 10.242 billion roubles

G2-090 **Фонд Потанина — заявление основателя 14 September 2022**

Asset transfer / management

The transfer of management powers to independent bodies and the transfer to an endowment of up to 50% of Rosbank were announced.

G2-091 **Фонд Потанина — документы и отчёты**

primary reporting of the fund

A public series of annual and mandatory reports, including a 2025 report.

G2-092 **Фонд Потанина — Школа 2025 «Сохраняя наследие»**

fund assistance to protected areas

300 participants, 34 programmes, 25 regions; cleaning, routes, dead wood, education. Does not demonstrate large-scale ecosystem restoration.

G2-093 **Фонд Потанина — подготовка Школы 2026**

current scope of the programme

63 volunteer programmes in protected areas are planned for 2026; the exact conservation budget has not been disclosed.

G2-094 **Giving Pledge — Vladimir Potanin**

personal philanthropic position

A promise to devote a significant portion of one's wealth to the public good; the declared directions of the fund are education, culture and the development of philanthropy, not a separate environmental land project.

G2-095 **Росприроднадзор — решение о взыскании с НТЭК более 146 млрд руб.**

official control / emergency damage

The legal recovery after the fuel spill relates to the mandatory liability of the subsidiary at the facility, and not to Potanin's personal charity.

G2-096 **«Норникель» — ликвидация последствий аварии на ТЭЦ-3**

corporate remediation

Spill 21.2 thousand tonnes of fuel, monitoring and the Great Norilsk Expedition; corporate response to the accident, not the owner's personal money.

G2-097 **«Норникель» — Sustainability Report 2024, ключевые итоги**

corporate cleanup

"Clean Norilsk": 406 buildings, 1.1 million tonnes of waste, 83.5 thousand tonnes of scrap metal and 4.8 million m² of cleaned land. The cleared area does not equal the restored ecosystem.

G2-098 **«Норникель» — Sustainability Report 2025, ключевые итоги**

corporate expenditure

The ten-year budget of "Clean Norilsk" is 40 billion roubles; 2 billion roubles in 2025. The payer is a company.

G2-099 **«Норникель» — Biodiversity**

corporate biodiversity

Research, monitoring, assistance to protected areas, replenishment of biological resources and post-spill measures; the record requires a distinction between voluntary corporate expenses, mandatory facility expenses and funds of unknown origin.

G2-100 **«Норникель» — Reports and other documents**

corporate archive

Reports 2025 of the year and materials of the Great Norilsk Expedition; scientific assessment does not constitute proven ecosystem restoration.

G2-101 **Forbes — Vagit Alekperov**

wealth / source of capital

A real-time estimate of about $29.5 billion on 22 September 2026; Forbes associates the fortune primarily with LUKOIL and uses a formula for a share of about 30%. This is an estimate and not a document of the current ownership structure.

G2-102 **ЛУКОЙЛ — информационное сообщение от 21 April 2022**

positions/ownership

Alekperov resigned from his posts; as at 31 March 2022 he held 3.12% of the voting rights, also had 5.43% economic interest without voting rights and was not a controlling shareholder.

G2-103 **«Интерфакс» — доля Алекперова в проспекте 2021 года**

historical ownership structure

In the September prospectus for Eurobonds 2021, the share of 28.33% was disclosed. The discrepancy with the official breakdown of 2022 does not permit the historical figure to be carried forward mechanically to the present.

G2-104 **ЛУКОЙЛ — Upstream**

production filter / geography

Exploration and production of oil and gas in 13 countries with a focus on Russia, Central Asia and the Middle East.

G2-105 **ЛУКОЙЛ — Key Projects**

mining projects

Northern Caspian, Baltic, Timan-Pechora, Western Siberia, Uzbekistan and other international projects.

G2-106 **ЛУКОЙЛ — Development and Production**

production scale

Official production figures and geography; company data, not an independent assessment of environmental impacts.

G2-107 **ЛУКОЙЛ — Reserves**

resource base

Corporate disclosure of hydrocarbon reserves.

G2-108 **Фонд «Наше будущее» — интервью Алекперова о капитале фонда**

origin of private foundation

Alekperov says that the fund's capital is formed exclusively from his personal funds. This confirms the family or private foundation, but not the environmental purpose of the entire capital.

G2-109 **ЛУКОЙЛ — поддержка социальных предпринимателей, 2014**

fund/early scale

The company also calls the fund created with Alekperov's personal funds; 108 projects in 45 regions for 231.3 million roubles by the date of the message. The main direction is social entrepreneurship.

G2-110 **Фонд «Наше будущее» — годовой отчёт 2024**

activities of a private foundation

Support for social entrepreneurship in employment, education, medicine, ecology and other areas. Does not disclose a single major land or ecosystem project.

G2-111 **«Вектор добра»**

current foundation programme

Support for social entrepreneurs; from 2024 about 73 projects are reported, the grant prize is up to 3 million roubles in the region. Not a natural land purchase programme.

G2-112 **ЛУКОЙЛ — «Чистая почва»**

corporate reclamation

Technical and biological stages, contractors and state acceptance; in Russia the mandatory cycle is at least two years. These are the costs of the enterprise for the mandatory cycle; the exact division of the mandatory and voluntary parts has not been established. This is not personal philanthropy.

G2-113 **ЛУКОЙЛ — архив отчётов об устойчивом развитии**

corporate reporting

Source of indicators of contaminated and reclaimed lands. The "reclaimed" status does not prove the return of the original ecosystem.

G2-114 **ЛУКОЙЛ — корпоративное волонтёрство**

voluntary corporate actions

Coastal cleaning, planting and other activities are classified as corporate money with an incomplete breakdown, and not Alekperov's personal expenses.

G2-115 **АС Республики Коми — дело о рекультивации участка «ЛУКОЙЛ-Усинскнефтегаза»**

legal acceptance of the site

Shows acceptance of a specific area after work; legal compliance of a project does not provide evidence of full ecosystem restoration.

G2-116 **Суд общей юрисдикции — решение о рекультивации нефтезагрязнённого участка**

legal concept of reclamation

Describes the timing and suitability of the land for use. Does not set the return of all components of the original ecosystem.

G2-117 **ЛУКОЙЛ — актуальная страница отчётности об устойчивом развитии**

corporate archive

Access point to current group reports; the company's reporting is not reporting on the shareholder's personal expenses.

G2-118 **Forbes — Leonid Mikhelson & family**

wealth / source of capital

$28.3 billion real-time on 10 September 2026; founder and chairman of NOVATEK, large share in SIBUR. Forbes also reports expenditures of over $470 million on the GES-2 House of Culture - a cultural, not environmental project.

G2-119 **Bloomberg Billionaires Index — Leonid Mikhelson**

shares / valuation methodology

About 25% NOVATEK and 30.6% SIBUR; the assessment of NOVATEK is based on the disclosure of 21 March 2022. More recent accurate official share requires verification.

G2-120 **НОВАТЭК — Hydrocarbon Production**

extractive-business filter / scale

In 2025 the company reported 30 fields, 84.57 billion cubic metres of gas and 14.11 million tonnes of liquid hydrocarbons, including its shares in joint ventures.

G2-121 **НОВАТЭК — Our Assets**

assets / geography

82 licenses and 17 billion boe of proven reserves as at 31 December 2025; production is mainly in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

G2-122 **НОВАТЭК — финансовые результаты 2025 года**

current production scale

673 million boe of production, 84.57 billion cubic metres of gas and 14.11 million tonnes of liquid hydrocarbons; source: the company.

G2-123 **V–A–C — About Us**

private foundation/mission

The fund was created by Mikhelson in 2009; mission - contemporary art, culture and knowledge production. No environmental specialization has been declared.

G2-124 **НОВАТЭК — Sustainable Development**

corporate reporting

24 billion roubles investments in sustainable development in 2025; the total figure does not equal environmental expenditures and is not a personal payment.

G2-125 **НОВАТЭК — Annual Report 2025**

corporate environmental spending

More than 3 billion roubles on conservation and natural resource management; programmes on Arctic species, forests and stocking. These are corporate expenses, within which the voluntary and mandatory parts are not separated.

G2-126 **НОВАТЭК — Sustainability Report 2024**

monitoring / biodiversity

Yamal LNG Land Restoration Monitoring and Arctic Rare Plants Project; assessing individual components does not prove a complete ecosystem.

G2-127 **НОВАТЭК — Sustainability Report 2023**

corporate reclamation

425 ha reclaimed: 75 ha for agriculture, 347 ha converted to forest land, 3 ha - other use. These are legally required expenditure for the site, not a personal contribution.

G2-128 **НОВАТЭК — архив sustainability reports**

corporate archive

Continuous series of reports; allows you to check the dynamics, but remains the company's self-reporting.

G2-129 **СИБУР — стратегия устойчивого развития до 2025 года**

corporate goals

Sets out SIBUR's objectives for polymer recycling, climate and other areas; these are corporate commitments, not Mikhelson's personal environmental project.

G2-130 **СИБУР — центр результатов**

corporate reporting

Access to integrated reports 2023–2025; costs and results belong to the company.

G2-131 **СИБУР — Integrated Annual Report 2023**

tree planting / corporate programme

73,434 seedlings and 18.5 hectares of forest land. The number of plantings does not prove the restoration of the forest ecosystem and is not a personal payment to the shareholder.

G2-132 **Forbes — Suleiman Kerimov & family**

status/historical source of capital

$25.7 billion real-time on 23 September 2026; source - gold and historical investment in Polyus. Does not constitute evidence of current legal ownership.

G2-133 **РБК — профиль Сулеймана Керимова**

biography/foundation

Transfer of beneficial rights to business assets of the Suleyman Kerimov Foundation in 2013; secondary reference source.

G2-134 **«Полюс» — изменение структуры акционеров, 6 April 2022**

formal ownership structure

Sale 29.99%; Said Kerimov's economic interest decreased from 76.34% to 46.35%.

G2-135 **«Полюс» — изменение структуры акционеров, 13 May 2022**

transfer of the package to the fund

Wandle Holdings with 46.35% transferred to the Foundation for the Support of Islamic Organizations; the company announced the termination of direct and indirect economic interest of Said Kerimov.

G2-136 **Public Eye — Kerimov / Human Diversity Foundation**

independent fund analysis

Renaming of Suleyman Kerimov Foundation in 2019, liquidation with 2022 and 464.2 million CHF payments in 2007–2016 according to reports available to Public Eye. Official registry and reporting control is needed.

G2-137 **Donors Directory 2016 — Suleyman Kerimov Foundation**

historical directions of the fund

Social, medical, educational, cultural and other areas; a general reference to ecology does not establish a specific environmental project.

G2-138 **«Полюс» — Operations**

production filter / geography

Operating mines in Eastern Siberia and the Far East; geography of the company, not the personal property of the family after 2022.

G2-139 **«Полюс» — ключевые производственные показатели**

production scale

2.529 million ounces of gold in 2025; largest manufacturer in Russia.

G2-140 **«Полюс» — Reserves and Resources**

resource base

Reserves and resources of operating mines and projects, including Sukhoi Log; corporate disclosure.

G2-141 **«Полюс» — отчёты за 2025 год**

corporate archive

Financial and sustainability materials; the company's expenses are not equal to the family's personal expenses.

G2-142 **«Полюс» — Sustainability Report 2025, ключевые итоги**

corporate environmental spending

17.8 billion roubles in environmental investment and 343 million roubles on biodiversity. The payer is a company.

G2-143 **«Полюс» — Environment**

restoration/biodiversity

Closure and reclamation standard, compensation programmes and support for protected areas; the record requires a distinction between voluntary corporate expenses, mandatory facility expenses and funds of unknown origin.

G2-144 **«Полюс» — Biodiversity Conservation Report, сообщение**

corporate preservation

Research and assistance to protected areas in five regions; the report itself distinguishes between mandatory and voluntary activities.

G2-145 **«Полюс» — Caring for the Environment**

reforestation / protected areas

3,434 hectares of reforestation in 2020–2023 and survival rate 85–89%; the company directly calls planting an obligation under Russian law.

G2-146 **«Полюс» — ESG Data & Reports**

corporate archive

Reporting 2006–2025, including a separate report on biodiversity.

G2-147 **Forbes — Vladimir Lisin**

wealth / source of capital

$25.5 billion real-time on 23 September 2026; Forbes associates the fortune with NLMK and calls Lisin the chairman of the group. Does not disclose the exact current share.

G2-148 **НЛМК — информация о связанных сторонах за 2020 год**

official disclosure of ownership

At 31 December 2020 Fletcher Group Holdings Limited owned 79.25% NLMK; the beneficiary is named Vladimir Lisin. The historical exact share cannot be passed off as a share of 2026 without a new document.

G2-149 **НЛМК — годовые отчёты**

official archive

Publishes a set of reports for 2025: general, environmental, social and corporate sections.

G2-150 **НЛМК — официальный сайт / структура активов**

production filter / geography

Stoilensky GOK is developing the KMA field; Stagdok mines fluxed limestone. Confirms the group’s direct connection to extraction.

G2-151 **НЛМК — Environmental protection 2025**

reclamation / biodiversity / costs

32 hectares of rehabilitation work in 2025; biological reclamation of “Stagdok” on 36 ha; 150 million roubles the group's investment in biodiversity. The report separates statutory compensation measures from voluntary initiatives.

G2-152 **НЛМК — рациональное использование земель**

corporate reclamation

Since 2015 the group has reported 215 hectares of restored disturbed land and directly links reclamation to site design, programmes and life cycle. These are corporate expenses for the site with an incomplete breakdown of the mandatory and voluntary parts; they are not personal money.

G2-153 **НЛМК — сохранение биоразнообразия**

corporate environmental projects

Monitoring near the “Yamskaya Steppe”, release of birds and fish, sowing of honey plants and other projects. The payer is NLMK Group.

G2-154 **Фонд «Милосердие» — история**

origin of the fund

The initiator of the creation of the fund in 1999 was the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Plant; the fund has not been proven to be Lisin’s personal fund.

G2-155 **Фонд «Милосердие» — документы**

fund reporting archive

Publishes audit reports, reports from the Ministry of Justice and information about sources of funding.

G2-156 **Фонд «Милосердие» — источники финансирования за 2024 год**

foundation finances

Reports revenue of 1,386 million roubles, including 1,320 million from legal entities and 1.1 million from individuals. The components in the document do not arithmetically add up to the total; specific donors have not been disclosed.

G2-157 **Фонд «Милосердие» — экологические проекты 2025 года**

corporate and fund eco-projects

Examples of helping natural areas, birds, animals and environmental activists. Does not confirm Lisin’s personal payment.

G2-158 **Фонд «Милосердие» — семь экопроектов 2026 года**

grants / environmental education

Seven volunteer projects in four regions; the scale of the outcome for the conservation or restoration of natural areas has not been established.

G2-159 **Forbes — Gennady Timchenko**

reserve/state and assets

$24.2 billion real-time on 23 September 2026; current shares in NOVATEK and SIBUR. In terms of the size of his fortune, he follows Lisin.

G2-160 **Forbes — Alisher Usmanov**

reserve/state and assets

$14.0 billion real-time on 23 September 2026; the largest asset is the share in Metalloinvest.

G2-161 **НЛМК, годовой отчёт за 2025 год, раздел «Корпоративное управление»**

official document; archival copy

Corporate section of NLMK's annual 2025 report. The public URL for the individual section has not been set.

G2-162 **НЛМК, годовой отчёт за 2025 год, раздел «Охрана окружающей среды»**

official document; archival copy

Environmental section of NLMK's annual 2025 report. The public URL for the individual section has not been set.

G2-163 **Благотворительный фонд «Милосердие», справка об источниках финансирования за 2024 год**

official document; archival copy

One-page certificate from the “Mercy” Foundation about sources of funding for 2024. No public URL for the archived copy has been established.

G2-164 **Фонд Андрея Мельниченко — «Проект “Плейстоценового парка” представили президенту»**

official foundation source / partnership status

In 2024, the foundation called itself a partner and main partner of the project. Confirms publicly stated continued participation as of that date, but does not disclose the amount of payments.

G2-165 **Фонд Андрея Мельниченко — интервью Татьяны Журавлёвой о природных климатических проектах**

official foundation source / June 2024

The head of the foundation reported on the supported ongoing experiment of the Pleistocene Park. Other scientific and climate statements from interviews will not be accepted without separate verification.

G2-166 **Фонд Потанина — годовой отчёт за 2025 год**

primary financial and programme report

Reports targeted expenditure of RUB 2,498,530,837, charitable payments of RUB 1,415,194,788 and RUB 855,145,001 for the Scholarship Programme, as well as 300 participants and 34 volunteer programmes. The environmental share of expenditure is not disclosed separately.

G2-167 **Благотворительный фонд Владимира Потанина, годовой отчёт за 2025 год**

official report; archival copy

The report is stored in the research archive. No public URL for the archived copy has been established.

G2-168 **Фонд Потанина — вклад в целевой капитал «Заповедного посольства»**

specific environmental fund contribution

In July 2023, the foundation transferred 10 million roubles to an environmental endowment. This is private-foundation money; the contribution is not equivalent to completed restoration work.

G2-169 **Фонд Потанина — Школа фонда 2026: результаты конкурса**

announced season scale

500 winners, 63 programmes, 34 regions and site breakdown. Publication confirms the selection plan and results, not the completion of all work.

Method and recovery after mining

M-001 **Society for Ecological Restoration — International Standards, 3rd ed., 2026**

professional standard / scientific basis

Current definition of ecological restoration and restoration assessment tools.

M-002 **US Forest Service — Forestry Reclamation Approach**

official scientific and technical report

2.4 million acres of surface mining land in Appalachia in 1977–2015; forest, soil, natural succession and habitat restoration practices.

M-003 **Gann et al., 2019, Restoration Ecology**

peer-reviewed publication

Defines ecological restoration as promoting the restoration of a degraded, damaged or destroyed ecosystem and separates it from other forms of repair.

M-004 **Zipper et al., 2012, Forest Ecology and Management**

peer-reviewed publication

Effects of compaction, grading, and grass cover on forest recovery following coal mining in Appalachia.

M-005 **Mycorrhiza fungi application for mine land restoration**

scientific review

The role of soil biota and mycorrhiza; emphasizes the need for long-term field studies rather than a guaranteed effect.

M-006 **Закон РФ «О недрах», статья 26**

legislation

Liquidation and conservation of subsoil use objects are carried out at the expense of subsoil users. If the subsoil user is a company, this is an expense of the enterprise, and not the personal money of the owner.

M-007 **Постановление Правительства РФ от 29 May 2025 № 781**

official legislation

Rules on land reclamation and land conservation in force from 1 September 2025; they set requirements for project content, indicators and acceptance. They do not establish that the original ecosystem has returned.

M-008 **Росстат — «Промышленное производство в России. 2025»**

official statistics

Table 10.12: disturbed, mined and reclaimed lands in Russia, including during mining. Reclaimed status does not equate to proven ecosystem restoration.

M-009 **Государственный доклад о состоянии окружающей среды Кузбасса в 2024 году**

official regional report

In 2024, 4.768 thousand hectares were again disturbed, 2.083 thousand hectares were reclaimed; the array of disturbed lands grew to 99.156 thousand hectares.

M-010 **Методические рекомендации по реставрации лугово-степной растительности на отвалах Кузбасса, 2017**

scientific and methodological publication of the Federal Research Center of UUH SB RAS

Method of transferring grass-seed mixture, limiting substrates and local donor material; assessment of the available scale 10–20 ha per year. Does not demonstrate restoration of all ecosystem components.

M-011 **Куприянов и др., 2021 — Stipa capillata на породных отвалах**

peer-reviewed scientific article

Five years of experience at the Vinogradovsky open-pit mine: targeted creation of a nature-like plant community is possible; self-overgrowth and full ecosystem result have not been proven.

M-012 **Куприянов и др., 2025 — лугово-степные и условно сорные растения**

peer-reviewed scientific article

Continuation of a long-term experiment: the grass-seed mixture changes succession towards a natural-like community; Natural dumps, even after decades, do not reach zonal phytocenoses.

M-013 **Росстандарт — ГОСТ Р 72035-2025**

official standard

A dedicated standard for restoring meadow-steppe vegetation on spoil heaps has been in force since 1 January 2026. The existence of a standard does not establish that it is applied universally or on a mandatory basis.

M-014 **Федеральный закон № 162-ФЗ, статья 26**

legislation

As a general rule, national standards are applied voluntarily, unless otherwise provided by law.

M-015 **Куприянов и др. — «Реконструкция лугово-степных фитоценозов на отвалах», 2025**

scientific monograph of the Federal Research Center of UUH SB RAS

Summarizes research conducted in 2015–2023 and practical experience across 3 ha: 80–90% cover and 77 species in the fourth year. The study primarily examined soil and vegetation cover; full ecosystem restoration and the owner's personal funding remain unproven.

M-016 **Lei et al., 2016 — vegetation and soil restoration at Heidaigou**

peer-reviewed scientific article

Time series of reclaimed dumps up to approximately 20 years; selected plant and soil indicators improved, the estimated period of approaching the standard is 23–25 years. The study does not assess the entire ecosystem.

M-017 **Feng et al., 2021 — steppe coal mine soil and vegetation**

peer-reviewed scientific article

In the Hulun-Buir steppe, a soil layer of 30–40 cm has been proposed; indicators of vegetation, roots and soil increased along the chronological order. Full ecosystem recovery has not been established.

M-018 **Ma et al., 2023 — microbial communities in reclamation and grassland**

peer-reviewed scientific article

The microbial communities of the reclaimed area differed from the surrounding steppe; the fungal community appeared to be particularly sensitive.

M-019 **Gao et al., 2026 — nematodes in restored desert-steppe mine land**

peer-reviewed scientific article

After three years, active phytoremediation improved soil and nematode communities relative to natural growth; the authors talk about the potential for further restoration, not about a complete ecosystem.

M-020 **U.S. Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement — Reclamation Bonds**

federal regulator

Under the SMCRA, the operator must ensure compliance with the approved remediation plan by bond before obtaining a permit; responsibility and money belong to the permittee/operator, and not automatically to its owner personally.

M-021 **U.S. Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement — Abandoned Mine Land Program**

official federal regulator

Work on old abandoned coal sites is financed by a separate fund supported by an industry levy and public money; this is not personal philanthropy by the current owners of mining capital.

M-022 **Government of Western Australia — Alcoa's Bauxite Mining Rehabilitation Program**

official government source

The criteria for completing rehabilitation are mandatory and are revised according to Ministerial Statement 728; Alcoa's work relates to corporate closure and transfer of territory to the state.

M-023 **LMBV — Rehabilitation of open-cast lignite mine Espenhain**

official state-company document

For the inherited state mines of the former GDR, the payers are the federal ministries and the four states, and the executor is the state LMBV.

M-024 **City of Greater Sudbury — Regreening Program 2021 Annual Report**

official municipal report

Discloses blended funding $945,249: City, Vale, Sudbury INO/Glencore, federal programme and private partners. The overall result cannot be attributed to one owner of capital.

M-025 **Alberta Energy Regulator — Reclamation**

official regulator

Remediation of energy and mining projects is mandatory; companies must have a plan, complete cleanup, return soil and vegetation, and obtain a reclamation certificate.

M-026 **Suncor — Land and reclamation**

corporate primary source, read in conjunction with AER requirements

Confirms that closure and reclamation plans are approved by the regulator and that a certificate is required before the land is returned to the Crown. Does not prove personal financing by the owners.

M-027 **USGS — Clements et al., 2021, four western U.S. watersheds**

official government page for a peer-reviewed article

All four catchments had long observation series; improvement occurred approximately after 10–15 years, but the composition of communities remained changed. The study evaluates the environmental outcome, not the personal payer.

TT-001 **Turner Enterprises — Turner Ranches**

owner's official source

Reports approximately 2 million acres of privately owned land, 13 ranches in six states and more than 45,000 bison. The ranches are operating businesses involving bison, hunting, fishing and ecotourism. The total property area is not the same as the area undergoing restoration.

TT-002 **Turner Enterprises — Armendaris Ranch**

owner's official source

Reports 362,885 acres, projects to return desert bighorn sheep, Bolson tortoises and aplomado falcons, and studies of species and vegetation. A proposal to remove a species from the endangered-species list requires statewide context.

TT-003 **New Mexico Land Conservancy — Armendaris Ranch**

conservation easement holder

Permanent easement on 315,000 acres, issued in March 2022; owned by Turner Enterprises; the project was partially transferred and funded by the Department of Defense REPI programme. Approximately 230 desert bighorn sheep.

TT-004 **High Country News, 12 May 2026 — Ted Turner owned vast swaths of Western land**

independent review

Separates the Armendaris' permanent easement from the family's claim on the future of the remaining lands; describes restoration projects and simultaneously commercial bison farming, forestry, hunting, fishing, and ecotourism.

TT-005 **USFWS — Armendaris Ranch Bolson Tortoise Safe Harbor Agreement, 2023**

federal regulatory document

The programme is valid from 2006; more than 100 future releases are provided, the goal is more than 250 animals, the viability horizon is at least 50 years. The owner's contribution comprises land, personnel, equipment and monitoring; TESF, NRCS and USFWS facilities are possible. The Safe Harbor Agreement allows for economic activity and, under certain conditions, a return to the original condition.

TT-006 **Turner Endangered Species Fund — Cutthroat Trout**

detailed project operator report

Cherry Creek: about 100 kilometres of habitat, >50,000 westslope cutthroat trout, increase in occupied channels from approximately 7 to >100 km. Reveals government partnerships, grants, and failures, including hybridization in Vermejo from ranch fishing lakes.

TT-007 **New Mexico Department of Game and Fish — desert bighorn delisting**

government source

The statewide delisting criterion was 500 animals and at least three herds of 100 or more; desert bighorn was excluded from the list in 2011 thanks to the programme of the department and partners. Armendaris is part of the result, not the only reason.

TT-008 **IRS Form 990-PF via ProPublica — Turner Foundation, EIN 58-1924590**

IRS tax reporting / aggregator

FY2024: $3.122 million revenue, $2.888 million contributions, $2.960 million expenses, $2.963 million charitable disbursements, $6.161 million net assets. The total amounts of the fund are not equal to the land restoration budget.

TT-009 **IRS Form 990-PF via ProPublica — Turner Endangered Species Fund, EIN 58-2324975**

IRS tax reporting / aggregator

The latest data retrieved is for 2014: $619,200 contributions and $633,576 charitable disbursements. The current funding structure has not been established by this source.

TT-010 **Turner Institute of Ecoagriculture — McGinley Ranch**

official source of the land recipient

79,292 acres transferred to the institute in 2021; about 4,000 managed bison, soil, water and prairie studies. Does not disclose the independent value of the gift or the conservation easement for the entire area.

TT-011 **Asmus et al., 2026, Journal of Mammalogy, DOI 10.1093/jmammal/gyag054**

peer-reviewed scientific article

Vermejo: 2,270 km², about 1,200 bison, active herd movement to redistribute grazing; records fencing, management, gas production and roads. One co-author is affiliated with the Turner Institute; the article does not prove restoration of the entire territory.

TT-012 **Turner Enterprises — Ted Turner Reserves**

official source of commercial structure

Four properties and 1.1 million acres; Revenue from guest accommodations, according to the operator, supports environmental projects. This is a commercial-environmental model, not personal charity.

TT-013 **Associated Press, 7 May 2026 — Ted Turner conservation legacy**

independent review

Acquisition history, Flying D overgrazing, conservation programmes, and the commercial side of the ranch. Used for external verification rather than accurate financial attribution.

TT-014 **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 30 August 2004 — New Mexico grants**

federal source of funding

TESF Grant US$40,600 for pre-release training of black-footed ferrets at Vermejo; the goal was research for future restoration rather than confirmation of an already established sustainable population.

NK-001 **NPR / Utah Public Radio, 17 June 2015 — Gambler-Turned-Conservationist Devotes Fortune to Florida Nature Preserve**

independent journalistic source

Reports approximately 54,000 acres acquired primarily from timber companies, about US$90 million in Davis's land expenditure, and 8 million seedlings. It traces the wealth first to gambling and later to transactions involving land and mineral rights. This is not a complete transaction register or evidence that Davis personally engaged in extraction.

NK-002 **Northwest Florida Water Management District — Nokuse Plantation Mitigation Banking Instrument, 8 August 2011**

government regulatory document

The M. C. Davis 2006 Trust is the owner and sponsor. The project covers 48,000 acres, about 18,000 of them under easement. The 2,206-acre mitigation bank provides for specific restoration actions, prescribed fire, hydrological work and a permanent easement. The bank sells mitigation credits, and 10% of sales revenue replenishes a US$357,500 long-term fund. The monitoring is not presented as a statistically rigorous scientific design.

NK-003 **Florida DEP — 2021 Division of State Lands Conservation Easement Report**

official state registry

Lists sites and various mechanisms associated with Nokuse Education and Stella Davis Trust: donation, Florida Forever and federal government. The entries cannot be added together without a parcel map and an overlap analysis.

NK-004 **Florida DEP, 2 January 2020 — Florida Acquires Conservation Easements Totaling More Than 4,500 Acres**

official government source

Two easements totalling approximately 4,569 acres in partnership with Nokuse Education Inc.; the goal is to connect natural areas and restore former timber plantations. The source does not establish whether this area overlaps with land covered by previously issued easements.

NK-005 **Longleaf Alliance — 2008 Longleaf Conference Proceedings**

professional environmental organisation

Of the 48,000 acres, about 1,100 acres were preserved sand hills, 600 acres were wet woodlands and prairies, 20,000 acres were forest plantations, 25,000 acres were former agricultural land; about 45,000 acres needed work. Since 2004, work has covered 11,700 acres and 1.6 million seedlings; 4,000 acres and 2.4 million seedlings belonged to the previous owner. By 2008 more than 1,700 turtles have been relocated.

NK-006 **Longleaf Alliance — The Longleaf Leader, Fall 2017**

professional environmental organisation

From 2003 to 2016, more than 8 million longleaf pine seedlings were planted across approximately 24,000 acres of former agricultural land and timber plantations; thinning, ground-cover restoration, invasive-species control and prescribed burning were also carried out across approximately 10,000 acres annually. The planting figures do not establish the area of a fully restored ecosystem.

NK-007 **Nokuse — официальный сайт**

official source of the project

Current area is about 55,000 acres; stated mission to restore the longleaf pine ecosystem and educational activities. Used for ongoing self-description and not as an independent assessment of outcome.

NK-008 **IRS Form 990 via ProPublica — Nokuse Education Inc., EIN 65-1290397**

IRS tax reporting / aggregator

FY2024: $8.936 million revenue, $8.777 million contributions, $2.112 million expenses and $28.215 million net assets. The aggregated data does not reveal the donor of the principal amount and does not identify it as Davis's or the family's personal money.

NK-009 **Loope et al., 2025 — Social composition of soft-release groups is correlated with survival of translocated gopher tortoises**

peer-reviewed scientific article

More than 6,000 turtles were released in 2006–2022; described restored longleaf pine habitats and the three- to five-year fire cycle; the result depends on the composition and density of the groups. Irregular detection of carcasses makes it difficult to determine absolute survival. Funding from FWC, DoD and Nokuse is mixed.

NK-010 **Cozad et al., 2020 — Epidemiological Investigation of a Mortality Event in a Translocated Gopher Tortoise Population**

peer-reviewed scientific article

Resident density before translocation was close to zero after previous environmental transformation and historical removal of animals. Mortality event recorded; no single pathogen or toxicant was identified, stress, high density and starvation are discussed.

NK-011 **NPR, 14 July 2015 — M. C. Davis, Former Gambler Who Started Florida Conservation Preserve, Dies**

independent obituary

Confirms Davis' death in July 2015 and reiterates the capital's origins in gambling, land deals and mineral rights, and Nokuse's environmental goals.

NK-012 **WFSU, 2021 — Nokuse Plantation and Its 300-Year Mission to Restore Longleaf**

independent regional journalism

Describes the project's long horizon, approximately 55,000 acres, fire management and restoration phases. Used as external context; does not replace regulatory and scientific documents for quantitative conclusions.

AC-001 **Arcadia — Homepage**

official foundation source

Founded by Rausing and Baldwin in 2002; 24 September 2026 indicates $1.3 billion of all grants and about $614 million in the category of conserving and restoring nature. The total amount is not only conservation.

AC-002 **Arcadia — Who we are**

official foundation source

Arcadia is a family-owned charity funded by family trusts; grants are issued through the Arcadia Philanthropic Trust in Liechtenstein, a board of donors is indicated. Certifies a family or private trust but does not replace the trust's annual financial report.

AC-003 **Arcadia — How we work**

official foundation source

Grant programmes are hosted and managed by partners; Arcadia also participates in joint financial initiatives. Therefore, the outcome and overall budget of the projects cannot be attributed to one donor.

AC-004 **Arcadia — 360Giving grants data, August 2026**

official machine-readable grant database

520 rows; 133 environmental grants: 132 in US dollars for US$614,502,308.41 and one in pounds sterling for £138,000. Contains the amount, date, term and status of the award; it is not a register of annual cash payments. A copy is saved in the data directory.

AC-005 **Arcadia — Annual Summary 2025**

official annual review of the fund

In 2025, grant payments amounted to US$113 million in total and US$59 million in conservation; new conservation grants totalled US$17.68 million. Open Rivers reports more than 100 barriers and more than 1,500 km by fund rounding; the Palokki grant for €1.9 million helped attract €36.9 million, including €20 million from the state. Shows the difference between payments, amounts awarded and co-financing.

AC-006 **Endangered Landscapes & Seascapes Programme — current impact dashboard**

official recipient-organisation source

Reports 204,955 hectares of land and sea under active restoration; the programme is managed by the Cambridge Conservation Initiative in partnership with Arcadia. This is the programme portfolio's area of operation, not a fully restored area or family property.

AC-007 **ELSP — hectares of land and sea under restoration**

official programme dashboard

Examples: 33,138 ha Danube, 58,000 ha deer management Cairngorms, 68 ha planting and 35 ha bog woodland, 7,645 ha grazing rights Iberian Highlands. The metrics are not uniform and do not add up like a completed restoration.

AC-008 **Gullett et al., 2023 — Woodland expansion in the presence of deer**

peer-reviewed scientific article

Thirty years of Cairngorms Connect data show large-scale natural expansion of native woodland with long-term low deer densities. The time series began long before the Arcadia grant 2019, and therefore does not provide evidence of sole causality of the grant.

AC-009 **Open Rivers Programme, 20 October 2025 — 100 barrier removals**

official recipient-organisation source

The 104th barrier was removed, the connectivity of approximately 1,490 km of rivers was restored; 176 projects are implemented by 91 organisations in 32 countries, subsequent recipients were awarded €13.9 million. The programme is funded by Arcadia, but implementation is distributed between organisations and other payers.

AC-010 **ELSP — Carpathian Mountains project**

official project source

Grant $4,999,990 for 2019–2025, project area 200,000 ha, 290 ha spruce monoculture under conversion, 25 European bison and 62 beavers returned. The total project area and the future national park are not equal to the completed restoration area.

AC-011 **Arcadia — Grants awarded**

official grant register

Publicly lists each grant's purpose, recipient, amount, year and term. Large awards include US$71.6488 million for ELSP, US$25 million for Joint 30x30 and US$25 million for the Legacy Landscapes Fund. These are amounts awarded, not ecological outcomes.

AC-012 **Bloomberg, 15 July 2025 — Tetra Pak's Secretive Rausing Family Builds $9 Billion in Global Stock Bets**

independent financial source

Confirms the origin of the Rausing family fortune from Tetra Pak. The amounts shown relate to family investment structures and do not allow the individual personal wealth of Lisbet Rausing to be ascertained.

TS-001 **Anglo American, 16 August 2012 — completes acquisition of De Beers shareholding**

corporate primary source of transaction

Anglo American paid $5.2 billion for 40% of De Beers from CHL, which represented the interests of the Oppenheimer family. Confirms a large source of family capital associated with diamond mining.

TS-002 **Forbes — Nicky Oppenheimer & family**

independent wealth estimate

$10.6 billion real-time on 24 September 2026; source of wealth: diamonds; describes the sale of 40% to De Beers for $5.1 billion. The valuation is not an audited balance sheet of the family.

TS-003 **UK First-tier Tribunal, Jonathan Oppenheimer v Revenue & Customs, 24 March 2022**

court judgment

Records that Tswalu was purchased in 1999; the owner is Tswalu Kalahari Reserve (Pty) Ltd, whose holding company is registered in the British Virgin Islands. The property combines a tourism business with a conservation project. From 2007, the family expanded it from 93,000 to 114,000 hectares for approximately R120 million.

TS-004 **Mail & Guardian, 09.04.1999 — Oppenheimers buy reserve**

independent contemporary report

Confirms the family purchase and notes that the conservation project and reintroductions were started by the previous owner Stephen Boler. The early actions cannot be entirely attributed to Oppenheimer.

TS-005 **Statistics South Africa — Accounts for Protected Areas, 1900–2020**

official government statistics

Counts Tswalu Kalahari Nature Reserve with an area of 111,229 ha among the major additions to the protected area estate; SAPAD data indicates the declaration date 5 August 2019.

TS-006 **Northern Cape Provincial Gazette No. 2787, Notice 771, 30 June 2025**

official regulatory document

Declares the listed properties as part of the Tswalu Kalahari Nature Reserve under Section 23(1) Protected Areas Act. Confirms formality and expansion; does not mean state ownership.

TS-007 **Tswalu, 2025 — Pioneering Carbon Credit Project**

owner's official source

Current declared area 118,000 ha; grass cover of 38% in 2017 and 57% in 2022; 34,471 units of the first period, 59 soil stations, sales and forecast until 2039. Biodiversity growth and projections require external verification.

TS-008 **Tokura et al., 2018 — Long-term variability in vegetation productivity**

peer-reviewed scientific article

At 110,000 ha in 2000–2015, productivity was highly dependent on rainfall; woody thickening in bushes; negative trends at artificial watering places and in places more densely populated by animals, leading to degradation.

TS-009 **Abraham et al., 2021 — Large predators can mitigate nutrient losses**

peer-reviewed scientific article

About 40 former livestock farms; fenced system. Korannaberg veld condition declined from 70% to 26% in 1999–2017; in 2009–2018 large animals were exported annually on average 996, about 10% of the recorded herbivores.

TS-010 **Abraham et al., 2023 — Anthropogenic supply of nutrients may compromise conservation success**

peer-reviewed scientific article

110,880 hectares and two fenced sections; species that were historically seasonal have become permanent; 22 water/mineral sites and annually 8–10 t salt plus 20–25 t mineral lick. Shows intensive management and possible systemic consequences.

TS-011 **The Green House / Credible Carbon — Tswalu baseline audit**

independent audit for carbon registry

113,623 ha, including 18,532 ha of former cattle farms 2015–2019; the project is real, baseline reasonable, but additionality land purchase and lower stocking are not initially confirmed; the decline in 2019 was caused by drought. Soil sampling is recommended.

TS-012 **Tswalu Project Idea Note — audit response and auditor sign-off, 6 February 2023**

project response and re-audit decision

The project presented plans, financial justification, conservative baseline and monitoring design; the auditor considered the comments resolved to the level of registration. Does not turn internal data into an independent assessment of the entire ecosystem.

TS-013 **Credible Carbon — Tswalu Kalahari Reserve Rewilding Project**

current registry page

34,471 audited credits for 2020–2022; credits are sold, 50% of carbon revenue is declared as community benefits. This is a commercial stream, not a personal charity.

TS-014 **National Geographic, 27 July 2021 — Rising heat puts the Kalahari's ecosystem on the edge**

independent journalistic source with scientific context

About 50 former cattle ranches; removing internal fences, closing artificial waterholes and slowly recovering from overgrazing. At the same time, it emphasizes drought and climate risks.

TS-015 **Tswalu Foundation — официальный сайт**

official foundation source

The fund was created in 2009 on the initiative of the family; supports environmental research; OGRC named funder and partner; Donations accepted. Does not disclose the annual division of family and outside money.

G1-128 **Ningxia Development and Reform Commission, 31 May 2023 — Maliantai production capacity**

Dang Yanbao / life cycle

The government authority increased Maliantai's capacity from 3.6 to 4 million tonnes per year and required compliance with operating conditions. Confirms the status of an operating site.

G1-129 **Ningxia Emergency Management Department, 11 July 2025 — Maliantai operating permit**

Dang Yanbao / life cycle

The mining permit is valid from 9 July 2025 to 9 July 2028; the current status is given as normal. This is further confirmation that the site is not closed.

G1-130 **Lingwu Municipal Government, 19 August 2026 — Maliantai Mine Area 4 ecological-rehabilitation project**

Dang Yanbao / mandatory work

960.55 mu (64.04 ha), filling with coal rock, leveling, slopes, soil covering and sowing/planting. This is a specific project at an active mine, but not proof of restoration of the entire original ecosystem and not a personal payment.

G1-131 **Red Four Mine environmental post-assessment, November 2023**

Dang Yanbao / life cycle

Describes pilot operation and capacity expansion to 3 million tonnes per year. Confirms the status of an operating site; also captures mandatory environmental measures rather than personal charity.

G1-132 **Ningxia Department of Natural Resources, 17 July 2025 — Red Four reclamation-plan review**

Dang Yanbao / mandatory work

State review of the revised Red Four Geologic Conservation and Reclamation Plan. Documents the ongoing mandatory process, but not the completion of the obligation or the voluntary step thereafter.

G1-133 **Bayan Resources — Annual Report 2024**

Low Tuck Kwong / terminated licenses

BKL had exploration status; MEL and MBE licenses for 5,000 ha were terminated as the company did not consider the reserves to be economically viable. These are terminated exploration rights, not proven to be closed mines following commercial production.

G1-134 **Bayan Resources — Investor Update 4Q 2025**

Low/life cycle

Lists the 2025 production centres; Mamahak is not included in the current production table. The absence of a line does not prove final closure, but it does confirm that the facility was not one of the disclosed production centres for the year.

G1-135 **ASX Independent Expert's Report, 18 October 2018 — Kangaroo Resources**

Mamahak / site history

Documents early production, 177,114 tonnes in 2012, and the shutdown of operations following a production dispute. Gives historical background, but not current closure status.

G1-136 **Wood Mackenzie, 16 January 2024 — Mamahak coal mine summary**

Mamahak / independent context

The public summary describes the site as suspended and indicates that operations were expected to resume in 2025. This confirms that the prolonged stoppage did not amount to a documented final closure. The full report is paywalled and was not used.

G2-170 **«Интерфакс», 16 October 2025 — план добычи «Эльгауголь»**

Avdolyan / Isaev / life cycle

Plan 36 million tonnes in 2025, seven operating factories and commissioning of the eighth; confirms active and expanding production rather than a closed facility.

G2-171 **Правительство Якутии / «Недра ДВ», 2026 — добыча «Эльгауголь» за 2025 год**

Elga / actual scale

Reports 35.1 million tonnes of production in 2025 and further increase. Used for life cycle, not environmental outcome.

G2-172 **Росприроднадзор, приказ №371 от 17 July 2024 — ГРОРО**

Elga / waste facility

The Ukikitsky external dump is included in the register of waste disposal sites; overburden rocks and enrichment waste are listed. This is an industrial site, not evidence of ecosystem restoration.

G2-173 **ВГК, 15 December 2021 — проверка законсервированных шахт**

Misevra / closed sites

The company reports: all underground mines on Sakhalin have been mothballed since 2019, the entrances are sealed with concrete lintels, most of the workings are flooded, methane monitoring is being carried out. This is safety and conservation, not proven ecological restoration; site-by-site ownership has not been disclosed.

G2-174 **Правительство Сахалинской области / Rosmining, 2017 — закрытие «Ударновской»**

"Udarnovskaya" / property

Reports the unprofitability and danger of the mine and the operator's shares: 45.98% from Sakhinvestproekt, associated with Misevra, 39.39% from another private structure, 14.63% from regional property. Does not assert sole control or personal responsibility.

G2-175 **Сахалинский областной краеведческий музей — историческое исследование «Ударновской»**

“Udarnovskaya” / operator history

Traces the history of the mine and indicates that in recent years it operated as Sakhalinugol-6. Useful for the chain, but does not replace liquidation obligations and land documents.

G2-176 **Углегорский городской суд, 9 November 2017, дело №2-1408/2017**

"Udarnovskaya" / stop

Records the operator's order to stop mining operations from 8 June 2017 and the need for safety measures, site safety and the prevention of environmental consequences. Does not establish subsequent ecological restoration.

G2-177 **Закон РФ «О недрах», статья 26, редакция 2026 года**

legal boundary of liquidation and conservation

Responsibilities remain with the subsoil user until fulfillment; the work is paid for by the user; completion occurs after an act of authorized bodies. Therefore, stopping production in itself does not mean that the mandatory stage has been completed and that voluntary restoration actions have begun after it; nor is it the owner's personal charity.

G2-178 **Комплексный инвестиционный план модернизации Полысаевского городского округа**

Polysayevskaya / municipal document

Reports that mothballing began in 2019, that mining was temporarily suspended, that preparations were made for dry mothballing, and that the licence ran until 31 December 2033. It establishes a closure stage with mandatory work, not completed ecological restoration.

G2-179 **Реестр экспертиз промышленной безопасности — шахта «Полысаевская», 2025**

"Polysayevskaya" / current technical status

In 2025, a Class I hazardous facility continued to be registered under JSC SUEK-Kuzbass; the examination related to the mine headframe. This is additional confirmation of the ongoing industrial mothballing process, not evidence of ecosystem restoration.

G2-180 **«Северсталь» — интегрированный отчёт за 2025 год**

Mordashov / “Severstal” / reclamation

For Baumansky quarry and external dumps, 205.7 hectares, the period 2025–2027 and the development of project documentation in 2025 are indicated. This is legally required corporate work at the site, and not a personal payment and not a completed result.

G2-181 **Оленегорская библиотека — справка о Бауманском карьере**

Baumansky quarry / stop date

A local newspaper bibliography lists the quarry's completion in 2010 and conservation projects. Used for chronology purposes in conjunction with a corporate report, not as evidence of ecological restoration.

G2-182 **GeoConversation / DProm, 12 August 2026 — начало ликвидации Бауманского карьера**

Baumansky quarry / current stage

Reports the beginning of the technical stage, the layout of the dumps and the intention to move on to biological reclamation. Secondary industry source; does not replace completion certificate and independent monitoring.

G2-183 **Nordgold — Sale of Zun-Holba Mine, 19 April 2021**

Nordgold / transfer before closing

The mine was sold after 35 years of operation when reserves were largely depleted but production continued. This is pre-closure transfer, not post-closure environmental restoration.

G2-184 **Nordgold — Closure**

Nordgold / closure policy

The company explicitly calls soil restoration the operator's responsibility and includes rehabilitation plans in mine budgets. Future nurseries and plantings do not represent the family's personal contribution or proven restoration completion.

G2-185 **LUKOIL, 14 November 2005 — Accomplished Reinstatement of Lands in Komi**

Komi / corporate programme

More than 4.6 billion roubles aimed at the overall environmental programme; 1,592.75 ha returned to land users, 891 ha biologically reclaimed, 383 ha afforested. The amount includes many types of work and is not the cost of reclaiming a single site.

G2-186 **«ЛУКОЙЛ-Коми», 7 April 2017 — завершение программы ранее загрязнённых земель**

Komi / continuation of the programme

Reports more than 1,250 hectares of restored soil cover, mainly on the lands of former subsoil users, and acceptance by a commission. Corporate source; does not establish the original ecosystem.

G2-187 **«ЛУКОЙЛ-Коми», 12 October 2017 — программа завершена**

Komi / result of the corporate programme

The company reports more than 1,300 hectares for 2000–2017. The indicator refers to land cover and sites formally accepted after work, and not automatically to the restored ecosystem.

G2-188 **Novakovskiy, Kanev, Markarova, 2021 — Long-term dynamics after biological remediation**

independent 12-year monitoring

In areas in the LUKOIL-Usinskneftegaz zone, oil decreased by 55–90%, a cover was formed, but the communities were significantly different from the original tundra; competitive grasses prevented the return of background vegetation.

G2-189 **ЛУКОЙЛ — «Чистая почва», данные отчёта 2024 года**

ongoing reclamation

Describes the mandatory cycle, technical and biological stages and state acceptance; 22 hectares reclaimed by Russian organisations in 2024. These are corporate expenses on a mandatory cycle; the exact division of the mandatory and voluntary parts has not been established. This is not a personal payment.

G2-190 **ЛУКОЙЛ — ликвидация опасных производственных объектов**

site life cycle / corporate standard

The standard covers dismantling, waste, reclamation, initial state of ecosystems and monitoring during decommissioning. Confirms the systematic site-based approach, but not the closure of a specific site and not personal money.

G2-191 **НОВАТЭК — отчёт об устойчивом развитии за 2025 год**

Mikhelson / life cycle

At the end of 2025, asset-retirement obligations amounted to 4.1 billion roubles; dismantling, abandonment of wells, reclamation and monitoring are named as licensing obligations of the company. These are legally required expenditure for the site, and not a personal payment and not a completed environmental result.

G2-192 **НОВАТЭК — отчёт об устойчивом развитии за 2024 год**

Mikhelson / lands and biodiversity

Reports 174 hectares of reclaimed land, monitoring of Yamal LNG sites, 293 hectares of reforestation and the continuation of the “Healthy Tundra”. Indicates the connection between reforestation and post-impact obligations on 226 hectares of forest land.

G2-193 **НОВАТЭК — «Земля»**

Mikhelson / site status

The company explicitly states that Yamal LNG assets have not yet been decommissioned, and well abandonment, reclamation and monitoring are licensed obligations. These are operating sites, not facilities where a mandatory phase has been completed and voluntary restoration actions have been documented following it.

G2-194 **НОВАТЭК — отчёт об устойчивом развитии за 2022 год**

"Healthy Tundra" / corporate restoration

Describes the project from 2019, the use of local plants and the participation of nomadic families; in 2022 work was carried out in two areas. Does not disclose total area, individual cost or Mikhelson’s personal funding.

G2-195 **НЛМК — безопасность гидротехнических сооружений**

Lisin / life cycle of Stoilensky GOK

All exploited fields are under development or exploration; the reserves of the Stoilensky GOK are estimated at approximately 150 years; closure is not planned. The tailings storage facility has been in operation since 1984. Confirms the status of the operating facility, not the post-closure stage.

G2-196 **Стойленский ГОК, 4 May 2026 — подтверждение соответствия НДТ**

Lisin / current operation

In 2026 the enterprise received a comprehensive environmental permit for operation; current production processes and dam slope reclamation are listed. This is a current operating cycle, not a closed facility.

G2-197 **Роснедра, приказ №526 от 18.09.2014 — результаты аукциона**

Kuzbass / Kiselevskaya mine

The auction combined extraction rights for the Bungursky Yuzhny-2 and 8 Marta-2 sites with an obligation to carry out closure work at the Kiselevskaya mine site. The winner was Sibenergougol LLC; the one-time payment was 215.6 million roubles. This was a licence obligation, not the owner's personal philanthropy.

G2-198 **Роснедра / Сибнедра, извещение об аукционе 2014 года**

Kuzbass / conditions for the liquidation of Kiselevskaya

The subject of the single license was new areas and liquidation work at the old mine without the right to mine at the old site. Confirms the mandatory nature of the mechanism and the need not to confuse the new licensee with the previous operator.

G2-199 **Киселёвский городской суд, 30 October 2025, дело №2-1648/2025**

Kuzbass / mine "Krasnokamenskaya"

The decision of the first instance with reference to the Unified State Register of Legal Entities and the conclusion of VNIMI indicates: LLC "Mine Krasnokamenskaya" ceased its activities 11 July 2012, and the house in 2020 was declared unsuitable and subject to demolition due to the influence of mining operations of the liquidated mine. In the saved copy, the decision is marked as not having entered into legal force. The source shows the persistence of consequences after liquidation, but does not prove ecological restoration and is not associated with a specific sample participant.

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NATIZDAT

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